

B. J. Carter

The



Press.

There is a Divinity that Shapes our Ends, Rough-Hew them how We will.---SHAKESPEARE.

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Russel Bigelow.

BIGELOW AS PREACHER.

BY E. THOMSON, D. D., LL. D.

We have spoken of Russel Bigelow as a man, in this article we describe him as a preacher. Correct taste, strong thought, and powerful emotion were his characteristics.

I. Correct taste. This was evident in his language. It is the fault of young and partially educated speakers to be ever seeking showy words; as if to make up in sound what is wanting in sense. There is an opposite extreme. Many in their desire to become intelligible, become vulgar. The practice of Tillotson, who read his discourses prior to their delivery, to an illiterate but sensible woman, is a good one. Bigelow's language appeared to have been sifted by a similar process. A large portion of his words were Saxon, which, because they can be traced by most hearers directly to their roots, are more lively and effective than those from foreign sources. His acquaintances with men, rather than tongues, gave him advantage in selecting words; but had he been a ripe scholar, we have no reason to suppose that his expressions would have been less forcible. A knowledge of the original fountains of our language enables us readily to lay aside words of foreign derivation, at the same time giving taste to do so. While the ignorant is pedantic, the man best able to write with elegance generally chooses chaste and simple terms. In the pulpit, especially, good taste requires that the garment of our thoughts should be simple and transparent. While chaste in his language, Bigelow was free from that conversational style, and those common-place remarks which, though unsuitable to grave subjects, are often found in the pulpit of the day.

In the management of his figures,--He avoided the apostrophe and other well known figures peculiarly adapted to poetry. His comparisons, whether for illustration, argument, or embellishment, were neither too obvious on the one hand, nor unnatural on the other. His metaphors were general, original, striking, and free from confusion, reserved for the moment of emotion, and drop off while yet warm. Sometimes his figurative language would convey and point an argument, which, though concealed by the lush of its vehicle, lost none of its force. He rarely introduced anecdotes in his discourses. It is not to be denied that Christian experience is a rich fountain of spiritual knowledge, and that the preacher may often draw there for edification, instruction, and comfort. But the frequent use of anecdote, not only for illustration, but even for argument, to which there is so strong a tendency in our times, finds no countenance in the highest model of golden ages, and vitiates the oratory of our country. Moreover, by presenting temptations to embellish a story not sufficiently attractive, and to mend one not precisely suitable, it has pernicious tendencies upon moral life. Bigelow's allusions were frequently historical or classical--such, for instance, as the story of Damon and Pythias, to illustrate a passage of the apostle, "Greater love hath no man than that a man lay down his life for his friend"--but generally they were Scriptural. Scarce a point to be illustrated, for which history or the Bible does not afford the means of illustration--scarce an anecdote to be related, for which holy Scripture doth not proffer a substitute; and in this age, when the Bible is so well studied in Sabbath schools, allusions even to its less striking and familiar incidents can be understood by mere children.

In the sources of his arguments,--These were chiefly the human heart, well-known facts, strong sound, comprehensive common sense, and the Bible. He plunged not into the region of metaphysics, or barren philosophy, and never resorted to any proof but in subordination to the Scriptures. If he preached truth, or justice, or gratitude, it was not as a heathen; and though he might use the same means of conviction as Seneca, he made all his arguments lie in Christ Jesus. He was content to employ his reason in ascertaining what the Bible teaches, and explaining its lessons to others. Generally his departures from this great summary were short, and only to blast some refuge of lies behind which the sinners were endeavoring to hide. Like Moses in Midian he lingered not in the desert, but led his flock to the mount of God.

His style was easy. His phrases, and the construction of his sentences were English; not the English of the crowd, nor the English of the king, but the king's English, as it is spoken in the dignified conversation of intelligent men--no inversions, or circumlocution, or involutions of clauses. His sentences, as to length, were not sufficiently varied; as to structure, though loose, yet clear. Advancing in his argument, his mind moves with a firmer, directer, footstep--He seems to believe what he says, and to be determined to make others know that he is right. He uses arguments as if perfectly acquainted with their force; in his peroration he was usually vehement; not like a mighty river marching steadily to the ocean, but like Niagara dashing, foaming, rushing, filling the heavens with its echoes. But his vehemence was not rant--it was the outgushing of energy from a great mind, of ardent temperament, strongly excited by an important object--a vehemence which can not be imitated, which presupposes a mind so intensely interested in its subject as to be incapable of surveying its own movements.

II. He was a man of strong thought. He held an iron will over his powers--taught imagination the length of her chain--made memory a watchful and submissive servant, and compelled reason to sit for hours in one spot, like the patient weaver at his loom, producing his beautiful fabric slowly by the movements of his shuttle. He who would have a soul thus trained must labor. The mind, like the infant, is, though active, yet restless--always busy, but never laborious--constantly at work, but never accomplishing any thing, not because its powers are feeble, but because its thoughts are idle. Hence, in all civilized countries, systems of education are devised with a view to train the mind to consecutive thinking. Whatever aids Bigelow had employed in mental training, he had the power to concatenate thought. Though mindful of books, industries in study observant of the progress of science, and diligent at authority, yet he used assistance at a prop--not before, but after he had investigated his subject. His patient thought was evident.

From the choice of his subjects. As he had a versatility of genius which enabled him to adapt himself to any occasion, and a purity of intention which never allowed him to put his inclinations in competition with convictions of duty, there was a fitness in his discourses, which constituted one of their chief charms and made them shine. Though he did not often preach discourses exclusively hortatory, yet he often charmed his audience with a historical or practical sermon; and his efforts of this description were always masterly. Some of them, had they been written out, might have ranked among the finest models of glowing description and impressive persuasion the English language affords. But it was not in description, or declamation, or exhortation, that he chiefly delighted. It was more pastime to him to point out Zion's spicy hills, or hurl the terrors of the law; he preferred the theme that could task his reason. Hence doctrinal subjects were his favorite ones.

His mode of treating his themes. In entering on an argumentative discourse, he advanced slowly through a beautiful and appropriate introduction; but when he fairly encountered the argument, he underwent a sudden transformation. As Elias, in the temple of Jemo, when he sees Hinnom, bursts the cloud with which his goddess mother had enveloped him, so he, when he meets his argument, seems to suffocate off his moral coil; and now divine colors breathe from his lips, and the light of heaven flashes from his eye. Having shown the importance of his theme, and its bearings and consequences, he lays down his position in simple terms, shows his line of argument, and challenges the closest scrutiny. There is a rule of rhetoric which directs the speaker, if his audience be fortified by invincible prejudice, to suppress his position till his argument be completed--to attack the enemy before he suspects your approach--to point all your arguments ere he is aware of your design; and while he looks, unmurmured, upon your movements, to close your lines around him and take him captive. We inquire not whether this rule is appropriate to the bar, the hall of legislation, or the arena for intellectual gladness; but we deny its applicability to the pulpit. The subjects, relations, and circumstances of the minister are too solemn and important to need or allow that, upon a general scale, it will tend to secure the object of the pulpit. Prejudice is not much to be feared; it may prevent immediate conviction; but it can not restrain the reason, nor silence the conscience; and it will fall off like the chrysalis from the fledgling insect, if you convince the understanding. Were concealment allowable, Bigelow could not have resorted to it. The panther may spring from the bushes upon his prey--the lion needs no advantages--Had he been Agamemnon, Troy might not have been taken; he could not have employed the "wooden horse."

