The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, July 12, 1855

SPEECH OF A. J. DONELSON, AT NEW YORK.

Every Democrat should read the speech delivered by A. J. Donelson, the nephew and private secretary of Andrew Jackson. The ratification meeting held at the Park on the evening of the 13th.

Mr. Donelson began by saying:

The mention of my name on this important occasion, in connection with the Hermitage, and the hero and patriot that word recalls to your memory, is a sufficient indication of the thought that is uppermost in your mind, and to which I must address myself. You desire to hear how I, an old friend and relative of Andrew Jackson—his private secretary during his Presidency, and for more than thirty years, up to the last hours of his life, enjoying the freest access to all his papers, and maintaining the most intimate and confidential relations with him—can defend the principles of the newly-organized American party. Listen to me, fellow-citizens; and I think I can satisfy you not only that I am consistent, but that every motive of patriotism and public duty demands of me the abandonment of a party which no longer practices the old-fashioned democracy of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, but has done all that it could bring into discredit the most essential and characteristic features of that democracy.

HOW GENERAL PIERCE CAME INTO POWER.

Franklin Pierce came into power, to use a sea-phrase, in the wake of the Compromise of 1850. That measure, carried through by the united action of such statesmen as Clay, Webster, Cass and Houston, enlisted the sympathies of the American people, and was welcomed in every corner of our wide-spread Union as a rebuke to those factions which had labored under the garb of State rights, to bring the Federal and State authorities in open conflict with each other.

At several places in New England Mr. Pierce stigmatized the opponents of that measure as moral traitors. He went so far as to compliment me for my services in what he called a battle of Union. He declared that in that battle he stood where General Jackson did. Now, call to mind what General Jackson did—what he said—and what the Democratic party maintained when the country was in the crisis to which Mr. Pearce alluded. Do you remember the ordinance of South Carolina arming her citizens, establishing test oaths, and declairing her determination to carry into execution her threat of nullification?—the proclamation of General Jackson, denouncing the whole proceeding as unauthorized, rebellious, and traitorous?—the force bill passed by Congress with great promptness enabling the President to repel by force all opposition to the execution of the laws? And then, gentlemen, do you remember the unanimity with which not only the Democratic party applauded its President, but how the great body of the American people, looking above party, and surveying only the good of the country, came forward by thousands and thousands to testify their respect for a statesman who faltered not in the performance of a high constitutional duty. Mr. Jefferson had said of General Jackson, after the victory of New Orleans, that he filled the measure of his country's glory.

But the patriotic American people proclaimed, when the old hero carried the Constitution unhurt through the struggles with nullification, that his name would hereafter stand by the side of Washington, as the preserver of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, it was here, in New York, that countless thousands came forward to greet the old hero, and New England, not less than New York, saluted with the acclamation of joy and love the man who, when the safety of the Constitution was threatened, dee l red fearless that he would not survive its fall, but would uphold it, come what might.

After speaking of this as the practice of 1832, the speaker referred to the action of Pierce concerning the Missouri Compromise. He spoke of the existence of two parties—the Abolitionists in the North and the Nullifiers in the South.

GENERAL PIERCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

This party at the South (said the speaker) had an organ whose columns teemed with the dirtiest abuse of every man who would not subscribe to its scheme of holding a Southern Congress, with powers not only to declare the Compromise unconstitutional, but to provide for its resistence, precisely as South Carolina had done in 1832.

When the great and lamentable Webster delivered his speech, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new capitol, the response of this Southern rights Democratic sheet was, that it was a vain ceremony—that the people of the South should be putting their arms in order, to attack the North, instead of indulging hopes for the preservation of the Union. Gentlemen, one of the first acts of Mr. Pierce was to give the editor of that disunion sheet an important consular and diplomatic office. And if you examine the character of his appointments generally, you will find that in every quarter of the country they have been marked by an open contempt for his profession as a friend of the doctrines of the Democratic party. Yes, gentlemen, I a sert, without the fear of successful refutation from any quarter, that the conduct of President Pierce is distinguished, if distinguished for anything, for insidious opposition to the doctrine always maintained by the Democratic party on the subject of State rights.

