

TRIPP & McCOY.

JOHN H. TRIPP, WILLIAM McCOY, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance.—Two Dollars, if not paid within the year.

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., One square, 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 1 year) and Price.

Ten lines or less of solid Brevier will be considered a square.

Advertisements must be particular to mark the number of insertions on the face of their advertisements, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements should be handed in by Ten o'clock, to insure insertion that week.

For Work neatly and expeditiously executed at the lowest possible price.

LAY & BROTHER, 61 S. Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, are our authorized agents to obtain advertisements for us in that city.

The Law of Newspapers.

Subscribers who do not give notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until notice is given.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for any loss or damage.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Courts have decided that, refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters who notify a publisher that a newspaper is not taken from their office, are required to give the reason why they are not taken out. (See Post Office Instructions and Laws.)

Independent Democracy.

We clip the following from the Ohio State Journal, and most cordially adopt the views of the editors of that most ably conducted paper, and ask for a careful perusal of the same on the part of all our readers.

If any sensible man can be caught by such chaff as is thrown to him by the disorganizing spirits, who, under the secret guidance of Sam Medary and other Sag Nicks, wish to divide the hosts of the 'fusion' or Republican party, we pity his want of ordinary sagacity.

Mass Convention on the 13th.—We have received quite a number of letters from Free-soilers and more from Old Whigs and Democrats, inquiring the objects and aim of the Mass Convention called by a portion of the State Central Committee of the 'Independent Democracy.'

The call, taking the avowed objects of the movers in explanation, is most bunglingly drawn, calculated to repel instead of inspiring confidence. It starts with the declaration that only 'two political parties are now in active existence in this country—the Old Line Democratic, and the Know Nothing or American parties.'

But on the face of the call there is a contradiction. The meeting is to assemble under the auspices of a party which has claimed an existence under a separate organization as the 'Independent Democracy,' and by its call on the present occasion, believes itself to possess a separate, and by its conduct demonstrates, an active existence.

The Republican party is a 'fusion' party.—Any party that maintains its separate organization is not of it, and can have nothing to do legitimately, as a party, with the doings of its Delegates. As individuals, whether Whigs, Democrats, Independent Democrats, Know Nothings, or the more humble Free-soilers, they will of course be welcome to the great Republican family, and their aid and sympathy, whether in the form of 'encouragement' or 'endorsement,' will always be most welcome to those who are honestly struggling to arrest the march of the Slave Power.

We have noticed remarks by some of our contemporaries that confound us more than the language of the call itself. They speak of a 'failure of the Republicans to nominate Republican candidates' at the delegate convention, as a thing to be remedied by the Mass Convention. We are led to ask, in all simplicity, what constitutes a Republican? If having been a member of any of the old organizations amply to disqualify, we are unable to determine where the scrutiny shall begin or end.

It is evident the workers in this old, rotten core party, have become desperately alarmed at the 'signs of the times.' The Chairman and Secretary, of the State Executive Committee, have called a meeting of this Sag-Nick committee to be held in Columbus on the 13th of this month. Why is this committee called at this place on that day? Doubtless they have discovered that the doings of the eight of January last have not given satisfaction to their own brotherhood, much less to the masses of

honest voters all over the State, who have determined to discard all old party alliances, and enter the lists to do battle for the right. They have been startled from their cushioned seats where they have been ensconced, until they look 'fat and sleek, feeding upon the public treasure taken from the public crib, which is usually filled from the people's pockets.—And in the fact of their showing signs of fear evinced a less degree of that stoical indifference than we at first ascribed to them.—The bars is surely on fire, and whether the rats will escape destruction depends upon the course and power of the winds.—But if they do escape, it will be with great peril,—"sleek hides," being exchanged for singed ones.

State Auditor.

It will doubtless be recollected that some time ago we, in connection with the subject of Lieutenant Governorship, used the name of Gen. Eckley unauthorizd. But referred to the office and used his name, because it had been used at an unpropitious time. Since that, however, some of his friends have been urging his claims for State Auditor. We have ourselves, never had any conversation with the Gen. upon that subject. But we do think that "Little Carroll" can produce as good a man as "Old Columbiana" did in W. D. Morgan.—and a much better one in the person of Gen. Eckley. He is a good lawyer, and entirely competent. Too good a lawyer to be caught legislating against the honest tax payers of Ohio, as did the notorious Morgan. With the Gen. in the field we should rout in Eastern Ohio Morgan and his Sag Nick cohorts, horse, foot and dragon.