In the commencement of his argument, he was accustomed to meet objections; and here his candor was as apparent in the fairness of his statements as was his ability in the completeness of his refutations. At this point the hearer began to perceive that nicety of discrimination, that felicity of illustration, that searching power of analysis, and that grasp of comprehension, which, at the height of his argument, were little less than amazing.

His penetration knew error despite its disguises; and as a sagacious warrior knows where the ambush is, and when will be the coup de main, so he fixed his eye on the spot where the enemy lurked, and anticipated his movements. Many sagacious minds which can find error, are unable to bring it out to the gaze of others. But he was an expert in exposure as in detection. One false premise, one considerable in itself--often vitiated a whole volume of valid reasoning. Such a book may be compared to a long and strong chain, rolled up, having, however, one broken link. There are two ways of finding the fracture--the usual one is to examine each link till you come to it. Bigelow fixed a weight to one end, and walked off with the other, thus separating the fragments so far that his audience could stand between them. Sometimes, when not hurried, he would do as the king of the forest does when not hungry--play with his prey. It was interesting to see him assume him--and his congregation with an ingenious sophism. He was wont to question it in the Socratic method, till he made it confess not only its falseness, but its folly, and sink away, while a good-natured smile played upon the ex-

pression of his hearers. Error, like Pharaoh, though convinced, is obstinate. Under the lash of resistless argument, it calls upon every species of delusion to throw discredit upon the means which have wrought conviction. Bigelow, aware of this, combated objection after objection, and heaped argument upon argument. Fancy the convinced infidel in his audience. The preacher turns his eye upon him, watches him, turns every stream from which his soul dips into blood, animates the dust he raises before his eyes into torturing insects, sends locusts before him to eat up every green thing, adds plague to plague. Presently the thunder peals, the lightning flashes, the infidel feels the darkness on his eyeballs, and is compelled to let the truth be told, and is compelled to "have thee core and be glorified." A pause ensues, and the congregation, on their feet, look with sympathy and prayer for a convalescent man.

Bigelow, like an accomplished orator, observed the process going on in the minds of his hearers. If one argument did not succeed, he used another--if an illustration did not answer, he seized one that would. He seemed to be as familiar with the hearts of his hearers as the musician with the keys of his instrument, knowing when, and where, and how to touch, detecting the least discord, and even restraining his magic finger--it, perchance, it grazed the wrong key--before the false note was formed. This nice discernment in a mind concentrated on its theme, and engaged in the most complicated process of which human intellect is capable, presupposes strong and patient exercise of the reason.

His mode of amplification was, generally, to commence with his weakest argument, and proceeding to the better in the order of their strength, to close with the strongest--a mode which could not, perhaps, always be safely followed, since a weak argument may so prejudice the hearers against the speaker as to prevent the force of such as may follow. His plan was, however, adapted to his talents. He used no argument too weak to make an impression. Perhaps in the weight of his argument lay the greatest objection to his discourses. A man may be willing to give up his error, if you allow some reason in it, whereas he would cling to the last if surrender were to be shame. The injurious tendency of Bigelow's style was, however, corrected by two counterbalancing qualities of his manner. He indulged in no prolixity--made due allowance for the sinner--often--like St. Paul--by using the first person plural, condescended to the object of reproval--avoided personification and harsh language, and after exposing folly and guilt, pointed not to himself, but to "the Shepherd and Bishop of souls." His strength was not the loud and flut blast, which binds the traveler's cloak tight and tighter around him, but the steady, increasing, noiseless power of the rising sun, which, while it illumines, softens and subdues. His capacity for argument did not betray him into fruitless discussion. He used it not as a boy his penknife, but as a warrior his sword. He assailed upon his movements, to close your lines around him and take him captive. We inquire not whether this rule is appropriate to the bar, the hall of legislation, or the arena for intellectual gladness; but we deny its applicability to the pulpit. The subjects, relations, and circumstances of the minister are too solemn and important to need or allow that, upon a general scale, it will tend to secure the object of the pulpit. Prejudice is not much to be feared; it may prevent immediate conviction; but it can not restrain the reason, nor silence the conscience; and it will fall off like the chrysalis from the fledgling insect, if you convince the understanding. Were concealment allowable, Bigelow could not have resorted to it. The panther may spring from the bushes upon his prey--the lion needs no advantages--Had he been Agamemnon, Troy might not have been taken; he could not have employed the "wooden horse."

Struck with a dumb bell. "Well, our friend Jones has received an awful blow," said Smith to Brown, in the street as they met and shook hands. "How?" quoth Brown. "Why, he's been struck," replied Smith, "awfully struck." "With what?" asked B., excitedly. "Why he's been struck with a dumb bell," said Smith. "Goodness gracious, you alarm me. Why he was only married this morning to a beautiful girl, who has the misfortune to be unable to speak!" said Brown again.

Why, that's what I refer to. Don't you see that the man who fell in love with a girl that cannot speak is struck with a dumb bell?"

Good Hit--In one of the Hon. Mr. Vinton's speeches in New York, that gentleman said the threat of session reminded him of the man in Buffalo who attached his old scow to the stern of a lake steamer to be towed up the lake. After the boat had got under headway, the wheels of the steamer threw the water into the old scow and she was in danger of sinking. The owner cried out to the captain of the steamer, "Hold on, there! if you don't stop throwing water into my craft I'll make you." "Well," says the captain, "what will you do?" "Do," shouted the enraged man, "I'll cut the rope here and let your old steamer go to thunder."

The carriage in which the Prince of Wales rode on the day of his reception in New York has been visited by many persons, and much larger sums than its original cost (\$1,000) have been offered for it.

The Explanation. Charles, discoursing rather freely Of the unimportant part Which (he said) our clever women Play in science and in art, "Ah! the sex you undervalue!" Cried his lovely cousin Jane; "No, indeed!" responded Sharley, "Pray a low me to explain: Such a paragon is woman, That, you see, it must be true She is always vastly better Than the best that she can do!" --Fanny Fair.

The Lady who Wore no Jewelry. One lady at the Prince's ball in Cincinnati was distinguished from the rest of the women by wearing no jewelry. Her name is Groesbeck, and we will bet a small sum she was the best dressed woman of the lot. Baron Remy observed that the lady was barren of jewelry, and selected her as a dancing partner on that account. Overdressed in the eyes of our American women, and the lady who on no notable occasion, had the courage, self-reliance and good taste to dress with elegant simplicity, deserves immortal memory. Let Mrs. G. be illustrious forever as the woman who dares not with the Prince and didn't wear jewels!

