The Weekly Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
JOHN WADDELL.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER—PEOPLES' CANDIDATE
LORIN ANDREWS.

Thursday Evening, Sep. 8, 1853

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—The very striking contrast presented in the condition of the Whig and Locofoco parties at this time cannot be but gratifying to every man that is convinced of the truth of Whig principles. The Whigs are knit together from Maine to Georgia by devotion to the same measures. The Locofocos are split into several factions, each one of which is sedulously engaged in efforts to acquire the control of the party. There is no bond of union between them. They regard each other with feelings of distrust, aversion, and jealousy. They differ respecting personal predilictions and the policy of the Government. One faction is devoted to Internal Improvements, and another faction is equally zealous in its opposition to such improvements. One faction clamors for the extension of territory, while another is in favor of peace and harmony. A few believe in the wisdom and ability of Franklin Pierce, while the majority take another view of that interesting subject. Cass has his worshippers, Benton has his backers and Douglas finds favors in certain quarters, while occasionally, in squeaks and grunts, and other dismal sounds one hears the name of *Allen* pronounced with *reverence!* The Locofoco temple, like a heathen temple of old in Rome, is filled with jargon and discord, and each worshipper, as he throws incense on the common altar, offers up a prayer for some demigod of very dubious virtue, in whom but few believe.

The difference in the condition of the two political parties is interesting as it shows very plainly the different objects they have in view. The Whigs are in favor of the prosperity of the people and endeavor to promote it; the Locofocos are in favor of men and are engaged in efforts to advance personal interests. The Whigs, having a common object look to it and are united; while the Locofocos having many different objects are rent asunder. The Whigs wish to produce the greatest good to the greatest number and agree as to the means by which a result so desirable can be attained; while the Locofocos are intent only on the success of individuals in whose elevation they expect to be benefitted. The Whigs are patriotic and the Locofocos selfish—the former act with reference to measures, the latter with reference to men.

Such are some of the characteristics of the Whig and Locofoco parties. The Locofocos are divided respecting both doctrine and men. We know it is a common remark that the country has but little prospect of benefit in the feuds of Locofocoism, as that party has extraordinary facility in healing its intestinal disorders. But, while we admit that the past countenances the remark, we think there are reasons for believing that the various factions in Locofocoism can scarcely again be brought to cooperate together in a common purpose.—The bold experiment twice undertaken by the Baltimore Convention in bringing into the field a man previously not thought of,

"The being of a moment's birth"

an extemporaneous candidate, and elevating him over the heads of the veterans of the party, will not be tried again. That rash experiment may now, in view of all its results be pronounced a failure. The candidate of the party was triumphantly elected, but their measures, less fortunate, cannot be consummated. The party has a President who exerts no influence. He has neither the ability nor the confidence to direct the party, and the strange spectacle is now presented to the world of a Locofoco President, who, though he has been remarkably careful to endeavor to please all portions of his supporters, has offended a large majority of them. Scarcely more influential than Tyler, he is infinitely inferior to all his predecessors in the power to control and direct the movements of the party that elevated him to his station. If the consummation of certain measures was the object of the Locofocos in the late Presidential contest, their victory is likely to be bootless to them.—They elected their candidate, but their "principles" cannot succeed. Opposition to Internal Improvements is out of the question. But then it is not the first time in the affairs of this world that the labors of a mountain have given birth to a ridiculous mouse—that lofty pretensions and tremendous movements have been followed by important results.

The Baltimore experiment having thus failed, we do not suppose that Locofocoism will ever undertake to bless the country by the election of another "Great Unknown" to the Presidency. Not daring to lift another unfortunate member of the "illustrious obscure" up to the sunlight of fame, how will the magicians, sooth-sayers, and astrologic gentlemen of the party manage to nominate one of their prominent men and satisfy others? If one of the uncomely heads of the Locofoco hydra is marked out for distinguished favor and high station, will not the other heads growl, bark, snap, and gnash their teeth most furiously?

A survey of the present condition of political parties must we think inspire every Whig with hope and confidence in the success of his principles. Let the Whigs retain their union, harmony, and devotion to measures and they will triumph in the next Presidential contest. Let them continue united, and leave all squabbling to their opponents. The factions of Locofocoism that elevated Pierce to power, are now waging a war of extermination on each other, and the Whigs ought to look on calmly and not mingle in the battle. So long as the Locofocos are as disunited as they now are, they cannot inflict any of their most iniquitous measures on the country. While engaged in destroying each other the prosperity of the nation may probably escape the destruction with which it seemed to be threatened at the close of the late Presidential contest.—Let the Whigs then retain their union, and when again they shall be called on to select a candidate for the first office in the Government, they will, if discreet in their choice, achieve an easy victory over the broken, faltering and plundering ranks of Locofocoism. But we must keep united, we must enter the field with the determination to sweep from power the corrupt and irresponsible demagogues that have burthened us with a double amount of taxes and administered our laws to suit the whims and caprices of mere partisans.

BUTTER-MAKING.—[We find the following communication from Mr. Philip Physick, of Germantown, Philadelphia county Pennsylvania, in the last number of the American Farmer."]