HEADS OFF.—The Administration has been recently trying its hand at removing officers who are suspected to hold views antagonistic to Pierce, Douglas & Co. Five clerks and one messenger were removed a few days ago from the Treasury Department on political grounds. We are informed that the Postmaster at Lamartine, (Ferrysville) in this county has been removed because he was suspected to entertain American sentiments.

Let her rip. Gen. Pierce and his sycophants can't show their hand at a better time. Let the ball roll. The hand writing has appeared upon the wall.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors: In perusing an article under the heading, 'Freaks of Lightning,' in the columns of your paper, of last week, I was much entertained and not a little amused by the remarks of 'A layman' who seem not to like choirs 'pretty well.' Though not a student of 'fashionable theology,' I shall endeavor to consider the question relative to the phenomena, and then I shall propose a question or two which I hope the gentleman or any advocate of his position will deign to answer. I must say that it is my opinion this phenomena should be looked upon as an exhibition of Divine approbation, because it is certainly a 'providence' that they were not all killed, or at least if the Almighty does not approve of choirs meeting and practicing music, and lighting is one of his agents for removing that which is not pleasing in his sight, he does approve of it or he would have killed all of them.

Suppose that a minister of the Gospel in the Second Presbyterian Church of Steubenville or elsewhere, were, during a thunder storm discharging the duties of his office—preaching Christ and him crucified, and the house should be struck by lightning and the pastor killed, would we come to the conclusion that the Almighty did not approve of this? No. But we would rather come to the conclusion that the members of the church had not availed themselves of the means which the Almighty has placed in their reach, to avert such a calamity; or that lightning was governed by natural laws, which were instituted by the Deity himself, and which it always obeys.

Now I wish to propose a few questions for the advocates of this gentleman's theory for his or their consideration, and in regard to which I should be glad to be enlightened. Is there any more harm in praising God with 'fiddle' or violin, than an organ or any other musical instrument, if so, why? Are psalms desecrated when the tunes are played on an instrument that has been used to play a German waltz? Would the case have been better if that choir had met in one of the dancing halls of Steubenville? Might not Providence have sent the lightning there as well as to the church? And last but not least, what is the meaning of this: 'Sing with the spirit and the understanding.'

DROWNED.—Mr. Henry Bishop, of Hancock county, Ohio. We regret the loss of such a man at this time. Mr. Bishop was a member of the last session under the "Old Constitution." Although elected as a Democrat, and being a practical printer, he detected with ease the overcharges of the famous quasi Sam Medary, in his attempt to get the advantage of the House in the printing bills, presented by him under the contracts of that session, and having detected Sam he had the honesty and boldness to expose him until even Sam's friends caved, greatly to the advantage of the treasury. He conducted the Hancock 'Courier' for several years.

He came to his melancholy fate whilst engaged in cutting loose some drift wood, which the high water in Eagle Creek had collected, and when in the middle of the stream, which he was crossing upon his return home, he was seen to throw himself on his back and heard to call for assistance. He floated some distance, and then sank to rise no more with life. The depth and rapidity of the wild, rushing stream prevented a rescue, and his body was not found until several hours afterwards.

Seize before Sevastopol.

The Steamer Baltic brings us further details of the progress of the war in the Crimea, and the recent success before Sevastopol. She left Liverpool on the 16th of June and arrived at New York on the 26th.

Nothing startling of a political character—the news received, being mainly a confirmation of previous advices. Private letters from Kestch give fearful accounts of the suffering endured by the Russian army from wounds and sickness. All accounts agree that disease and despondency prevail in the garrisons at Sevastopol. Miss Nightingale is on her way to England.—She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home for a season.

An important element of victory to the allies is that the French army, from its new position, can reach the ships in the harbor of Sevastopol. Further successes have been achieved in the sea of Azoff, where the combined fleets attacked and destroyed the stores at Lagunogru and Marinopo. The Russians, it is stated, evacuated the Crimean positions. The following are the official accounts of the operations of the Allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian Works before Sevastopol.

Gen. Pellissier's dispatches are as follows:— June 6.—"To-day, with our Allies, we opened fire against the external works.

June 7.—2:30 P. M.—Our signals were given and one hour afterwards our flags floated over Mamelon Vert, and over two redoubts commanding the bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works on this side. Our Allies with their equal resolution carried the works on the Quarry and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

June 8.—Last evening we took possession of 62 guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss is considerable.

