

# The Lancaster Gazette

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LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 1425

## The Weekly Gazette.

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Thursday Evening, Dec. 30, 1852

### MARINE DISASTERS—Loss of Property and Life on the Lakes in 1852.

The Buffalo Express publishes a statement, prepared by Capt. G. W. Rounds, Agent of the Northwestern Insurance company, detailing the loss of life and property on the Lakes during the past year. The loss of property is large, being some \$260,000 greater than the previous year. The loss of life is also large. Capt. R. puts it at 296, which is probably considerably under the actual number. Many persons, who were competent to judge, put the number lost on the Atlantic as high as 300.

The total loss of property is put down at \$992,650. Most of this occurred on Lake Erie. In closing the sad account, Capt. R. says:

"Of the two hundred and twenty-nine disasters here detailed, seven occurred in the month of April, nineteen in May, twenty-four in June, fifteen in July, sixteen in August, twenty-one in September, twenty-seven in October, eighty-five in November, and fifty in one of the 11th and 12th, and fifteen in December. In many instances the amount of losses as above stated have been matters of estimate, as many must necessarily be; but much pains and care have been taken to procure, in each case, the opinion of competent men who were most familiar with the circumstances. Regarding the loss of life by the steamer Atlantic, there are various opinions—her agents and proprietors contending it did not exceed one hundred and fifty, while many who were somewhat familiar with the circumstances, set it as high as three hundred, and some even higher. The former I deem somewhat under the mark, and the latter much above. The agents can do no doubt tell quite correctly how many went on board of her, but no one can tell how many were carried ashore from her by the propeller."

### HEAVY FORTUNE.

On the 14th inst., at Cincinnati, a man clad in the garb of a Kentucky drover, with a pair of saddle bags under his arm, presented at the counter of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank, two checks—one drawn on Ellis and Morton, Bankers and Exchange Brokers, at the corner of Walnut and Third streets, and purporting to be signed by Evans & Swift, Pork Packers, for \$7,500; and another on the Merchants' and Traders' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, purporting to be signed by S. Davis, Jr., & Co., (also extensive pork packers), for \$7,321.65. These he desired to sell at the bank for specie, and he did so; the money was paid him in gold; he took his leave, and has not since been seen!

No suspicion was excited until Friday last, when Ellis and Morton discovered that the account of Evans and Swift with them was overdrawn, and on applying to them, the check was ascertained to be a forgery! When this information was obtained, it was remembered that both checks had been presented by the same person, and on investigation, the other, too, was learned to be spurious!

### OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The two Houses sat on Monday and Tuesday, but little of any importance was done. Several bills were examined in committee of the whole, but we do not notice that any final action was had on any of general interest. On Tuesday, the House adjourned over until Friday, to give the use of their hall to the Teachers' Convention, when they will probably adjourn over again until after New Year's day, and thus end the Holiday week. It is to be hoped that, after that time, quorums will not be so difficult to secure up and that business will be despatched more speedily.

### KOSUTH EXPENSES IN NEW YORK.

A day or two since, the Board of Aldermen, of New York City, appropriated an additional sum of \$3,800, to pay a balance on the board bill of the Hungarian and his suit at the Howard Hotel. This makes a sum total of \$13,739.26, equal to about \$2,000 a week, for more hotel expenses for the seven weeks these men were feasted in that city. If this is not voting away the money of the people for illegitimate expenses, we would like to know what is.

### IN LUCK.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives a rumor that a wealthy relative of Mrs. Pierce, residing in Boston, has checked the President elect to the tune of \$30,000. If true it is very good news to him; but then, what have the Locooco papers said about the Webster gift from his friends!

### FRESHET IN INDIANA.

The freshets in Indiana have been greater and more sudden than ever known before, and have caused great destruction of property. The Rail roads have suffered severely, and some lives have been lost.

### NEWARK.

The population of our sister city, by a recent census, is 4,903, of which 101 are colored. This shows a rapid advance, and the Times predicts a still further increase.

