THE TELEGRAPH.

POMEROY, O., TUESDAY.....Dec. 13.

Look Here.

After two more numbers the *Telegraph* will be enlarged, and printed on a new press, with entirely new type. We would like to commence the volume with a very large addition to our list of subscribers. We do not ask this so much for the pecuniary income, as for the sake of getting it into a more general circulation.

The expense of fitting up our office anew is very heavy, but we believe, in time, a business can be built up which will justify it. At least we intend to give the experiment a fair trial. The citizens of the County are intelligent, and will, we are sure, patronize a home journal, if it merits their patronage. All we ask of our present subscribers is, that they will show it to their neighbors that they may judge of its worth. We ask no one to subscribe by way of sustaining the paper, merely. But we do ask them to aid us in increasing its circulation if they believe it is intrinsically worth its cost, and is calculated to do good.

There are very many Republicans in this County who never saw the *Telegraph*, and many good citizens who would subscribe for it, and in time become Republicans if it was brought to their notice. The year to come will be one of intense interest in the political annals of our country. With the enlargement we will be able to keep our readers fully advised of the progress of the campaign. We think a live Republican could not do so much for the cause in any other way, with so little effort, as to act as an agent in putting the *Telegraph* into the hands of all his neighbors. Will our subscribers think of this and act accordingly?

If each one of our present subscribers would make an effort the new volume would commence with a largely increased list of patrons. Is it asking too much of our friends to earnestly urge them to make that effort? Let us have the names, with the cash, in advance.

A Nuisance.

The Petersburg "Intelligencer" and the Richmond "Dispatch" are out against the continuance of the Methodist Episcopal Church organizations in that State on the ground of its being an anti-slavery Church. They assert that some ten societies in Jefferson County have seceded from it, and gone over to the Church South, and call upon the Legislature to take some steps to abate what they call a nuisance.—*Ex.*

Well, why not? What is the use of a Legislature in Virginia if it can't suppress such nuisances as the M. E. Church? Has not Democracy provided that "free and enlightened" Commonwealth with a "creed" in religion as well as a "platform" in politics? And is "heresy" to be tolerated any more than "sedition." Or, rather, is not heresy itself treason?

Let the Legislature look to this matter Mobs have to do the thing up at their own expense? But if the Legislature wil but ordain the M. E. Church into a "nuisance" it may then be abated, and the executors of the deed will get their fees for doing it.

There can be no rational doubt of the dangerous character of the M. E. Church. She never did very zealously take to robbing trundle-beds and selling babies to pay her preachers, although some of the Conferences became quite proficient in that line. But as the Church perversely refused to give her sanction to the pious work, these Conferences withdrew, and without their saving influence, the Church has taken up the wild phantasy of an old Englishman named Wesley, on the subject of "*peculiar institutions.*" The views of this miserable, fanatical, old British Abolitionist are known to be of the most incendiary character, and fearfully dangerous in their tendencies. He actually wrote and published the wicked, blasphemous and infidel doctrine that the stealing, buying, and selling men, women and children was not sanctioned by the Bible!

Now, wherever there are many members of this Church some of them will have the audacity to keep in their houses the books written by this wretched monomaniac. But such doctrines strike at the very foundation of society in Virginia, and must be suppressed. Let the Legislature therefore attend to this matter without delay.

More Disunion.

The New York "Herald's" Washington correspondent dispatches that paper that a programme of dissolution has been agreed upon by a number of leading Southern men in Congress and out of Congress, to be carried out in case Congress shall refuse to pass a special law for the future protection and security of the Southern States against all abolition conspirators, emissaries and incendiaries; and, in the event of the refusal of Congress to pass such a law, the Southern members of both houses shall withdraw from Washington, and meet in a body in Richmond, Virginia, or some other convenient place, to take initial steps for an independent Southern Confederacy.

