

The Weekly Gazette of Lancaster

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LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1413

The Weekly Gazette,
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Thursday Evening, Oct. 14, 1852

THOMAS CORWIN.—On last Saturday, Col. Medill reiterated Dr. Olds' charge against Thomas Corwin, and after he showed his meanness in so doing, he stated on the day of the election, that the editor of the *Eagle* had received a despatch from Sam Medary, stating that the telegraphic report was false. Since then, the Washington papers have come to hand, containing the report of the committee, signed by two Locofocos and one Whig, exculpating Mr. Corwin, and we now publish the fact in order to hold up the LIBELLERS to the contempt of every honest man. Let the brand be placed upon their foreheads, that the finger of scorn may be pointed at both. So far as Dr. Olds is concerned, this office was performed for him by Col. Medill and his friends years ago; but justice will not be satisfied until the other is similarly situated. That which Medill then said through the *Ohio Eagle* against Dr. Olds, can now be applied by some of the latter's friends against himself. Gradually, but surely, they are both sinking into the grave of dishonest politicians, and Medary's epitaph, though written years ago for the one, can then be inscribed upon the tomb-stones of both—
"DIED FOR HONOR"

OF HONEST PRINCIPLES!

FROM FRANCE.—The London Times on the authority of letters from Paris states that the official act towards the confirmation of the Empire would probably take place about the 15th of October, when on the President's arrival at Louvre, a decree would be published in the *Moniteur* for an extraordinary convocation of the Senate. The subject of examination would be the address emanating from the Department of Councils, and either framing a report thereon, or passing a *Senatus Consulto*, inviting Louis Napoleon to assume Imperial dignity. The return of the President to Paris after completing his present journey is to be celebrated with a Royal and Imperial pomp, significance that is to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in France.

RUSS COUNTY.—In the days of other years, the Whigs of this county have gallantly battled shoulder to shoulder and won many laurels upon the political field. But times have changed. Disappointed aspirants have used their former influence to sow seeds of discord among their brethren of the same political faith and the result of their labors fully evident. At the election last year, some of the principal offices were given to the Locofocos, and last Tuesday, the same party elected their sheriff and commissioner. The State ticket received only 400 majority, and Gen. Taylor, one of the best Congressmen from Ohio, only obtained a majority of 300. If the Lion sleeps, the Fox can easily obtain the spoils.

What folly for the *Telegraph*, in an indirect way, to pretend to be friendly to Col. Medill, when we know that it was started under the influence of the Old's faction, and would stab the Col. to death, the first good opportunity that presented itself. It was not the courage to openly oppose him, but under the cover of a pretended friendship, cowardly operates against him.

The assertion in yesterday's *Telegraph* that the Whigs were the originators of the Native American Party, is simply a lie.—The Locofocos of New York city have that honor, if there is any honor in it.

The number of buildings constructed at New York, during the last ten years, was 16,409, those of Cincinnati, for the same period, numbered 9506. In relation to the amount of population Cincinnati has progressed three times as fast as New York.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—What is it?—A physician in New York city—Dr. J. X. Chabert, has published a pamphlet on "Asiatic cholera," in which he says:

"I believe Asiatic cholera is an aerial epidemic, or a poison diffused through the atmosphere. This poison is a small green insect, invisible to the naked eye, but easily to be seen under the action of a powerful microscope. This insect is inhaled from the atmosphere, and by fixing itself into the mucous membrane of the stomach and lungs, produces irritation and inflammation of the lungs, stomach and small intestines; which irritation is transmitted to the liver, through the duct leading from the stomach to the gall bladder, and extending itself to the spine, brain and heart, through the irritation of the nerves, and thus producing all the symptoms of cholera. Of the existence of this green insect there is no doubt, and only where cholera exists."

I have made numerous experiments in regard to them. Among the most important is, in a place where cholera exists, I bare my arm to the shoulder, and hold it over my head for some time; when I take it down it has a perfectly natural appearance, but on submitting it to the action of the microscope, it appears to be covered with millions of these green insects, alive! They will not be found where cholera does not exist in some form. These insects are, in fact, the exhalations (malaria) of decaying animal and vegetable matter, caused by the heat of the sun acting on low, wet, or marshy places, or where the ground is subjected to frequent changes from wet to dry.

The *Ereoson*.—It is expected that the galenic ship *Ereoson*, built at New York, will be ready for sea about the first of November. One of her engines is nearly complete, and the work is being actively carried on.

GEN. SCOTT.—We have not room to publish all the addresses of this distinguished man. At every point, he is called out by his fellow citizens, and at every place, we find something new. We make two extracts to-day.

An Incident of the War.—At Hamilton, in reply to some illusions to his own services, he said:

"I have no desire to allude to my own deeds, allow me the pleasure of bringing to your attention one of those of my brethren in arms. They were the bravest of men, and without them the glorious victories over which you exult as a nation, could never have been won. I was once disobeyed by my officers, and under these circumstances:

After a series of successes, the American army entered the city of Mexico on a bright morning, the 14th of September, 1847. The Mexican Government and army fled the city at one o'clock the night before. Three thousand of the Mexican army disbanded, threw off their uniforms, but retained their arms. In retiring, that distasteful Government, at the instigation of Santa Anna, the people of Mexico, and the army of the United States, and turned loose upon the city a small army of volunteers, more degraded and desperate than could possibly be found in the penitentiaries of these United States. This was in revenge, because the city had not granted to Santa Anna all his extravagant demands.

This crowd of liberated miscreants swarmed upon the flat roofs of the houses, which were so constructed as to be admirably adapted for firing upon an army in the narrow streets below, and poured upon my gallant soldiers the most incessant and galling fire. In the wide streets the cannon could not be brought to bear upon these outlaws, who were thus destroying our men after the enemy's surrender, and in violation of every rule of civilized warfare, and of the laws of nations. In this crisis I ordered the soldiers to force the doors of houses from which the firing proceeded, and to bayonet every Mexican with arms in his hands. I commanded them to bring me no prisoners!