To the Editor of the American Farmer.—Sir: The Philadelphia Augricultural Society having awarded to me their first premiums for the best butter, for the last two or three years successively, persons are continually applying to me for information, as to my method of producing it. its manufacture, &c.

The Philadelphia market is, you know full well, most highly celebrated for the excellence of its butter, so that the obtaining of this premium every year for the best of the best, is naturally a matter of no small gratification to me; but my real motive in sending this communication for your Journal, is to get rid of the trouble of writing long letters to *gentlemen and ladies* I never heard of before they took it into their wise heads to make me pay postage for the *honor* of answering their queries.

I am not aware of anything new or uncommon in my formula, and perhaps my success is more attributable to a well founded system, and entire cleanliness, than to any other cause; but however that may be, here it follows:

About one week before the day of exhibition, I turn all hands that can be spared from other work, into the spring-house to wash, to scrub, to white-wash, &c., in short to purify and clean the floor, the walls, the shelves, the doors, &c., as perfectly as human means can prevail in extinguishing every thing of a filthy nature or unpleasant smell. Do not suppose from this, that my spring-house is neglected during other portions of the year; on the contrary, it is kept in more neatness and cleanliness than any other one I know of. The *tin* pans are then put into a large boiler, and *boiled* for one hour, then taken out and scoured with *white silver sand and pure hard soap* then rinsed off in pure clean water and put away for use. Three days before the exhibition, the cows are brought into a clean pen near the spring house; at day break their udders are washed with plenty of water and wiped with a clean dry towel quite dry. Their milk is then drawn into a tin pail that has been cleansed as the pans were. The milk is then strained through a perfectly clean muslin strainer into the pans and placed in the spring house; the same process is to be gone through at night, the next morning and evening, which will make four milkings;—on the next morning, the whole of the contents of the pans, *milk and cream unskimed*, is thrown into a churn, (this churn is one of the common barrel kind, it has been rinsed out with boiling water, with about ½ of a peck of *hickory* ashes and *live* coals taken directly from a burning fire; this was stirred about for some time by turning the crank—after, which the ashes and water were thrown out and the churn rinsed several times with boiling water;) the cows are then to be washed and milked as before, and *this* milk strained and poured warm into the churn—the operation of churning is then commenced; it must be performed very, very slowly; the tenacity and hardness of the butter depends entirely upon slowness in churning; to produce a first rate article, it should take at least three hours; when the butter has thoroughly come, it should be collected together with a clean wooden ladle and laid upon a clean linen cloth, spread out as flat as possible and not more than two inches thick, then take a *clean* coarse cotton bag, large enough to hold a half peck or more, fill it with ice, and with a mallet mash it down flat, and about four inches thick; upon this place the linen cloth with the butter on top, let it remain until quite hard, then place it if possible, upon a clean marble slab, add very finely pulverized salt to taste, and then work out the butter-milk with the wooden spoon or ladle, spreading the butter flat again and again and sopping up the butter-milk with the linen cloth. This operation must also be performed very slowly; when entirely divested of all butter milk, make it up in forms of pounds or half pounds.

I am well aware that all this is very troublesom, but what good thing can we have in this world without care and attention?

As regards the best kind of cows, I am sorry to differ with most of my agricultural friends—inasmuch as that, after an experiense of more than twenty years, I find that the beautiful and stately Durhams, do not produce butter or cream to compare at all in quality with the humble, and I must admit, very mis-shappen and ugly Alderneys. I have had no personal knowledge of Devons or Ayrshires, never having owned one. My Alderneys were imported some years ago by Mr. Sarchette, from the Island of Guernsy—a different animal altogether from the English Alderney, or rather from the Alderneys, that have been imported from England. I have frequently had sweet cream upon my table from these Alderneys, so thick or rich, or whatever you please to call it, that it could not be poured from a small mouthed pitcher without the aid of a spoon. The milk of one good cow of this breed, will impart a most beautiful yellow color to the milk of four or five cows; they are exceedingly hardy, and stand our climate better than any other imported breed. Should you deem this communication of sufficient interest to publish it, please correct any inaccuracies, as I have not time to write it over. I am very truly yours.

PHILIP PHYSICK.

N. B. New milk is the most effectual absorbent of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, "et id omne genus," that I am acquainted with, which can be added to old milk and cream for the purpose of purifying it without injury to the butter; this is my reason for adding the last milking quite warm from the cows to the old milk in the churn—I do not require my people to skim our milk, because it is a waste of time, for one reason, and for another, because I think the milk washes all offensive matter out of the butter; beside's the butter-milk is sweet and not sour as is usual, for I maintain that perfectly pure and sweet butter (let the test be a chemical one,) cannot be made from sour cream.

