

The Weekly Lancaster Gazette

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The Weekly Gazette.

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Thursday Evening, July 6, 1852

THE Census COMPLETED—Agriculture.

The sum invested in Agricultural Implements, is in New York, \$22,034,926; Pennsylvania, \$14,722,541; Louisiana, \$11,576,938, (perhaps to a great extent in machinery for crushing sugar cane); Ohio \$12,750,585; Kentucky \$5,169,037; Virginia, \$7,921,773.

According to the Census of 1850, there were in the United States, 4,335,358 horses, 550,229 asses and mules, 28,360,141 horned cattle, (including 6,392,044 milk cows and 1,599,241 working oxen), 21,731,814 sheep, 30,319,008 swine.

The amount of butter and cheese, exported from the United States, in 1850-51, was, butter 3,994,542 lbs; cheese 10,361,189 lbs; cash value of both articles, \$1,124,652.

There was between the years 1840 and 1850, an increase of 2,309,103 in the number of sheep in the United States. In New England there has occurred a remarkable decrease in their number. There were in that division of the Union in 1840, 3,511,307; in 1850, the number had declined to 2,464,452, being a decrease of 1,046,855, or 45 per cent.

In the five Atlantic Middle States, there was a decrease of about 22 1/2 per cent. In Pennsylvania alone, however, there was a gain of 155,000 sheep. While there has been a positive diminution of 3,408,000, in the States above named, there has been an augmentation, of 5,717,508, in those south of Maryland and West of New York. Ohio has gained most largely, having an increase, between the years 1840 and 1850, of 1,814,428, or nearly 100 per cent. New Mexico has the extraordinary number of over 6 sheep to each inhabitant.

The importations of wool, in 1849, and 1850, exhibit a remarkable increase over the preceding or any former year, amounting in quantity to 23,543,692 lbs, and to the value of \$5,668,000.

According to the Census of 1840 the wheat crop of the United States amounted to 84,828,272 bushels, in 1849, according to the Census of 1850, 100,592,890.

According to the Census of 1840 the product of rye in the United States was 16,453,567 bushels; in 1850, 14,188,637.

The corn crop under the census of 1840 was 877,531,875 bushels; 1850, 592,226,612 bushels.

By the census returns of 1840 the total product of oats in the United States was 123,071,341 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushels.

According to the census of 1840, the rice crop of the United States amounted to 80,841,422 pounds; in 1850, 215,312,710 lbs. The average yield of cotton for five years, terminating in 1850, was 2,370,000 bales.

The annual yield of buckwheat, was 8,956,916.

According to the census of 1840, the annual amount of barley raised in the United States was 4,161,504 bushels; in 1850, 167,016.

According to the census of 1840, the quantity of potatoes of all sorts raised in the U. S. was 108,298,000; of 1850, 104,655,939 bushels of which 32,259,196 bushels were sweet.

The Census returns of 1840, shows that there were raised in the country 95,251 1/2 tons of flax and hemp, of 1850, 35,093 of hemp and 7,715,951 pounds of flax.

The amount of silk cocoons raised in the United States according to the Census of 1840 was 51,552 1/2 pounds; of 1850, 14,763.

A Bold Game.—On yesterday afternoon, Mr. Isaac Claypool, of Greenfield township, hatched his mare in the yard in rear of the store-room of Messrs. Reber & Kutz, while he attended to his business in the city, and upon returning he found the animal missing.

After making diligent enquiry, he thinks she was stolen. She was a dark bay, six years old, with a star in her forehead and her left hind foot white. She had on a common saddle and a black Spanish saddle.—If she was stolen, it is certainly the boldest operation ever performed in this region.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1853.—It has been reported in New York that Mr. Everett and Mr. Crampton have actually agreed upon the terms of a treaty embracing the subjects of the fisheries and commercial reciprocity, and perhaps some other subjects. But this is probably premature. Mr. Everett has undoubtedly submitted a project, and it was last week, said to be under discussion, with some prospect of a favorable conclusion.