The "Herald" is the special organ of Buchanan in N. Y., and is well informed of the movements and designs of the leaders. But whether this is a scheme gotten up in earnest, or only to frighten Northern dough-faces, remains to be seen.—Probably, under the influence of fear, Northern miscreants enough can be had to carry out in Congress the scheme proposed. But the violence of members of Congress, so far, into the unorganized session, seems to indicate a treasonable purpose.

Mr. Giddings.

A Kentuckian writing to the "Commercial," from Mayfield, on the 29th, says:

"I have just reached this place from Richmond, Virginia, having left there on last Friday morning. I was there only one day and night, and while there learned of a deeply laid scheme to capture J. R Giddings, for the purpose, as they say, of trying him for treason, &c., in view of his connection with the Harper's Ferry insurgents. This scheme is founded upon the reward offered recently, for the bringing of his person to Virginia. You will recollect that a reward of ten thousand dollars was offered. This amount has been raised for this direful purpos; the object will be to seize him and cross the line into Kentucky and Virginia immediately."

The writer then goes on to denounce Giddings in regular Southern style, and concludes as follows:

"But Giddings is an old man, and the bringing of his gray hairs down to the grave in this manner would bring a lasting reproach upon Virginia, if not upon the whole South.

"I would have addressed Mr. Giddings directly but do not know his post-office.

"I would advise him to be ever on his guard, and keep as far from the Ohio River as possible. I offer no apology for not giving my name, living as I do in the South."

Perhaps they had better try the game of sending their hired minions to seize such men as Joshua R. Giddings, by the tempting offer of rewards for their heads, if they cannot get them alive. If Virginia wants to realize the profits of her next crop of mulattoes she had better defer this project.

The Beauties of Slavery.

It is one of the beauties of the "Divine Institution" that the slaveholders are themselves the slaves of the system they uphold. This is admirably illustraied in a recent scene in the very chivalric State of South Carolina. Messrs. Shaw and Bradley, of Williamsburg, in that State, being wealthy slaveholders, supposed they could indulge in the luxury of private teachers in their families, and so each of them employed the most accomplished persons they could obtain for that position. And as such material does not abound in the Palmetto State, they had to seek them in the North. But these gentlemen found themselves subject to the reign of violence they had themselves inaugurated. Of course Messrs. Shaw and Bradley would not allow a gentleman or lady from the North to teach a public school in their Democratic neighborhood, but did not suppose they were themselves subject to the same mob rule.

But it seems they were mistaken. The Vigilance Committees demanded that these teachers should be discharged and leave the State, and Messrs. Shaw and Bradley had to submit. Who would not like to live in Democratic S. C?

Governor Wise's Message.

RICHMOND, December 5.—Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature were organized to-day.

The Governor's Message reviews the Harper's Ferry affair at great length. It speaks of the spirit of fanaticism and the one idea of the Abolitionist which has seemed to madden the whole masses of one entire section of the country, which enters into religion, education, politics and prayers, courts of justice and legislatures; which has trained up three generations in moral, in social habits of hatred to the masters of African slaves in the United States, but turns not upon Slavery elsewhere; which has sent comforts and counsellors, and would have sent rescue to the assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors whom it has sent to felons' graves Unless the numerical majority will cease to violate the confederate faith, and cease to disturb our peace, to destroy our lives and property, and to deprive us of all protection and redress, under perverted forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms.

The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand such insults and outrages, as these committed at Harper's Ferry, without suffering what is even more than the death of our citizens, without suffering dishonor, the death of a State. It is not to be denied that we have many sound and sincere friends in the non slaveholding States, but the conservative elements are passive, whilst the fanatical are active; the former are fast diminishing, whilst the latter are increasing in numbers and force.

With regard to the insurgents, the Message says: It is mockery to call them monomaniacs. The leader himself spurned the plea, and it was not put in upon the trials. They were prompted by the Evil Spirit of incendiarism which demoralized numerous hosts behind them, who now sympathized with their deeds before the world. These men hired, without themselves incurring the risk of their crimes, and no wonder they sympathise with them even to madness, and that John Brown despised the hypocritical cant of their pretences that he was insane.