HIS IDEAS OF PIERCE PROSCRIPTION.

We have seen (said Mr. D.) numerous illustrations of this fact in the recent conduct of the British, French and German governments, and even Turkey; but here in the United States, where public opinion is omnipotent, where discussion is as free as air, and where the statesman looks to the people for reward, elevation and renown, when his labors and services entitle him to be considered the author of a system calculated to aid the prosperity, preservation and happiness of the country, President Franklin Pierce undertakes to set up the doctrine that the patronage of office can supercede the relation between a measure and its supporter, and that the true way to govern a people is to conciliate parties by giving place to leaders, without reference to their agency in defeating or advancing the great principles of a virtuous administration.

You have had the evidence, gentlemen, this doctrine in your city, when you saw the noble and honest Bronson, thrown down and crushed because he would not become the instrument of a miserable attempt to conciliate Abolitionists and Free Soilers, by selling out the custom-house offices to them, as the huckster does his beef and corn. And the spectacle which you have witnessed has been felt in every quarter of this wide Union. Now, compare the practice of this Administration, on this subject, with that of General Jackson, or every and all of his predecessors. The maxim has been to look to honesty, fidelity and capacity; and above all, not to bring the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. Why, gentlemen, so far from looking to these conditions in the use of the appointing power, it seems to be the duty of the Attorney-General to telegraph, or cause it to be telegraphed, on the eve of important elections, just what is necessary to defeat candidates who have not given in their adhesion to this new-school doctrine about State rights. Look at Washington, and what do you see there that changes the view I have taken of President Pierce's infidelity to the great principles of Democracy?

HIS OPINION OF THE CABINET.

Did you ever hear (said Mr. Donelson) of Mr. Marcy standing by anybody, or helping anybody, because he took the true position in the great battle which Mr. Pierce declared was necessary to be fought in order to save the country from the Abolitionists and Nullifiers?

From the time he betrayed Mr. Van Buren, when the scheme of the sub-treasury was first started, has he ever been known to risk a thought, or venture an act, calculated to rescue the right from the wrong? Long and difficult persuasion induced him to preside over some meeting where an effort was made to heal the party division in this State, by recognizing acquiescence in the Compromise as the duty of all members of the party; but no one ever heard of him when the measure remained for months and months the captive of the malignant passion brought into action by the Nullifiers of the North and the South.

Turn next to the War Department, filled by the chivalrous gentlemen from Mississippi. After doing all he could to inflame the people of the South, he takes the back track when he finds they could not be induced to nullify or secede, and says he will follow the people. But he is as much of a Nullifier to-day as Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, or any other Northern fanatic. But it is useless, gentleman, to multiply instances of Mr. Pierce's infidelity to his pledges as a Jackson Democrat.

After a most just but severe repudiation of General Pierce, his measures and his policy, Mr. D. proceed to demonstrate.

THE PLATFORM ON WHICH HE STOOD.

But, fellow citizens, said he, I turn from these unpleasant pictures to the platform on which I have thought an old Jackson man could stand with consistency and honor. You have seen that Mr. Pierce and the new school Democrats have surrendered to the nullifiers. You have seen that the country stands abash at the enormous protentions of this school. Nullification in the South is the highest passport to public favor, and stretches out its hands to nullification in the North for succor and aid. Can a sound Jackson man or a Clay whig, witness the fraternization without agreeing to bury their former differences on minor questions, and make one united effor to rid the country of such a systematic attack on the body politic? It is the object of the American party to accomplish this.

You will see from the extracts which I read that the Union sentiments of Washington and Jackson constitute the platform. President Pierce and Mr. Seward have formed their coalition in such a way as to secure the foreign vote, and to enlist the Catholics as partizans in that cause.