Now that the Cabinet question is disposed of, the foreign missions are to be given out. Mr. Buchanan has been designated for the London mission. A Southern man is to be sent to Paris, and ditto to Madrid. A North-western man is to go to Russia.

Congress cannot and will not show themselves to their constituents, without having made some provision for a better communication with California. They must do something to remove the Tehuantepec blockade, and they must take effective measures for a road, through our own territory to the Pacific.

The present administration have done all that was required of them on this subject. They have recognized the rights of American citizens in the Tehuantepec transit, and they have granted, and they have claimed the right to the use of that transit under national law; and having exhausted negotiation, they have referred the whole subject to Congress. Upon the subject of a railroad through our own territory to the Pacific, they have recommended it both at this and the late session. It is rumored that the President will also send a special message to Congress, urging the importance of action, at the present session, on the subject. It remains for Congress to adopt such measures as will enable the next administration to take a proper course in regard to Mexico, and also to contract for the commencement of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad on the 4th of July next, or before, and its completion in five years thereafter.

We are expecting a large concourse of visitors. By the middle of January the city will present a lively aspect.

OPERATIONS OF U. S. MINT, 1852.—The

treasurer of the Mint has furnished the Philadelphia papers with the operations of the institution for the month of December, and for the year past. The gold for the year past, and for the year past, the gold for the last California steamer, though in New York on the morning of the 31st, did not reach the Mint. Had she arrived one day earlier, the deposits for the month would have been \$4,000,000. As it is, though the deposits of gold at the Mint for the year past, are three millions in excess of the deposits there in 1851, the deposits at all the mints of the United States are some six or seven millions less. The coinage of gold at the parent mint is also less than in 1851. By running the eye over the table, it will be seen that the number of double eagles coined exceed even the number of gold dollars; the number of each, however, are some three millions in excess of the number of pieces. The gold deposits for December were \$5,330,000, and the gold coinage \$5,770,705. The silver deposits for the same month were only \$19,000.

YEARLY GOLD DEPOSITS.		
1851.	1852.	
January	\$5,071,669	\$4,161,688
February	3,004,970	3,019,222
March	2,830,271	3,091,156
April	2,728,333	3,091,157
May	3,269,491	4,335,578
June	3,637,560	6,689,474
July	3,127,517	4,193,880
August	4,135,312	2,671,563
September	4,046,799	4,253,327
October	4,743,584	4,140,069
November	5,493,434	2,739,341
December	5,641,425	3,330,900
	\$47,929,405	\$51,049,295

TOTAL COINAGE FOR 1852.—Gold.	
1851.	1852.
2,053,026 Double Eagles,	\$41,000,520 00
263,106 Eagles,	2,631,060 00
573,901 Half Eagles,	2,869,505 00
1,159,381 Quarter Eagles,	2,899,202 50
2,045,531 Gold Dollars,	2,045,531 00
	\$51,005,633 50

SILVER.	
1,100 Dollars,	\$1,100 00
77,130 Half Dollars,	38,565 00
177,050 Quarter Dollars,	44,262 50
1,355,500 Dimes,	13,555 00
1,005,500 Half Dimes,	50,275 00
18,663,500 Three Cent Pieces,	155,905 00
	\$23,552,948 00

COPPER.		
5,162,094 Cents,	\$51,620 94	
32,711,649 pieces,	\$52,404,509 94	
COMPARATIVE COINAGE IN 1851 AND 1852.		
1851.	1852.	
Gold	\$52,143,446 00	\$51,505,633 50
Silver	446,797 00	\$47,810 00
Copper	99,635 43	\$51,620 94
	\$52,689,878 43	\$52,404,509 94

VIRGINIANISM.—Shipping staves and hoop poles from Virginia to New England to be made into four barrels, which are then taken back and sold in some degree with this species of Virginianism, as well as the West generally. When will our people learn that it is the true policy to manufacture at home—that we should not depend upon others to work up our raw material?