June 9.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have proved fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 2.d of May; they have also abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

June 10.—The combat of June 7th was more advantageous for us than at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners of which number 200 were officers and 73 cannon pieces.

June 11.—We are congratulating ourselves on the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on the ships, which have gone still further over. The fortress of Anapa was abandoned by its garrison June 5th. It is now occupied by the Cossacks. The heat was excessive in the camp. We have been forming a depot on the Tchernya.—Accounts from Varana mention the rumor that propositions for an expedition against Percepok were being made.

Lord Raglan's dispatches dated before Sevastopol, as follows:— June 7.—The formidable fire yesterday was kept up to-day, and soon after 6 o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the White Works and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on both sides. Casualties not yet known.

June 8.—The success of last night was very complete and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon and those on its right, called the "Ouvrages blancs," and in those they took 62 guns including 8 columns and 400 prisoners.—We have lost 400 men killed and wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg on the afternoon of June 8th, thus: After two days of heavy bombardment the French divisions detached the redoubt No. 6 at 6 o'clock last night and occupied the redoubts of Kamschatka, Selinghenskaki, and Bastion No. 1. Our troops took the Kamschatka reserve and retook it once more. We finally regained mastery of that battery, the French holding a lodgment, where we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may say that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men (8 officers) prisoners, as well as two French canoes.

The British Admiralty also makes public the following:— Capt. Lyon, of the Miranda, and Captain Sedgese, reports that the naval operations against Taganrog, Manapoul and Ghink, which took place on the 3rd, 5th and 6th days of June have perfectly succeeded.

The operations were conducted with very great rapidity, and the siege throughout was conducted to the advantage of the Allies. Later accounts state that 11 British officers were killed; 150 private men were killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing.—It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all.—Gen. Pellissier's dispatch says that his English Allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

That our readers may form a correct idea of the operations of the Allies against the Russian works at Sevastopol on the 7th June, we subjoin the following condensed description of these works which we clip from the Cleveland Leader:— Every one knows that the ground before Sevastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea—these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries are erected. The ravine farthest to the northeast in front of that which is now called the Inkerman attack is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination and established two towers on the lower slope of it!

These redoubts have probably ere this fallen in the hands of the Allies, for General Pellissier's dispatch of the 9th of June says: "The enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the Careening Bay!—This is an important position, commanding the ships' port and almost intercepting the entrance to the tower! The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff tower stands, and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies.—The Victoria attack carried on by the French is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer the tower, and about 500 yards in front of it is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The contest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7. The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sevastopol, was long since reduced to ruins; but it is now enclosed by a very high semi-circular parapet of earth pierced with 12 embrasures, and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at a half way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of 12 guns on the hill commanding Careening Bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on June 7th are outside this line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff Ravine and this Middle Ravine. On this ridge stands the allied Crown Battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defined by an abatis, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone-quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sevastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications.

Horace Greeley in Prison. Mr. Greeley has met with a chapter in his foreign travels hardly anticipated by him, and not quite agreeable. He has had an inside view of the debtor's prison in Paris, and indeed was furnished quarters there for two days. He given a long amusing account of the affair in the Tribune.

The Albany Argus gives the following explanation of the affair:— A sculptor, who had sent some articles for exhibition to the New York Crystal Palace, which had been injured or not returned, finding out that Mr. G. was one of the Directors of the Crystal Palace Association, sued him, laying his claim at \$2,000. Mr. G. proposed to give bail for his appearance and offered as his surety the United States Secretary of Legation, but he was, after a parley, refused. It being Saturday afternoon, he was unable to get a hearing till Monday, when, having employed two French lawyers to present his case, the suit was dismissed, and he came forth from jail.

Mr. G. gives an amusing account of his prison experience. He thought the quarters safer than any hotel in Paris. Being surrounded with a wall, guarded by armed sentinels, and the windows iron grated, he saw no danger from thieves and burglars.

The whole affair was a very pretty adventure; and the account of it will make one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Greeley's 'Europe revisited.'

REMOVED.—It is announced that Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner of the general Land Office at Washington, was, on Wednesday, removed by the direct act of the President. It is rumored that Gov. Shannon of Ohio, will be his successor. We do not know what is the nature of the charge against Wilson. He has been in the land office a long time, and it is said at Washington, that he is more familiar with the details of his business than any other man in the country. The papers a short time since announced that Mr. McLehland, of the Interior Department, had declared if Wilson was removed he would resign, but of course he will do nothing of that kind.