To counteract this coalition the American party propose to modify the naturalization laws, and to enter into political brotherhood with no ecclesiastic or sectarian who professes to owe allegiance to any higher power than the Constitution of the United States. There is no wrong here done to any human being. The foreigner who has acquired the rights of citizenship, as he values those rights, cannot object to place them beyond the assaults of those paupers and criminals who are landing on our shores by the thousand.—Nor ought the Catholic to feel surprise that the American mind looks with distrust and apprehension upon a hierarchy, which in all other countries has sought to connect the Church and State, and whose history has been one continual struggle for dominion in temporal as well as secular matters.

HIS VIEW OF THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

We are charged, gentlemen, he continued, with establishing a religious test, and assailing the great natural right of all human beings to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their conscience. The charge is false.

The position of the American party on this question is as clear as daylight. It simply announces to the Catholic bishops, that if they possess the power to organize the communicants with political trained bands to support a system dangerous to liberty and subversive of the constitution, it is lawful to oppose them—by our votes, at least—until they can show that their allegiance to the Pope is subordinate to that of obedience to the constitution of the land.

The Pope claims infallibility—the power of pardoning sins. He claims the right of deposing princes and potentates. Let his followers satisfy us that these pretentions are not claimed by them, and they will find the American party as willing to meet them in the bonds of common and equal citizenship as any other class of churchmen. I dismiss this part of the subject with the declaration, that the idea incorporated into the platform, that Americans must rule America, is as old as the constitution, and has been maintained by all the early statesmen of the land. It is not the proscription of the Catholic, but a timidly and salutary warning to him that if the influence of his church is brought into the political arena, as an element of power, it will be opposed with candor and frankness, and, I trust with success.

HIS VIEW OF THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION CONCERNING SLAVERY.

I come now, gentlemen, to that portion of the platform which disposes of the question of slavery. We have met it with firmness. We declare that Congress has nothing to do with it. That Congress recognizes it in three instances, and that beyond this recognition it is a local thing. We are not insensible to the fact that the bill erecting governments in Kansas and Nebraska has caused great agitation, and has rendered the interposition of the conservative men of all sections necessary to tranquilize the country. But how can these conservative men act? Can they do anything but invoke the people to survey once more the true character of this question, and apply to it the old doctrine of our fathers, that slavery is a local institution, and must be regulated by the authoiriies having competent jurisdiction over it? It is impossible to restore the Missouri Compromise, because the people of those Territories have, under existing laws, rights which Congress cannot touch. No matter what may be thought of the folly and recklessness of Mr. Pierce and his cabinet in re-opening the slavery question, by passage of the bills in question, all dispassionate men must admit that their repeal is now an impossibility, or, if practicable, that the repeal would only widen the breach between the North and the South.

Under the treaty by which we acquired Loisiana, slavery within its limits was placed on the same footing that it was in other territory of the United States. But the South, in 1820, for the sake of peace, consented that it might be excluded from the territory north of 36 30. Mr. Pierce and his nullifying friends, North and South, were not satisfied to let well enough alone. Nothing would satisfy them but to re-open the question, and to do so under the pretence that the Compromise of 1850 required the course they pursued. Now, I put it to you, fellow citizens, and to all intelligent men in our country, if I am not speaking according to the facts when I assert that if the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise had been made a part of the Compromise of 1850, the whole measure would have been lost.

Nobody ever dreamed that the final settlement of the slavery question at that period had reference to other objects than those proposed in the Compromise. But it was necessary for Mr. Pierce and his adjuncts, North and South, to get up another agitation, and they accordingly threw this fire-brand. The North could say that the pro-slavery men had violated a compact, and cancelled the obligation to execute the Fugitive Slave law. The South could say that it had obtained at last its rights, and that the nullifiers were victorious. What cared they for the good of the country, provided that the agitation gave them the power to make a President?

THE CONCLUSION.

In this manner, said the speaker, we can elect a President who will not disgrace the country with Ostend Conference; in this manner, we can wipe out the stain which has been cast upon us of introducing a corrupt foreign influence into our national councils; in this manner we can teach those who seek to use the Catholic vote as a political monopoly, that whilst we respect all the rights of religious freedom we know how to disarm the advocates of a system that makes the allegiance due to the United States subordinate to that which is due to a foreign potentate.