### THE WHITE WATER CANAL.

Calamity to routes of navigation could not well occur without including this investment of our City Forefathers.

The Dams of the Whitewater river that make the slackwater which feed the canal, are washing away, and the town of Harrison is threatened by the rushing waters below Brookville. A score of minor disasters occurred along the whole Indiana line, so as to make us conclude that this canal, this time, is pretty well used up. The mills at Lawrenceburg, like those of our city depending upon water power, are not grinding.—*Cin. Gaz.*

### MORE ANNEKTATION.

Some people have supposed our manifest destiny would stop when we have annexed all the continent down to the Isthmus. But this is a great mistake. The Caracas (Venezuela) correspondent of the New York Herald, writes, in a letter dated November 15, as follows:— "There is a coolness about it that is quite refreshing."

"I cannot say anything for the general prosperity of this Republic; many of the best informed and reflecting citizens look forward with anxiety to the only hope left—that of the eventual annexation of Venezuela to the empire republic or great American confederacy. They say, when Venezuela shall form a State of the Federal Union, the sun of prosperity will reflect its beams on this obscure planet, whose southern boundary is the empire of Brazil. They argue, and justly, that Caracas is only a few days' distance from Washington, by steam, when Venezuela is only seven days distant; that the Floridas, Spanish colonies; Louisiana, a French colony; Texas, California, &c.; Mexican territories, have amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxons, without any inconvenience to the well being of the confederacy; on the contrary, they have increased the wealth, strength and prosperity of the Union."

### DRY GOODS TRADE.

We extract the following from the New York Tribune, an indicative of what is to be expected in the dry goods line. Calicoes and wearables generally are to keep pace, in the advance of price, with eatables:

One of the most striking features of the dry goods market is that there are no jobbers to be picked up, as has been usual at this season of the year. The great woolen jobbers have taken up, weeks ago, what they could find, and the anticipation of a further advance in the spring is such, that some of the jobbers have resold at a profit to speculators. Woolen goods are out of first hands, though not out of market—in like manner as the raw material itself is mostly in the hands of speculators, who have bought up the stock, anticipating large profits from the necessities of the manufacturers. Stocks of cotton domestic goods continue low, and prices keep tending upward, and seem disposed to reach a much higher point, under the influence of a large and increasing consumption. It is a common remark among dry goods houses that there is no knowing where prices will go. These circumstances are encouraging to importers, and our imports will be very large in the coming season. The rise in prices abroad is not sufficient to check the orders. Consumption is good, at a much higher level of prices. The country is rich. Money abounds all over, thanks to our gold in State; goods will be bought while money holds out, and that is likely to be for a time indefinite.

### THE COMORBANTS OF THE CAPITAL.

The Columbus correspondent of the Hamilton Intelligencer gives the following graphic picture of the state of things at the seat of government:

A lean and hungry race of hawk-jawed plunderers have swarmed about the capital since the November elections; and cursed has been the condition of the dispensers of public patronage, for there has been no place for them. A place—a place—a place has been the ceaseless opportunity of political mercenaries, who hang about the war-camp of the victorious enemy, and certainly if victory must always be procured at a price so difficult to pay, and so disgusting to dispense without consultation. Never in the history of the State, has rapacity for office been so gross, sensual, and meretricious; and never has private decency and public respect been so lost in an unscrupulous scramble after the acany leaves as now.

### WORTH KNOWING.

Some of the papers of late have had a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton saw it, and the other day, as he writes the *Empire*, tested it to his satisfaction. He says:

While at the supper table, a little child, which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup full of tea, and scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning, there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded; neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour.