The most interesting feature of this predatory war is, that it has its seat in the British Provinces which furnish asylums to our fugitives, and sends them and their hired outlaws upon us from depots and rendezvous in bordering States. There is no danger from our State or the colored people.

In closing the Message, the Governor says: We must rely upon ourselves and fight for peace; we must organize and arm; we must demand of each State what position she means to maintain in the future with respect to Slavery and provisional Constitutions, the laws of the United States and the provisions of our State laws; for its protection in our federal relations, and be governed according to the manner in which the demand is answered. We are in arms. Let us defend our own position, or yield at once. Let us have action and a definite settlement. No more temporizing—no more compromising.

The other convicts await execution.—They will be executed, unless the General Assembly order otherwise.

Congressional.

As we cannot give a full report of the proceedings and speeches in Congress, we have concluded to condense into such limits as our space will admit, the leading topics, so as to give a clear and distinct idea of the doings of that body.

The House met on Monday, the 5th inst.

Long before noon the galleries were densely filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there is the usual attendance of ladies on the floor. There were the customary salutations among members and others, and a pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased; spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats.

The roll was called and 231 members answered to their names.

The absentees were Messrs. Stallworth and Laundrewn, of Alabama; Brown and Adams, of Kentucky; Hindman and Rust, of Arkansas, and Hamilton, of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. Corwin nominated Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. Adrain nominated Mr Davis, of Indiana; Mr. Haskin nominated Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Stephens nominated Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Biggs nominated Mr. Boetler, of Virginia.

(Numerous voices impatiently)—"Call the roll."

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin, Adrain and Briggs, tellers.

Mr. Florence—In listening to the call of the roll, I noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, I move the House adjourn until to-morrow.

Mr. John Cochran—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion.

Mr. Cobb—Oh, let us have one vote. [Laughter.]

The House took the vote by acclamation, amid which and laughter, Mr. Florence withdrew his motion and the House proceeded to vote.

First vote for speaker: Sherman 66; Bocock 86; Grow 43; Boteler 14; Davis 2; Phillips 1; Gilmer 3; Nelson 5; Corwin 1; Hill 1; Hickman 1; Pennington 1, Haskin 2; McQueen 1; H. F. Clark 1;

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. Grow rose and said.

As I desire in no way to retard the organization of the house, I withdraw my name as a candidate. I assure these gentlemen who in their kindness cast their vote for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard.

Here followed a scene of great confusion, the Democratic members, greatly excited, showed a fixed determination to prevent an organization. Clark, of Missouri, defying the authority of the House, proceeded to deliver a violent and insulting harangue against the North, and the Republicans in particular. The design seemed to be to excite the members to such a degree as to bring on an immediate conflict. After ranting until he got tired, he offered the following:

Whereas, Certain members of the House now in nomination for Speaker, did endorse and recommend the book hereinafter mentioned; therefore,

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book called the "Impending Crisis of the South, and how to meet it," purporting to have been written by H. R. Helper, are incendiary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquility of the country, and that no member of this House who recommended it, or endorsed it or the compend, is fit to be the Speaker of this House.

The book here denounced, was written and published some years since by Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, and is the clearest and most satisfactory exposition of the bad economy of slavery on the progress and development of a State which has ever been published. The author being a Southern man and deeply attached to the South and earnestly solicitous for her welfare, has, in this book, which is addressed wholly to the Southern people themselves, shown by irresistible arguments and statistics, that slavery is the grand incubus which has borne down, not only his native State, but all the South, and has prevented that section from keeping pace with the free labor States in the march of wealth, power, prosperity and greatness. In being written in a calm and dignified spirit, by a Southern man to his Southern fellow-citizens, and dealing in facts and figures which cannot be denied, the slaveholders esteem it, and rightly too, the most dangerous book which could be placed in the hands of the laboring white men of the South. They well know that if the mass of the non-slaveholders were permitted to read the book, the tyrannical reign of the handful of slaveholders would be at an end, and hence the fury with which it has been attacked. Many of the members of Congress recommended the work as one well calculated to enlighten the Southern mind, and hence the consternation of the Oligarchy, and the above preamble and resolution.

