The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 8, 1852

☞All persons who wish to aid in the support of a Daily paper in our city, will please let us know this week. We may miss some in our calls. Fifty cents a month only is a small matter to give in support of such an enterprize, and we wish it distinctly understood that it is not for our benefit. We will give, in any event, more than we recieve.

☞It snowed last Monday and since that time merrily ring the bells and loud are the voices of those who mingle in the enjoyment.

THE RAILWAY.—The Engineers of the C. W. & Z. Railroad made a reconnoisance on Monday last, of a short portion of the route between this city and Zanesville, lying about six miles east of this. A meeting of the Directors will be held on the 10th inst., but it is not likely that, at this meeting, the final location of the road upon the third division will be made.

We understand that Mr. De Graff intends commencing operations upon that portion of the road lying between this city and Circleville in a few days. He has already commenced with a small force in the neighborhood of Morrow.

CONCERT.—The Concert given by the "Philharmonic Society" on last Saturday evening for the benefit of Mr. Schneider, was well attended, the Hall being comfortably filled. This result is gratifying to the friends of that gentleman and shows the estimation in which our citizens hold his efforts among us. The performance gave general satisfaction and the rare musical endowments of Master Lilly elicited a great deal of curiosity and approbation.

We might here add for the benefit of future exhibitions of this character, that children who do not know how to behave themselves should be accompanied by their proper guardians. Their noise was a great source of annoyance to the audience in the South part of the Hall.

NEW YORK—*Tariff Convention.*—There is an improved state of public feeling growing up in regard to a proper and efficient protection, upon the part of the General Government, to American Industry. A tariff convention was recently held in Keeseville, Essex co., New York, which was composed of many of the most prominent men of all parties, and its proceedings were singularly harmonious. Among the resolutions was one deprecating the *ad valorem* system of duties and calling upon Congress to substitute specific duties on iron, and another as follows:

"*Resolved*, That without distinction of party "we will hereafter support no man for any politi-"cal office who is not in favor of such a system of "specific duties as will adequately protect the la-"bor and capital of the country, and who will not "truly and efficiently represent our interests upon "these questions; and that we will make this ques-"tion paramount to all other State and National "questions, and will persevere in our efforts until "adequate protection is afforded to the industrial "interests of the country."

The Convention also appointed corresponding and financial committees and made other arrangements for giving prominence and effect to their opinions, which shows that they are in earnest. It will be noticed that a similar Convention is to be held in this State.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY—*Money Power in Politics*—The bold avowal of the Rhode Island man, who figured in the Donaldson correspondence, that "money was the chief element of success in that State," had the merit of not being intended for the public eye and consequently could not be considered as an open insult to the people; but the following which is published in the Richmond *Enquirer* from one of the "elite" of the Virginia Democracy, has no such merit and can only be considered a bold and most shameful avowal of political profligacy:

"It is well known that the mother banks have nine directors, and each branch seven. Of the nine, five, and of the seven, four, are elected by the stockholders other than the State, in general meeting; and the other four for each mother bank, and the other three for each branch, are appointed by the Governor on behalf of the State.

It is provided in the new Code, on page 307, that the General Assembly may, if they see fit, provide by law for the appointment, on behalf of the State, of five of the nine, and four of the seven.

Is it not already fit that the General Assembly shall make the change? is the question to which the writer referred to, and some ten months ago invited the attention of the public and the General Assembly. As the General Assembly will soon meet again, and under the new constitution, which so generously enlarges the popular power, I deem it suitable to agitate this subject again.

Who does not know the influence, extensive and potential in elections, which the money power exerts?—the more noiseless its attempts to make itself felt, the more sure it is to have its designed effect in leading its cringing dependants. The less its proud but poor recipients are solicited to partake of its corrupting bounty, the more certain they are to solicit its unobtrusive favor.

Where are these institutions situated: in the country or in the towns? Where is the Democratic principle most prevalent: in the towns or in the country? We but too well know that in the towns the Democratic principle is generally under the ban of public opinion. Is it so because the Democratic principle is antagonistical to trade and commerce? No, not so: but it is mainly because the money power concentrated in the Banks, is in the hands of those who are opposed to the prevalence of the Democratic principle.

I know enough of poor human nature to foresee that the proposed change which, (*only where it ought to*) will take the money power of the Banks from the hands of the Whigs, and transfer it to the Democrats, will be assailed on the ground that the Whig Presidents and Directors of the Banks are impliedly charged by it with a want of incorrupt conduct. Now be that as it may, I only wish to know if it is reasonable that the money of the Banks shall be continued in the hands of the minority party of the State?"

Here is an effort to be made by the Virginia Democracy to unite the Government of that State with the Banks and to use this official connection as a means of party advancement. It was only last week that the Locofoco papers in this city were rejoicing over the result of the Virginia election, and this communication will give them an insight into its character. The people of Virginia, slave-ridden as it is, may not frown upon the proposal of this infamous scheme of corruption; but it tends to expose to the people elsewhere the insincerity of those corrupt and infamous demagogues who are continually mouthing "democracy" and prating of their "exceeding love for the dear people."

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—The following statement, showing the number of presses & persons employed in the four largest book publishing concerns in New York city, affords some idea of the great moral power that there moulds the public mind.

Harper's estab't,	20	presses,	400	hands.
The Tract House,	12	"	275	"
Bible House,	10	"	300	"
Methodist Book House	8	"	200	"

The number of presses includes only power presses. But few, however, of any other variety are in use. Of the hands, about 420 are females, the majority of them young girls.

The Appletons have 18 presses running a good part of the time.