### OHIO TRAVELER AGENT IN NEW YORK.

We learn from the Ohio Statesman, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have appointed A. P. Edgerton, of Defiance, transfer Agent, &c., in New York, in the place of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. removed. Mr. Edgerton has given bond in \$300,000, and is about to open an office in New York. Mr. E. is a member of the present Congress, and has been elected to the next; will he resign, or does he intend to reside in N. York as Agent, and hold his seat at Washington? The Trust Co. has been the transfer Agent ever since it was established, and has performed the duties not only satisfactorily to all parties and without the loss of a dollar, but it has more than once, by its own means, saved the credit of the state. We understand the state paid her for the service and the immense responsibility, \$2000 a year! We understand the new Agent has engaged a Clerk from the Trust Co. office at \$2000 a year, and in addition will have to pay office rent and contingencies, besides the salary of the Agent. The increased expense to the state by the change will be equal to three or four thousand dollars a year, with a decreased security! Why is the change made? Because the Trust Company act of the state to comply with its contract as to the taxes to be levied on it, and proposes to submit the question to the Courts of Law!—*Cin. Gaz.*

### THE WHITE WATER CANAL.

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The Dams of the Whitewater river that make the slackwater which feed the canal, are washing away, and the town of Harrison is threatened by the rushing waters below Brookville. A score of minor disasters occurred along the whole Indiana line, so as to make us conclude that this canal, this time, is pretty well used up. The mills at Lawrenceburg, like those of our city depending upon water power, are not grinding.—*Cin. Gaz.*

### FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The Canada brought Liverpool dates to the 31st December. She experienced a succession of very violent gales, had 70 passengers, and brought \$2,500 in specie. The Times gives the following synopsis of the intelligence by the Canada:

The news from England is not important. A slight decline had occurred to cotton, the breadstuffs had advanced. The affairs of the new steamship company, whose character has met so vigorous an opposition, had been warmly discussed in the Commons. The Ministry and the minority were at swords-points, and it was supposed that a trial of the strength of parties would be made on Friday night. The meeting in the Metropolitan borough in opposition to the Budget had been numerous, and attended by D'Israeli having pledged himself to abide by his scheme, provoked bitter animosity. The Board of trade returns for the month show an export of nearly five millions. In France, the Emperor has set at liberty many of the political prisoners, and a proclamation in the *Moniteur* declares that the pardon of all those who are not guilty of the highest crimes—the nature of the enormities in question not being indicated in the telegraphic sketch. Rumors of a Ministerial change were prevalent. The English and Belgian Ambassadors have presented their letters accrediting them to the Imperial Court. Louis Napoleon has found a rival for the hand of the Princess Vasa, in Prince Albert of Saxony. The state of affairs in France was perfectly quiet. From Belgium we learn of the passage of the law to regulate the press. In Austria the Court looks with a jealous eye upon the movements of His Majesty, the Emperor. Rumors are started of a plot in Savoy to murder the Emperor, that the neighboring district, and the Government journals go even further in their denunciations of the impending revolutionary movements. Prussia, it is believed, will eventually prevail in the dispute respecting the Zollverein. A simple Trade Treaty is now likely to be proposed in all the German States. From Spain there are reports that Narvez will be again called into power. The Overland Mail brings no important tidings except the spread of the insurrectionary movements in China.

The London papers report that the Russians have met with a most disastrous defeat in China. The Russians in fact lost 80,000 men and 100,000 animals, in a battle with the united Chinese forces, under the leadership of Bey.

The Austrian government is making preparations to check the progress of Louis Napoleon, while the French government were adopting measures for the subjugation of Piedmont.