On the presentation of this firebrand the most intense excitement occurred; and the day was consumed in the most fierce and insulting harangues by the leading Democrats from the South, and at a late hour the House adjourned without effecting an organization. We have not space to give the disgraceful scene in detail.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 1.30 P. M., by the Vice President.

A prayer was then made by Dr. Gurley—forty-eight Senators were present.

As soon as the Senate was organized, Mr. Mason, of Virginia submitted a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the armory and arsenal at Harper's Ferry, by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the U. S., and the murder of any citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect public property; whether such invasion was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the States of the Union; the character and extent of such organization; whether any citizens of the United States not present were implicated therein or accessory thereto, by contributions of arms, money, munitions, or otherwise; the character, and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how and when the same was obtained and transported to the place invaded; also to report what legislation, if any is necessary, by the government for the future preservation of the peace of the country and the safety of public property. The Committee to have full power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., gave notice that when the resolution came up, he should move to amend by extending the inquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Franklin, Mo.

The customary resolutions were adopted to inform the House of Representatives and the President, that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a Pacific Railroad Bill. The Senate then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.—The Senate spent the day in discussing the resolution of Mason, of Va., offered the day before, and an amendment offered by Trumbull, of Illinois, to extend the inquiry so as to cover the forcible capture of the U. S. Arsenal, at Franklin, Missouri, and the seizure of the public arms by the Border-Ruffians who invaded Kansas. It will be recollected that at the time of the civil feud in Kansas, an organized band of Southern desperadoes, led on by an ex-United States Senator, and other high dignitaries in the Democratic party, broke open the U. S. Arsenal in Missouri, and seized and carried off the public arms and used them in the destruction of the Free State hotels and bridges in the Territory, as well as in murdering the people. But as that was done in the holy cause of human bondage, the thing was quite different from the foray of Old Brown in seizing the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. And so the amendment of Trumbull was not to the taste of Mr. Mason and his compeers. Their object being to manufacture political capital out of Harper's Ferry, it would evidently spoil the play to have it coupled with a raid a hundred times worse, committed by themselves. The day was spent in the effort to kill Trumbull's amendment, and the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

HOUSE.—The House met at noon and spent the whole day on Clark's resolution. The most fanatic denunciations were indulged in against the Republican members, and as usual, threats of dissolving the Union were showered down upon the reeling heads of trembling dough-faces.

No vote was permitted to be taken for Speaker, and the House adjourned in no very friendly feeling. When an organization will be effected is beyond conjecture. Many of the leading journals of the South are clamoring for the instant dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. The Governors of many of the States have recommended the Legislatures to prepare for such an event in case the people elect a Republican President, and some of them are not willing to wait until then. The feeling is becoming very intense, and the proceedings will be looked for, from day to day, with great interest by the people.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.—Still no organization. We could not well make up from the proceedings of this day a better abstract than is given in the letter of the Washinton correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," as follows:

The first two days of the session of Congress have shown that the Opposition can control the organization of the House, whenever the Administration party ceases its factious fillibustering to prevent that result. Mr. Sherman will probably be elected on the next trial; but whether the furious Southern Democracy, who are strong enough to obstruct business, will permit that to take place to-day, to-morrow, or next month, is at this time a matter entirely in uncertainty.

The amount of buncombe of which they have been delivered during these two or three days, ought to satisfy them, that until the House is organized, such debates are clearly out of place, and the Republicans have acted wisely in leaving the business to their opponents, after vain attempts to check it. A very foolish demonstration was made yesterday by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, backed by a number of armed fellows, against Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who rose to insist that these debates of general resolutions were out of order. This ruffian advance was promply met on the Opposition side. At one time a serious outbreak seemed inevitable.—The effect of this affair has been decidedly favorable to the Opposition, and the Administration men are now ashamed of it and disposed to apologize.

