

Our Columbus Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, March 4th, 1865. EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The following bill has passed the Senate: House bill requiring Judges of Courts of Common Pleas to give the act of 1864 to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, in charge to the Grand Jurors. House bill to provide for the change of the location of railroads, turnpikes and plank roads in certain cases. House bill to authorize the construction of branch railroads, after being amended. The bill, as amended, provides that any railroad in this State may extend a branch into any part of the county through which it runs, or may extend such branch into an adjoining county, provided, further, that if the length of any such branch is less than ten miles, the charge per passenger may be six cents per mile; if it exceeds ten miles, the charge upon such excess shall be such as is or may be provided by law. House Proceedings.—By reason of the temporary absence of the Speaker, Mr. Babcock, of Cuyahoga County, was, on the 2d inst., elected Speaker pro tem. Mr. Lyous' bill, "to encourage the production of wool" in Ohio, by exterminating dogs, was lost on its passage, lacking twelve votes of a constitutional majority. This bill was very similar to a dog bill that the Legislature did not pass two years ago, providing if dogs were not registered and colored, they should be killed. The general appropriation bill was passed, after occupying the time of the House about two days. The bill to authorize noaries public to solemnize marriages, was indefinitely postponed. The bill was passed, authorizing free banks to wind up and organize under the National Banking law, by a vote of a majority of the stockholders. A great number of bills have been introduced, during the week, and many read the second time, and referred to the appropriate committees. Others have been engrossed, and ordered to be read the third time on Tuesday and Wednesday next. I think most, if not all, the important bills will be matured and passed in the course of the next two weeks; so the Legislature may be expected to adjourn about the last part of this month, or first of April.

The Inaugural.

President Lincoln's second Inaugural Address is remarkable for its brevity, (being the briefest ever delivered,) but still more remarkable for the simplicity, force and clearness of its style, and the nobleness of its spirit. It is worthy of the man and the occasion, and in no particular could we desire to add to or take from it. The deep religious feeling, and the clear perception of the moral issues involved in our great contest it evinces, form its most striking and peculiar feature. Surely, if such an utterance is to be the key-note of the Administration of the coming four years, we may cherish more hope than ever of the Republic. We believe we can give nothing in this place more acceptable than the Address itself, which is as follows:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement somewhat detailed, of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called for on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorb the attention and engross the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hopes for the future no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city, seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the Union survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should close. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not that we be not judged.

The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of these offenses, which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woeful due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk; until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid for by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all other nations.

On Friday evening of last week, while Prof. McEvoy's Hibernicon, or Tour in Ireland, was exhibiting in Brainard's Hall, Cleveland, to an audience of 1,200 people, the stage was discovered to be on fire. The wildest excitement ensued, the whole mass rushing for the door, (there being but one place of egress;) but, fortunately, all escaped alive, and the fire was extinguished without destroying the building.

The March No. of the Phenological Journal has Gov. Fenton, of N. Y.; Edward Everett, the Orator; Aristotle, the Philosopher; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Charles Fourier, W. H. Fry; The Races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, Malays, with Grouped Portraits of each, and a map showing the geographical distribution of the Races; How the Brain Changes the Cranium; The Incredible Fore-Seer, and Seeing at Sea, etc. All Double Numbers, with numerous illustrations, sent by first post, for 20 cents each or \$2 per year. For sale by all News-men. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 289 Broadway, N. Y.

Sheridan Again Victorious.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 5.

The following dispatches in relation to the defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department: Gen. Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. General Hancock was placed in charge of the middle military division, during the absence of Sheridan. Headquarters at Winchester.

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Deserters in this morning, report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from Richmond to reinforce Early. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. City Point, March 5.

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force; they say it took place on Thursday last between Staunton and Charlottesville and the defeat was total. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

The Atlantic Monthly for March has been received.

The following is the list of contributors:—The Story of a Year, by Henry James, Jr.; The Frozen Harbor, by J. T. Trowbridge; At Andersonville; Doctor John, by Donald G. Mitchell; Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior, by Albert D. Hager; To a Poet on his Birthday; Needle and Garden, III.; Memories of Authors, Miss Landon, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall; Our Oldest Friend, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Edward Everett, by E. E. Hale; Notes of a Pianist, II., by Louis M. Gottschalk; The Chimney Corner, III., by Harriet Beecher Stowe; The Popular Lecturer, by J. G. Holland; The Hour of Victory; The Cause of Foreign Enmity to the United States, by E. P. Whipple; Reviews and Literary Notices.

It is reported that Schofield has formed a junction with Sherman, and both are supposed to be marching northward, without serious opposition.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hugh McColluch as Secretary of the Treasury.