### JAPAN.

In the December number of *De Bonis Review*, a work now so deservedly popular, we find an elaborate paper on the Empire of Japan, from which it appears that the present number of three hundred and eighty thousand fifty island lying off the coast of China, having an area about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or six times that of the State of New York. It has mountains in some of the islands from eight to twelve thousand feet in height. The islands are in the same latitude as the United States and Canada. They are volcanic, and subject to earthquakes. Jeddo, the capital, is as populous as London. The agricultural products are same as those in this country, with the addition of tea. The empire is rich in minerals, the precious metals abounding. The coins of the Japanese are of gold, silver, and copper, in the middle, and bearing the value, date, and name of the maker stamped upon them. The Government is a hereditary, absolute monarchy. The laws are extremely cruel, almost all crimes being punished with death, and in some cases the punishment extends to all the relations of the criminal. The revenues of Japan amount to \$100,000,000 annually. The standing army of the empire, in time of peace, is 120,000 men. The population is about 50,000,000. It is estimated that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than \$200,000,000 annually to us. The whole world are now awaiting with intense anxiety the result of the expedition about to sail for Japan. If the object desired is attained, the result will be immensely important to the whole civilized world.—*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

### RESULTS OF OUR ANTI-SLAVERY ANTICIPATIONS.

In answer to a circular issued in 1837, by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting information in regard to the propriety of establishing a system of telegraph in the United States, Prof. Morse stated, among other things, that he presumed five words could be transmitted in a minute; and now, only sixteen years subsequent to that date, the average performance of Morse's instrument is 8,000 or 9,000 letters in an hour, which is about thirty times the estimated amount. The estimate was based upon the date of facts as then known, but the results in this, as in every other instance of a great invention, have outrun the anticipations of its most intelligent and sanguine supporters.—*Balt. Sun.*

### THE CENSUS RETURNS, IN GIVING SOME FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF HOGS BY THE COLONISTS OF VIRGINIA, IT IS STATED THAT MANY OF THEM WENT WILD, THEIR PROGENY BECOMING SO NUMEROUS AND DANGEROUS THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO HUNT AND KILL THEM AS BEASTS OF PREY. HERE IN WESTERN NEW YORK THE SAME THING OCCURRED IN THE FIRST YEARS OF SETTLEMENT: IN SEVERAL INSTANCES THERE WERE BEARS AMONG THE PROGENY OF HOGS THAT HAD BEEN DOMESTICATED, THAT WERE HUNTED AND SHOT BECAUSE THEY WERE AS MUCH FEARED AS ANY OF THE MOST FEROCIOUS WILD ANIMALS.—*Rochester Union.*

### FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SAMANA.

A captain in the French marine, who arrived at New York, on Wednesday, from St. Domingo, reports that there is a fleet of the Emperor already in undisputed possession of the harbor of Samana. It is further announced that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to send a large force of troops to the island to keep the prize he has secured; and there is said to be not the slightest doubt among the French residents of the island that the ground taken by Napoleon will be defended by the whole force of the empire.

### WINE-MAKING HAS INCREASED IN CINCINNATI

to such an extent that it is now being considered one of the staple productions.—*The Times* says:—Gentlemen of capital, connoisseurs and amateurs, are engaged in the grape culture and wine making, on strict business principles—to make it pay. Great activity and ambition to excel, mark their course. No pains are spared, experiment and correspondence the world over, and by frequent interchange of opinions, to perfect this branch of rural economy.

### THE TROUBLES OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Crescent, in announcing that Carvajal, with four hundred Texas Rangers, had crossed the Rio Grande, and was on his march for Monterey, says:— "It was generally supposed that this movement on the part of Carvajal was at the invitation of the Government of the United States, and which the Government of Texas refused to pay, or receive in service. The friends of the movement feel confident that by this time Carvajal is in command of the whole Sierra Madre, and that his success is certain."

### Mr. WALLACE, editor of the Dresden Herald died a few days since.

School teachers, male and female, are much in demand in Texas.

### Friday Evening, Dec. 31, 1852

### OUR NEW YEAR'S SERMONS.

The New Year's Eve. With the shades of evening, the year is drawing to a close, and as the clock strikes midnight, all that is good and evil of the past is beyond recall. What has been done well, 'tis well it has been done; what has been omitted, it is beyond the power of human agency to perform; and what has been done ill, 'twould be better could it be recalled. But omnipotence is not of mortal man, and what is good and evil in the past can serve only as a guide and warning for the future. It will be well, if men take their lessons from the great teacher, and improve as they are thereby taught. Then, instead of crime and licentiousness, dissipation and self-interest, and pride, the morale of mankind will improve with each new-born year, and progress in the religious element of civilization will keep pace with the intellectual and physical.