They affect a great deal of furious zeal in behalf of their peculiar cause, but intimidate nobody, and will certainly get the worst of it if they begin in a physical encounter. Mr. Stevens is one of the oldest of the Republicans, and will prove a constant thorn in the side of the fire-eating faction whose bluster he treats with merited indifference. A few pointed words from him yesterday were of more effect than all the labored speeches from the other side of the House. He is a good tactician, and will do for a leader. Keitt succeeded in airing his vocabulary yesterday, much to his own gratification. He talked of shivering the universe from pinnacle to foundation. He is the best specimen of a ranter I remember to have heard anywhere unless on the stage.

Leake, Milson & Garnett, of Va., tried to give the House an illustration of the prevalent rables in the Old Dominion, and one of them, Milson, even professed to think that a deliberate endorser of the wicked Helper book was unfit to live.—His extravagance found applause in the galleries.

One of the pleasantest things of yesterday was the admirable manner in which Gilmer, of North Carolina, Southern Opposition, turned the flank of the enemy, by offering an anti-agitation substitute for J. B. Clark's shallow resolution concerning Helper's Compendium. This manœuver fixed the burden of agitation upon the Democracy, and left the result of the day's skirmishing a decided loss to the Administration disorganizers.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.—This day was spent in fillibustering by the Democratic members. The most outrageous violations of all order seems to be their game, and by the most vulgar and insulting slang whanging, whereby they seem disposed to goad the Republican members out of all patience that there may be a pretext for a row. In the meantime, the leading Democratic papers of Washington, as well as Virginia, are filled up daily with threats of Disunion if the Republicans elect their candidate for Speaker. As it is probable, if a vote was permitted, the Republican candidate would be elected, the Democrats, by the perversion of all order were able to prevent a vote. Several times through the day it was thought a collision was inevitable. But the House finally adjourned without either a vote or a fight.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—Another day spent in the most disgraceful confusion and disorder. A vote however was taken, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 231; necessary to a choice 116; Sherman, Rep., 110; Bocock, Dem., 88; Gilmer, Amer., 20; scattering, 13.

It will be seen that Sherman lacked but 6 votes of an election over the combined forces of the Dem., Amer. and scattering. A discussion sprung up between Clark, Haskins and other anti-Lecompton Democrats who have voted in the list of scattering, and Logan, of Illinois, who is a Douglas Democrat, in which Logan announced that he and the Douglas Democrats would vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whoever he might be, and on whatever platform might be adopted, and would vote for the Administration candidate for Speaker, &c.—Wherupon, Clark and Haskins intimated that they would vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker which produced an intense sensation.

At one time Logan and Kellog, of Ill., attempted to pitch into each other, but were forcibly separated and kept apart by their friends. No other vote was taken, and the House adjourned. It is now thought that Sherman will be elected; and if so, the Democratic papers threaten an instant dissolution of the Government. We suppose, however, that these threats are only made to frighten cowards and to give dough-faces a pretext for voting for Bocock.

We will give our readers as full a synopsis of the daily proceedings as our space will allow. The further action of the House in its effort to organize will be looked for with deep interest.

Communicated.

For the Meigs County Telegraph.

Report of Racine School Examiners.

The Committee of Examiners, appointed by the Board of Education to examine the Graded Schools of Racine, report as follows:

That during the 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, they were engaged in an examination of the Grammar and High Schools, taught, respectively, by Mr. J. L Beckler, and A. Davies.

GROUNDS AND HOUSE.