The New-born and the Dead. Lavater, in his "Physiognomy," makes the following curious remark: "I have had occasion to observe some infants immediately on their birth, and have found an astonishing resemblance between their profile and that of their father. A few days after, the resemblance almost entirely disappeared; the natural influence of the air and food, and probably the change of posture, has so altered the design of the face, that you could have believed it a different individual. I afterwards saw two of these children die, the one at six weeks and the other at four years of age--and about twelve hours after their death they completely recovered the profile which had struck me so much at their birth; only the profile of the dead child was, as might be expected, more strongly marked and more terse than that of the living. The third day their resemblance began to disappear. I knew a man of fifty years, and another of seventy, both of whom, when alive, appeared to have no manner of resemblance to their children, and whose physiognomies I believed I may so express myself, to a totally different class. Two days after their death the profile of one became perfectly conformable to that of his father, and the image of the other father might be traced in the third of his sons. The likeness was quite as distinctly marked as that of the children, who immediately after their death, brought to my recollection the physiognomies which they had at their birth."

Preaching too Well. Dr. Ware, the elder, used sometimes to relate amusingly his experience as a parish minister. One week he had made special preparation for the pulpit, bestowing almost all his care and thought upon the morning discourse; and the result was that he considered one of his very best sermons. Saturday evening came, and he must get up something for the afternoon service, which of course must be more hastily and carelessly done. It was probably some brief and simple exposition of Scripture. Monday morning, the doctor walks out, and meets one of his parishioners, who greets him very cordially.

Parishioner--I must thank you doctor for that sermon; it has edified me more than I can tell you. Doctor--I bestowed much care upon it, and am glad that my labor was not lost. Parishioner--I assure you it was not. It has cleared up my doubts and difficulties. Doctor--I presume you refer to the morning discourse. Parishioner--No, sir--the afternoon. The morning discourse--I don't particularly remember about that.

Seward's Personal Appearance. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Free Democrat thus describes Gov. Seward's personal appearance: Seward is getting into the first dewy dawn of honorable old age. His hair is gray, with large lion gray streaks in it. His forehead is clear, clean cut, with a jutting cornice over his eyes. His eyebrows are long heavy and gray. His eyes are blue, sweet and mild, but with a world of courage and hope in them. You are sure he is thinking of a thousand good things that he won't tell, and that he will never exhaust himself in one effort. Every one should see his eyes when he speaks, not only to feel that the talker is in earnest, but also to gain that great confidence in the exhaustless

richness of the mind that is pouring out but a small share of its wealth. His nose is one of the best ever put on a face. Napoleon would have made him a Marshal on the strength and length of it, for the great General knew what there was in a nose.

Seward's face is clean shaven and full of thought wrinkles. He is lean. There is no extra adipose matter about him. He is not the "sleek-bearded" kind of a man who "sleeps o' nights" and don't think much, nor is he a man that has grown poor in clatching at far-off ideas. Thought seems easy to him. He has much more the look of a philosopher than a statesman who grapples with living principles. He is about medium height, with not over small hands or feet.

He dresses in plain black, except a neckcloth, which is sky-blue. He uses an extraordinary large pocket handkerchief such as one often sees in the hands of broad faced emigrant women. His voice is clear, but not very loud.

Equal to the Emergency. Not many years ago, two Frenchmen--one wealthy and in possession of ready cash, and the other poor and penniless--occupied, by chance, the same room in a suburban hotel. In the morning, the "seedy" one arose first, took from his pocket a pistol, and held it to his own forehead, and backing against the door, exclaimed to his horrified companion: "It is my last desperate resort; I am penniless and tired of life; give me 500 francs, or I will instantly blow out my brains, and you will be arrested as a murderer."

The other lodger found himself the hero of an unpleasant dilemma, but the cogency of his companion's argument struck him "cold." He quietly crept to his pantsbox, handed over the amount, and the other vanished, after locking the door on the outside.

Hearing of this, another Frenchman, of very savage aspect, who might be taken for a tall raw-boned gentleman from Arkansas, who had been rather free with his money during the day and evidently had plenty more behind. Next morning, "Pike," awaking discovered his room mate standing over him, with a pistol leveled at his own head, and evidently quaking with agitation.

"What the deuce are you stadin' thar for in the cold?" said Pike propping himself on his elbow, and coolly surveying the Gaul.

"I am desperate!" was the reply. "You give me one hundred dollars, or I will blow out my brains!"

Well, then, blow an' be darn'd!" replied Pike, turning over. "Bote you vill be arrested for ze murder!" prestid the Gaul, earnestly. "Eh, what's that?" said Pike; "Oh I see!" and suddenly drawing a revolver he leveled it at the Gaul's head.

Little-or-Nothings. To open a Turkish railroad, sheep must be sacrificed. In England and America they only sacrifice shareholders. But in each case the victims are fleeced.

When a son gets an idea that he is smarter than his daddy, it would be well for the parent to use some means by which he would be shaken in his belief.

An Irish lover remarked that is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when your "sweatheart is wid you."

A Russian tradesman recently swallowed forty tallow candles in St. Petersburg, on a wager, and strange to say still lives.

The easiest thing for a negro to do--Keep dark.

A fashionably dressed woman, like a ship in motion, has a graceful swell behind.

Tall gentlemen are always successful because the ladies are all in favor of hy-men.

A Boston reporter lately listened to a speech, thirty-six miles long, on a railroad car.

A beautiful young squaw, dressed in expensive crinoline, was seen in Montreal on Saturday, with her mother, who claimed the old fashioned squaw costume.

Historical Anecdotes.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S PUNCTUALITY.

On one occasion when Washington was setting for his portrait in Mr. Peal's painting room; he looked at his watch and said: "Mr. Peal, my time for setting has expired; but if three minutes longer will be of any importance to you, I will remain, and make up the time by haste,--my walk up to the State House (where Congress was in session.) I know exactly how long it will take to walk there; and it will not do for me as President, to be absent at the hour of meeting."

Mrs. Washington was as remarkable for punctuality as her illustrious husband. At one time, during the General's absence, he wrote to her to get Mr. James Peal to paint her portrait in miniature, and to send it to him. Mrs. Washington wrote a note to the artist, saying that her presence at home was indispensable when the General was away and it would not be convenient for her to attend at his painting room. She requested him, therefore to come to her house for the sitting, and offered to accommodate herself to any hour when it would suit him to be away from his studio. In his reply Mr. Peal appointed seven o'clock in the morning. When he left his home to keep the engagement for the first sitting, it occurred to him that the lady might not be quite ready to see him at so early an hour. He walked on accordingly more slowly than usual. Mrs. Washington met him with the observation, "Mr. Peale I have been in the kitchen to give my orders for the day; have read the newspaper, and heard my niece her lesson on the harp, yet have waited for you twenty minutes."

The gentleman, of course, felt exceedingly mortified, and remarked that if his engagement had been with General Washington, he would have been more punctual; but he thought it necessary to allow a lady a little more time. "Sir," replied Mrs. Washington, I am as punctual as the General." It may be imagined that Mr. Peale took care to be at the house the next morning at the time appointed.