What say you, then, gentlemen, to our platform? Do you not justfy me in flying to it for relief from the coalition which exists between Mr. Pierce and the Nullifiers and Abolitionists? A coalition, which did more to build up a sectional jealousy and strife than any other coalition which has ever existed in our land.

By this coalition, nullification enjoys the honors and high places of government in the South, and Mr. Cushing knows how to tell his old Abolitionists to rest quiet—that principles with truth to Wilson, Sumner and Seward, that offices are small things when weighed in the balances with great measures. Let the South have its time to-day, ours will come to-morrow. It will be made impossible for the chivalrous Davis, the self-sacrificing Douglas, not to allow us the privilege of following their example.

But we tell these smart higher law men the spirit of Washington and Jackson is not extinct, or that the people are rallying, as in the days of old, to the preservation of the true principles of the constitution; that *men, tried men*, are taking their posts and that the cry "*Americans shall rule America*" will sweep from the miserable jugglers who, under the guise of Democracy, would sell the country to the Pope of Rome, providing they had the privilege of monopolizing his favors.

Let our motto, then, be, "*Our Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved.*—'*Americans shall rule America.*"

A Small Specimen of Sag Nicht Lying.

In order that the Americans of our county may be fully apprised of the Sag Nichts falsehoods abroad, we give them a small extract from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

"KNOW NOTHING TRICK.—A temperance meeting, was called a day or two since at Pleasantville, Fairfield County, through the columns of the *Companion*, a K. N. organ, for the purpose of drawing a crowd of people together, that "the sappers and miners" of the order might indulge in their customary art of decoying the unwary into their secret organization. Shame that the man of temperance should be prostituted to any such nefarious purpose!

This will certainly be news to many of our readers. In the first place, H. H. Robinson, Editor of the Enquirer, and formerly Editor of the Ohio Eagle, well know that there is no such paper as the "*Companion*" in this county, and secondly and lastly; he *knew* he was penning a gross and deliberate falsehood, but this is only a sample of the attacks in various portions of the State upon the American party.

AMERICANS MARK THEM.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—A great number of letters are still deposited in the Post Office of this city without pre-paid postage. All persons mailing letters, should bear in mind, that no letter can be sent without postage being paid on the same. All letters of this class are required to be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the end of every month. Persons writing letters should not forget this. We learn that on Tuesday last the Postmaster returned over fifty of this class of letters to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

FUNERAL OF HENRY FOSTER.—The funeral of HENRY FOSTER, the young man who was so brutally murdered in our streets by the Turners on the 4th day of July, took place on Thursday afternoon, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Sythe, and was attended by a large number of our most respectable citizens. The members of the Fame Fire Company, with their flag draped in mourning, marched in the procession, and accompanied the funeral as far as the Scioto Bridge, on the way to Greenlawn Cemetry. We have seldom attended a funeral where such emotions of heartfelt sorrow were manifested, as upon this melancholy occasion. A young man, only 19 years of age, who but the day before rejoiced in all the bright anticipations of youth, suddenly called, without the least warning; cut down in our midst by the hand of violence, was enough to excite the most lively emotions. A lady, to whom he was ardently attached, and to whom he was soon to be married, accompanied the remains to the grave.

The services of the occasion were by the Rev. J. W. WHITE, of this city. His address was founded upon portions of the 14th chapter of Job.