It is for the interest and prosperity of a town to do its own manufacturing, rather than send to a neighboring town for the same, just so for the interest of a State as regards neighboring States; and just so for the interest of the West as regards the East; and just so for the interest of our nation to do its own manufacturing, in preference to patronizing manufacturers across the ocean.—*Ironton Register.*

The Local Concert.—The concert of Mr. Schneider, last evening at the Court House, was attended by the largest audience we have seen together in this city at any musical entertainment. The Court House was literally crowded, and the concert gave general satisfaction, which was manifested by frequent and long continued applause.

The programme was an excellent one.—We think the Philharmonic Society did better than at any of their previous concerts, and this is saying a good deal. The Glee Club elicited a great deal of applause, it being their first appearance, and gave promise of a "better time coming" at the next concert. The interest of the performances was also increased by the music of the Lancaster Band, an entertainment not promised in the bills of the day. We speak of the effect of the music; the reader will excuse us from entering into details, as we might accidentally give a "comico-musico" entertainment which would sound hugely ludicrous to amateur musicians.

We were pleased to see the concert so liberally patronized. The music was vastly superior to nine-tenths of that floating through the country, and we are glad to see a disposition exhibited to appreciate and prefer that which is of a home growth. It makes us feel that the "good time coming" is not far off. The second concert of this series will be given in the course of three or four weeks with a change of programme. We understand that it will be varied with several of the popular pieces of the day, which will doubtless tend to increase the attraction and add interest to the entertainment. Of the time and place due notice will be given.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following are interesting statistics of New York for the past year. The total imports at New York for the year just ended are \$129,838,619, against \$131,261,578 for the previous year, showing a decline of \$1,511,959. The decline, as compared with 1850, is \$5,877,323. This, however, is inclusive of specie, which during the first ten months of 1850, embraced large amounts of California gold, which arrived from Chicago, and was entered as from a foreign port. Since November, 1850, this item has not been entered among the imports, and there is therefore an apparent falling off in the receipts of specie.

The total receipts of foreign dry goods at the port of New York, amount to \$61,654,144, against \$62,846,734 for 1851, showing a decrease for the whole year of \$1,192,590. The following is the value of some of the imports: Cigars, 1,917,118; coffee, 5,247,640; hardware and cutlery, 2,711,236; hides, 3,905,864; lead, 1,248,969; liquors, 1,923,329; molasses, 955,880; wines, 1,645,356; R. R. cars, 3,589,838; steel, 1,083,554; sugar, 3,259,970; tea, 6,398,104; tobacco, 703,387; iron, 3,405,320; watches, 2,183,470.

The cash receipts at the Custom House amount to \$1,332,737, against \$1,081,263 in 1851.

The Annual Report of the ten Governors of the Alms House shows that during the past year relief was afforded to 80,357 poor persons. Of this number 15,869 were relieved at the department in the Park, and the residue (64,488) were provided with necessaries in the various institutions in which they were confined.

In the general courts of the city during 1852, there were 206 men and 21 women sentenced to the State prison; 893 men and 131 women sentenced to the penitentiary; 231 men and 50 women to the city prison, and 100 boys and 4 girls to the House of Refuge. There are now on Blackwell's Island 1041 prisoners.

Three hundred and forty-five fire alarms have occurred in the city, and one hundred and ninety-three false alarms have been made. The total amount of damage by fire to buildings is \$221,428; loss of stock \$1,309,603. There have been thirteen lives lost by fire, which is a great increase over last year.

During the past year there were sold in the New York market, 105,225 beehives, 5,688 cows and calves, and 225,000 sheep and lambs, being an increase over the previous year of 16,331 beehives, 283 cows and calves, and 58,900 sheep and lambs.

The total exports amount to \$71,523,609, of which \$25,096,255 was specie, and \$46,427,354 merchandise. The exports of merchandise show an increase of 2,517,714 over last year, while the decrease in the exports of specie amount to 18,446,354. The shipments of flour have increased about 100,000 barrels, while the exports of wheat have been doubled. The shipments of corn have continued to decline for the last three years. The exports of domestic cotton goods have increased 14,000 packages.