OHIO STATE STOCK.—The Auditor of State publishes a letter in the State Journal in explanation of so long withholding from the public the particulars in the late forgeries on the above bills. He says that it was a fixed belief that unbroken silence in that quarter was essential to the discovery of the authors of these *forgeries*, and that seeming inability on the part of the Auditor's Office to relieve itself from suspicion, would tend to produce less caution and watchfulness among those with whom the fraud had really originated, has heretofore induced him to abstain pertinaciously from all commitments or explanation, whether by letter or newspaper. He says that motives for this silence no longer exist, and that important arrests at Cincinnati has already been made, and that he is now at liberty to notice, without further delay, some of the many erroneous statements that has gained currency and states officially as follows, which could not have been published sooner for fear of alarming the real perpetrators of the fraud and then notify them that suspicion must henceforth rest upon them:

First. That the forged notes on the Ohio State Stock Banks, or any part thereof, were not *stolen* from the Auditor's Office;

Second. That they were not *lost* from the Auditor's Office;

Third. That they were never *in* the Auditors office; and,

Fourth. That they do not bear the genuine signature of the Register.

As early as April last, the undersigned became aware that a small amount of forged notes on two of the Ohio State Stock Banks had been put in circulation. An immediate scrutiny was made into the condition of the bank accounts, in charge of the Register, and the result of the investigation precluded all possibility that the forged notes had ever been in the hands of the Register or within the walls of the Auditor's office. The mode of determining these facts was as conclusive as it was simple. On the first day of May, 1853, the notes on hand were carefully counted, and their amount duly noted. Next the receipts of the various banks for registered notes delivered to them by the Auditor, were carefully examined and their aggregate amount ascertained. These two items were then added together. The next step was to procure a full and careful statement from the Engraver, exhibiting the amount of notes which had been sent to the Auditor up to the first of May. With these data, the following result was obtained:

Receipts of sundry banks for registered notes delivered to them by the Auditor,	$887,390
Notes still in hands of Auditor on May 1st.	203,482
	$1,090,872
Amount of notes furnished to Auditor, as per statement of engraver,	$1,090,600
Excess in favor of Auditor,	$272

A similar examination was made on the 19th August 1853, exhibiting a similar result. The excess in favor of the Auditor consisted, in both instances, for extra notes on nine banks, seldom exceeding two sheets ($38) on any one bank, and, in some cases, a smaller amount.

Having thus given a formal corection of certain misstatements more particularly affecting the Auditor's department, I am glad to feel safe in adding, that the extent to which the forgery of the notes of the Ohio State Stock Banks has attained, is probably much less than was at first anticipated, and perhaps vastly less than it was intended soon to carry it. Developments which have been brought within my immediate knowledge, during the progress of late investigations, justify the opinion that not more than $15,000 of the genuine impressions of the Ohio State Stock Bank notes have ever reached the hands of the forgers; and that two-thirds of that amount have never gone into circulation, and are still without the necessary filling up. Other developments bearing on the same subject, afford sufficient reason for believing that the forgeries, as far as they have gone, are not limited to the notes of seven banks, as was recently supposed, but extend to at least eleven, if not to the entire thirteen.

It is not proper, in the present communication, to enter into a detailed statement of the circumstances which led the arrest of the wretched man now in custody. It is sufficient to state that his guilt is not a matter of suspicion, but has been reduced to certainty by developments which will come before the public in due time. His position as bank note printer in the office of the engraver, who was employed to prepare and furnish the bills of the Ohio State Stock Banks, gave him every desirable facility for committing the fraud. To enable him to print the notes in such quantities as they might be required by the several banks, it was necessary that the bank note plate should be placed, from time to time, in his possession by the engraver, and whilst thus in his possession for legitimate purposes, he also printed from it the notes which have since received the forged signatures of the officers of the State Register.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was in Constantinople about the first of August, and was to have had an audience with the Sultan, but was unable to defer his departure for Russia until the day set apart, by the Sultan, to receive him. A letter from Constantinople, in the New York Post, however, says:

Senator Douglas, during his visit to this place, had an interview with Reschid Pacha, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and late Grand Vizier. Reschid Pacha is now at the head of the Sultan's ministry, and directs the present rather difficult affairs of the Empire. The Senator (Young America) expressed himseff as much gratified with the interview, and formed a high estimate of the character and attributes of the Pacha. He assured Reschid Pacha that American sympathies were all warmly in favor of Turkey, in her present differences with Russia, and that the people of this country regard her cause as a most just one. In reply, the minister expressed his thanks to Senator Douglas. The agent of the Porte, who visited the United States some years ago, said that the Sultan and his government were much gratified by the manner in which he had been received there.

☞Mr. Hall, of Cincinnati, was living at the latest reports, but there was no hope of his recovery. His murderer was again committed to jail till to-day, when he will probably have his preliminary examination. There was great excitement in the city, and the expression generally against young Ames. We suppose to-morrow's mail will give the full particulars of the trial.

☞The People's Convention held at Cleveland on last Saturday to nominate a county ticket, selected John A. Foote as candidate for Senator and Messrs. Towsley and Burton for Representatives. The *Herald* speaks favorably of the nominees.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 6, 1853.