Railroads and Canals and Turnpikes serve their purpose: Education enlarges and improves the mind and makes it capable of greater and higher efforts—but what are all these, if the heart remains selfish and corrupt, and each member of society strives to invent means whereby he may get the advantage of his neighbor, or perchance crush him to the earth. It is not that advanced stage of civilization necessary to the improvement and elevation of man, nor will it serve to promote his happiness.

In this country, above all others, where man is free to act as he pleases, provided he does not encroach upon the rights of others, are the three great elements of civilization necessary to the convenience, the comforts and the happiness of society, and the prosperity and perpetuity of our institutions.—Men must be independent in property as well as in name; they must be educated, with intelligence enough to place them beyond the power of corrupt and designing demagogues; they must have implanted in their breasts, that idea of human rights, of benevolence and brotherly love, which will enable them to enjoy their own without interfering with another's. The physical, intellectual and moral improvement of the citizens of this country, is beyond all doubt absolutely essential to the final triumph of liberal principles, and failing in either of the three, we fall in giving that example to the world which would induce other nations to follow in our footsteps.

More resolutions to do good, without corresponding efforts, will do no avail. But if any one has a desire for improvement, to him all times are reasonable, but no better time than the present. And, with himself, the work does not cease. He must look beyond the narrow circle and see that his influence is felt wherever it can reach. That is his duty, a duty imposed upon him by being a part of society, in whose improvement an advancement he is deeply interested, as his own prosperity and happiness depend, in a great measure, upon those around him.

We speak of individuals, only in their collective capacity, as regards their influence, prosperity and happiness in the world, as a part of society mingling together under a republican government, with a bright and glorious future before them, provided their duty is discharged. Of the individual and the great future in which he is so deeply interested, others will speak, and it may be well with him to heed their counsel.

But, unless we are greatly deceived by the numerous accounts of crime of every degree, which daily reach us, there is a sad state of public morals, absolutely incompatible with the safety and prosperity of this country, and which calls upon all good people to look at and discountenance. It is not confined to one place or a certain class. It has spread for the past few years with fearful strides, and has reached, in one form or another, almost every section of the country. It has assumed various shapes and in many instances has defied the power of the law. Man, unless he is actually depraved by some accident of birth, does not at once commit the higher crimes. A spirit of lawlessness in any community gradually draws the thinking into its vortex, and not having the power of resistance, he is gradually whirled along from one degree of crime to another, until he has reached an abyss pluming him beyond the control of all human efforts made to save him. Nipped in the bud, that heart might have been preserved; but upon crimes of a lesser magnitude, men took too much lenity; a spirit of lawlessness, where laws are not popular, is wicked at by the multitude, and therein lies the danger; this is the origin of a large amount of crime. It is easier to prevent than to cure. The maxim is old and good, and if in the moral world, or if in the enactment of laws, its teachings were more strictly observed, there would follow that improvement and purification of society, so necessary to the existence of good governments and the progress of the world in all things tending to promote human happiness.

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### THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the public attention will soon be called to the remarkable conflict between the U. S. Supreme Court and the legislative branch of the government, in the Wheeling bridge case. The Court, by a decree at its late session, after a rehearing of the case, decreed that the bridge should be removed as an obstruction to navigation, or elevated to a certain height, and they allowed a certain time within which the bridge company should comply with the terms of the decree. Congress, in the late session, and after the adjournment of the Court, constituted the bridge a post road, with a view to save the bridge and evade the decree. They undertake to legalize what the judiciary has decided to be a nuisance.