NEW ANECDOTE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD. The Historical Magazine has some interesting extracts from the private journal kept by Mr. Nathaniel Cutting of Massachusetts, during his residence abroad in the service of the United States. This journal has recently fallen into the hands of William G. Brooks of Boston, who prepared the article above named. In 1793 Mr. Cutting was appointed by President Washington to proceed to Lisbon with secret despatches to Colonel David Humphreys, the American Minister, and to act as Secretary to the Mission to Portugal. While Mr. Cutting was serving in this capacity, he was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Mattra, the British Consul at Tangier. The English officer related to Mr. Cutting the following story of Gen. Benedict Arnold, that despicable traitor to the cause of American Freedom.

"Several years since, as early as 1785 when Mr. Mattra was in England, he became slightly acquainted with Arnold, who, knowing his situation in Morocco, solicited an opportunity of proposing to him a scheme of business that could not fail of being lucrative. Mr. M. at length gave Arnold the hearing. The plan he proposed was that Mr. M. should, by his interest at the Court of Morocco, procure commissions for sundry corsairs, which he (Arnold) would come and fit out from Tangier. 'But,' observed Mr. M., 'who would you cruise against?' The Emperor of Morocco has no maritime enemy; nor does he wish to provoke a rupture with any European powers.' Arnold replied, 'But the Americans have yet no treaty with Morocco; I would capture their vessels; I know very well the track to find them; by such an expedition we would soon acquire ample fortunes.' Arnold pressed the matter very seriously for some time, but finding that Mr. Mattra rejected the nefarious scheme, and steadily refused to exert the smallest influence toward obtaining the commissions in question, the arch-renege solicited that he would assist him procuring Algerien commissions. Mr. M. heartily disgusted with such villainy, assured Arnold that he had no interest and scarcely any acquaintance at or near Algiers; and therefore explicitly excused himself from participating in such a diabolical pursuit.

Gov. Banks. Gov. Banks's position in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad for the purpose of assuming which he has gone to Chicago to reside, is that of "resident director." He represents the president and directors, who are scattered over the country and Europe, and cannot attend to the vast duties required of them from day to day; hence this additional office is found to be necessary. He sits as grand supervisor of the entire business of the corporation, which is decided into departments like the government of a State, only more vast and difficult than the government of most of our States. If a question arises which he declines to take the responsibility of settling, he can, if he chooses, submit it to the next regular meeting of the directors. Gov. Banks's salary is to be \$8,500 a year, which is \$4,500 more than he received as Governor of Massachusetts.

A Slave in Charleston, S. C., has earned by over-work, in the last five years, \$3,500, but refuses to purchase his liberty, preferring to live in bondage.

Not less than one hundred professional assassins, says a foreign letter writer obtain a livelihood by their peculiar avocation in Lisbon, Portugal.

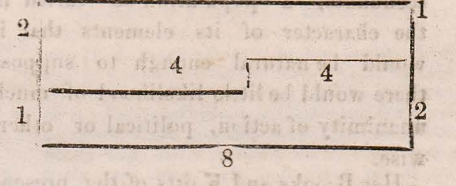
The Government of Canada intends to appoint a day of national thanksgiving for the abundant harvest and the returning prosperity of the country.

suit. It was not only once, said Mr. Mattra, but perhaps a dozen times, that Arnold seriously addressed him to the foregoing report."--Boston Transcript.

Winter Evening Amusements for the Young.

ANSWER TO THE PERPLEXED CARPENTER

The board was cut after the manner of the annexed diagram:



THE KNIGHT OF THE WHISTLE.

This, though a very simple game, is one of the most amusing we have ever seen. The person who is to be made the Knight of the Whistle, must not have seen the game before. He should be asked if he has ever been made a Knight of the Whistle? if he answers "No!", his consent must be asked, and he must then be told to kneel down to receive the knighthood. Some one must then sit down, and the knight kneeling, rests his head in the lap of the person who is sitting, and all the persons gather round and pattingly on his back, while they repeat these words:--

Here we unite
With fond delight,
The Tulp, Lily, and the Thistle,
And with due state,
We now create--
The one who kneels Knight of the Whistle!

A whistle and a piece of string, some twelve or fourteen inches long should have been previously prepared, and while the person has been kneeling down it should be fastened to his back, by the button on his coat, or by the aid of a pin. This done, he should be told to listen to the sound of the whistle, and then to know it again. Some one should then sound the whistle, and when the knight has confessed that he should know the sound again, he is told to stand up, and the company form a circle all around him. Then the fun consists of some one behind his back catching the whistle (without pulling at the string,) and sounding it--dropping the whistle the instant it has sounded. The knight having been previously told that he is to catch the whistle) will jump round, and will probably seize hold of the hands of the person who sounded it, but at the same moment he will unconsciously have conveyed the whistle to those on the opposite side. And thus the more anxious the knight gets, the more he embarrasses himself, because at every turn he conveys the whistle to some one behind him. This creates very good laughter.

[Care should be taken not to have the string too long, or when the knight turns the whistle will fly to the front of him and he will discover the trick. A very small toy whistle, and one that is easily sounded, will be the best. But a small key will do, when no better can be had. Those who form the ring, should occasionally pretend to be passing the whistle from hand to hand. This game can not be played more than once of an evening, unless a visitor may happen to enter, and who has not seen it. Ladies as well as gentlemen, may be made knights.]

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The Union Press

HYLAS SABINE : : : : : Editor

Marvsville O.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1860.

TERMS :
For One Year, \$1 50
For Six Months, 1 00
For Four Months, 75

A Brief History of South Carolina the Leading Advocate of Secession and Nullification.

South Carolina, notorious for nullification and secession, or rather the advocacy of the measures so hostile to the peace of our Federal Union, is at present the leader in the hostile manifestations which now characterize some three or four States South.

Her history in brief might interest our readers. So refractory and clamorous in her present situation with her sister States we naturally enough wish to enquire into her past history that we may the better understand her present attitude. "Her Colonial population was made up of emigrants from Switzerland, Germany, France, Ireland and the Northern colonies of America and their descendants," a population so varied in the character of its elements that it would be natural enough to suppose there would be little likelihood of much unanimity of action, political or otherwise.

Her Brooks and Kraits of the present day claim that South Carolina was second to none, in the part she played in the Revolution of our Fathers. But the more searching historians make exhibitions of facts widely different from the showings of her arrogant enologists above named. She contributed to the Continental service 6,000 soldiers, while Massachusetts sent out 67,907 over ten times the number, Connecticut five times as many, New Hampshire twice as many, and Rhode Island the Federal half acre, lacked only 752 of affording as many soldiers in the Continental army appointment, as South Carolina herself.

It was agreed at the time that the Southern colonies could not contribute *pro rata* with the Northern colonies owing to the presence of the "peculiar institutions" and thus it will be seen that the security of this institution at that time was purchased by the sacrificing of the lives of men who had no interest in it whatever. Of South Carolina, a distinguished historian says; that more men of New England were sent to her aid and now lie buried in her soil, than she sent from it to every scene of strife from Lexington to Yorktown.