Thirty negroes, recently emancipated by Hon. W. E. Kennedy, of Marcy county, Tennessee, started from Nashville on Monday last for Liberia, via New Orleans. The Nashville Gazette says:

It is the intention of Judge Kennedy to manumit more than forty slaves next year, who will follow those now en route for the coast of Africa. His object in adopting this course is, that the first company may make an important fact that several of his negroes refused to be manumitted, and prefer to live with him during his life. Those about to emigrate seem to be in high spirits at the idea of enjoying perfect freedom, although their bondage has been a light one under their humane master.

Friday Evening, July 7, 1852

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—That excellent and influential Journal, the Philadelphia North American, uses the following language in reference to our Railroad: "The Marietta and Cincinnati railway is not a local road but a principal link in a great chain of improvements uniting the East with the entire region embraced in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Hence it is of great importance to the business resources, and how much greater must necessarily be its receipts than those of a thoroughly organized line of length and connections. It will form the most direct line from Cincinnati, through central and northern Ohio, to either Baltimore or Philadelphia; and the tendencies of trade on the Ohio valley rather than from it, is obvious that a large and ever increasing amount of traffic will adopt this central channel of intercourse between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. In competition with the Ohio river as a commercial avenue, it will have the great advantage of at least one hundred and seventy miles less distance between Cincinnati and Marietta, besides the yet more considerable superiority of five days quicker speed of transit. It is compelled upon reliable data, that the railway passengers from Cincinnati will be carried through to the Baltimore and Philadelphia connections of the road in five hours; whereas, the travel by steamboat on the river with the most powerful vessels and the best stage of water, will require at the least, twenty-four hours. So great a difference in the point of distance and speed, will give a proportionate advantage in respect of cheaper rates of conveyance; with all these several influences combined in favor of the Marietta road, none can doubt that it will appropriate a very large part of the transportation now accomplished by a comparatively slow and often obstructed navigation between Wheeling and the Queen City."—*Solo. Gaz.*

We cannot possibly do anything else than laugh at the ignorance of our Philadelphia contemporary of the geography of Ohio, nor can any one fail to admire the boldness of our Chillicothe contemporary in re-publishing the article from the North American.—The idea that the C & M Railroad "will form the most direct line from Cincinnati, through Central and Northern Ohio, to either Baltimore or Philadelphia," is so palpably absurd that any one, at all acquainted with the comparative distances of the C. & M. & C. W. & Z. Railroads would detect it; while the idea of running from Cincinnati to Wheeling, by the former route, in five hours, supposes that rate of speed has been obtained equal to fifty miles per hour. It may be possible that our Philadelphia contemporary has mistaken the name of the enterprise of which he was writing; for he has most assuredly come much nearer describing the route through this city than that through Chillicothe which a Southern Ohioan reads.

L. & C. Telegraph.—On Monday last, the Stockholders of the Lancaster and Columbus Telegraph Company, re-elected the Directors of last year—Messrs. J. A. Daugherty, G. G. Beck, J. Radabaugh, John C. Weaver and P. R. Ewing. Last evening the Directors met and re-elected G. G. Beck, President, and J. C. Weaver, Secretary and Treasurer, the two offices being consolidated. It will be remembered that a dividend of ten per cent is declared. The affairs of the company, under the able management of the present Board of Directors, are in a better condition than at any time previous.

SILVER.—The present scarcity of silver is supposed to be owing to shipments of large amounts of five franc pieces to the East Indies. The London News says: "It may be as well to mention that the movement is perfectly in due course of trade, and is chiefly caused by the demand for coin for circulation in our vast India possessions, on the arrival in which the metal is duly melted down and coined into rupees for the East India Company."

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A second trial of this invention has lately been had in Cincinnati, and it is said with eminent success. Among other advantages, it can throw a solid stream of water to the distance of 224 feet, and a vast body of steam can be passed off which is of great utility in confined rooms where water would cause much damage. It is certainly, if the accounts of the trial are correct, a valuable invention.