THE REPORT IN PARLIAMENT ON THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—The important report recently laid before the English House of Commons, by a special committee on slavery and the slave trade, alleges that the fact is notorious, that slave-trading vessels are fitted out in Cuba under the guns of Spanish men of war; that great facilities are afforded to the importation of negroes; that, when once landed, they are called natives, and all attempts to trace and liberate them are commonly defeated; and these abuses have increased precisely in proportion to the bribes accepted by the Cuban government. Up to 1840 the Captain-General received half a dollar for every slave imported; but Gen. O'Donnell, in 1843, succeeded in raising the fee to three doubloons a head; and with the exception of Doncha, who refused the bribe, the same blood-money has since been levied by every Governor of the island. Nor does the crime stop here. The interests involved in this trade are mainly those of high and mighty personages at Madrid, who have power to obtain the recall of any honest officer, and who contrive to keep up all the horrors of this system to gratify their own avarice at the expense of humanity and of the national interest.

Commenting upon this report, the London Times discourages the folly of protecting Spain any longer in the enjoyment of her slave trade, and partially recommends that she be handed over to the tender mercies of the American fillibusters.

HIGHHANDED Outrage.—The active part taken by Mr. Jolliffe, counsel in the late slave case before Judge Flinn, in the meeting recently held in Cincinnati, where a large number of citizens had met to take steps preparatory to the impeachment of Judge Flinn before the next Legislature, highly incensed the Judge, and the next morning at an early hour, he stationed himself with other friends, near the corner of Fifth and Vine streets. At about 7½ Mr. Jolliffe passed diagonally across Vine with his market basket on his arm, preceded by his wife and niece, when he was suddenly assaulted by some person unknown or unseen by him, and felled to the ground. Mr. Jolliffe states that his first impression was that he was knocked down by an express or meat wagon, until he heard a voice calling him a d——d Abolitionist, and the person assaulting him continued his blows after he had been felled to the ground. Marshal Ruffin, who had been but a moment before conversing with Flinn, observing the Judge in the act of inflicting the blows upon the prostrate Jolliffe, ran up, seized Flinn and took him before Esq. Chidsey, and made affidavit of the complaint. The Magistrate bound the Judge over in the sum of $500 for another hearing.

THE SULTAN AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, on his recent return to that city from Greece, where he went about a year ago on the affairs of Dr. King, was handsomely received by the Sultan. Mr. Marsh was accompanied by the commander and officers of the Levant, and by Captain Walker, of the United States army, and made the Sultan a proper address, in which he gave him assurances of the entire sympathies of the President and people of the United States in the position in which he is placed by the demands of Russia. The Sultan, in reply, expressed his satisfaction with the good feeling which exists in the United States towards himself and his cause, and assures Mr. Marsh that it should be his constant endeavor to cultivate and strehgthen them.

THE TROUBLES IN VENEZUELA.—The civil commotions in Venezuela continue to spread. At Barcelona, the government of Gen. Monagas had published a "warning" to the foreigners, and among them the Jews in particular, wherein they are accused of being the instigators of the civil movements there transpiring, as well as in other parts of the Republic. On a representation of the Jews, and some other foreigners, to the Dutch Consul at Caraccas, a Dutch brig of war of 14 guns, repaired to Barcelona from Laguayra, and it was stated that other Dutch vessels of war were momentarily expected to arrive there.

EFFICACY OF RAILWAY SIGNALS.—The efficacy of the signal system on railroads was proved on Saturday last, on the Hudson River road. An axle of a car in a train was discovered, near Oak Hill, to have become heated to such a degree that it melted. Immediately a brakeman jumped from the cars, exhibited the red flag, and in a moment, for miles distant. red flags were raised by the flagmen, notifying danger. Trains approaching were warned and stopped until the disabled car was switched off, and the train passed safely on its way.

MEXICO NOT DISPOSED TO WAR.—J. M Conrad, Editor of the Brownsville Flag, states that there is no talk of war on the frontier, between Mexico and the United States, and *no war-like preparations are being made by the former*. To prevent smuggling which is carried on to an indefinite extent on the frontier, a corps of revenue rangers consisting of from twelve to twenty mounted men, have been organized, who patrol the river from its mouth to Loredo, and this has probably been magnified into a hostile array.

HOW TO CHEAPEN GAS.—At a recent trial of a newly invented Gas Regulator, in the works of the Screw Company, at Providence, R. I., it was found to effect a saving in the consumption of gas equal to thirty-nine per cent. Two accurate tests were made and both showed that without the regulator 1,800 feet were burnt in a specific time, whilst with it but 1,300 feet were required, an equal amount for light being obtained.

LITERARY PIRACY.—The New York Post states that Harper's Magazine for September contains a story called Uncle Bernard's Story, which appeared in Putnam's Monthly for June, where it was duly copyrighted, and that the publishers of Harper are liable to heavy damages for the piracy.