It is in the order of events that Shannon should receive an appointment from the President. He was one of the four d-o-g-s of Ohio in the House of Representatives, who turned traitor to their constituents and to freedom, by repudiating and forever banishing from public life at home, it is proper that he should be rewarded for his perjury by the Administration, Green, of Tiffin, got his pay by being appointed clerk of the new U. S. Court. Olds has a son appointed to a fat office. Shannon goes into the Land Office at Washington. Disney is yet unprovided for. But we yet have confidence that he will in due time, receive his reward.—[O. S. Journal.]

TWO MEN AND FOUR OXEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—J. R. Crumbacker, writing to his father at Laporte, Indiana, from Quebec, Iowa, gives the following description of a scene on the prairie:—

I write to inform you of the death of my partner, Mr. David Bennett, and also his nephew, Joseph Bennett, who were struck by lightning while breaking prairie on my place, and together with four oxen out of three yoke, were killed. I was within 40 or 50 rods of them at the fatal instant, and was somewhat stunned, though not badly. James Austin, who was chopping near me, made some motions that I did not understand. I started towards him on the run, and he towards me. I saw he was not hurt, and asked if the others were struck. He said they were. I went Austin for water and ran toward them myself, and there saw the awfullest sight I ever witnessed—the whole team down, struggling and kicking, four of them dying, and the driver and holder both of them dead. They were stripped partly of their clothing, and what was on them was on fire.—The lightning parted as it ran down each of them, following each leg, and tore their boots entirely off one and nearly so of the other, passing into the ground at each foot!

The Mississippi papers state as a fact that showers of brimstones have fallen in that State within the last two weeks. It has been tried and proved to be genuine.—Ex. Not very far from the place that where it will burn more than "niggers."

New Advertisements.

WATER CURE JOURNAL.

Herald of Reforms for 1855. DEVOTED TO PNEUMATOLOGY, HYDROPATHY, AND THE LAWS OF LIFE. VOLUME XX. PROSPECTUS.

The great want of the age is health—the normal and harmonious action of all the elements of our being, physical, intellectual, and social. This want finds its satisfaction and its demand its supply in a knowledge of the Laws of Life, or a true Physiology; the Nature and Causes of Disease, in its various Pathologies; the Modes of Purification and Lavigation, or a true System of Medical Practice. These and kindred subjects, constituting the Philosophy of Health, and comprising the Laws of Physical Moral and Intellectual Development, are the special sphere of the Water Cure Journal; but all that can promote the great design of human happiness may be included under its sub-title of Herald of Reforms.

Our platform is a broad one, and our Plan of Operations comprehensive. All subjects connected with Diet, Exercise, Cleanliness, Ventilation, Dressing, Clothing, Education, Occupations, Amusements, and Social Relations—all the elements which combine to make up that complex thing called Life, will be clearly presented. Hydro-pathy will be fully unfolded, and explained that all may apply it in various diseases, even those not curable by any other means. The Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in these peculiar complaints common only to women. The Water-Cure Journal will contain such advice and practical instruction as may be considered most important in all these critical yet unavoidable cases.

Preservation of Health.—Without Health, even life is not desirable, unless a remedy can be found. It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health, as well as cure disease. Reforms in our individual habits, in all our modes of life, and in our social institutions, will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he who runs may read." We believe fully, that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose to show how.

Home Treatment.—Particular directions will be given for the treatment of ordinary cases at Home, which will enable all who have occasion, to apply it without the aid of a physician. Let it be borne in mind, that the Water-Cure Journal is a thoroughly Popular Work, designed for 'the people,' and not the organ of a Profession or Sect.

The Future.—While the achievements of the Past are the best promise of the Future, we may intimate, that it is our intention to give in our own works an example of the Progress, Reform, and Improvement which we would promote in the most vital interests of man and of society.

To Our Friends.—Believing the health reform to be the needed basis of all Reforms, and that no agency can be more efficient in promoting it than the Water-Cure Journal, we rely upon the friends of the cause of Human Elevation to continue their good efforts and exertions, until a copy is within the reach of every family in the United States.

The Journal will be published in a beautiful Quarto, for binding, on the first of each month.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE. Single Copy, one year, \$6; Ten copies, one year, \$7 00 Five Copies, one year, \$4 00 Twenty copies, for \$10 00 Please address all letters, POST PAID, to FOWLER & WELLS, 308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CLUBS MAY BE SENT TO THE PUBLISHERS AT ONCE. July 5—'55.