☞The Oysters arrive regularly—so do the mails; about twice a week. We understand that a petition will be despatched to the Department praying for the establishment of an Oyster line in order not to crowd the mail bags out.

HENRY CLAY—*His letter of Resignation.*—The following is the letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, addressed to the Legislature of Kentucky and tendering to that body his resignation. It is said that his health is gradually declining, and it may be that he will not be able to attend to the duties of his office, even to the period named by himself:

WASHINGTON, 17th December, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did me the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired finally, as I supposed from that body. But out of the territorial acquisitions, resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union. I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate and to contribute my humble aid, by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosities, which had risen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return, for the last time to the Senate. But I have not thought of ever again taking a seat in that body, after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session.

I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, this my resignation to take effect on the first Monday of September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation, in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations, and my profound gratitude, for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

PARTY POLICY CONTRASTED.—"The policy of the two great parties in Ohio is most pertinently set forth by the official conduct of John Woods, Auditor of State, and Mr. Bliss, Fund Commissioner, on the Whig side, and Col. Manypenny and Mr. Miller, on the Democratic side. Woods and Bliss have been loaning the public funds to corporations of doubtful character in some instances, and bankrupt character in another, while Manypenny and Miller, by indefatigable labors and shrewd management in their public offices, have been making a very large increase to the receipts of the treasury. What will probably be lost to the State by the reckless conduct of the former, will, to a good extent, be made up by the care and providence of the latter."—*Cin. Enq.*

We have occasionally seen remarks like the above travelling round in Locofoco papers. *Perhaps* the people of the State believe that the immense wheat crops of the last two years, and consequent increase of business on our canals, is all in consequence of the election of Messrs. Manypenny and Miller! They do if they believe Locofoco papers. About losing money by the whig officers we have a word to say. If anything is lost it will be after this. There has been no loss from this source. But let us give these Locofoco papers a cud to chew and digest. Down to the time when the celebrated "Committee on Rascality" made their examination and report the books of the Department proved that *every Locofoco of the Board of Public Works was a defaulter, and every Whig had his account settled in full!* And more still—*every Whig Collector had settled up and paid up in full; while every defaulter* (and there are several) *was a Locofoco!*

We state things as they appear by the *record*. While *that* lasts, the Whig party in Ohio stand on a proud eminence above the Locofoco. If for once, that party has succeeded in getting a set of men in office who will not filch from the public crib, then not only they, but the entire body of tax payers in the State, have cause for congratulation at their *progress* in honesty.

We have been compelled to make these remarks, and state these facts, from the course some of the Locofoco papers have seen fit to pursue. The people will know by these things, who in time past have been the *Galphins* in Ohio. Time will tell the people whether the race is extinct.—*O. S. Journal.*

Turnpike and Plank-road Meeting.

Pursuant to a notice a large and respectable meeting convened at the town of Lockville, on Saturday Jan. 3d. 1852.

J. B. Potter was appointed chairman and O. P. Tong, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman to be, to take measures for the construction of a Turnpike or Plank-road from Lancaster (on and near the banks of the Hocking and Ohio Canals, the route being nearly level) by way of Carroll, Lockville and Winchester, to Groveport.

The Columbus and Lancaster Turnpike and the extension of the Groveport Pike charters were severally read before the meeting, also two other acts of the Legislature, changing Turnpikes to Plank-roads.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following committee be appointed to confer with the different corporations and persons connected with the contemplated road from Lancaster to Columbus, or from Lancaster to Groveport, to wit: H. H. Hunter, J. D. Martin, Thomas Ewing, J. C. Reynolds, O. P. Tong, Tho. Holmes, Edward Mithoff, J. H. Tennent, James Hoshor, J. B. Potter, Wm. Fry, J. Carty, Moses Seymour, A. Sharp.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committe confer with those interested at the earliest day possible, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the city of Lancaster, of which due notice will be given

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting was ordered to be signed by the chairman and secretary, and request their publication in the papers of the city of Lancaster and Columbus.

J. B. POTTER, Chn.

O. P. TONG, Sec.

RAILROAD FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE MISSISSIPPI—A public meeting had been called at San Francisco, at the sailing of the steamer, to take measures for the construction of a railroad from San Francisco to the Mississippi valley, there to be connected with other railways leading to the Atlantic shore.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar is bent on exterminating Christianity in her dominions, and has long mercilessly persecuted those who prefer the "new religion." In the last outburst of this protracted persecution, four persons were burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; 20 persons cruelly flogged with rods, besides 1748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced into slavery and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced laborers to carry stone for twelve months together to build houses; and in an endless variety of other ways have the maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous and beautiful country into misery and ruin.

DEATH FROM FEAR OF HANGING.—Mention is made in the New Orleans papers of a negro in that city who was under conviction for murder, and who, in consequence of disease produced by the agony which he endured respecting his doom, pined away daily, until, week before last, he died. Another capital offender, a female slave, is now in such terrible fear of being hung that it is thought she will die before many weeks.

ILLINOIS.—*Higher Law Democracy.*—Some two months since the people of Illinois adopted, by a direct vote, the new Banking Law submitted to them by their Legislature, giving it their approval by eight or ten thousand majority. The lack of facilities for obtaining business capital at fair rates, had become seriously oppressive throughout the State, and hence it was determined to set aside a partizan dogma, long held by them in principle and in practice, in hope of facilitating the general prosperity of the State. The abstract principle, having proved impracticable, was abandoned, notwithstanding the protestations and prophetic denunciations of a few leaders of the dominant party, who had long used it as a hobby to carry them into power.