When Boston, the metropolis of New England, was invaded by the British army fifteen thousand of her people at once assembled and drove the oppressors from her territories. When Charleston the great commercial mart of the Southern Colonies was invaded, how was it? Gen. Lincoln was there with a Northern army but the people refused to enlist against the invading forces of Sir Henry Clinton, and Charleston went into the hands of the Loyalists, and the people flooded by hundreds to the royal standard, and the colony was considered by her conquerors as under entire submission; yet the spirit of liberty was kept burning by the heroic achievements of Marion, Sumpter, Pickens and their followers, so that she was one of the first States to form an Independent Constitution. But it will be recollected that so nearly equal were the Loyalists and the Whigs divided, and so bitter was the warfare with one and another that for a time it seemed that the State was in danger of depopulation. Thousands perished by each others hands. Some of the purest patriots of the Revolution were of this State, such as the Laurens, father and son, Rutledge, Sumpter, Marion and Pickens, yet the part she performed in the Revolution was little more than a local warfare with an enemy in her own people.

After the triumph of the colonists, and the establishment of the Federal Government, action was taken by the several States in regard to the Tories, or Loyalists, who remained in their midst and formed part of the population of the States. As a general thing the Loyalists were declared by the State Legislatures, as aliens, and their property confiscated and citizenship denied them. "But," says an eminent historian, "the temper of South Carolina was far more moderate. Acting on the wise principle that 'when offenders are numerous it is sometimes prudent to overlook their crimes,' she listened to the supplications made to her by the fallen, and restored to their civil and political rights a large proportion of those who had 'suffered under her banishment and confiscation laws.' The generosity of men should always meet with appreciative recognition. Yet it is rare that the granted exhibits a gratitude equal in purity with the spirit of the generous donor. We see that the population of this State was nearly equally divided between the Whigs and Tories, and that it continued so, differing in this respect from the other States, after the establishment of the Federal Union. It is not probable that the defeated spirit of the Loyalists was readily healed as the Loyalists themselves were restored, and we do not think it would be much of a strain of probabilities to assume that the

history, and contributed materially to the uneasy attitude she has maintained to many years past in her Federal relations.

It seems that the political leaders of her people have been of that class who are ever ready to awaken and kindle into a flame the jealousy of those who follow them. We find in 1832, that the people of this State were made to believe that the Revenue Laws of Congress, which imposed duties and imposts on the importations of foreign commodities were unequal in their operations, and that the amount raised was greater than necessary, and that the proceeds were to be applied to purposes not authorized by the Constitution.

No sooner had the people espoused this opinion than their Legislature at once passed an Ordinance declaring said laws null and void, and declared that in case the general Government attempted to enforce the collection of revenues in her ports, or enforce obedience she would no longer continue as a member of the Federal Union. The Governor recommended to the Legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect. Jackson met them promptly with a proclamation, calling upon them to desist from their schemes of treason; and although it was his native State, he declared his readiness to execute the laws of the nation and force them to submission. By his prompt and energetic action the unhallored threats of disunion were quelled. Jackson then said that the objection of this State to the revenue laws was seized upon as an opportunity of expressing a disaffection long entertained, and he doubted not that the question of negro slavery would serve, in time, as another pretext for the cry of disunion. John C. Calhoun for twenty years labored to shape the opinions and policy of the South to the very end anticipated by Jackson.

The nationalization of slavery, the protection of it by the judiciary and by Congress, were the great aims of this great champion of human slavery, and for twenty years past the opinions of the South have run in this peculiar channel of progress. But the great spirit of progress, of humanity, and of right, has been all the time running in an adverse direction, bearing upon its bosom the principles of the Republican party, and on the first of November last the opposing titles of opinion met, and now when the ultra politicians of the South find that the voice of the nation is for Freedom as the rule and Slavery the exception, they assume the hostile attitude of disunionists, and threaten dismemberment. Arrogant South Carolina leads off beckoning her sister States to join her. The lawful election of Lincoln brings about this hostility, and so it will ever be with this oligarchy as long as there is a hope of intimidating Union-loving men into concession and servility.

South Carolina is now reaping the reward of her treasonable spirit by bankruptcy in her finances and stagnation in her business.

For our part we say let the right of all the States as guaranteed by the Constitution be sustained, but let the spirit of our Forefathers, in regard to the hunting of slavery, be carried out at all hazards.

Population of Ohio.
Below we give the entire population of Ohio.
Northern Dist. 1,081,795
Southern Dist. (save Hamilton) 1,291,187
Hamilton County. 2,200
Total 2,555,982

Springfield Female College and High School.

The undersigned present a brief statement of the condition and prospects of this institution. It is known to many that for some years it has been seriously embarrassed by debt. We are happy to say that by liberal bequests, and an arrangement with the chief creditors, the finances are placed upon such a footing that no further fears need be felt on that subject.

President Dial has associated with him an excellent corps of instructors, and such confidence have the community in the capacity and efficiency of the Board of Instruction, that already 80 pupils are in attendance from the city of Springfield.

We can with confidence commend this College to the patronage of the members and friends of the church and to all who desire for their daughters the privileges and advantages of a liberal and Christian education. The boarding house is under the care of Priest. Dial and excellent lady, in whose family young ladies from abroad will find an agreeable home.

TERMS.
Boarding, Tuition, Room rent, and incidental expenses, \$75 per session of five months; or 150 per annum.
Music, per session, \$20 extra.
French and German, \$5 per session extra.

T. A. MORRIS, Pres't Board Trus.
WARD, Ex. Com.
S. S. BENTLEY, Ex. Com.
W. C. FRYE, Ex. Com.
M. BRENNY, Ex. Com.

Having been appointed by the Cincinnati Conference to confer with the Trustees of the College, we cheerfully concur in the foregoing statement and recommendation.

J. M. MITCHELL,
J. A. F. CHAFFIN, Com. of Con.
Geo. W. HARRIS, Com. of Con.

By the above it will be seen that Bishop Morris has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of this institution. We are glad to see the Bishop take this position, and glad also to see the improved condition and brighter prospects of the Institution. We have no doubt that the Union Press will be a great help to the cause.

Communications.

For the Union Press.

Washington National Monument.

WATKINS, O., Nov. 19 1860.

I respectfully announce to the Patriotic citizens of this county, through the columns of the Press, that agreeable to instructions received by the way of Mr. Johnson from John Carroll, Brent, Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, that I have accepted of said Society for the purpose of procuring donations to aid in completing said monuments. Contributions received from different persons up to this date are as follows:

Patrick Sletery	\$0.25
Daniel Robb	50
David Graham	25
Phineas Bell, sen.	25
Alanson Paimeter	25
Jacob Longbrake	10
John Bangham	10
Peter Hush	25
Wm. Freshwater	25
Martin Piers	25
A. G. Boring	25
Edward Boyen	25
James B. Cheney	25
George Graham	25
A. Taylor	25
Clark Low	25
Wm. McCary	25
John W. Forman	10
Wm. Howey	10
Alx. Beachard	10
James V. Seyvyn	10
Wm. Schuler	10
James Henderson	15
David Dial	25
Sarah H. Ryan	5
Amner Buck	10
A. Smith	25
Moses Laird	25
Wm. Emblerson	10
E. Wm. Robinson	25
Charles Green	25
Frank Evans	25
Adam Myers	25
Cyrus Phillips	25
Fannie M. Winston	25
Solu Crafty	25
Henry B. Felkner	25
Wm. Ramsey	25
Margaret Crofts	25
James K. Abraham	25
Joseph Crider	25
John S. Gandy	20
John P. Mahen	10
John Elliot	10
John Newhouse	10
H. C. Hoskins	10
N. W. Martin	10
Abel Franklin	10
Robert Wilkinson	10
Eliza Forbes	25
Levi Siver	25
Jackson Harris	25
Geo. Clark	25
Amos Headly	10
A. Clinch	10
Eli Long	10
John A. Cook	25
H. E. Everett	25
James Barnett.	25