EVIL COMPANIONS.—Parents cannot be too careful in *selecting* society for their children, and young men cannot be too choice in their associates. The adage has lost nothing by age which says "a man is known by the company he keeps." To young men especially, it is of infinite importance that they be furnished with companions possessing generous hearts and honorable, virtuous sentiments. Says the distinguished Robert Hall, in his "Works," recently published by Harper & Brothers:

"Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily imbibe from it something which is either infectious or salubrious.—The society of virtuous persons is *enjoyed* beyond their company, while vice carries a *sting* into solitude. The society or the company you keep is both the indication of your character and the former of it. In company, when the pores of the mind are opened, there requires more guard than usual, because the mind is then passive. Either vicious company will please you, or it will not; if it does not please you, the end of going will be defeated. In such society you will feel your reverence for the dictates of conscience wear off, and that name at which angels bow and devils tremble, you will hear contemned and abused. The Bible will supply materials for unmeaning jests and impious buffoonery; the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue; the principles will become sapped, and the fences of the conscience broken down; and when debauchery has corrupted the character, a total inversion will take place; *they will glory in their shame.*

AN ARCTIC-BOUND VESSEL SPOKEN.—Steamer "Uncle Sam," arrived at Valparaiso reports that on the 28th of July she was boarded by the captain of the brig Isabel, lying at Port Famine, at which place she had put in for water. The Isabel is owned by Lady Franklin, and bound to Behring's Straits in Search of Sir John Franklin.—Captain and all hands well. By the way, a bottle, containing a letter, purporting to come from Sir John, and dated in May last, has been picked up on the Irish coast. Sir John is made to say he is detained on an island by the natives. Of course this is a hoax.

MORE LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURI.—As a young lady, residing near Columbia, Mo. was returning from a funeral recently, she was seized near a thicket by a stout negro man, who attempted to outrage her person, but her screams attracted the attention of a gentleman in the vicinity, who hurried to her aid, when the wretch made his escape. He was, however, soon after arrested and committed for trial, but on the next day the infuriated populace took him out of jail, made him confess, and hung him to the nearest tree.

☞"The veteran soldier Sir Charles Napier," says the London correspondent of a Scotch paper, "is dangerously ill—so ill that his physicians give no hope, and the report was current on Saturday that the veteran was dead. At all events his appearing at Cobham is out of the question. The last time I saw Sir Charles, with his hooked, hawk-like nose, his keen gray eye, his long, flowing hair, mingled with the descending beard and moustaches, was when at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, feebly, and with apparent difficulty, he walked up the nave of St. Paul's, holding one of the tassels of the pall of his old commander. I thought the scene had shaken him perceptibly, and it was hardly to be wondered at. For fifty-four years has Sir Charles been in the service of the country. He was born in 1782, and received his commission when twelve years of age, while he has been wounded, or encountered accidents in his military career equivalent to wounds, to the number of twenty-one. At Corunna, according to Hart's Army List, before Sir Charles was secured by the Frenchman, who took him prisoner, he had his leg broken by a musket shot, a bayonet stab in the back, a sabre cut on the head, several of his ribs broken by a spent ball, and severe contusions on his head from the butt end of a musket. It was these last which struck him down, and it was a kind-hearted French drummer who pulled him out of the group who were about to dispatch him, and so saved the life of the hero of Scinde."

[For the Daily Gazette]

Weep not for the past—'tis a dream that has fled
Its sunshine has vanished, its beauties are dead;
Deep, deep in its shadows bright hopes are laid low,
Oh! call them not back to the land whence they go,
They came as the light that may gleam from on high
From the wing of some spirit that passes us by,
So gently—we deemed that the fetters of earth
Had fallen away for a holier birth;
And they passed—but a voice lingers yet on the ear
In accents that fall from a sunnier sphere,
Weep not, child of sorrow, for hopes that were thine,
Unblest are the gifts of an unhallowed shrine,
Thy idol was earthly—thy life-star has set,
Bright stars are in heaven that beam for thee yet.

Weep not for the past, though it hold in its gloom
Loved forms that have sunk to rest in the tomb;
Loud voices that ring in the laugh of the song,
And faces that smiled as they flitted along—
Oh! call them not back for they went in their mirth,
Ere their hearts had been chilled by one frost of this earth,
And 'tis sweet to lie down with the song yet unsung,
And wake its first notes in a heavenly tongue;
Then yield not to sorrow, life has not a day
That gives not some sunbeams to lighten our way;
But cull from the past, from each blessing that dies,
A gem to illumine the crown for the skies.
The future is o'er us—the present is ours
Behold it in sadness, and gild it with flowers.

DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of disease, or as a *Spring purifier of the blood* and as a *general tonic for the system, is unrivaled.*

The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA."—It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

THEN FLY FROM MINERAL NOSTRUMS TO SEEK hope, life and vigor from this *purely vegetable remedy.* Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery: let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies in "Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and pursuade him for his

LIFE'S SAKE,

to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.

☞See advertisement.

ST. MARY'S FEMALE ACADEMY,
Somerset, Perry County, Ohio.
CONDUCTED BY SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC.

This institution combines in its plan of Education, every advantage that can be derived from the punctual and conscientious care bestowed on the pupils in the various branches of knowledge, suitable to their sex; as also to the strict attention to politeness, neatness and moral principles.

The Academy is situated on an eminence in the vicinity of Somerset. The location is a very healthy one, and the recreation grounds are spacious. It has been incorporated by the State Legislature.

The health of the scholars is a subject of continual attention. A mild and maternal system of government, as far as may be compatible with the strictest attention to regular discipline will be observed. The improvement of the pupils, as also their domestic comfort, will be attended to with the greatest solicitude. Their diet will be wholesome and abundant. The hours of relaxation are so distributed that the student will not suffer either corporally or mentally from application.