The law having been adopted against their wishes, these 'Democrats' set themselves to work to defeat the popular will. In accordance with this programme of operations, the Auditor of the State announces that he has "determined to treat the Bank Law as a nullity, by refusing to issue bills on the deposit of stocks as enacted by the law." The Belleville Advocate applauds this "higher law" demonstration, and exclaims that "at this determination the whole democracy of Illinois will clap their hands."

We quote from the Advocate:

Mr. Campbell owes it to his party, to the Governor, to himself, and in fact to the whole people, and the banks themselves, to test the constitutionality of this law by refusing to act under it. * * * Democratic principle requires this course on the part of the Auditor; his friends will sustain him in it and *the party will be strengthened.* Now is the time to adhere to our principles or disband the party. We have again and again avowed our hostility to banks and paper money, and yet with a majority of ten thousand we are defeated on this very question! Let us try it again as the constitution prescribes, and then if defeated, let us relinquish the State to the Whigs.

Here is a most frank and unreserved avowal of the fundamental principle of the "Democracy."—"*The party will be strengthened!*" Defeated by a majority of ten thousand, *the party must be sustained*, not by submitting to the will of the people, nor by the enforcement of the laws which they have sanctioned, but by a kind of a Louis Napoleon usurpation, a disregard of all law, a nullification of the most emphatically expressed desire of the whole Commonwealth!—*Cin. Gaz.*

COSTLY LACES, &c.—Much has been said and written of the extravagances & temptations of this city, but few realize the amount of money spent in luxuries of dress, *by the ladies*, unless they have the good (or ill) fortune to belong to a wife, a sister, or aunt, who, after a morning passed 'down town,' will condescend, while making your tea, to give an account of her day's 'shopping,' and perhaps of the purchases made by her acquaintances likewise. There is a department in Stewart's marble palace, of whose wonders *that* 'domestic man' will be sure to hear sometime in his life, the room appropriated to that useless cob web like fabric, so inexplicable to us, but so fascinating in its beauties to our fair friends, termed *lace*. A very obliging gentleman showed us the last week, some goods in this line, of marvelous texture and price, certainly, over which all the ladies present were indulging in raptures, to us most amusingly ludicrous. 'Splendid,' 'magnificent,' 'oh! if I had several thousands to do what I chose with, how soon it would go here.' 'Well, if I have a weakness in the world, it is for *real* lace,' &c., &c. Astonishment was not lessened as we saw collars for sixty dollars, narrow laces for forty, sixty, even eighty dollars, by the yard, offered for inspection, and pocket handkerchiefs for one hundred and fifty dollars *only*, held up to view. These, we were informed, were articles indispensable to a bride's *trousseau*—and, in addition, veils were brought forth, in price varying from three to four and five hundred dollars; and 'a set of bridal lace,' consisting of the veil, besthe, sleeves and two flounces, for twelve hundred dollars, were displayed, which made us inwardly rejoice that the groom did not have to pay for his bride's clothes, but tremble also, as we looked down the vista of years and remembered that papas were the sufferers in such cases. These laces are termed Guimpure, Brussels, Hinton Point (so called for being wrought with the points of needles,) Valencinnes, &c., &c., according to their style of texture.—*New York Express.*

MARSHAL SOULT.—This veteran soldier of the Revolution and Empire, who died at St. Armand, his birthplace, on the 26th of November, at the age of 82 years, was born in 1769, the same year with NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON. The eighty-two years of his life have been those years in which France has seen her most mighty revolutions; and the life completing a circle, ends where it commenced—in a period of social disorder and political distraction. He entered on his career under a Republic; he sustained the Empire; he struggled through the Restoration; he was a soldier of Louis Phillippe; and he has seen a Republic again. Throughout that wonderful age he was a foremost man, and at his death he was the last survivor of Napoleon's Marshals, with the exception of MARMOT, who has long been deprived of his truncheon.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.—Of the famous band of patriots who destroyed the tea in Boston Harbor on the memorable 16th of December, 1773, *seventy-nine years ago*, ONE *is still living*, as we learn from the last number of Harper's Magazine. When the present century dawned, he had almost reached the goal of three score years and ten! And now, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years, David Kinnison, of Chicago, Illinois, holds the eminent position of the *last survivor of the Boston Tea Party.*

GREAT CALIFORNIA GOLD MINE,

LATELY discovered for the benefit of Fairfield and adjoining counties. The undersign begs leave to inform the old customers as well as the public in general, that he has bought the entire stock of Goods of J. C. MACCRACKEN, and is determined to sell Goods CHEAPER than has EVER been SOLD here before, for cash or exchange of all kinds of Produce.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN If you wish to purchase, call at PLOUT'S CHEAP STORE and I will convince you that my advertisement is not in vain, for I intend to continue business at the old stand, called "GREAT WESTERN" and PLOUT'S CHEAP STORE.

JACOB PLOUT.

Lancaster December 9, 1859. 2wd&1yw22

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK Jan. 5.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th ult., arrived at 5 o'clock, P. M. yesterday.

FRANCE.—Balloting closed in Paris on Sunday evening, 21st ult., amid complete tranquility, and without undue excitement of any kind. Result of balloting in twelve arrondisements of Paris, was as follows: Ayes for the proposition, 13[illegible]217; noes 80,161. At 4 o'clock on Monday, returns from the departments, received at Paris, gave the following results: Ayes 1,776,000; noes 207,000. Numerous deputations representing trades and manufactures of Paris, headed by M. Lemoinoix, presented on Saturday an address to the President of the Republic expressive of their deep gratitude for the measures he adopted. Bishop, clergy and religious congregations of Paris voted openly in the affirmative.

A Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, says that in the arrondisements of Paris inhabited more particularly by the workmen, a majority for the President has been polled, while in those quarters inhabited by noblesse, neutrality has been strongly manifested. Working classes generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a Socialist, in the proper sense of the word: that he is already contemplating, and will soon execute decrees testifying his solicitude for them, and that he will apply doctrines that have their sympathies, and theories that will give them material well-being and cheap existence.

The *bourgeoise* also believe that the advantages to them from the prolongation of the powers of Napoleon, will be equally great.

The Bishop of Stratsburg had addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, urging them to vote in the affirmative.

M. de Morny, Minister of the Interior, commanded the attendance of the printers of Paris, and informed them that the intention of the Government was to prohibit the publication, unless previously approved, of any pamphlets of less than three sheets.

Victor Hugo made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport.

PARIS, *Monday*, 8 P. M.—The known results of the election gives 2 000 000 votes for, and 600,000 against Louis Napoleon. A definite majority of 7,000,000 is expected for the President. General Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Saturday night, having been liberated that afternoon. As the election is now over, the President thinks the time has arrived when he can with safety to himself set free the other Generals, and the report is current that they were to be liberated.

Latest accounts from Paris represent the President as continuing determined on proposing the abolition of octroi duties. He is also determined on making some experiment in the protective system.

AUSTRIA—*Vienna* 17th.—Notes, complaining of dangerous support given to political exiles in England, were presented to the English Foreign Office by representatives of Russia, Austria and the German Confederation, on the 12th. A similar note was also handed to Lord Cowley at Frankfort. Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it inconvenient for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States so long as the past complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all continental States is carried on under the protection of law. The English will have less cause of complaint—the duration of the measure will depend upon themselves. A considerable sum of money, which had been forwarded to Hungary by the London Democrats, has fallen into the hands of Government. It is supposed to have been brought into Hungary by emissaries. English travelers were closely watched. Arch Duke Albert returned to Buda and Pesth to take up the reins of Government. He retains the title of Civil and Military Governor.

MOROCCO.—Advices from Morocco state that the differences between the Emperor and the French are far from terminating. A letter from Gibraltar, under date of the 20th, states that the Emperor has refused to ratify the treaty, and is marching on Tangiers with 40,000 men.

ITALY.—With the exception of 300 men, of 10,000 comprising the French garrison of Rome, all had signed affirmatively on the question of the French Presidency, and the best discipline prevailed. Republican clubs had decided that no movement could be attempted at present. The Pope was highly pleased with the course of events in France.

LIVERPOOL 23.—Breadstuffs are declining; market for flour is sixpence cheaper, with but little doing: Baltimore and Philadelphia 20s@21s. Corn is held with more firmness—white 30 to 31s; yellow 27s 6d to 28s; mixed 26s 6d to 27s 6d. Corn Meal 16s. Wheat is inactive—buyers demand a concession.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4.

There is reason to believe here that the affair of the Prometheus will be satisfactorily adjusted and that no British force will be maintained at San Juan hereafter. Mr. Webster's dispatch on this subject has been sent to Lord Palmerston. Its high spirit is commended.

Kossuth has informed the committee on the proposed banquet, that he will not, on that occasion, discuss the subject of non intervention.

The health of Mr. Clay continues much better and it is understood that he will endeavor to address the Senate to-morrow or on Tuesday, on the Resolution of which Mr. Clarke of Rhode Island, gave notice on Friday, in reference to the policy of the United States Government on the subject of Intervention.

Governor Kossuth at the interview yesterday with the Committee of Columbus, Ohio, distinctly declared his determination of going west. The Congressional banquet is to be given on Wednesday next.

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

SENATE.—Long before 10 o'clock every avenue leading to the Senate was thronged with persons anxious to witness Kossuth's reception in the Senate. At 10 o'clock the gallery opened and amidst great tumult and confusion was immediately filled to its utmost capacity.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, and opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler.

Mr. Mangum moved that the rules be suspended so far as to admit ladies behind the bar of the Senate; which was agreed to. Madame Kossuth then entered the Senate, leaning on the arm of Mr Seward, and Count Pulsky, followed with other ladies of Kossuth's suite.

Mr. Cooper presented various remonstrances against the transmission of the mails on Sunday.

At 1 o'clock Messrs. Shields and Seward entered the chamber accompanied by Kossuth. Mr. Shields said: "Mr. President, we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." The Chair invited Kossuth to a seat placed in front of the Secretary's desk. The Senator then rose, and Kossuth advanced to his seat and sat down.

Mr. Mangum said: "In order that Senators and all others may have the opportunity of paying their respects to the illustrious guest I move that the Senate now adjourn." The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned. The crowd then advanced and were introduced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and Shields.

HOUSE—Mr. Carter moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to wait upon Kossuth and introduce him to the House. He said if the House intended this mark of respect to the distinguished man it must be done between this and Friday, as he would then leave the city.

Mr. Stuart caused to be read an amendment which he intended to offer, that the Chairman of said committee introduce him in these words: "We introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives." On which the members are requested to rise, and the Speaker will invite him to a seat.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to. Mr. Carter then introduced his resolution, and under the operation of the previous question it passed—yeas 123, nays 54.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce a resolution to the effect that the House declined at the time to express an opinion on the subject of the future intervention or non-intervention of the United States in the affairs of other nations, believing as it now declares, that no such case has ever arisen which requires such expression. The House refused to suspend the rules.