Yon will readily discover that it is not the intention to receive large contributions from a small portion of our patriotic citizens, but it is the idea of the Society to give every person an opportunity to donate something as a patriotic duty. In this noble enterprise the Obelisk is now one hundred and seventy-five feet in height, the beautiful site upon which it is being erected, was set apart for that purpose by Congress; and covers a space of over thirty acres, it is in view of Mt. Vernon, where now repose the ashes of the Immortal Washington, in whose honor this magnificent edifice is being raised, wholly by the voluntary contributions of the American people. The work was carried on with unremitting vigor from the laying of the cornerstone, in 1848, till the year 1855, and the work is again resumed by the society under a charter from Congress, granted in February 1859; and the Government has detailed an officer of the Engineer Corps to assist the Society in the prosecution of the work. The Obelisk will be, when finished, five hundred feet in height, higher than any other edifice in the known world. It is constructed of beautiful white marble from the Maryland quarries. The dimensions of the panteon will be in accordance with the massive grandeur of the shaft. It is proposed that the monument shall be like him in whose honor the monument is being erected, unparalleled in the world, and commensurate with the gratitude, liberty and patriotism of the people of this great republic. On the work thus far done there has been considerable over a quarter of a million already expended. There is but a small sum in the Treasury, but the Society feels confident that no citizen will withhold their support from so holy and sacred a purpose. Let each contributor consider it a privilege and a honor, and not a favor bestowed to have such an opportunity of evincing their gratitude and veneration of the character and deeds of Washington. The books containing the names of all contributors and the amount each person donated opposite their own name will be deposited in an apartment in the monument, by the Society, for the inspection of all who may visit the place. Feeling confident that there is no person in our county but desires to aid in completing said monument, I would be pleased to receive their names and contributions at any time, providing I shall not be so lucky as to meet each and every one to receive your donations personally in passing from place to place on other business arrangements. I can say you may feel perfectly safe in enclosing your name and the amount you wish to contribute in an envelope to my address, at Watkins, Ohio, and I will forward the amount, opposite each name contributed, to the Secretary of said Society and have it registered there on the books.

Yours respectfully,
R. W. THOMPSON, Agent for Washington Monument Society.

Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water cure, the first locomotive, established the first hospital, the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music, and the first library in the world opened freely to all. Good for Pennsylvania!

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Awful Occurrence.

Just as we were going to press we were startled by an unusual noise, and on looking out of the window we beheld the shocking spectacle of a man on fire! The noise cutting up around his face, and dozens of excited men trying to quench the fire! The particulars as nearly as we can gather are these:

Mr. Joseph Kerr, called at the Drug Store of Mr. Clason, with a prescription of some sort, which was prepared by Mr. Jonathan McCormick. On taking it in his hand, and shaking the bottle it exploded; Mr. McCormick was terribly burned; and the little son of Mr. McCormick, a bright handsome little boy was also burned severely. We hope that the injuries will not prove fatal in any instance; but we are apprehensive of the worst.

The above may not be entirely correct but so in the man. We apprehend that the internal spirit of champagne will be found at the bottom of the calamity.—Logan Gazette.

Movements of the Government.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The evening Post says that the Government has ordered the conversion of Savannah, now lying in Brooklyn, to be put in readiness for a trip to Charleston, and that the recruits ordered from this city for California, have been stopped and are awaiting further orders.

Twenty-two hundred kegs of powder and eighty-four boxes of ammunition were shipped to-day for Charleston.

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The Amalgamation of Languages.

There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after while to incorporate them into our own. The word Cephalic, which is from the Greek signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spaulding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more common way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Eucalyptus, and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until the seem "native" and to the mind's eye.

A Real Blessing.
Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the ill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have cure from this time on.

Physician.—You can get them at any Drug Store. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain and vessels. In this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be relieved. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. It is nervous form it is symptomatic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of women, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with headache, and pneumonia are also attended with headache from its oxygen headache. Idiopathic headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and sometimes at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acidity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power radiating the diseases of which headache is the warning index.

Budget.—Misses want you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills, a bottle of Peppermint Pills, but I'm thinking that's not just it; rather, perhaps, you'll better know what it is. Yes, see she's high and one with the sick headache, and wants a more of that same as she has before.

Druggist.—You must send Spaulding's Cephalic Pills.
Budget.—Oh! well, sure now, you

The Union Press.

LOCAL.

MARYSVILLE LODGE, NO. 87.
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Saturday evening, at their Hall in the Cass Building.
J. G. HAWKINS, N. G.
J. H. RYAN, Sec.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 158.
Stated meetings the Thursday on or preceding the full of the Moon.
W. M. CARTMELL, W. M.
J. D. SMITH, Sec'y.

OF ARMEL LODGE, NO. 303.
Meets on the 1st Tuesday on or before the full of the Moon each month at Richmond, Ohio.
JOHN SIDLE, W. M.
J. S. GILL, Sec.

NEWTON LODGE, NO. 249.
Stated meetings the Tuesday on or preceding the full of the Moon.
W. M. BAUGHN, W. M.
W. BAXLEY, Sec.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist E. Church.—Rev L. C. WEBSTER
Pastor; Preaching every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and every alternate Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.
June 24, 1860.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. Mendenhall, Pastor; Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and every alternate Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

German Evangel. Luth. St. John's Church three miles South of Marysville, (on Sagamore road).
Rev. J. B. BENDER, Pastor; Divine service every Sunday at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M.

Wheat Injured by the Fly.

James Thompson, Esq., of Millersburg, Pa., informs us that his wheat has been materially injured by the fly during the past week or two. He thinks that unless a 14 wheat sets in soon, wheat generally will suffer from the same cause.

We wish the farmers generally would look carefully into this matter and inform us of the full extent of the damage to the coming crops.

Notice.

The Providence Presbyterian house of worship, near the residence of Esq. Hays, in Millersburg Township, will be dedicated on the 21st day of December. Rev. L. Kelsey and other clergymen are expected to be present. Public worship at eleven o'clock A. M. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. BRINKERHOFF, Pastor.

To the People of Ohio.