In February, the U. S. Marshal will proceed to execute the decree, and summon a posse, and, if need be, call upon the President for military aid. The Governor of Virginia, on the other hand, will resist the execution of the decree and employ the militia for that purpose. There is a clash of authority between co-ordinate branches of the government and in which States are deeply interested on one side and the other. Whether Congress or the Court is to yield is the question.

### THE WESTERN ART UNION.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the drawing of the Western Art Union, advertised for Tuesday evening last, did not take place, but was postponed to next Wednesday. From the tone of the article, it would appear that the Art Union is not in as good condition as might be wished, which is attributed to several causes. It is added that the receipts from two hundred and fifty additional subscribers will relieve the present embarrassment, and the institution may be saved.

### OHIO LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday, the House was not in session. In the Senate, nothing of any importance was transacted. We received no letter from our correspondent, who, we suppose, has joined the members in keeping the holidays.

### FIRE—Loss of Life.

On Sunday last, the Louisville paper mill was destroyed by fire, and two persons were killed and nine or ten wounded by the falling of one of the walls. The loss is about \$38,000, of which \$25,000 was covered by insurance.

### THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL,

referring to the report that Russia had fitted out an expedition for Japan, says:—"We think it most likely that this expedition is designed to co-operate with the scientific corps appointed by the Russian Government to survey the coasts of Kamtschatka."

### LATER NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Canada brings news a little later from Australia. Of the New South Wales mines the Bingara fields were exciting the most special attention. Gold was being found in large quantities and of a character similar to that of Mount Alexander. It was expected that 1,000 licenses would be taken out for September. No particulars are however given of the yields of these diggings, which it appears are about 150 miles from Maitland. They are for the present confined to the tableland at the head of the Bingara and Couparoura creeks, and up to the end of August the diggers had only been successful.

Very little gold had reached Sydney in the last days of August and the first days of September. It appeared that the roads are so thoroughly impassable that no escort can traverse them for many miles—but small parcels are now and then sent by private horse transport. Thus, 356 ounces came from Braidwood, 69 ounces from Major's creek, 192 ounces from Sofala, 5 ounces from Bathurst, and 12 ounces from Hartly.

The Unicorn, which sailed on the 22d of August for London, had only the small quantity of 557 oz. on board. Two steamers arrived from Melbourne, had brought in a considerable quantity of gold; the Yarra Yarra, which arrived on the 29th of August brought 11,000 ounces to Sydney; and on the Consida, on the 29th, 5,000 ounces.—The armed eschort had brought on the 31st August, from the southern Digging, 811 ounces.

A list of the quantity of gold shipped by the different houses at Sydney, from the first discovery to the end of August, is published, which amounts to 618,069 ounces. The value of the shipments at the colonial price is estimated at about \$2,000,000. The price of gold was 66s for Braidwood and Taron, and 67s 6d and 67s 9d for Victoria.

The Chusan sailed for Adelaide and Sydney last Sept. and had about 600 ounces of gold for London, 900 ounces for Singapore, and 3000 pieces for the banks at Adelaide.

### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The attendance at the Teachers' Association, Wednesday, was very full. We were much gratified to see so large an attendance of the ladies from various parts of the State. Every thing indicated that the cause of education is gaining rapidly a proper foothold in the public mind. We rejoice to witness the evidence of this right sort of progress. We have seen an assemblage in Ohio, that contained more fully, the elements of talent, character, and high devotion to the great cause in which they are engaged. It is a sublime spectacle to see a class of persons called to their calling, that they are willing, yes, anxious, to spend their time and means to elevate the tone of public opinion, and by their self-sacrificing efforts, arouse the attention and secure the co-operation of the masses in the great cause of the proper education of the children of Ohio. Without pay or assistance from Government, they come up to the capital, they organize a Society, they tax themselves to pay lecturers, to publish an educational journal, and to scatter abroad light and knowledge among the people. We have said before, and we repeat it, that Ohio has no class of citizens so diligent, so self-sacrificing, and so little understood and appreciated by the masses, as its teachers. We rejoice that their efforts are producing results. Public attention is attracted and aroused, and we hope that prompt and efficient legislative action will be the response. We think the public mind is ready to sustain it, and we know that its importance demands it at their hands.—*O. S. Journal.*