The Hungarians.

NEW YORK, January 5:

The city authorities have notified the Hungarians at the Astor House that they will not p their bills after to-day.

The Markets.

LANCASTER, Thursday, January 8, 1852.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KINKEAD & [illegible]

Wheat	@50	Potatoes	40@50
Flour	$3.@3.25	Dried Apples	100
Rye	35@40	FlaxSeed	75@80
Corn	22	Wool	35@45
Oats	15@16	White Beans	75
Barley	50	Feathers	28
Corn Meal	37½	Pearlash	6¼
Butter	10@12½	Shot	2 00
Cloverseed	$4	Lead	7
Lard	6¼	Powder	6 00
Tallow	6@6¼	Whiskey	18@20
N.O Sugar	7½@8	Chocolate	16
Loaf do	10@16	Pepper	12
Molasses	42	Ginger	12½
Tea	45@80	White Fish	$9@10
Coffee	10½@12½	Pickerel	$8 50@9
Saleratus	7	Cav. Tobacco	20@40
Salt,(barrel)	1.50@1.75	Kentucky do	14

New York Markets.

NEW YORK—P. M.

Cotton market quiet, with sales of 300 bales at 8⅝ for strict middling Orleans, and 8¼ for uplands Sales of 4000 bbls Flour at $4.50 for Ohio, and Southern at $4.50@4.62. Sales of Genesee wheat at $1.10@1.12, and 4000 bushels mixed Western Corn at 65. Pork, Beef, and Lard quiet, with small sales. Rice steady. Sales of 2000 bbls Whiskey at 21.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

Weather cool. Flour unchanged Whiskey 14½@14¾. Hogs firm—1000 sold at $4.25@4.35. Lard advanced; 1000 tierces sold at $7.31@7.47. 250 bbls. Mess Pork at $12.15. Molasses 28@30. Other articles unchanged.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Mr FREEMAN of Chillicothe, will preach in St. John's Church, on next Sunday.

☞In these days of cold snaps and hacking coughs, E. L. Slocum has just the thing wanted—*Wistar's Cough Lozenges.* We have tried them and found them an excellent article.

Lancaster Institute.

Will meet at the City Hall, next Friday evening.

Lecture to be read by M. A. DAUGHERTY Esq., and debate upon the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our Government ought in the event of another struggle by Hungary, to prevent Russian interference."

C. D MARTIN, Aff—N SCHLEICH, Neg.

The public is invited to attend.

J. GARAGHTY, *Secretary*

January 8, 1852.

ARE YOU A MOTHER—Suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject, use Dr. S. D Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla-it will certainly cure you.

Male or female, old or young, ALL and *every Family* should have this *excellent Family medicine* by them. Call at our depot, or on one of our Agents, and get a pamphlet, gratis, where you will find *facts! facts!! facts!!!* that can be substantiated by thousands of living witnesses in this city and country, viz: that the Shaker Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. S. D. HOWE, has been the means of permanently curing more diseases to which the human family are continually subject, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever yet brought before the public. See Advertisement.

☞Life is a stage on which we all must play a part, and every character the imagination can portray will be found upon its boards. Death, however, often causes some to make a hasty exit, or disease renders others miserable and unhappy while life remain.—Those who are suffering from dyspepsia, liver-complaint, or other troubles arising from disordered digestion, should use Hoofland's German Bitters: prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. These bitters have received the highest commendation from persons who have tried them, and are unequalled in their qualities. See advertisement.

THE MEN WITH TAILS.—A year or two since, French travelers in Africa reported the existence of a negro tribe with *tails.* Lately, Count de Castelnau, the explorer of South America, well known and highly esteemed in the United States, communicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, the result of some personal inquiries at Bahia, which seem to confirm in a measure the direct report:

"I found myself there," says he, "in the midst of a host of negro slaves, and thought it possible to obtain information of the unknown parts of the African continent. I soon discovered that the Mohammedan natives of Soudan were much farther advanced in mind than the idolatrous inhabitants of the coast. Several blacks of Haoussa and Adamawah related to me that they had taken part in expeditions against a nation called Miam-Niams, who had tails. They traced their route, on which they encountered tigers, giraffes, elephants and wild camels. Nine days were consumed in traversing an immense forest. They reached at length a numerous people of the same complexion and frame as themselves, but with tails from twelve to fifteen inches long. This organ or excrescence they describe as smooth and motionless. The Haoussas massacred the greater part of the tribe; among the bodies were found some females with the same appendage. Both sexes went entirely naked. Some lived in straw hovels, but the greater part lived in caves. The only article of furniture seen among them was a wooden bench, pierced with holes for the *accommodation of the tail.*"

This last circumstance is comical enough; the witnesses were seven or eight, who declared that they handled the excrescence, cut it, and so forth. The Count does not guaranty the statements; he intends to publish separately the interrogations and answers, along with the maps, vocabularies, and portraits of distinct tribes, which he procured in his researches in Brazil.

RECEIPTS FOR THE GAZETTE.

Geo. Beery Jr.	$1.75	William Johnson	$1.75
Dr. J. Williams	2,00	John Shomaker	1.75
Simon Beery	1.75		

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Wm. H. De Long.

OBITUARY.

DIED—January 4th, at the residence of his mother, GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, in the 24th year of his age.

The deceased had suffered long under the afflictions of that fell disease, Consumption, which he bore with a patience and resignation that knit still closer the ties of love and affection of his family and many friends, who now mourn his loss, cut off, as he was, in the spring time of life.

To the Public.

