

Editorial Page.

The Journal Resumed.

To-day, May 19th, 1855, the regular weekly issue of the Perrysburg Journal is resumed. The dimensions of the paper are somewhat curtailed of their former fair proportions, and do not agree with the proposals of the prospectus. The reason for this is brief.—Instead of the 600 advance paying subscribers, which was the condition upon which the size and continuance of the paper was made to depend, the increase of our list does not exceed 100, not one fourth of whom have paid in advance. The general and unexpected apathy in regard to the continuance of our paper here, has led us to recommence its issue in the present diminutive size and shape, intending to improve its character and dimensions just as fast as its patronage will justify, and no faster. Any subscriber who does not wish to receive and pay for it for the year to come as it appears to-day, will please to return it to the office, with his name on it, and it will be stopped at once. The paper will generally contain at least five pages of reading matter each week, making 260 pages per year, besides advertising. If this is not worth \$1 a year, to each subscriber, why he should by all means stop taking it without delay. It would be wrong and wicked to allow yourselves to be cheated by the printer, in such a large matter. Country printers are proverbial for gouging the public and getting rich. The way to stop it is, to not touch their filthy little sheets, but save all your dimes for tobacco, cigars and beer. A dollar spent for these, or four or five dollars spent at a dance, will do you some good; but a dollar—yes, a whole dollar—spent for a little country newspaper, when you can get a large city paper for the same, is a species of swindling not to be endured.—Send the paper back and let the poor devil of a printer hunt some other locality for his uncalled for labors.

FIRE.—About daylight on Tuesday morning last, the house of Mr. Wm. Furey was discovered to be on fire. The flames had so thorough possession of the west part of the building when discovered, that, without the aid of an engine or more help than could be immediately had, any attempt to quell them was deemed futile, and all efforts were directed to saving the household goods. These were mostly gotten out, in a damaged condition. There was but little wind, and the progress of the fire was slow. The building was frame, a very complete and excellent house; the loss was between two and three thousand dollars, two thousand of which was covered by insurance in the Portage Mutual.

This is the only building that has been burnt in Perrysburg for about five years past—a remarkable exemption, truly, when we consider that most of the houses are of wood. An ordinance, requiring every household to have a fire bucket, kept in readiness to be carried to a fire, would probably have saved this house, and might save others hereafter.

DODGE'S SPRING BEDSTEADS,
Springfield, Ohio, & 17 East Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

Business, Health, &c.

The business of our town has been quite fair this spring thus far, though in consequence of the prevailing hard times for the past few months, the business men here have been rather contracting their credits, settling up and strengthening themselves, than expanding and enlarging. The stocks of merchandise brought here this spring will not be so large as common, and the business done during the present season may not therefore be of equal extent to that of former years; but it will be a more ready-pay and healthy trade than anything heretofore done.

Since the opening of navigation the prices of produce at this point have steadily increased, keeping even with the highest prices paid at other neighboring points. Corn especially has borne a good price, and large quantities have been bought and shipped here. Storage for grain has been much needed here, and all that is necessary to make this a good and active grain market is the opening of our railroads, so as to afford equal means of transportation with neighboring towns, at all seasons of the year.—It seems impossible that these facilities, to obtain which the people here have striven so hard, can be withheld from us much longer.

The health of this place and vicinity is improving. Since the pestilence which scourged us so severely last year, there has, as usual, followed in its wake more or less chills, fevers, and other bilious complaints; but these, we believe, are fast subsiding, and the proverbial good health of our town is again becoming re-established. The county at large has all the time been extremely free from sickness, as could at any time be verified by the glow of health and vigor which so generally mantles the cheeks of the citizens. With as good health and favorable a season as we now have the promise of, much, very much will be done to retrieve the losses and alleviate the calamities which befel this town and county last year.