COME AND SEE.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have located for the hot season at the "Hazel Springs," and are prepared at all times, and in all kinds of weather, to take Daguerotypes in the latest and most approved style. Being prepared with the best material, and the most approved arrangement of side and sky light; and from their former experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all. All work warranted not to fade. No charges will be made unless the work is satisfactory. Terms reasonable.—So come along. Come young, come old, come all, Come every one of you To J. B. GILSON'S hall, And have your likeness true; That generations all May know how you did look, When we your pictures took. N. B. Dark dresses preferable. J. B. GILSON, L. JOLLY, July 5—'55. If

NOTICE. TO the creditors of Anderson R. Dempster, dec'd. On the 27th day of June, A. D. 1855, the Probate Court of Carroll county, Ohio, declared the Estate of Anderson R. Dempster, dec'd., probably insolvent, and creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the Estate, to the undersigned for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment. JOHN L. HUNT, Leesburgh, July 5—1855.

MECHANICS, Inventors, and Manufacturers.

THE TENTH VOLUME OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commenced on the 16th of September. It is an illustrated PAMPHLET, devoted chiefly to the promotion of inventions and improvements in the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. Its general contents embrace notices of the latest and best Scientific, Mechanical, Chemical, and all other Discoveries, with Editorial comments, and explanatory Applications; notices of New Processes in all branches of Manufacture; Practical Hints on Machinery; information as to Steam, and all processes to which it is applicable; also Mining, Millwrighting, Dyeing, and all arts involving Chemical Science, Engineering, Architecture; comprehensive Scientific Memoirs; Proceedings of Scientific B'ds; Accounts of Exhibitions;—together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects. Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims. Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers. The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with GREAT ABILITY, and to be distinguished, not only for the credence and truthfulness of the discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Notices, Agriculturalists, and people in every profession will save the hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. The Scientific American is published once a week, every number contains eight columns of quarto paper, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings. TERMS: TERMS!! TERMS!!! One copy, for One Year \$3 Five copies, for Six Months \$1 Ten Copies, for Six Months \$4 Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months \$12 Twenty Copies for Twelve Months, \$28 Southern, Western, and Canada Money taken at par for Subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at par value. Letters should be directed (post-paid) to MUNN & CO. June 28, 128 Fulton street, New York.

ROAD TAX.

At their regular March session, the Commissioners of Carroll County, Ohio, levied a tax for Road purposes, of five-tenths of one mill on each dollar of valuation of the taxable property of said county, (to come on \$100, of which tax may be discharged by labor on public highways, at the rate of one dollar per day, (between the first day of April, and the first of October,) under the direction of the supervisors of the several road districts. J. I. BLACKBURN, County Auditor Carrollton, June 10, 1855.

TWO PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE LATE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK TO THE OLDEST TYPE FOUNDRY IN AMERICA. Established by Henry & Amosdon, in 1796, on the base of Sweden's Germantown Foundry of 1789. THE long experience of the several proprietors of the Philadelphia Type Foundry enables us to furnish a full and complete variety of Printing Types, and all the appliances of a Printing Office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unequalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and easiness of body. Our facilities are so extensive as to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office. Plain or Fancy Types, Mugs of superior quality, best composition, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at manufacturers' prices. Printing Ink, of all varieties and colors, Yarranto, Brown, Blue, &c. Cast, Brass or Metal Rule, last-making, Brass Rules, Brass Cases and Galleys, &c. Presses of all descriptions, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at manufacturers' prices. Printing Ink, of all varieties and colors, Yarranto, Brown, Blue, &c. Cast, Brass or Metal Rule, last-making, Brass Rules, Brass Cases and Galleys, &c. Presses of all descriptions, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at manufacturers' prices. Printing Ink, of all varieties and colors, Yarranto, Brown, Blue, &c. Cast, Brass or Metal Rule, last-making, Brass Rules, Brass Cases and Galleys, &c. Presses of all descriptions, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