Our fellow-citizens in large portions of Kansas Territory are threatened with famine. All their crops have failed. Their prospective destination is without a parallel in the history of our country. The people are without the necessary means to provide themselves with food for the approaching winter. Their sad condition appeals to the charity of the humane everywhere. God in his infinite mercy hath blessed the people of Ohio and all the States of the Union. It is not our duty, out of our abundance to supply the wants of our brethren in Kansas? The 29th inst. has been set apart in many of the States by the proclamation of their respective Executives for the Thanksgiving offerings of the people. As the Governor of this State, let me recommend that contributions be taken for the relief of the people of Kansas, in the several churches of the State, on that day. Let me invoke the clergy to call the earnest attention of their congregations to this work of charity, and love. Where other suitable arrangements are not made for transmitting contributions, they may be forwarded to this department, whence they will be promptly sent to the proper authorities in Kansas for distribution.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." W. DENNISON.
Executive Department.
Columbus, Nov. 12, 1860.

Rich.

The richest joke of the campaign is told by the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier. It says that J. W. Dawson, editor of the Fort Wayne Times, "captured" a man named Fletcher in that city for a small debt, a few days since—not for the money, but because he thought Fletcher was about to move from the State, and the Republican party would thus lose a vote. Fletcher, it appears, did not intend moving from the place, but was only going to Ohio on a visit. His arrest aggravated him extremely, and to get revenge of Dawson he cut down a Lincoln pole which had been erected in front of his place of business, split it in four, loaded the rails on a wagon, upon which he placed a brass band and an effigy of Dawson, and himself mounted upon a charger, rode to the public square, followed by the wagon and music, where he landed in the effigy with the rails and set fire to it. It is said that Fletcher, after thus avenging himself on the venerable editor, declared that although he was willing to sacrifice Dawson in any manner, he could not sacrifice Old Abe, and there were voted for Lincoln on Tuesday.

Bayard Taylor in Springfield.

This noted lecturer holds forth in our City Hall, as we have heretofore stated, on Monday evening, Nov. 20th. He is one of the most entertaining speakers in the field, having seen and expert need what he describes so felicitously.—Springfield News.

A Brother of Charles Dickens is employed in the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad.

He does a little in the literary line.

This Presents March.—March Forth.

Panic or no panic, union or disunion, the immense marble and iron stores are rising on the line of Broadway N. W. York.

As soon as the old lease runs out down comes the noble warehouse of other days, and on its foundation the splendid commercial palaces rise up. On the corner of Broadway and White street, Wm. B. Astor is putting up the most elegant marble store in the city which is to be rented for \$5,000 per annum. It will contain it is said, 7 acres of Store room.

There is a prospect that the Niel House, Columbus, will be rebuilt.

The work will not be commenced before the Spring.

Special Notice.

Str. monous or Scrofulous skin diseases are the curse, the blight, the potato rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die with them; die feverish too, because they are curable. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurgates the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible AYER has proved his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls Sarsaparilla. [Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.

(Nov. 14, 1m.)

The Scandinavian Pill and Pectoral.

CINCINNATI, July 1, 1857.

Dr. C. W. ROBACKE, Dear Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. Atlee, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. Atlee of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration at times being over seventy-six years of age, and ophthalmia and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines and speak decidedly of the benefits derived thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. J. BROWN.

Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years as almost every Old Cincinnati knows. Such testimony from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a title of commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done. See Advertisement.

Cheering intelligence, comes to us daily from various parts of the country, where those troubled with humors and chronic complaints are freely using Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate. They are truly good articles and we are glad to see them succeed as they deserve to.

There will be found advertised in our paper some family medicines that we desire to call especial attention to. Among them is Dr. Weaver's Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate. We speak more directly of the Cerate, which is an ointment every family should keep at hand.

We know it has no equal for the cure of frost-bites, chilblains, chapped or cracked hands or lips, and for sore nipples it is the only one thing required. If any person is afflicted with any disease where a good salve is wanted, we advise them to give Dr. Weaver's Cerate just one trial and they will be convinced of its merits.

Dr. Weaver's Syrup, with the Cerate is a sure cure for all humors, sores and diseases that arise from impurity of the blood.

Another valuable preparation is the old standard remedy and people's favorite, Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Our only want to know that this remedy is pure and genuine, and sold by all our city druggists.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is a very agreeable medicine, and valuable where a stimulating agent is desired.

We know that all the above named remedies are just what the afflicted require, and can be found at the Drug stores generally.—[Louisville Democrat.

Read the following, from Dr. Leper, an old resident of Stark County for many years, the most prominent physician and druggist of the place:

NAVARRA, STARK CO., Ohio, June 21st.

Sometime since, I received a letter of Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters to sell on commission. They are all sold, and your further supply of three dozen just received. I think I shall need more soon, as they are in good demand and highly praised by sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint. Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES L. LEEPER, M. D.

Sold by Wood & Barbour.

MARYSVILLE GRAIN MARKET.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 1, 1860	
Corrected weekly by Woods & Dubois, for the Union Press.	
Wheat.....	\$4.50
Barley.....	40
Corn.....	40
Oats.....	35
Flax Seed.....	90
Timothy Seed.....	1.75
Hay per ton.....	1.75

MARYSVILLE MARKET.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 21, 1860	
Corrected weekly, by Snodgrass & Cartmell, for the Union Press.	
Flour.....	\$3.25
Butter.....	12 1/2
Eggs.....	15
Lard.....	8
Molasses.....	60 1/2
Sugar.....	9 1/2
Coffee.....	17
Salt.....	10
Potatoes.....	20 1/2
Tallow.....	10
Candles.....	15
Beans.....	6 1/2
Smoked Hams.....	11
Tea.....	6 1/2
Beeswax.....	25
Brooms.....	10 1/2
Feathers.....	40
Lard Oil.....	1 1/2
Nails.....	20
Vinegar.....	20
Salt Pork.....	9
Dried Apples.....	1.50

NO. 28, TIME TABLE.

pringsfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES A. M.

Springfield.....11:10

Meacham.....12:00

Millard Centre.....12:30

Marysville.....12:45

Atwater.....1:10

Supper Springs.....1:20

Arriving at Delaware.....1:45

AC, Passenger Freight LEAVES P. M.

Springfield.....2:00

Wilson's.....2:10

Catawba.....2:20

Perrin's.....2:30

Meacham.....2:40

Irwin.....2:50

Millard Centre.....3:00

Marysville.....3:10

Atwater.....3:20

Supper Springs.....3:30

Ostrander.....3:40

Delaware.....3:50

Arriving at Springfield.....4:10

AC, Passenger Freight LEAVES A. M.

Delaware.....4:00

Supper Springs.....4:10

Ostrander.....4:20

Delaware.....4:30

Atwater.....4:40

Supper Springs.....4:50

Millard Centre.....5:00

Marysville.....5:10

Atwater.....5:20

Supper Springs.....5:30

Arriving at Springfield.....5:50

AC, Passenger Freight LEAVES P. M.

Delaware.....6:00

Supper Springs.....6:10

Ostrander.....6:20

Delaware.....6:30

Atwater.....6:40

Supper Springs.....6:50

Millard Centre.....7:00

Marysville.....7:10

Atwater.....7:20

Supper Springs.....7:30

Arriving at Springfield.....7:50

AC, Passenger Freight LEAVES P. M.