A SCRUPULOUS POLITICIAN.—It is stated that Senator Hunter, of Virginia, refuses to become General Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the pain it would cause him to discharge so many office-holders, as he would be compelled to do. If this is the case, he was never cut out for a politician.

EMILE KLAUPRECHT.—This gentleman, who was convicted of shooting Dr. Albers of Cincinnati, with the intent to wound, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor.

NEW YORK.—By the Governor's message, we learn that the expenses of the State of New York, for the last fiscal year, exceed the revenues by \$200,000.

The Mansfield Herald says that it is remarkable that more hay is brought in that town on a rainy day than on a dry one.

MASSFIELD.—Last week, the Herald records a theft, a fist fight, and a general row growing out of a spirited discussion.

The dividends of the various banking, manufacturing and other institutions, payable in Boston to-day, amount to over \$2,463,182. The dividend of the Cocheo Manufacturing Company is \$28 per share; of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, \$20 per share, and of the American Insurance Company, \$10. The other dividends range from 3 to 2 per cent.

COLORED PERSONS IN CANADA.—Some of the Canadian papers are taking ground against the influx of colored persons from the United States into the Province, stating it as a present injury to their property, drawback to their social progress, and a source of much future trouble.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—The following, which we clip from the Marysville (California) Herald, will be perused with some interest here. We hope the predictions of the Herald will be fully verified.

"*Love Watch-House.*—There is a comical mixture of the serious and the ludicrous in California progressiveness. Here no one cares for appearances. While a Californian is poor—and the most of the race he is—and no attempt to hide it. He starts his business whatever it may be, in a style commensurate with his capital. If he has a taste and a talent for hotel keeping, he begins business in a muslin tent or a clap-boarded cabin, and trusts to Providence and his own genius for the rest. In a year or two the tent or cabin is displaced by a three storied brick palace, its interior crammed with magnificence and luxury, and the landlord, selling a few brief months before, was called "Old Bourbon" with a stamp for a country, now flourishes as a magnate.

"A train of such thoughts as these popped into our cranium a few mornings since, on an unexpectedly meeting with one of these temporary structures on the levee, occupying a site on which we would have sworn no building had stood the day before. Like the fabled palace of Aladin, it had burst into existence in a single night.

"*At one of the spots we were at.*—At one of the spots we were at, the name on the sign, painted in extravagantly big, black letters by no less an artist than our young friend, Master William Fall, unlike the aforesaid palace, will never be mistaken for a work of enchantment. It is an unpretending structure of posts and clap-boards, and evidently owes its existence to no higher agency than human hands. The architect, in his plan, left out both floor and ceiling. The rooms are partitioned by muslin curtains, and the grand design seems to be to have the greatest amount of business done in the smallest possible space. It measures some 25 by 16 feet on the ground, and rejoices in an altitude something less than that ascribed to the Irish Giant. Yet this is an incipient hotel. There is a bar-room, a kitchen, and places to sleep and eat in. It has its boarders and its lodgers; and its proprietors, mightily fine, gentlemanly persons, are making money. The price is "handover fist." They are Samuel McNeil, late of Lancaster, Ohio, and Thomas Albert, from somewhere in Illinois. In a year or two they will probably be numbered amongst the moneyed aristocracy and dwell in marble halls."

THE MARY WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY.—This is all the rage now. It was tried successfully the other evening in West Chester.—The editor of the *Watch Tower*, at Doylestown, however gives the best story we have yet seen. Hear him:

"Four of us sat down round a small cherry table, about two and a half feet square, on each side, and placed our hands upon a highly polished mahogany top, and set in this posture for twenty minutes, laughing and talking with those in the room, when we felt the table to be gradually moving round. We then got up from our chairs to be at liberty to follow it: soon the speed increased, and then was seen the laughable exhibition of a table whirling round in a circular motion, and rattling after it. We kept our hands on it as before, and in the course of three or four revolutions, the velocity had become so great as to create dizziness in the head.