KNOW all men by these presents that, whereas by power of attorney, dated on or about the 22nd July, 1851, we authorized one E. M. CLARKE, for us and in our name, to sell and dispose of patent rights to a portable flour mill, patented to James M. Clark, on the first of January, 1850, within certain territory specified in said warrant of territory—now we do hereby revoke and annul said power of attorney, and do declare all further acts of the said E. M. Clarke under or by virtue thereof, to be null and void. Witness our hands and seals, this 18th day of December, 1851.

WILLIAM SHARP,
J. W. DAVIDSON,
GEORGE CRAIG.

January 8, 1852—36

$10 Reward.

LOST, on Monday evening last, at Lyons' Grocery in Lancaster, or between there and Thorn's Tan-Yard on Clearcreek, a Pocket Book containing $14.78 in cash; one note on John W. Williams for $15, one on George McFarland for $28, and also several due-bills, receipts, &c. The finder, by leaving it at this office, will receive the above reward

W. H. MORTON.

Lancaster, January 8, 1852

3w36

1852. GAZETTE ESTABLISHMENT. 1852
Office—In the Tallmadge Block, 3rd story west end,
GEORGE WEAVER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Lancaster Gazette.—The LANCASTER GAZETTE is published every Thursday, at the following rates:—

One copy, one year, in advance	$1 75
" " within the year	2 00
" " after the year expires	2 50
Three copies, to one address	5 00
Five " " "	8 00
Ten " " "	15 00

From and after the expiration of the year, the legal rate of interest will be charged upon the highest terms. Orders for clubs must be accompanied by the cash. The person, getting up a club of ten, will be entitled to a copy gratis so long as the club continues through his exertions. The *Cash* system, in newspapers, is the most convenient and profitable, both for publisher and subscriber, and it is to be hoped that, wherever it is possible, it will be strictly adhered to.

Advertising.—The GAZETTE affords a profitable medium for advertisers. It has now a larger permanent circulation than at any previous time, and this is constantly increasing. The favors of our customers will be set up in a compact manner, thus affording to each one an equal chance for publicity. Hereafter, the following terms will be strictly adhered to:—

One square, three insertions $1 00
" " each continuance 25

	3 *Months.*	6 *Months.*	12 *Months*
One square	$3 00	$4 50	$6 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	8 00
Three "	5 00	7 00	10 00
Four "	6 00	8 00	11 00
One-fourth column	6 00	9 00	12 00
One-third "	7 00	10 00	15 00
Half "	8 00	12 00	20 00
One "	12 00	20 00	35 00

A square consists of 12 lines. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements four times each year. Persons contracting by the year, must engage for a certain space, for which they will be expected to pay.

Job Printing.—In this department, we expect to make several improvements. We shall endeavor at all times to execute the favors of our friends with promptness, neatness and at the lowest prices.—BUSINESS CARDS neatly printed upon reasonable terms.

Blanks.—We shall keep constantly on hand BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES, JUSTICES' BLANKS, and will be ready at all times to print to order SHIPPING BILLS, NOTES and such other Blanks as may be required.

"*Support your own*" is the motto which we strive to impress upon the citizens of our city and county, and it would be curious if we did not ask it in our own case. A good support to any branch of industry, will be found to be a mutual benefit to purchaser and seller.

Lancaster, January 8, 1852

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable farm situated about two miles south of Lancaster on the Logan road.

Said farm contains 197 acres of good land, about 130 acres cleared, about 70 acres in grass. Its improvements consist of a large Brick Building, a large Barn and other convenient out-houses. A good fountain pump, which never fails, is situated immediately by the porch. The terms and payments will be made reasonable.

In connection with the above, Mr. NEHEMIAH CARPENTER will dispose of the adjoining tract of 129 acres of equally as good land, either to the same or a different purchaser. The two together will form a compact farm of 326 acres. The improvements on the latter are a Frame House, a good Barn and other outhouses. GABRIEL CARPENTER.

January 8, 1852 36tf

Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

THE undersigned, agent for this old and well established institution, continues to issue Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire, also against the hazards of marine or inland transportation, at the current rates of premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss, under Policies issued by the undersigned, will be promptly adjusted, and paid, by the General Agent of the company located at Cincinnati. The loss paid by this company in the Western country, during the last 25 years, exceed $2 000,000.

WILLIAM P. CREED, *Ag't. Pro. Ins. Co.*,
Jan. 1. *for Lancaster and Fairfield county*

WRAPPING PAPER.—30 Ream cap Wrapping; 30 do Crown; 30 do Medium; 10 do double Crown; 20 do Cap Tissue. Also heavy Pasteboard by the gross, for sale by OTTO W. KRAEMER.

Lancaster, May 29, 1851. 4

Lost.

LOST on Saturday the 20th instant, in Lancaster, Ohio, or on the Columbus road, between Lancaster and the Tavern stand known as the "Blue Ball," one large Pocket Book, containing $5 cash, various Notes of hand amounting to $550, and a check for $250 on Pickaway county Bank, drawn by Solomon Stout, payable to Henry Alspach or bearer, and dated December 15th, 1851.

A reward of $10 will be paid to the finder, by leaving the same at the *Telegraph Office*, or at my residence in Greenfield township.

December 25, 1851—34 HENRY ALSPACH.

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Main-street, Lancaster, Ohio, in Giesy's Brick Building, two doors West of the Hocking Valley Bank.

NOTES and Bills of Exchange, purchased and discounted.

Gold and Silver Coin, and Exchange on the East and Cincinnati, bought and sold.

Silver change now and at all times for sale.