THE UNIVERSITY FAMILY. ISSUED UNDER THE SEAL, SANCTION AND AUTHORITY of the University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 15, 1853, with a capital of \$100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious Quackery. Also for supplying the community with reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed, have purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his students, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only safe and sure for FITTER AND CURE, &c., and his inestimable remedy for HOWEL'S COMPLAINTS. Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly approved and popular Remedy, together with the University's Remedy for complaints of the Lungs. The University's Remedy for Dyspepsia or indigestion. The University's Remedy for Coughs, Croup, &c. Also the University's Almanac, may be had at the Branch Dispensary, or sent by Dr. U. A. Boegel, Carrollton, Ohio. Also at the Dry Good store of B. Latimer, New Hagerstown, Carroll county, Ohio. May 17, 1855.—5m.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. I have constantly on hand a full supply of the following articles of the best quality, which I will always sell low, Wholesale or Retail:— SUGAR, CHEESE, EGGS, LAKES BERRING, COFFEE, SALT WATER do, TEA, MACARONI, SPICES, MOLASSES, CANDLES. And a full assortment of Groceries always on hand.—Custom respectfully solicited. JOHN H. BRACKIN, Fresh Lake fish for sale every Thursday evening, and Friday morning. J. H. B.

FOR BUTTER AND EGGS. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH, for Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce, during the season. I have rented Mr. R. H. Leggett's store room, opposite the "Friendship House," where I will receive all orders to sell my goods.—Come along, therefore, and get money for your extra produce. Those who are indebted to me can now have an opportunity of paying their accounts with interest. JOHN H. BRACKIN, Carrollton, O., May 17, '55. If

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of two alias vend's vs. James Meers, Robert Meers, and Matson Ohio, and to the said James Meers, et al. a will offer for sale at the door of James Meers, et al. the Court House, in Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, on Saturday the 7th day of July, 1855, the following described property, situated in the Town of Hagerstown, (late Troy) Carroll county, O., as follows:— Lots numbered sixty-two, (62,) and five, (5,) in said town. Appraised at \$ Terms cash. J. H. WHITCRAFT, Sheriff.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to Henry Muckley, and John Muckley, of Stark county, Ohio, and Adam Muckley, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Susan Ribshart, and V. Ribshart her husband, (Catharine Trues), and her husband Jacob Trues, of Stark county, Ohio, Hannah Daube, and her husband H. J. Daube, who reside in Carroll county, Ohio, and to George Muckley, whose residence is unknown, that Joseph Ranne, Administrator of Jacob Muckley, late of Carroll county, deceased, has filed his Petition in the Probate Court of Carroll county, Ohio, against them, and in said Court, a widow of said Jacob Muckley, for leave to complete a real contract entered into on the 16th day of April 1852, by the late testator with Jacob Stouer, for the sale of the "East half of the South West quarter, of section sixteen, (16,) in Township seventeen, (17,) of Range seven, (7,) containing eighty acres more or less, situate in Stark county, Ohio, and for leave on part of said Jacob Muckley, to make a deed to the purchaser of said land, and the said Henry, John, Adam, and said George Muckley, who are brothers of intestate, and said Susan, Catharine, and Hannah, who are sisters of intestate, and their husbands above named, and said Catharine, widow of intestate, are notified that the Petition of said Jacob Muckley, and the said Joseph Ranne, Administrator, of said Jacob Muckley, late of Carroll county, Ohio, and if they have any objections to the granting of the prayer thereof, make the same known, &c. VAN BROWN, Petitioner. May 31, '55—3w. pr fee \$3.

NOTICE IN PARTITION. Notice is hereby given to John McAllister, of Owen county, Indiana, Susan McAllister, Samuel Lucas, and Hannah, his wife, of Adams county, Ohio, George McAllister, and Rebecca Jane McAllister, of Carroll county, Ohio, and Mary McAllister, widow of George A. McAllister, deceased, late of Carroll county, Ohio, that a Petition was filed against them on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1854, in the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll county, Ohio, by George McAllister, and Jackson Hagaman, and Temperance, his wife, and is now pending, and the said George McAllister, and Jackson Hagaman, and Temperance, his wife, demands partition of the east half of the north-west quarter, of section six, (6,) in Township thirteen, (13,) of Range six, (6,) in Carroll county, Ohio, U. S. 9—100 acre, and that the said Partition is set aside, and that the same may be held in trust by him for the use of his father, George A. McAllister; that said George A. had interrupted and adverse possession of said land more than twenty years; that said James has been dead for sixteen or more years, and is believed to be dead, &c. Application will be made at the next term of the Court by the Petitioner, for an order of Partition (and an assignment of dower) of said premises. VAN BROWN, Atty. for Petitioner. May 31, '55—6w. pr fee \$3.50

MICHAEL ABRAHAM'S ESTATE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed and qualified as executors of the last will and testament of Michael Abraham, deceased, late of Centre township, Carroll county, Ohio. MICHAEL ABRAHAMS, June 21, 1855.—3w. PHILIP SHERTZ.