When it commenced moving we exerted our force to stop it, but found it would go on in spite of us, and when we had been whirled to a sufficient distance, we jumped upon it and stopped it.

Shortly afterwards we tried the experiment again, with the same persons, and the table cut the same caper in sixteen minutes.

"AN INFERNAL MACHINE!"—The following true story is a new verification of the old adage, that "truth is stranger than fiction." A few weeks ago, Gen. Pierce received a suspicious looking box, per Cheney's Express, from the West. Something from his exalted position that would excite the curiosity of abolitionists, might be plotting his destruction, he very naturally regarded this as an infernal machine, intended to land him in glory before his time. Not feeling any great partiality for such an apothecary, he ordered this new Pandora's box to be stowed away in the barn, "unsight unseen," and strictly forbade any one to go near it. Thus it remained some days, until one Sunday when nobody was at home save Mr. W., the General's boarding man, who being exercised thereto by a courageous and laudable curiosity, determined to solve the "infernal mystery." Accordingly, seizing a long-handled axe and placing himself at a rational distance he hurled the iron weapon with full fury into the box. After waiting in breathless expectation for the "machinery" to explode, Mr. W. approached it, and discovered—(*horribile dictum!*)—two bunches of remarkably fat ducks, and a branch of venison, sent to the President, elect, by an admiring Catholic friend in Cincinnati, with a note accompanying, desiring to be remembered in the division of the spoils: "We need only add that the only thing, "infernal" about the "machinery" was an iron rod, for which the reverend disciple of His Holiness was in no way responsible."—*Concord Dem.*

A TEMPERANCE COMMUNITY.—That intoxicating liquors are drunk to some little extent in Ironton is not to be denied, yet it is possible that the liquor restrictions upon the town lots prevent the traffic here, and our citizens are a whole probably come nearer total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks than those of any other town in the West—and what is the consequence?

Why that we have here, all included, the most prosperous people we ever saw in a temperance town. Every man is a bettering his condition; and it is a fact worthy of notice that Ironton has grown up to a population of about 2,200, and no citizen of the town has ever to this day had any property, real or personal, sold by the sheriff or constable!—*Ironton Register.*

RELIEF FOR MADIRA.—Subscribers are being taken up in New York for the relief of the inhabitants of the ill-fated island of Madira, just now severely suffering from famine, in consequence of the total failure of the vintage, the revenue from which furnished the chief means for providing their subsistence.

A good fat sheep may be bought in Mexico for twenty-five cents, but it is not easy to get twenty-five cents in this country.

The new liquor bill in New Hampshire was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives by 19 majority.

[Correspondence of the Lancaster Gazette.]

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.—Up to the day or two last, the paucity of members in attendance upon the sessions of the Legislature has effectively excluded that body from all attempts at business. Before Christmas a proposition was made to adjourn over until after New Year, but the economic and disposed localities who would make no such prostration of the people's time and money were for once determined to make out a precedent, the example of which should for all future time be a terror to legislative vagrants. The movement was therefore promptly suppressed, and on the following day the men who had expressed it were comfortably smothering in the case some fifty or a hundred miles away. Ostracized the Legislature has been in session all the while—practically it adjourned on the 22d inst. The transports are now principally all back to their old quarters, but the steamboat conspiracy case now on trial here, so much excites the attention of the lawyers that it is almost impossible to preserve a quorum. Yesterday, in the Senate, a bill similar to the Maine liquor law was laid upon the table. The committee of the whole considered the bill concerning divorce and alimony, but has as yet come to no conclusion. Much time has been consumed in discussing an amendment submitted to this bill by Mr. Wilson, which authorizes the granting of divorces in cases of confirmed and protracted insanity. The question has not yet been taken on this amendment, but it is thought that it cannot prevail. A resolution to adjourn sine die on the first Monday in February was offered by your Senator, Mr. Smith, and laid on the table without a dissenting voice.

Yesterday, Mr. Taylor introduced a bill supplementary to an act, providing for the punishment of crimes, passed March 7th, 1850. Mr. Rice, a bill supplementary to an act, to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies, in the State of Ohio, passed May 1st, 1852.