Collections made, Stocks sold on Commission and Pensions drawn.

Land Warrants bought, and always on hand for sale.

Six per cent. interest paid on current and seven per cent. on yearly Deposites.

Also—protesting done and other duties of a Notary Public. T. W. TALLMADGE.

Lancaster, December 25, 1851 34tf

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

Court of Common Pleas, Sept. Term, A. D. 1851.

Baldwin, Diblee and Work and others,
vs. } IN CHANCERY
Thomas U. White and others,

THE Defendants William L. Laws & Co., Belure and Tage, Oliver, Martin & Co., Wood, Corey and Wood, John H. Brown and Co., Eckel, Raignal and Co., Temple, Barker and Evans, William Richardson and Co., Bagley, Woodward and Co., of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Stewart and Co., and R. and D. M. Stebbins and Co., of the city of New York, and Pointdexter and Alden, Walbly, Carson and Co., and Long and Byrne of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and Gill and Stout of the city of Wheeling, Virginia, are hereby notified of the filing of complainants bill on the 24th of September, A. D. 1851, and the object and prayer of said bill is to set aside and vacate as fraudulent, a compromise made by complainants and defendants residing in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the said defendant Thomas U. White, in the spring of 1851, of their several claims and demands against him.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said several defendants of the pendency, object and prayer of said bill—and that they must severally be and appear before our said court on the first day of the next Term thereof, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill—otherwise the same will be taken as confessed as to them and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

P. VAN TRUMP & JOHN T. BRASEE,
Attorneys for Complainants.

December 25, 1851 $5,25 6w34

New Family Grocery.

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening on the *Southeast corner of Columbus and Wheeling streets*, a well selected stock of Family Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., which will be sold low. He solicits a call from his old friends and the public in general. ISAAC CHURCH.

Lancaster, September 25, 1851. 21

FRESH DRUGS.

WE are receiving from the Eastern cities a fresh lot of Drugs and Medicines, consisting in part of

25 lbs best Turk. Opium	Chloroform
75 oz. Pure Quinine	Magnesia Calcined
25 lbs Eng. Calomel	do Carb
10 oz. Sulph Morphine	Cantharides
2 lbs Iodine	Nitrate Silver Crystal
2 do H'yd Potassa	Lupulins
200 do Sul Cart Soda	Beberine, &c.

With a full stock to which we invite the attention of Dealers, before purchasing. Give the 'Old Drug Store a call. G. KAUFFMAN & CO.

Lancaster, July 31, 1851. 13

Fancy Articles,

JUST opening a fresh lot of Brushes of every description; Combs, Ivory, Dressing, Tuck and Side; Note Paper, Cards, Envelopes, Drawing Paper, Bristle Boards, Perfumery, &c., at

July 31 G. KAUFFMAN & CO.

Co-Partnership.

PHILIP BOPE having associated with himself JACOB F. BECK, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of BOPE & BECK, at the old stand. They solicit a part of the public patronage. Their stock of *Hardware, Cutlery, Iron and Nails* is large and well assorted, and will be sold as low as any other house can sell.

P. BOPE.
July 21, 1851. J. F. BECK.

Prepare for Winter.

THE subscribers have on hand a handsome and extensive stock of **Ready-Made-Clothing**, and are also constantly manufacturing to order any description desired. Their material is of the very best and choicest kinds, and they always keep employed the best of workmen.

The public are invited to call and examine our *Stock and work* before purchasing elsewhere. They will always find us ready to sell them good goods and make them the best and most fashionable clothes.

SPRINGER & TROUT.

Lancaster, October 1, 1851. 6m.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!!

Just received at the *Old Drug Store*,

15 Boxes Layer Raisins,
10 " Bunch "
6 Drums Sultana "
12 " Figs,
15 Jars Prunes,
1 Box Vermacilli.

Lancaster, December 18. KAUFFMAN & CO.

To Every Body!

I UNDERSTAND the report has gained considerable circulation, that the PHILADELPHIA COMMISSION STORE has changed hands.

The Agent begs leave to say to his friends, that the same is without the least foundation.

He would also remark, that there will be found at this establishment a splendid Assortment of all kinds of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods;

with a CHOICE LOT on the way, which will arrive this week.

☞CALL there are bargains to be had by the lovers of cheap Goods. JOHN G. WILLOCK, *Agent*,
Philadelphia Commission Store.

Lancaster, December 18, 1851 33

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

FOR the happiness of all who wish to have real enjoyment on the coming Hollidays, I would merely say that I have on hand a *most beautiful and excellent stock* of Clocks, Watches, Ear-Rings, Cuff-Pins, Bracelets, Silver-Ware, Gold Pens, Chains, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, &c., all of which are most suitable for *Holiday Presents*, and will be disposed of upon reasonable terms. GATES.

Lancaster, December 18, 1851 33

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Giesey's Building, three doors west of the Hocking Valley Bank.

A GENERAL Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER and STATIONERY, of superior quality, for sale at very low prices.

JOHN L. TUTHILL.

Lancaster October 30, 1851 26

Fresh Oysters.

I AM regularly in the *receipt* of Fresh Oysters, *of the best quality*, direct from Baltimore, which I will dispose of at the lowest rates, either by the Can, the Half Can or by the Dozen. The public are respectfully invited to call, as I shall be at all times enabled to supply them; and my facilities for getting them are such that I get them here *much quicker* than those brought by any other way.

JOHN C SMITH.