The Committee were very favorably impressed with the improved appearance of the School Grounds. Since the last examination the Board have obtained some very nice shrubbery, which will add much to the attractiveness of the place. A brick pavement, twelve feet wide, and running across the lot, immediately in front of the house, is an improvement very gratifying to behold. The house itself, although some older, does not seem seriously the "worse for wear." Its ample rooms and their judicious arrangement, still give evidence of that comfort and convenience which should be ever in requisition, to make the school-room a *house for the student.*

GENERAL DEMEANOR OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

The Committee were also forcibly struck, upon entering the schools, with their general quiet and orderly demeanor. Students seemed imbued with that love and respect for their teachers which is ever the true basis of subordination on the part of the governed. The firm and dignified, yet kind deportment of the teachers, at once revealed the secret of their success—showing, at the same time, that correctly applied *moral* influence is generally adequate to the exigencies of school government. In schools, as elsewhere, "Love is the fulfilling of the Law."

PROGRESS AND THOROUGHNESS OF CLASSES.

Your Committee are most happy to be able to say that the progress of the various classes examined, in the several branches pursued, equals, if it does not surpass, anything which has preceded it in these, and we believe, of other schools of like age and character. As to *thoroughness*, we challenge a comparison between our High School and any other of our county. A strong and very successful effort seems to have been made to impress students with a *clear idea* of what they were attempting to learn. The results of this effort were plainly visible in the examination of the classes, as during its whole course, but three questions were missed, and *no demonstration was a failure!*

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot but congratulate the citizens of Racine and vicinity, that they have educational advantages of so marked and decided a character. The Graded Schools now organized in the town, we believe, are equal in thoroughness of mental culture, and high moral standing and character, to the preparatory departments of the best Colleges in the State. In these Schools students can obtain a knowledge of the classics, and the Higher Mathematics, which will enable them to enter advanced classes in College. With such unexampled advantages, shall the youth of our town and neighborhood fail to "turn their hearts unto wisdom?" May the facilities for acquiring knowledge, which are possessed by the youth of 1859, never grow less, is the earnest prayer of your Committee.

J. R. PHILSON.
G. B. ACKLEY. } Com.
H. L. SIBLEY.

The last half day of the examination was occupied with Rhetorical exercises, in which the students showed themselves to decided advantage. A large audience was present, composed generally of residents of town, although we observed several from a distance. Judging from the interest manifested, we would conclude that the cause of education has received a new impulse in Racine. We are rather inclined to think, that if fathers and mothers would go to school a little more, the *children* would'nt have to be coaxed or driven there. Parents ought to think a little upon this, and after thinking, then *act.*

The next term commences the second Monday in this month.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

For the Meigs County Telegraph.

Sabbath School Concert.

The concert given by the Sabbath School connected with the Syrasuse Freewill Baptist Church, on Monday evening, Dec. 5th, was a rich affair, and although the first of the kind in the place, is pronounced by good judges to be equal, if not superior, to many, where they have had greater advantages. The evening was very unpropitious as it was raining, and the streets muddy. Yet the house was filled to its utmost capacity, and the crowded audience listened with almost breathless silence until the performance closed. Deep interest was manifested by both parents and children, and we trust it will be a lasting benefit to the community.

The Sabbath School was organized less than a year ago, but is in a prosperous condition; and the "concert" seems to have infused new life into it. T.

Syracuse, Dec. 10.

Pomeroy Retail Market.

POMEROY, MONDAY, December 12 1859.

Flour, $7.75@8.00 ℔ brl.	Cheese, (dom.) 8c ℔ lb.
Wheat, $ 1 @1. 5 ℔ bush	Cheese, (W. R.) 8@12½c.
Oats, 4 @ 5 ℔ bush.	Soap, 5@10c. ℔ lb.
Potatoes, 45@55c ℔ bush	Candles, (tallow) 13@16c.
Apples, (green) $1@1.50	Candles, (opal) 2 c.
Butter, 16@18c. per lb.	Candles, (star) 25c.
Eggs, 15c. ℔ doz.	Fish, (Cod) 5@6½c.
Molasses, 50@60c. ℔ gal.	Fish, (Mackerel,) 8@10c.
Sirup, 75@1.00 ℔ gal.	Fish, (White) 7c.
Sugar, (B. C.) 9@12c. ℔ lb	Pickled Pork, 8@10c.
Sugar (White) 12½@15c.	Shoulders, 8@10c.
Coffee, 12@15c. ℔ lb.	Sides, (smoked) 9@10c.
Rice, 6@7c. ℔ lb.	Hams, 12c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 8, 1859.