### HEALTHY TOWNS.

In the town of Middlebury, Ct., which has a population of 700, not a single death has occurred for the last six months. In 1847, there were but two deaths in the town; in 1848 but six, all of whom were adults, whose average ages were 79 years, and the record for subsequent years shows the same remarkable longevity. A very large proportion of the deaths are of adults, most of whom were over seventy years of age.

### A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The great project, a railroad across our territory to the Pacific has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Gwin. According to this plan, the road is to have its eastern end, on the Mississippi river, two lines, connecting it with the Atlantic through the North and South respectively, and two at its Western end, connecting it with the Pacific through Oregon and California. The contractors are to receive in payment alternate sections of public lands forty miles wide through the States, and eighty miles wide through the intervening territories. At the end of thirty years it is to be surrendered to the United States. The most groups, and other transportation of the Government, shall always be free upon it.

In a memorial to Congress on the necessity, importance and practicability of a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, the question of its profit is considered. Fifty thousand persons go annually to California, and it costs each \$300 to get there, making a sum of \$15,000,000. Supposing that the railroad can carry them for \$200, this travel will yield \$10,000,000.—The road will be 2,000 miles long, and it is estimated will cost \$50,000,000, or an aggregate of \$10,000,000, so that 50,000 passengers would yield an interest of 10 per cent on travel alone. It is further assumed that at least \$5,000,000 will annually be derived from freight, and that it will cost to keep the road in repair, \$5,000,000, which would still leave 10 per cent for the Government, or the stockholders or the contractors, whoever should build it. There are many schemes for this enterprise, and many estimates, but they must all be in a project so vast, and over a country so little known, nothing better to be relied upon than mere guesses.

### STATISTICS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The New York Journal of Commerce says the Whig vote at the recent election is greater than at any previous one; though the gain over 1848 is only 11,609; 71,292 over 1844, and 38,592 over 1840.—The Democratic vote is 353,246 greater than in 1848; 245,508 greater than in 1844, and 458,478 greater than in 1840. The abolition vote is 136,880 less than in 1848 and 93,706 greater than in 1844.

Vermont is the banner State on the Whig side, as is New York on the Democratic; the latter having given Pierce a plurality of 27,202 in a majority over the Whigs at the election of 1852. But in proportion to the whole number of votes polled, Texas is the banner State on the Democratic side, having given nearly three times as many to Pierce as to Scott. Georgia comes next, having given Pierce more than twice as many as Scott; then Arkansas and Florida. The least plurality in any State is 23 in Delaware. The States polling the highest aggregate vote, are New York, 523,363; Pennsylvania, 336,272; Ohio, 353,363. The State polling fewest votes is Florida, 7,161. Delaware comes next—12,655.

The largest abolition vote given by any State is 21,732 in Ohio, where some Massachusetts with 28,023, and New York with 25,423. In proportion to the whole number of votes, Vermont is the greatest hot-bed of abolitionism.

### AN INGENUOUS TRICK.

Has been twice practiced upon the famous and fashionable house of the Stewarts in New York. About a year since, a well-dressed lady called in and selected a shawl, the price of which was \$600. She handed out a thousand dollar bill, which the smiling clerk had ready in a jiffy. She handed out a thousand dollar bill on the same bank—the clerk thought it was the same. They gave her \$400 change and the fair one left with the shawl and the change. On making a deposit in the afternoon, however, they found that the bill was straight out counterfeit. The lady had shifted the good and had to suit her own purposes, coolly leaving the bad one in the hands of the Stewarts, carrying off her \$400 of good money and her good shawl. A few weeks since we are informed, the same fine trick was again played on the same house, the only difference being that the beautiful lady of this occasion took two \$700 shawls, left one thousand counterfeit notes, and received back \$600 in good cash in change.—*Hartford Times.*