The Religion professed and taught in this Institution is the Catholic. All the young ladies, without exception, will be expected to attend the public religious exercises of the Academy.

The scholastic year commences on the first of September, and terminates sometime in the beginning of July, with the public exhibition. There will be two sessions of five months each.

To excite emulation in study, an examination of the pupils will be held every two months; after which a report of their proficiency, &c., will be sent to their parents or guardians.

TERMS, (PAYABE IN ADVANCE.)

FOR BOARDING.

Board and Tuition per session of five months, including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Plain Sewing, Marking and Fancy Needle-work, per session	$35 00
Stationery	3 00
Bedding and washing, if found by the Institution, form an extra charge of $5 each	10 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For each of the Foreign Languages	$5 00
Music on the Piano, per session	12 00
Use of Piano	2 00
Music on the Guitar	10 00
Music on the Harp	
Vocal Music	5 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors	8 00
Oil Paintings with material	12 00
Italian Wax Work	10 00
Embroidery	5 00
Astronomy, with the use of Globe	3 00
Rhetoric, Philosophy, Botany and Chemistry	5 00

Those who take lessons on the Guitar will furnish their own instrument

TERMS OF DAY SCHOLARS.

Orthography, Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Plain Sewing and Marking, per session	$4 00
The above with English Grammar and Geography	6 00

Other branches at the same prices as for those who board at the Institution.

1.—The current expenses to be paid semi-annually in advance.

2.—No deduction to be made for absence unless caused by sickness

3.—Letters written or received by pupils, to be subject to inspection, except correspondence with parents or guardians, and all letters coming to the Institution must be post-paid.

4.—Thursdays are days of recreation. Boarders are allowed to visit their parents or guardians once a month.

5.—The uniform is a white dress for summer and black during the rest of the year, with white sun bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon. No particular uniformity of dress is required during the week, but particular attention must be paid to neatness.

6.—Boarders are required to bring with them table furniture, viz: two knives and forks, table-spoon, and desert spoon, glass tumbler two plates cup and saucer, four table napkins, four towels, wash basin, combs, brushes, &c.

7.—All communications respecting the Academy, addressed to the Superior of St. Mary's Literary Society, Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, will receive prompt attention. An extra charge of $10 00 per month will be made for the vacation if spent in the Academy.

There has been recently erected a large and commodious building, which will afford ample means of rendering a large boarding school perfectly comfortable.

REFERENCES

Most Rev'd J. B PURCELL, Cincinnati,
Rev. C. D. BOWLING, Somerset,
Rev. JAMES WHELAN, "
Rev. N. D YOUNG, "
Rev. C. P. MONTGOMERY Zanesville,
Rev. J. M YOUNG, Lancaster.
August 19, 1853. 3m16

FAIRFIELD CO. CLOTHING STORE

GEORGE H. SMITH,

AT his old stand on main street, between Reber & Kutz's store and John Lyons, has just received and opened a new and well selected

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It embraces the very best of black and Blue French and English cloths and cassimeres, which will be sold low and made to order in the latest styles and by the best of workmen. Also, a beautiful variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Which have been selected with great care, from the latest and most fashionable patterns, and cannot fail to please.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Made up in the best manner and embracing a large variety, always on hand.

In addition, he has on hand the best of black satin and silk Vestings, and a large variety of hosiery, suspenders, handkerchiefs, cravats and in a word all the articles usually kept at such an establishment.

His long experience in the business enables him to purchase the best of Goods and Clothing at the lowest rates, so that he is enabled to give his customers as good bargains as can be obtained elsewhere; and he would assure the public that he is not to be beaten either in the quality of his goods, the style of the work or the price—by any other establishment.

CALL AND SEE.

The old customers of the establishment and all others who may favor him with a call, will find him willing to do just as he says, and his goods of the kind recommended.

☞*Remember the Place for fine Goods and good Bargains.* GEORGE H. SMITH.
Lancaster, April 8, 1853.

Dissolution.

THE undersigned copartners, heretofore doing business under the name and firm of Giani and Brandt, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Maximilian Giani, who will settle the books of the old firm.

GIANI & BRANDT.
Lancaster, July 14, 1853. 10-1m.

Business Notice.

I have this day disposed of the Gazette establishment to THOMAS S SLAUGHTER, Esq. All those indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work, are respectfully solicited to settle without delay. Until the first of August next, subscription accounts can be paid at the rate of two dollars per year. After that time, I will be compelled to collect at a heavy expense and shall necessarily be under the necessity of charging the highest terms. I give ample time, however, for a settlement, and would much prefer that those indebted would pay their accounts under the first offer. GEORGE WEAVER.
May 5, 1853.
N. B. In my absence, accounts can be settled at the office.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,
D. K. FISHEL.