We are anxious to hear from the papers hereabout, friendly to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, what their present impression is as to the doctrine they urged so earnestly a while ago, that this bill was really an anti-slavery measure. At the late census of Kansas there were over 100 slaves enumerated, and the recent election outrages, and destruction of a printing office, with various other similar law-defying acts by the Missourians, do not seem to verify so happily as need be the prophecies of our democratic cotemporaries on this subject. An anti-slavery measure, quotha! What queer pranks this anti-slavery measure induces the Missouri ruffians to practice! How do our wise neighbors like the prospect of a few free states south of Missouri now? A few luminous paragraphs on this subject from them would be particularly interesting just at this time,—a special favor, indeed.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN ROAD.—It was resolved at the late meeting of the directors of this road, to make an effort to raise \$150,000, which it is said will be sufficient to pay off the floating debt, and prepare the whole route, with the exception of the section between Piqua and Sidney, for the iron,

The late election for members of the territorial legislature in Kansas, and the proceedings of the Missourians to force slavery into that territory, have shown some of the lawless and extraordinary means resorted to by the slavery propaganda to carry their point in the face of public opinion. A few weeks ago the census of Kansas was taken for election purposes, and there were found to be 2,905 legal voters. At the election on the 30th of March there were polled 5,961 votes, thus showing that at least 3,056 illegal votes were polled. But there were far more, for the Missourians appeared in force at almost all the election precincts, armed with revolvers, bowie knives and guns, and forcibly took possession of the polls, driving off the legal voters and electing in their own way whomsoever they pleased. And Reeder, the governor, has been pliant enough under threats and the most insulting menaces, to issue certificates of election to a large majority of the candidates thus chosen. In a few cases, where these outrages were most flagrant, he has ordered new elections, and has gone east meanwhile, so as to remain as blind as possible to a repetition of the sham formalities and bravado of the occasion. He will soon return and issue the rest of the election certificates, when legislation will commence, and slavery in Kansas will be at once established by law, although three-fourths of the actual settlers and legal voters therein are beyond all doubt opposed to it. (We should like to hear a short speech from Mr. Caruthers, of Portageville, on this interesting subject just now, or a few remarks from almost any of the leading anti-slavery upholders of the Nebraska bill.)

The Parkville Industrial Luminary, a paper published at Parkville, Mo., being suspected of entertaining liberal sentiments, the press was taken and thrown into the Missouri river, and the editors ordered to leave the state in three weeks and not settle in Kansas, all under pain of death. And they have left. Methodist preachers, too, are thought to be dangerous characters, and are warned to keep away from that country under a threat of tar and feathers. These are the men and measures which the Nebraska bill has introduced to the public.

UTILITY AND LUXURY.—Our readers have doubtless seen or heard of the Portable Spring Bedstead, manufactured by Messrs. J. R. & H. R. Dodge, at Springfield, Ohio. We are glad to learn that it is in active demand; and also, that its enterprising manufacturers have put down the price to a low figure, determined to make it a popular thing, confidently resting its success upon its own merits. This is right; give us comfortable and healthful beds, at prices not quite so ruinous as are charged for clumsy spring mattresses. The following is from the New York Water Cure Journal:

It is especially valuable for the sick, being always "made up," never requiring removal for ventilation, and never becoming unwholesomely heated, allowing the invalid, if necessary, to remain undisturbed for weeks. One of its recommendations for invalids, noticeable particularly in cities, is the marked relief of the jar occasioned by carriages and heavy teams. A celebrated divine says of the spring bed in sickness: "It relieves weariness, allays the fever, and hushes many a groan. Nay, its genial, spiral mystery combines the best of cordials, tonics and anodynes."

These beds can be obtained at the manufactory, or at their Cincinnati Depot, 17 East Fourth Street.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The barque Grapeshot returned to this port with the fugitive Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole, on board. She arrived off Palmas in 17 days from this port, and laid on and off till the Isabella Jewett hove in sight, when they boarded and captured the fugitive.