The LAST VOICES for slavery in the Congress of the United States were raised by Benjamin and Fernando Wood. A writer, in commenting upon the passage of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution, thus alludes to the fact: "It seemed a fitting thing that, in this struggle for its life, slavery should have no loyal men to wage battle for it, and of all its supporters it was eminently appropriate that Fernando Wood and Benjamin Wood should cast the last votes in the United States Congress, to save the life of the demon which has so nearly destroyed our national existence. When the yeas and nays were taken on that final vote which virtually abolished slavery, these names came last on the list of the opposition, and as their replies came, "No," "No," the corpse of slavery was lowered to its grave, and the echo of their fallen voices went with it to the tomb."

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7-30 U. S. Loan.

MR. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 7-30 Loan, has just been appointed by SECRETARY FESSENDEN, the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of the ONLY POPULAR LOAN now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVEN-THIRTY." In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan? Answer. It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows: One cent per day on each \$50 note. Two cents " " " 100 " Ten " " " " 500 " Twenty " " " " 1000 " One dollar " " " 5000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained? Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasurers, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected? Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7-30's? Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867? Answer. No; not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5-20 Gold bearing 6 per cent. Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5-20 Loan to be worth? Answer. 5-20's bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7-30 Loan? Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure? Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred million each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is in fact a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroads and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold? Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance? Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole? Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all.—If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 \$1,000 and \$5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. FESSENDEN, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

LET NO ONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.—Charlottesville, which Sheridan has reached in his march Southward, is in Albemarle county, Va., at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroads. It is distant from Harper's Ferry about one hundred miles, as the crow flies. Sheridan's objective point is probably Lynchburg, sixty-two miles lower down on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The capture of Lynchburg would effectually bar the retreat of Lee's army into West Tennessee, should such a project be meditated, and would leave the Danville road the only route open.

The Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Lincoln was inaugurated. The weather was clear and beautiful, but on account of the recent rains the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the Capitol to witness the inaugurating ceremonies.—The procession moved from 16th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, at 11 o'clock. President Lincoln had been at the Capitol all day, and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the ceremonies. Two regiments of the invalid Corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops, formed the military escort. The Mayor and Councilmen of Washington, Councilmen from Baltimore the firemen from this city and firemen from Philadelphia, the Good-will, Franklin and Perseverance Companies, each company drawing its engine along, were also in the procession. Among the benevolent societies were Lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, including a colored Lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and private buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces to catch a glimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase, in the presence of thousands who witnessed the interesting ceremony while standing in mud almost knee deep. The inaugural was then read, after which a national salute was fired. The procession then again moved up Pennsylvania Avenue, the President being conveyed in an open brouche. Seated with him were his son and Senator Foster of the Committee of Arrangements.

The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated. Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner; and, although thousands participated in the ceremonies, not an accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

At a subsequent period the President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, members and ex-members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. There the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office on the Eastern portico, when the President delivered his inaugural address.

Nothing definite at this writing from Gen Sherman. The last accounts thro' deserters, that he is approaching Wilmington does not militate with any previous accounts, or suppositions of his whereabouts. The last definite information we have had is that he took possession of Columbia, and took up his line of march Northwardly, striking Winsboro, forty miles North, on the railroad running to Charlottesville in North Carolina.

One theory was that he designed to bear still further to the North and strike Sausburg, thence wheeling Eastwardly towards the Atlantic coast.

The probability, from the news last received, is that he left the line of the railroad at Winsboro, leaving Sausbury at his left, then marching North-east, leaving Florence—where the rebels were concentrating—at his right, and making direct for Fayetteville in North Carolina.

This flank movement, it is said, compelled the rebels to abandon Florence and our cavalry entered for the purpose of destroying the railroad, that point being where the road directly North from Charles-on crosses the road running West from Wilmington to Columbia.

If Sherman has reached the Cape Fear river—or what is called the North West branch—only sixty miles above Wilmington, he did not strike Fayetteville, as that is on that river, one hundred miles from Wilmington.—Cleveland Herald, Wednesday morning.

Internal Revenue Ratios.

The table of internal revenue derived from the different States, recently published, shows the proportion of wealth to the population which exists in each State, and hence the proportional profits of capital to each. Contrary to expectation, New York does not exhibit the highest ratio, for its twenty-four millions of taxes, divided among its population of nearly four million, give a tax of only \$6.25 to each individual. Pennsylvania with nearly thirteen million taxes, divided among about three millions of population, gives \$4.60 to each person. Massachusetts gives \$9.07; Rhode Island \$10.25; Connecticut \$5.84; Ohio \$6.04; Illinois \$5.07; New Jersey \$1.32; California \$4.50; Maine \$1.80; Michigan \$1.69; New Hampshire \$3.07; Vermont \$1.12; Delaware \$3.23; Maryland \$4.02; Indiana \$2.41.—According to these ratios, Rhode Island is richer per capital than any other State in the Union, or, in other words, capital there is more remunerative, and wealth more accumulated.