HAVING returned to the city and erected a large building in the rear of the brick house, on the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, one square south of the Market House, intends manufacturing upon a large scale all the various articles of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Beadsteads and Chairs. Which he will keep always on hand, together with a large assortment of Cincinnati manufacture. His long experience in the business will enable him to have manufactured at home and imported from abroad the very best of work, and as he intends to employ none but the most skillful workmen and use the best materials, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

The public are invited to call and examine the assortment. The entrance to the rooms is upon Broad street. D. K. FISHEL.
Lancaster, May 20th, 1853.
N. B.—Repairing done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most workmanlike manner.—Charges reasonable.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AS agent for Henry Farnum of Philadelphia. will sell the property known as the Reese Mansion House situated on Main street, in the city of Lancaster. This house is one of the most beautiful and well finished private residences in Central Ohio, and will be sold at a bargain to the purchaser. The title is indisputable. P. VAN TRUMP.
June 2, 1853.
☞O. S. Journal copy for 5 insertions; charge this office.

JUNE 30, 1853.

RECEIVED this day at the cheap store (opposite Shaeffer's Hotel) a large variety of Fancy dress Goods—such as plain Berages of all colors and prices. Fig'd berages of many styles, and cheap, some very handsome, at only 12½ cents a yard.
W. T. WISE.

Parasols.

A new stock just opened, at greatly reduced prices by
June 30, 1853. W. T. WISE.

Bonnets.

NOW opening, a fresh lot fine English straw, plain Leghorn, French Lace, Gimp, and various kinds. Some more of that same sort at 50 cents—call soon
June 30, 1853. W. T. WISE.

Hosiery, Notions and Nic Nacks

In innumerable variety at W. T. WISE'S.

Queensware.

A bargain may now be had by any one in want of a nice dinner or tea sett, by calling at W. T. Wise's, where a large and completely assorted stock is now unpacking.
June 30, 1853.

NEW IMPROVEMENT IN INSERTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DRS. Crider & Williams have made an improvement in the art of inserting artificial teeth on metalic plates. The improvement consists in soddering teeth on plates, so as to prevent them from contracting and springing while in the act of soldering and cooling, which will avoid all difficulties that Dentists so invariably meet with in constructing full sets of teeth. A patent will be secured in a short time then specimens can be seen at our office.
Lancaster, June 16, 1853. 1-6

STANBERY & VAN TRUMP,
Attorneys at Law,

HAVE Removed their Office to the room formerly occupied by Wm. J. Reese, Esq., immediately opposite the residence of Daniel Sifford, Esq.
Lancaster, March 13, 1850. 45

Iron Varnish.

A NEW article, expressly for Stoves, Grates, Iron Fences, etc., just received at
May 18. H. B. HUNTER & CO.

Court of Common Pleas, Fairfield County
IN PARTITION.

Robert E. Toole vs Nancy Toole (widow,) David Delong and Mary Delong his wife, of Fairfield county, Ohio, and Joseph Toole, of Hocking county, Ohio.

THE said Defendants will take notice that on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1853, the said Robert E. Toole filed a Petition in the court of common Pleas of Fairfield county, Ohio, where the same is now pending, demanding partition of the following premises, situate in said county, and known by being the West half of the Southwest Quarter of Section No. 14, in Township No. 13, of Range No. 19.

Also—The following described Lot, situate in said county of Fairfield, known by being part of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 14, of Township No. 13, in Range No. 19, beginning at a stone on the half section line 41 perches 9 links East of the Southwest corner of said Quarter Section, and running from thence East 15 chains 50 links to a post on said half section line; thence North 50 degrees, West 18 chains 75 links to a post; thence South 40 degrees West 50 links to a post; thence North 50 degrees 1 chain 50 links to a post on the West bank of Clearcreek; thence South 12 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, being same tract on which the Carding Factory is erected and containing ten acres more or less. The said Robert E. Toole demands that partition be made of said premises as follows: to the said Robert E. Toole three fifths; to the said Mary Delong one-fifth; to the said Joseph Toole one-fifth, and to said Nancy Toole dower in the whole.

At the next or October Term of said court an application will be made by the undersigned, for an order that partition may be made &c., of said premises.

J. D. & C D. MARTIN, Att'ys for Demandant.
August 18, 1853 6w15

"MAN KNOW THYSELF."
An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents.
'EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.'

6000 COPIES SOLD IN LESS THAN THREE MONTHS. A new edition, revised and improved, just issued.

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HAND BOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED—Containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style avoiding all medical technicalities, and everything that would offend the ear of decency, from the result of some twenty years successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of diseases of a delicate or private nature

To which is added, receipts for the cure of the above diseases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of the Fever and Ague, for twenty-five cents a copy; six copies one dollar; will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage. Address, postage paid, Cosden & Co., Publishers, or box 196, Post Office, Philadelphia

"This is without exception the most comprehensive and intelligible work published on the class of diseases of which it treats. Avoiding all technical terms, it addresses itself to the reason of its readers It is free from all objectionable matter, and no parent, however fastidious, can object to placing it in the hands of his sons. The author has devoted many years to the treatment of the various complaints treated of, and 'with too little breath to puff,' and 'too little presumption to impose,' he has offered to the world at the merely nominal price of 25 cents, the fruits of some twenty years most successful practice."—HERALD.