FLOUR.—Holders maintain great firmness, but the demand is but moderate. The sales embrace 140 brls at $5 10@5 17 for superfine, and $5 25@5 55 for extra. The receipts are moderate.

HOGS.—The receipts being unusually large to-day, contrary to general expectation, the market opened unsettled, and as the day advanced prices declined, and at the close any quotations which could have been given would have been nominal. The sales were:

100 head,	averaging	190 lbs, at	$6 50
100 "	"	280 lbs, at	6 60
150 "	"	185 lbs, at	6 50
300 "	"	170 lbs, at	6 25
110 "	"	190 lbs, at	6 65
300 "	"	210 lbs, at	6 60
350 "	"	200 lbs, at	6 40
500 "	"	190 lbs, at	6 40
208 "	"	190 lbs, at	6 25
400 "	"	200 lbs, at	6 35
150 "	"	195 lbs, at	6 25

The receipts, exclusive of those delayed upon trains due this morning, but which did not arrive, were about 10,000.

GROCERIES.—The market is firmer, and sugar ¼c higher, under the advices from New Orleans. Sales of 200 hhds sugar at 7¾@8¼c; 200 brls molasses at 45@46c, and 150 bags coffee at 12½c for good Rio.

WHEAT.—The market continues firm, with a good demand at our last quotations. Sales of 400 bush prime red at $1 18.

CORN.—The demand continues good, and prices firm at our last quotations. Sales 400 bush in bulk at Marietta depot, at 44c.

OATS.—The demand is active, and prices have advanced 2c per bush. They are selling at 48c in bulk.

RYE.—There is a good demand and prices firm at 80c.

BARLEY.—The market continues firm, with an active demand. Prices are steady at our last quotations.

CHEESE.—The demand is active and prices firm; sales of 750 boxes Western Reserve at 9c; 500 do English Dairy at 11c.

BUTTER.—There is a good demand, and prices steady at 15@16c for fair to prime roll.

APPLES.—The market is firm, with a good demand, and prices are steady at $1 75@2 75 per brl; sales 200 brls at $2 10.

POTATOES.—The demand continues good and prices firm; sales 80 brls prime Neshannocks, from store, at $1 75.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Cosmopolitan Art Association.☜

See advertisement, and then if you want to subscribe, go immediately to T. A. Plants, Hon. Sect., and do it.

NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the "Meigs Co. Agricultural Association" will meet at the Court House in Pomeroy, on Thursday, the 19th day of January, 1860.

50-6t. GEO. MCQUIGG, Sec.

☞All, especially young men, should read the advertisement of the "National Dispensary" at Cincinnati, in another column.

DR. ROBACK'S THEORY AND PRACTICE.—It would seem that Dr. Roback's "Scandinavian Remedies" have taken the highest rank among the standard medicines of the day. His theory is, that in whatever organ disease may show itself, its roots are in the blood. Hence his famous Swedish curatives, the Blood Purifier and the Blood Pills are designed to act specifically upon the sanguineous fluid. One thing cannot be disputed, they produce most salutary effects even in apparently hopeless cases. Individuals who have suffered for years from dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions of the skin, bronchitis, asthma, general prostration, liver complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, and many other distressing maladies, report themselves, over their own signatures, as radically cured by a course of these Remedies. The claims of Dr. Roback's advertisements are therefore supported by competent proof. See Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment, neglect and imprudence, annually destroy thousands of valuable lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease by the use of these mighty antidotes to external and internal disease. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who might be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Be wise in time.

New Advertisements.

GIFTS
For the Holidays!