### FATAL RESULT OF GAMBLING.

The weekly report of deaths last week records one suicide. The victim was a young man, 23 years of age, who returned to his home late in the night of the second inst., taking immediately before or after reaching his home, a quantity of leadum. Evidently he was called up by his mother, and informed her what he had done; but in order to prevent her sending for a physician, he assured her that he had not taken a sufficient quantity of leadum to kill him. It was not long, however, before the mother ascertained that she had been deceived. A physician was sent for but the fatal gas had done its work. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to save the life of the young man, he died before morning. For about two months previous to his death, the deceased had been in the habit of visiting some one of the many gambling houses of this city, had become infatuated with the game, lost large sums of money, and at last, in a moment of desperation, committed the act we have recorded.—*Boston Post.*

### HEALTHY TOWNS.

In the town of Middlebury, Ct., which has a population of 700, not a single death has occurred for the last six months. In 1847, there were but two deaths in the town; in 1848 but six, all of whom were adults, whose average ages were 79 years, and the record for subsequent years shows the same remarkable longevity. A very large proportion of the deaths are of adults, most of whom were over seventy years of age.

### A. P. MILLER, of the Board of Public Works,

informs the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, that the tonnage carried over the Ohio canals during the past year is one-third greater than that of last year, though the revenue is less.

### THE RIPLEY BEES.

The slaughter season is nearly over. About 13,000 hogs have been killed, an increase of nearly 4,000 over last year.

### THE GREAT FRESHET AND ITS SAD RESULTS.

For the past few days the land round about Owl Creek has been immersed in water. On Wednesday of last week it commenced raining—and the water came down in torrents during that night and the next day. The little streams were suddenly swollen, and rushing rapidly into the Great Father of Waters—old Owl Creek, caused it to overflow its banks and flood the country around. The water in this stream became higher than it has been since 1847, and as a consequence brought about the destruction of a large amount of property, displacing fences and hay stacks, and dams and bridges were swept away, and the waters of old Owl Creek carried almost everything before them. The Creek and St. Louisville, &c., were damaged to such an extent as to prevent the running of the cars through for several weeks.—*Mt. Vernon True Whig.*

### A VETERAN BRITISH REGIMENT.

The celebrated 42d regiment of the British infantry, known as the Royal Highlanders, has completed the 112th year of its organization as a regiment, from May 1740. It was embodied in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1730, as a local corps, and was widely known as the "Black Watch." The corps has been abroad on active service more than sixty-four years, and in England and Ireland thirty-five years—only thirteen years being spent in Scotland. It has served in twenty-nine expeditions and campaigns, and has been engaged in more than fifty battles, sieges and skirmishes. During the war of the American revolution, the 42d was present at the battles of Brandywine and York Island, and the capture of Fort Mifflin, in 1776; Monmouth, 1778; Elizabethtown, 1779; siege of Charleston, 1780, and many minor affairs.

### OLD AGE.

Beautiful is old age, beautiful as the slow drooping elm, autumn of a rich glorious summer. In the old man, nature has fulfilled her work; she loads him with her blessings; she fills him with the fruit of a well spent life; and surrounded by his children and his children's children, she rocks him softly away to a grave, to which he is followed by a blessing. God forbid we should not call it beautiful. It is beautiful, but not the most beautiful. There is another life, hard, rough and thorny, trodden with bleeding feet and arching brow, the life of which the cross is the symbol; a battle which man must wage, and which he wins; which the grave grasps to flush before the victory is won; and—strange that it should be so—is the highest life of man. Look back along the great names of history; there is none whose life has been other than this.—*Westminster Review.*

### THREATENED DIVISION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is stated by the Weekly Dispatch, that in consequence of the determination of the Crown not to allow Convocation to sit for the dispatch of business, the leaders