"No teacher or parent should be without the knowledge imparted in this invaluable work. It would save years of pain, mortification and sorrow to the youth under their charge."—PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

A Presbyterian clergyman in Ohio, in writing of "Hunter's Medical Manual," says. "Thousands upon thousands of our youth, by evil example and the influence of the passion, have been led into the habit of self pollution without realizing the sin and fearful consequences upon themselves and their posterity. The constitutions of thousands who are raising families have been enfeebled, if not broken down, and they do not know the cause or the cure. Any thing that can be done so to enlighten and influence the public mind as to check, and ultimately to remove this wide-spread source of human wretchedness, would confer the greatest blessing next to the religion of Jesus Christ, on the present and coming generations. Intemperance, (or the use of intoxicating drinks,) though it has slain thousands upon thousands, is not a greater scourge to the human race. Accept my thanks on behalf of the afflicted, and, believe me, your co-worker in the good work you are so actively engaged in."

One copy will be forwarded (securely enveloped and postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents, or six copies for $1. Address, COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 196, Philadelphia.

Booksellers, Canvassers and Book Agents, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Lancaster, May 19, 1853. 1-ly.

PROTECTION
Fire, Marine and Inland
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,
INCORPORATED 1825.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. HAZARD,	C. H. NORTHAM,	E. SEELEY,
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D. W. CLARK,	L. HUMPHREY,	T. BELKNAP,
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W. THRALL,	E. HILLS,	W. A. WARD,
	WM. WILLIAMS.	

D. W. CLARK, President.
WM. CONNER, Secretary.

The attention of property holders is respectfully called to the superior advantages for *Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance* offered by the

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned has been furnished with blank policies, signed by the officers of the company; also with blank renewal receipts, for continuing policies already issued, and is duly authorized and prepared, as Agent of said company, to make insurance for any period of time, not less than one month nor greater than seven years, upon buildings or their contents, occupied as *Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Churches, Hotels, Banks, Court Houses, Colleges, &c., &c.*, and their contents against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, on DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, and every other description of MERCHANDIZE and PERSONAL PROPERTY, shipped or to be shipped per good Steamboat or boats, to and from points on the Western Waters, or between Eastern Cities, (via Lakes or other inland route, and any town in the Western country against the hazards of Inland Transportation.

Also, on Shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, per good vessel or vessels, between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports, or to any other maritime port whatsoever in the Atlantic waters, against the *Perils of the Seas, at Rates of Premium as Low as those of any other Responsible Institution.*

☞The attention of Merchants is especially requested to the superior advantages and convenience of insurance *at home*, under an "*Open Policy*," covering shipments by specific endorsements, or under a "*Contract Policy*," covering all shipments whatever during any agreed period—at current rates of premium charged by other companies—for account of applicant "or whom it may concern." Losses promptly adjusted under the supervision of the undersigned local Agent, and payable in bank funds, *on the spot*, or if desired, at *New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh*, or any other agreed point in the United States.

For further information respecting rates of premium, etc., apply to the undersigned.

WM P. CREED, Agent for Lancaster and Fairfield County. 14-4w.

FARM FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on *Saturday, the 1st day of October*, 1853, at the door of the court-house, in the city of Lancaster, between 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. M., that FINE FARM and tract of land, lately owned by George Kline, late of Fairfield county, deceased.

This farm is situate two miles North of Lancaster. Is composed of 160 acres, more or less, (being an entire quarter.) Has on it good springs and running water, a fine Orchard, two dwelling houses and a barn, and more than 100 acres of it improved and under cultivation—the residue good timber land. Possession will be given the 1st of April next, except as to the growing crops. The title is good beyond a question.

Terms one-third in hand on the day of sale, residue in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from the time possession shall be given.

JOHN BARR, *Executor*
Of the Estate of George Kline, deceased.
August 31. By JOHN D MARTIN, *Attorney.*
☞Eagle and Telegraph insert until day of sale.—

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

DRS. CRIDER & WILLIAMS DENTISTS.—OFFICE opposite the Tallmadge House, at the old stand. Those having decayed teeth, as well as those who have no teeth, are invited to call, with the assurance that they can fill carious teeth so as to save them and render them useful during life. Artificial teeth inserted, from one to a full set, on gold plates, and warranted to answer the purpose of the natural organs in the most satisfactory manner. Being permanently located in Lancaster those having work done will not incur the risk incident to the employment of transient Dentists. They do not feel disposed to fill teeth partly with tin foil, and then finish the plug by inserting a layer of gold on top, and then charge the price of a gold plug, like some professional men of great note and pretensions have been doing.
June 15, 1853—6m6.

Fairfield County Agricultural Society.

THE members and all other persons who feel an interest in promoting the welfare of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, are respectfully requested to pay to the Treasurer of said Society, the fee for membership without delay, in order that the officers may be enabled to make the necessary preparations for the Fair to be held in October next.—It is hoped that all will see the necessity of promptness. Tickets will be prepared to furnish members at time of payment.

For convenience, payments will be received at the store of Messrs. Reber, Kutz & Co.

J. C. WEAVER, Sec'y. JOHN REBER, Pres.
July 12, 1853.