Mr. Hawkins, a bill authorizing Railroad Companies to construct their bridges as to accommodate other travel, and to charge toll thereon. Mr. Ferguson, a bill supplementary to an act, for the maintenance and support of illegitimate children, passed February 24, 1851.

On Monday, the House passed the bill to amend the act creating the office of County Surveyor and the bill fixing the times of holding the courts of common pleas in the 4th and 6th districts. A great part of yesterday was spent in debating a resolution to authorize the Board of Public Works to construct a culvert up in Auglaize county, but the House was not able to agree upon it and it was crowded out at last by a privileged question.

The Martha Washington conspiracy case goes on with unabated interest. The principal witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and are said to have established some circumstances that stand sorely in need of explanation. Yesterday was a most complicated day, and the revelations, both oral and written, of Mr. Filley (one of the conspirators since deceased) to his Father. The admissibility of this evidence gave rise to a long debate, which continued through the whole of yesterday between Messrs. Ware and Stanbery and Messrs. Pendleton, Morehead and Wayne against it. Mr. Stanbery is quite applauded for his sagacity and ability with which he manages the case and attracts vast crowds to hear him.

The city is filling with delegates to the respective Conventions, Temperance, Locofoco and Free Soil, which meet here within a few days, and the wires are growing hot with the incessant pulling of the respective banners. Many are thought to be the present favorite.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Advices from the Dominican Republic, to November 30, do not mention the occupation of the peninsula by the French, but they do mention the reported having taken place about a week previous to that date. This is probable though not entirely a conclusive proof that such an event has not taken place, or is not soon to happen. Samana was believed, ceded to the French by a treaty made several years ago, but has never been occupied, though the Dominicans have a strong disposition to have it. It is possible, then, that the final execution of the treaty may have been determined upon, if not actually commenced, without being made the subject of comment in the Journals of the country. At any rate we may rely upon it, that whether the French Emperor takes Dominica under his protection or not, the very verdant project of sending colonies there from this country cannot be carried out, at least until after the Dominicans have been conquered.

It is said that the candidates for the Presidency of that Republic are Baez, the present Chief Magistrate, and Gen. Santana, the Liberator. This cannot be a matter of personal rivalry between the two, for they are the best friends in the world, but grows to have their hero and favorite at the head of affairs during a period which they believe will be critical.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEN BEHIND THE TIMES.—The public have been amused with accounts of individuals, (and the number is far too large) who for want of reading the papers have fallen behind the times. One of them made his appearance at Newark, New Jersey, in the afternoon of the day of the Presidential election, and seeing considerable stir among the people, inquired what it all meant. "Why," said they, "this is election day, and we are choosing a President. You don't why I thought you had one already.—At which everybody laughed, and old Quom joined in as heartily as one, with a yah! yah! yah!

A later case than this is more yet. It is that of a citizen "from the interior," who has lost his run of political ideas. "Squire," said he, "what is this 'free soil' that they talk so much about? Is it equal to the guanoer."—*Providence Herald.*

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.—An inquest was held last week in Rochester, N. York, over the body of a man named McLaughlin, found in an unfinished building. The verdict of the jury was "died from the effects of intemperance, exposure and want of food." McLaughlin was taken home by some of his friends, placed in a room on board a coffin, and as they were placing a cloth, wet in whiskey, over his face, to keep him from spitting, as he stated, he walked up and opened his eyes; crawled out of his narrow resting place, and his first inquiry was for whiskey. This unceremonious mode of hurrying a man out of existence is supposed to have some connection with the fees which are charged for an inquest.

LIFE OF THE PORTICIAN.—The authorities were not so far out of the way, as they once said, that had he known of the commencement of his career had he afterwards learned of public life, and been shown two roads, one leading to an early grave and the other to political power, he should have chosen the former. How many of our politicians would express themselves in the same manner? If there is an unenviable life, it is that of the slave who mouses for spoils.

The Berks county (Pa.) post-office was