Now comes my story. These gallant corporals and sergeants instead of inflicting the punishment due to murderers, brought into me in the palace of Mexico, innumerable prisoners. These gentlemen, who had protested that they could not slay with a bayonet those who had fallen on their knees and begged for their lives. O, General, the sergeants cried, too many have fallen in the bloody battle we have won without the grades for us to shed any more blood. I gave up to my noble fellows, I am proud of my fellow-soldiers, (for with them all who fought with me, will testify the most kindly relations ever existed.) In all the records of man, in the pages of all bloody wars, no spectacle was more sublime than the conduct of the American soldiers after the capture of Mexico. In other wars the officers have found it impossible to repress the soldiers' cry of revenge, and stay them from the perpetration of bloody outrages; but it was not so with the American army in the city of Mexico.

I do not desire to give any more military reminiscences. Hereafter I may, I have only to thank my fair countrywomen who have assembled in such numbers to see an old soldier. But I assure you I am only three months past 68, and very stout for my age. If I had the power, I would gladly shower blessings upon you; but I can only invoke Heaven to bestow its choicest blessings on the fair faces and forms before and the many hearts around me. I thank you, my fellow-countrymen, for your kind greeting and cordial welcome, and bid you farewell with regret.

Gen. Scott and the Ohio Stocks.—At Dayton, in reply to the remarks of the venerable Judge Johnson, he said among other things:

"My citizens as you could not well bear the voice of my venerable friend, Judge Johnson, let me allude to some points in his address. In your behalf, he spoke of the untarnished faith and credit of the State of Ohio. Let me briefly relate an anecdote, and show how your humble speaker, improbable as it may seem, once had something to do with the credit of your State in Europe. I was so happy to be in the city of London, where the first bonds of Ohio were offered for negotiation in the English market. It was at the commencement of that system of internal improvements which has secured to this State her proud position of the third in rank, in the Republic, and changed her wilderness and waste place to a garden. By chance I was invited to dine at the tables of Europe. They knew that I, like all soldiers, was poor; (Cheers) but they seemed to think that I might have a reliable knowledge of the resources and the integrity (these money-lenders are very cautious people) of the people of Ohio; and might tell them as to the safety of the investment, and the certainty of receiving their interest. How did I answer? Gentlemen, I told them that Ohio had more acres of arable land than any territory of like extent on the globe. (Applause) and I described this magnificent State, with Lake Erie on the North, and the Ohio river on the south; its vast agricultural and mineral resources, its climate, population, and more, with which I will not detain you here. But this was not all. It is easy to say that a people are enterprising, and 'civilized,' and economical, but to prove it, 'where's the rub?' (Applause.) I said to those capitalists, that even at that early day, a man might travel rapidly over Ohio, and should ever have a school house and a church under his eye. (Applause.) They knew that with religion and learning good faith and public credit were inevitable, and this is a truth that cannot be too often enforced. Without morality and intelligence there is no faith in man, no, nor woman either.—(Cheers.) The capitalists of Europe replied, we will buy stocks of Ohio, and at good prices. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Thus was it my fortune to be connected with the subject of your public credit, and if all had been at stake, I should have risked it on this people, who have gloriously redeemed every pledge I made in their behalf. (Cheers.)

PATENT CIDER MILL.—A cider mill patented by W. C. Hickox, of Harbourside, Pa., was exhibited in Philadelphia, a few days ago, and in ten minutes nearly a half bushel of apples were ground, producing several quarts of cider. The process is in placing the apples in a box, and by means of two rollers, with knives on each, in the bottom of the box, the fruit is grated into a fine pulp. This falls underneath, into a tub, which is open between the rollers, and after passing the tub with the cloth which lines it, it is transferred to the press, at the other end of the machine, and the cider is pressed out in a very short period of time. The mill produces one-fourth more cider from the same quantity of apples, than by the old ponderous and tedious operation.

THE MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—ADMITTED TO THE HEIRS.—We learn that a telegraphic dispatch, received in this city yesterday from New Orleans by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, states in effect that the courts of Louisiana have decided the McDonough contested will case, in which the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans were parties, against the said cities, and in favor of the heirs, on every point. The will, as drawn up by Mr. McDonough with its peculiarities and aids for prosperity and almost indefinite accumulation, is declared invalid, as such wills generally are in this country, on the ground of subversion of the public good and injury to the general interests of society. The will being thus swept away, unless it is taken up by the other parties interested in the natural and legal heirs in their own right, respective shares of the property.—*Ball. Star.*

A TEACHER OF THE WEST.—The Boston Courier says:—Among the women now at Hartford, Conn., preparing to leave as teachers for the West, under the auspices of Gov. Slade, there is one young woman worthy of special mention. An orphan and penniless, she resolved to educate herself and move to a higher sphere of usefulness and toil, she began her labors. She entered a factory to earn her bread and obtain the means to educate herself. Her nights she devoted to study. Her object has been reached. Her work is done, and well done. She is a fine scholar. She can teach French and Latin; she is a fine performer and instructor of music, and is now ready to be called before her—the illustrious West.

RICHARD HOGAN, a boy about nine or ten years of age, having received, while in Ireland, a remittance from his father of \$25 to defray his expenses to this country, has arrived, and is anxious to find his father, John Hogan, a resident of this city. The modest little fellow has traveled from Ireland to this city alone, and unprotected by friend or relative. His father, or friends interested in the little fellow's welfare can find him by calling on H. W. Smith, or Jas. Kelley, Travelers Home, River street.—*Forest City.*

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

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