The speech of the French Emperor on opening the French Chambers, is entirely silent on the relations of France to the United States. An equal silence, however, is observed with regard to England, Russia, and other great powers, and there is, therefore, no reason to suspect the existence of any unfriendly complications.

COUGHS.—The administration of medical preparations in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough REMEDY. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Swearing in the Vice President.

The telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette describes the inauguration of Vice President Johnson in the Senate Chamber thus: Vice President Hamlin, in a brief farewell address, feelingly alluded to his connection with the Senate as its presiding officer, and after referring to the brilliant future of the Republic, concluded by wishing all a safe and happy return to their families.

Vice President elect, Johnson, followed, by referring to his elevation from a humble rank, as an illustration of American privileges, and proceeded at length upon the subject of the subordination of Presidents and Secretaries to the will of the people. At the conclusion of this the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Hamlin. The Vice President elect, taking the bible in his hand, elevated it before the audience, exclaiming, "I kiss this book before my nation of the United States!"

The address of Vice President Johnson on being sworn in, is very severely criticised on all hands. His friends allege that he must have been laboring under serious indisposition. Vice President Johnson, after some further remarks, took the chair and called the Senators to the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

The Editor of the Columbus Journal, in speaking of the address of Vice President Johnson, says "he made a speech inappropriate and unworthy the place and occasion, and which is bitterly criticised by friends."

FRANK CONFESIONS FROM ALABAMA.—Blue as things now look, or as black as they present themselves to the visions of some, it is nevertheless an undeniable truth that we hold in our hands the means of sudden and perfect deliverance. No one doubts that the cause languishes and suffers, not from deficiency of resources to maintain a war of defence, but from poverty of spirit to breast reverses, and of fortitude to endure trials. The people are not whipped, but cowed. Their souls and not their hands are disarmed. Our strength is not sapped, but our courage is oozing out at the ends of our fingers. A lady from Georgia writes in a letter we read this morning: "The people are whipped, but the women are not, and, by the blessing of God, never will be!" and what is wanting to change this leaden aspect, and to drive away the clouds which hang like a pall over the Confederate situation? Courage! and one more effort. One single flash of that noble war-like enthusiasm, which in 1861 spread its halo of crimson battle-light over this Southern land, now revived and inspiring all hearts to answer with life in hand to the sacred call of duty and country, and those shadows, now darkening all hearts with gloom, would be lifted like a curtain and unveil scenes of hope, and joy and deliverance.—Mobile Register and Advertiser.

What Congress Left Undone. WASHINGTON, March 5.—The hasty and confused manner in which business was passed through Congress during the last two days of the session, is not among the most creditable of the proceedings of Congress. The Senate amendments to the amendatory Revenue, Amendatory Tariff and Indian Appropriation Bills, were not even read to the House, being so numerous, but were all non-concurred in bodily and sent to the Conference Committee, on whose reports, and with but brief and occasionally imperfect explanations, they were adopted. To the bill merely defining the pay of officers' servants twenty or thirty sections were added in relation to military affairs, including the Amendatory Enrollment Bill and kindred objects, and on these three had a Committee of Conference, and rushed through without any intelligent knowledge of their character. The Civil Appropriation Bill owes its defeat to being loaded down with extraneous amendments and want of time to adjust the differences between the two houses. The Amendatory Tariff Bill imposes an additional duty of \$2 per ton on railroad iron.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, March 7. The report that Thomas Clemens had matured his plans for the assassination of the President on inauguration day, had its origin in the following facts: Clemens and another person came from Alexandria on Saturday. They were both extremely disorderly, and seemed to be very much under the influence of ardent spirits. Clemens, in particular, was very abusive. He said, (using gross and profane language,) he came here to kill the President, and was late by about one-half an hour; and that his Savior would never forgive him for failing to do so; that he would do it that night (5th of March); and that he came expressly to do it, and would do it before he left town; he had robbed him of certain sums of money. This is the substance of the affidavit.

Mr. Clemens had been turned over from the military to the civil authorities, and has been committed to jail for trial.

A Colored Preacher in the House of Representatives. Washington has had its Sabbath sensation, in the fact that the colored preacher, Rev. Highland Garnett, a full blooded African, was to preach in the hall of the House of Representatives. A colored choir opened the services, and the galleries and lobby of the House were filled by a promiscuous audience, including many members of Congress. His discourse was an able and eloquent anti-slavery sermon, his text being the 4th verse of the twenty-third chapter of St. Matthew. He alluded to his early days spent in slavery in Maryland, where he had seen his mother in chains, and heard the crack of his master's whip from day to day, urging her to tasks beyond her strength.

Beall, the Pirate and Spy.