IN looking around for some memento to present to friends, consider that there is none so lasting and acceptable as a nice PHOTOGRAPH or AMBROTYPE. This notice is to remind all that the Art Gallery of E. F. FEIGER, in Swallow's Building—entrance on Court street—is still open, where pictures of any kind can be procured, at reasonable prices.

Pomeroy, Dec. 13, '59.—50-3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

John M. Ball vs. A. J. Sewell & Joel Sewell.

BY virtue of a 2d execution to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Pomeroy, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

On the 13th day of January, 1860,

the following described lands and tenements to-wit: the north-west quarter of section No 31, in town No. 3 and range 13, in the Ohio Company's Purchase; except 2½ acres decreed to Andrew J. Sewell by the district Court of Athens County, at its September term, 1858, and sold as the property of Andrew J. Sewell and Joel Sewell, at the suit of John M. Ball. Appraised at $1,106. Terms of sale cash.

J. V. SMITH, S. M. C.

December 13, 1859.—50-5t.

Transportation.

CINCINNATI, POMEROY AND SYRACUSE.

SIDE-WHEEL.

POMEROY & CINCINNATI.

SEMI WEEKLY PACKET,

"GREY EAGLE,"

A. DONNALLY, Master; FRANK. J. OAKES, Clk.;

Leaves Pomeroy every MONDAY at 2 P. M., and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.;

Leaves Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

This arrangement is permanent, and the boat will make prompt and regular trips. Her accommodations and speed has no equal. Will do business at regular established rates, and trust that the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity will give us their patronage and influence. Nov. 29, '59.—48-tf

Cincinnati, Pomeroy & Syracuse Packet,

"POMEROY,"

CAPT. W. H. BAYES,

W. J. CARROLL, CLERK,

Will leave Pomeroy every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Cincinnati every Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Syracuse and Hartford City freight and passengers called for.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY,

Nov. 29, '59.—47-6m Pomeroy Wharf-boat.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Regular Marietta and Cincinnati Packet,

"Ohio No. 2,"

D. E. SAYRE, MASTER,

Leaves Cincinnati every Monday evening, at five o'clock, passing Pomeroy on her way up every Wednesday morning.

Returning, leaves Marietta every Friday morning, Pomeroy every Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY,

Oct. 6, '59.—41-tf Pomeroy Wharf-Boat.

Regular Marietta and Cincinnati Packet,

Ohio No. 8,

J. J. BLAGG, Master;
JOHN REISNER, Clerk;

Leaves Cincinnati every Thursday at 5 o'clock, P. M. passing Pomeroy on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. Leaves Marietta every Monday at 8 o'clock A. M. Leaves Pomeroy every Tuesday at 6 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY,

Nov. 29, '59.—48-tf Pomeroy Wharf-Boat.

Regular Marietta and Cincinnati Packet,

SWALLOW,

N. PARKER, MASTER,

Leaves Cincinnati at 5 o'clock P. M. every Saturday evening, passing Pomeroy, on her upward trip, Monday morning.

Returning, will leave Marietta every Wednesday morning, and Pomeroy every Thursday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY,

Nov. 29, '59.—47-6m Pomeroy Wharf-boat.

WHEELING AND CINCINNATI.

Regular Wheeling and Cincinnati Packet,

"COURIER,"

S. MASON, Master;
W. J. C. ANDERSON, Cl'k;

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., passing Pomeroy Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Returning, leaves Cincinnati every Friday evening at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY,

Nov. 29, '59.—48-tf Pomeroy Wharf-boat.

PORTSMOUTH AND WHEELING.

Regular Portsmouth and Wheeling Packet,

FAIRY QUEEN,

W. MORRISON, Master; J. SYKES, Clerk;

Will run between the above ports, touching at all the landings intervening. Going up, she passes Pomeroy on Saturday; returning, passes Pomeroy on Tuesday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY,

Dec. 6, '59.—49-3m Pomeroy Wharf-Boat.