Lancaster, December 11, 1851. 3w32

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the "*Lancaster and Columbus Telegraph Company*," are notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in Lancaster, on Monday the 5th day of January, prox. P. B. EWING,
Secretary Board of Directors

December 11, 1851. 32

Attachment Notice.

AT my instance, an attachment was this day issued by John B. Reed, a Justice of the Peace of Hocking township, Fairfield, county, Ohio, against the property and effects of Gotlieb Myers, a non-resident of Fairfield county. Dated this 8th day of December 1851 JAMES R. STANBERY.

December 11, 1851. 4w32*

A Chance for Speculation.

THE undersigned is desirous of disposing of one-half interest in a **Steam Saw-Mill and Lot**, situated in the town of Oakland, Fairfield county, Ohio, 12 miles West of Lancaster, and immediately on the Turnpike to Chillicothe. The Mill is doing a flourishing business—the machinery is entirely new, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. No better situation can be obtained in the county,—it is a fine opening for any one who may wish to engage in the business. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned, living in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

December 11, 1851. 2m32*

BLEACHED and Brown Muslins, Nanken' Cotton Tickings, notions, Hosiery and Fans at
April 15 HENLEY'S

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between F. A. Shaeffer and Jacob Shaeffer, under the firm-name of SHÆFFER & SON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The books and notes are left in my hands for settlement, to whom all claims are to be paid and by whom all debts will be settled.—Those indebted are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, either by cash or note.

The TANNERY will be carried on in future by the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a continuance of the former custom. Always kept on hand a large stock of Leather, Upper, Calf, Kip, Harness, Skirting, Sole, &c. Cash at all times paid for Hides, for which the highest price will be paid.

JACOB SHÆFFER.

Lancaster, sept. 18, 1851 20

Syracuse Medical College.

THE second term of this Institution will commence on *Thursday, December* 4, 1851, and will continue sixteen weeks

A gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures will commence on Thursday, November 6, and continue four weeks. At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened with every facility proper to the study of Anatomy. Tickets for a full course of Lectures, $60 in advance, or a well indorsed note of $70 and interest on twelve month's credit; for two or more full courses, $100 in advance, or a well indorsed note for $125. Matriculation fee $5. Demonstrator's Ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $15. Ladies are entitled to the Professor's Tickets at a reduction of one-third from the specified charges

Board may be had at good places for $2 00 to $2 50 per week. Students may board themselves in clubs for half those prices.

PROFESSORS.

S. H. POTTER, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics;

JONATHAN FLATTERY, M. D., Anatomy and Pathology;

DWIGHT RUSSELL, M. D., Theory and Practice and Pharmacy;

JOHN T. GOODIN, M. D., Materia Medica and Diseases of Women and Children;

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., Chemistry and Physiology;

AUGUSTUS A. FAHNESTOCK, Botany;

JONATHAN FLATTERY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, which is now in operation at Syracuse, affords superior advantages to students for acquiring a knowledge of medicines and the mode of preparing them; which will expedite them in obtaining a practical understanding of therapeutic science. The three Professors of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Chemistry, who are connected with this establishment, act in the same capacity in the Syracuse Medical College.

Students arriving in the city will call at the Dispensing Store of the American College of Pharmacy, where the Secretary of the Faculty has his office.—For further particulars address a letter (post paid) to

S. H. POTTER, M. D.
November 27, 1851. *Dean of the Faculty.*

Use Howe's Cough Candy.

SOLD wholesale and retail by E. L. SLOCUM,
Druggist, Lancaster, Ohio.

November 20, 1851 29

THE GREAT HARDWARE STORE.

THAT EFFINGER, WHITE and LATTA, keep by far the largest and best assorted stock of *Hardware* in this market, is known to every body. That they sell Hardware *cheaper* than any other establishment, is shown by the fact, that they sell more of it and are daily adding to the amount of their trade.

They are now receiving 400 packages that have been purchased this Fall, direct from the Manufacturers and Importers, embracing every description of

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS
House-furnishing Goods, &c.

We know that the Farmers and Mechanics of the county will always find it to there interest to call and examine their stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

Remember the place, No. 66, Main-street, sign of the **Pad-Lock and Mill-Saw.**

Lancaster, October 30, 1851 26

Chopping Axes.

75 Doz. Collins', Mann's, Whites and Eagle Company's CHOPPING AXES. All of a superior quality and pattern, and warranted by the Manufacturer. For sale by

EFFINGER, WHITE & LATTA.

Lancaster, October 30, 1851 26

Chair & Bedstead Factory Removed

GEORGE SMITH has removed his Chair and Bedstead Factory from the corner of Wheeling and Columbus streets, *to Stanbery's Building on Main street, two doors East of the Hocking Valley Bank and directly opposite the Checkered Store.* He has enlarged his business and intends keeping on hand the largest and best assortment of

CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS

ever before kept in this place; consisting in part, of Cane seat, Cottage, Bustle, French, Scroll top, Village, common and Children's Chairs, Sociables and Settees. All descriptions of BEDSTEADS manufactured of either Cherry, Walnut, Maple or Sugar.

His work will all be made of the very best material, by good workmen and of the latest and most approved patterns. It will be inferior to none manufactured elsewhere and will be sold at the very lowest prices.

A continuation of the very liberal patronage of the public is respectfully sollicited. It is the intention of the subscriber to keep a full and general assortment at all times, so that he will be enabled to accommodate both old and new customers with anything in his line. In connection with his establishment is Mr. G. L. Eckert's Cabinet Ware Room, so that customers can be accommodated with all articles requisite to complete a full assortment of Household Furniture. Call and see. GEORGE SMITH.

Lancaster, November 1, 1850. 26