The following letter, received by flag of truce, will show the spirit of the above gallant young Confederate soldier, who lies under sentence of death in a Northern prison, of which notice has been lately published. The sentiments he expresses in this farewell to his brother are such as will inspire a universal respect and sympathy. To an unblenching manliness as to his own fate, he exhibits a chivalrous tenderness for captive foes that is solicitous, even in so trying an hour, lest the severity denounced against him might be retorted by his outraged kindred. To hang such a man, on such a charge as that under that which he has been convicted would be an enormity which we will not credit in advance even of such enemies as ours: FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 14, 1865.

DEAR WILL—Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death through the newspapers. That I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy; and hung, I assert, unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to repine for the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominious; but crime only can make dishonor. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay; therefore, do not show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless. Remember me kindly to my friends.— Say to them I am not aware of committing any crime against society. I die for my country.

No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course; for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises which I deemed destructive and illegitimate; and a few months ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with the blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clean of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriched my pocket. Should you be spared through this strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother, the girls, too. May God bless you all, now and evermore, is my prayer and wish for you.

JOHN Y. BEALL. —Richmond Sentinel.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."—The most innumerable testimonials received by Dr. D. H. Seelye, from parties who have, in a short time, and at a trifling expense, been completely cured of Catarrh by the use of his Liquid Catarrh Remedy, are unanswerable arguments. See advertisement.

KNOX FRUIT FARM & NURSERIES. STRAWBERRIES. GREAT AGRICULTURIST. It is claimed for this New Seedling, that it is of unequalled size and productiveness, the single plants producing as high as 294 berries, many of them weighing over an ounce each; of bright, glossy, crimson color, very firm, high flavored, and a first class market berry. For an account of its origin, introduction, purchase by us, character and productiveness of the plant, character and size of the fruit, and other information, see our Circular. We have bought of Mr. Judd his entire stock of plants for sale, and are now able to furnish them at the following prices:

- 2 Plants..... \$ 75 50 Plants..... \$ 15 50 Plants..... 1 20 100 Plants..... 26 6 Plants..... 3 00 500 Plants..... 125 12 Plants..... 5 00 1000 Plants..... 200 Our Stock of Strawberry Plants, this season, including GOLDEN SEEDLING (the best early), RUSSELL and FILLMORE (both of wonderful size and productiveness), FRENCH'S SEEDLING THOMPSON'S DEBAND, WILSON'S ALBANY, and all other desirable kinds, is the largest and best we ever offered.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL. We will send, safely packed and postpaid, for \$1, Agriculturalist, 8 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell, 12 Ffillmore. For 2, 2 Agriculturalists, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell, 12 Ffillmore. For 3, three Agriculturalists, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell, 12 Ffillmore. For 4, 6 Agriculturalists, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell, 12 Ffillmore, 12 French Seedling, 6 Kiley's Goldilocks.

- For 10, 12 Agriculturalists, 24 Golden Seeded, 24 Russell, 24 Ffillmore, 24 French's Seedling, 12 Kiley's Goldilocks, 12 Lenning's White. For description of the above, and many other kinds—our select lists, mode of culture, prices, &c., see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GRAPES. Our vines are grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood taken from our own vineyards, and are greatly superior to those grown under glass, and their roots cranial in position. They are healthy and vigorous, have remarkably good roots, and give entire satisfaction in their growth when planted, which is the true test of a good vine. We offer in large quantity the following:

- CONCORD, DIANA. UNION VILLAGE, DELAWARE, HERBEMONT, ELSBURG, HARTFORD, MAXATAWNY, ALLEN'S HYBRID, CREVELING, TAYLOR, REBECCA, IONA, ISRAELLA, ADIRONDAC, And all other desirable kinds. RASPBERRIES. Our Collection is unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere, and includes, HONNET, the largest of all, and of great excellence. PHILADELPHIA, very early and valuable. IMPERIAL, very productive of its origin, and of great beauty and good. SOUCHEITE, very beautiful and good. JOUPE, very beautiful and good. BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, finest flavor. FRANGONIA, one of the very best. IMPROVED BLACK CAP, hardy and very profitable. PHILADELPHIA, ALLEN'S HARDY, &c.

BLACKBERRIES. NEW ROCHELLE, DORCHESTER and NEWMAN, in any quantity.

CURRENTS. We have taken especial pains to collect the best Varieties of Currents, and have a very large supply of—

- CHEERY, largest and best for Jelly. WHITE GRAPE, best white, very fine. VICTORIA, productive and latest. SHORT BUNCH RED, productive and very good. VERSAILLAISE, very large & best quality. Go ocherries, Apparagus, and Linnaeus Rubarb, &c.

Send for Catalogue, enclosing Stamp, at our Seed Store, Horticultural & Agricultural House, No. 20 Fifth Street. All articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality, and on the most favorable terms.

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