Delaware.....8:00

Supper Springs.....8:10

Ostrander.....8:20

Delaware.....8:30

Atwater.....8:40

Supper Springs.....8:50

Millard Centre.....9:00

Marysville.....9:10

Atwater.....9:20

Supper Springs.....9:30

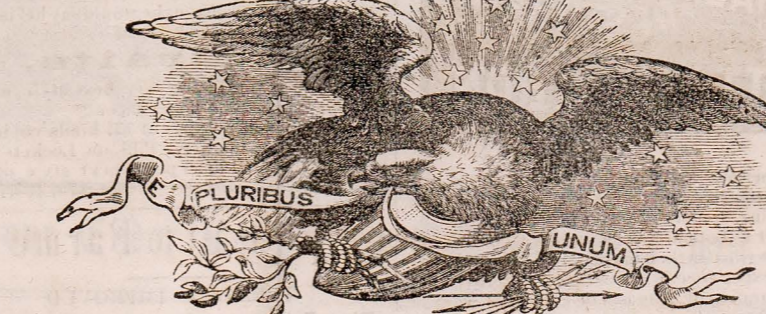
Arriving at Springfield.....9:50

AC, Passenger Freight LEAVES P. M.

Delaware.....10:00

J. BARBOUR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UNION COUNTY GREETING!



WITH! T a show of Verbosity, and with a Sedulous desire to avoid Verbal Profundity, the Proprietors of

No. 3, Commercial Row,

with their usual Brevity and Compendious wish to say to the People in a Punctifactory manner that they are no longer occupants of that Antiquated building of suspicious Tenacity; but that they have removed their

STOCK OF GOODS

to the large brick building so convenient in its Compagnation. There they will be found in comfortable Propinquity with Snodgrass & Co., who are indefatigable in procuring a provision of Provisional Commodities for general Distribution and Physical Nutrition. With Necessity & Co., who are active in their efforts to protect the Home from Inundation by too frequent Humidity of their Pedal Extremities. With "Silent Jons"—ardent disciples of Esculapian—the firm of J. H. Wood & Co., ever ready with Drugs and Patents made by fearful Incantations, to cure all human ills and fill Prescriptions; ever ready with his boxes of

"Rank, mercurial roset, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th,

M. FFAT'S
PILLS AND PHOENIX BIT.

TERS.
E-MEDICINES have now been before public for a period of THIRTY YEARS and that time have maintained a high rank in almost every part of the Globe, for extraordinary and immediate power of restoring health to persons suffering under every kind of disease to which the human is liable.

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

IV) NISS, by cleansing the whole of the intestines with a solvent process, without violence; all violent purge leave constipation within two days.

IV) NISS, by cleansing the whole of the intestines with a solvent process, without violence; all violent purge leave constipation within two days.

tion in such cases, and the thorough so-
lution of all intestinal obstruction in others.
Life Medicines have been known to cure
asthma permanently in three weeks, and
half that time, by removing local inflar-
mation from the muscles and ligaments of the
PLEURÆ of all kinds, by freeing and
opening the kidneys and bladder; they op-

to delightfully on these important organs
to have ever been found a certain reme-
the worst cases of Gravel.

Women, by dislodging from the turnings
owels the slimy matter to which these
adhere.

Ulcers, and Inverate Sores, by the
purity which these Life Medicines give to
and anal the humors.

and to Female, and the Menstrual

the eruptions and bad complexion, by
the salutary effect upon the fluids that feed the
the morbid state of which occasions all
complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other
bad complexion.

Use of these Pills for a very short time
affords an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a
marked improvement in the clearness of the skin.
In Colds and Influenza, will always be
of great use, only two in the morning.

DR. AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the eastern country, these Medicines will be sold, speedily, and certain remedy. Other diseases have the system subject to a return of disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent, be satisfied, and be cured.

IOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COM-
PLAINTS.—General Debility, Loss of Appe-
tite, Diseases of Females—the Medicine
can be used with the most beneficial results
in all of this description.—Kings Evil, and
Gonorrhea, in its worst forms, yielded to the mild
and grateful action of these remarkable Medi-
cines.—Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous
Affections of all kinds, Palpitation of the heart,

CURABLE DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines effect a cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely more than the most powerful preparations of Calomel.

Prepared and sold by **W. B. MOFFAT,**

25 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
 ORSALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
 25, 1860. n43-4y.

UACK NOSTRUMS.

The New York Day Book says:—
 "The majority of Hair Wishes, Hair Dyes
 and other such articles, are the work of the
 same hands."

colours, from One, and the numberness prep-
arations which are now before the public under
extravagant, hyperbolic and fantastic ti-
tles, are paraded in show window cards, and
super headings, as hair preparations, are all
of the first water; their real merit,
they possess any, is, that they do no harm
whatsoever. White oil, Bird oil, Sweet oil, scented
oil, colored, make up, when in beautiful wrap-
ping, white and glass bottles, the costliest

of tones; and when, thus costily, are
a with a metasyllabic term, and caught
Orant young and old of both sexes. Such
the character of Professor Wood's Hair
ative. This gentleman comes before the
without any "ugh fu u u." Xaphofori
any other astounding and startling catch-
isms: he simply advertises a *Hair Nesto-*
—what it expresses, precisely—and as a Re-

FACTS. Buy Professor Wood's Hair
Restorative; and, as you value your scalp, eye,
eye, or brain, apply nothing else; for it may
you will get some worse substance than
lard and oil on your cranium. Remember,
this Restorative for the Hair is the best arti-
ficially made hair restorative in the world.

Make it Grow on Bald Heads,
 Restore the Natural Secretions,
 Remove at once all itching,
 Remove all Dandruff,
 Cure all eruptions—even Scald Head,

make the hair soft and glossy,
preserve the color of hair to old age,
always fasten it and stop its falling,
is one of the best Toilet Articles for the
Hair now in use.

Manufactured by O. J. WOOD & CO., and sold
sole, and Retail at 444 Broadway, N. Y.
1 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by all Druggists in the City, and

Aug. 1. n44-m3.

Bellefontaine



CARRIAGE FACTORY.

SH TO KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE
of Logan, Union, Champaign, Shelby,
and Marion Counties, that my Carriage

ment is still in full operation, and that I
ly to furnish everything in the line of
ages, Buggies,
Spring Wagons,
Sulkies, &c.
pon hand a very good assortment of
o that any one can supply themselves at
's notice. Should any one wish to order

will make the work, and if not made satisfactory the order to be void. On these great many of my customers have, of us, ordered their Buggies, in place of those finished.

Not less to make as good work as the best is made, and better than the average quality. My prices are as low as good work can be made, and we

WORK WARRANTED.
REFERENCES:

n. Hamilton, Richwood, Union co., O.
 Joby, York Township, " "
 Hamilton, Marysville, " "
 and Steward, Newton, " "
 Wm. Lawrence, Logan county, and the
 of Logan County generally.

particular attention given to repair-

Shop West side of Detroit Street.
AMOS MILLER.
Antine, Ohio, Oct. 24, '60 Nvol3nd-4tr.

TAILORING!
S. A. CHERRY
WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS
of Marysville and vicinity that he is

most substantial manner, and the most
style, at the old stand of the late W. F.
He would be gratified for a liberal pa-
j27, '59. n43-ff.