The speaker commenced by remarking upon the passing nature of all things earthly. A striking illustration was before us. What now of HENRY FOSTER, a few hours since, so full of life and promise? But three days since, those feet pursued the furrows of the field; but they shall walk no more forever. But two days since he reached forth the reeper's gathering hand, to greet the welcome of the waving grain; but that hand shall reap no more. But one day since, he hailed with joy the rising sun, and, with others, came to our city to celebrate the birth day of our nation's independence, but ere that sun had sunk to rest behind yon Western hills, his earthly hopes had perished, and his warm young heart had ceased to beat. Truly may be said of him, "He came forth like a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

I. In this beautiful chapter Job presents and gives a three fold answer to the question; *What is human life?*

Never was man better qualified to discuss his theme. In the Providence of God, he had been thrown from the highest mount of prosperity into the deepest shades of adversity; from extended and warm friendships, to the cold and desolate regions of distrust. The bones of his bleating flocks and lowing herds lie scattered and bleached in the blasts of Heaven; his children were in the grave; his friends had turned enemies; his health was gone, and the wife of his bosom besought him to curse God and die. Thus disposed of that which gives to you and to me a false and over estimate of human life he proceeds to discuss it.

1. His first answer is, "A few days and full of trouble." Here the speaker called upon the oldest present to survey their earthly pilgrimage, and in its rapidly passing years, and the many afflictions which have rent their hearts, to read the truth and force of the statement made.

2. Not content with this answer Job declares, "He came forth like a flower, and is cut down.', How beautifully appropriate the figure employed. How delicate and yet how fragile the flower. In the morning it openes its bosom to the sun and dew. We admire its beauty and inhale its odor—but alas! riven by the electric flash, cut down by the mower's scythe, or assailed by the rough breath of frost, it is beheld at evening hanging withered and lifeless upon the parent stem. Such has been the life of the young man before us. After a sojourn of eighteen brief years, and just as he was blooming into manhood, he has suddenly been cut down by death.

3. But not yet content with his description of human life, he declares, "he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not." Take the most delicate flower that ever bloomed, and by careful analysis you will find substances. It is a real thing, with properties and parts Not so the shadow. It has no substance at all. Such is human life. Like the rose it withereth, like the shadow it passeth. Surely, he who builds beneath the sky has built too low.

II. Job presents us with the certainty of death: "But man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" That we must die, is a truth confirmed by the experience of the past, and admitted by all. We are linked to the grave by the will of Jehovah. The irrevocable decree has gone forth from his mouth, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt theu return!" There is no age or position exempt—yet a little while, and all who hear me to-day must lie down in death.—Death is solemn; on the tented field; on the broad blue deep; in a stranger land; or at the home we love; whether by lingering disease or sudden calamity, death throws its shades around the beholder. There the gay grow sad, and the trifler must stop to think—there the winding sheet, the coffin, the long and slowly moving ranks who seek the home of the dead, the open grave. My friends, shall the scenes of this sad, sad day ever be forgotten by the many young men who hear me to-day?—No, no; they shall remain in memory as green as the grass that shall spring upon his grave, and as strong and enduring as the monumental marble which shall mark the spot of his rest.

III. If life be thus brief and uncertain, and death be thus certain and solemn, Job declares, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait until my change come."

This pious resolution implies—

1. That we live in constant expectation of the event.

2. That we live in constant preparation for it. God with our being has given us an individual work to do, a destiny to fulfil. This work is two-fold; the first regards us as members of the great family of man, and embraces those duties we owe to humanity; and never let it be forgotten by any young man who hears me to-day, that, as he is dependent upon, and draws sustenance from society, it is his duty to fill up some useful station in society, and by a virtuous and active life contribute to the stock of society. God forbid that your dying hour shall be embittered by the reflection, "I have lived in vain."

It regards us in the relation we sustain to God and embraces those duties we owe to our Creator. We are, by repentance of sin and faith in the Divine Redeemer, to secure peace with God, and a preparation for the society of Heaven. Young man; have you done all you desire to do for God, and humanity? O, let me remind you of the great work of life, and the short space of time allotted you for its discharge. All you do must be done quickly. Are your minds stored with useful knowledge, and your hearts beautified by virtue and religion? Or are they the homes of malignant and unholy passion? O, is there an excited one, here contemplating deeds of violence and revenge? Stop, my brother; stop, and think. While the wicked and the rash contemplate and advise thus; listen to the voice of peace, and wisdom. Let your fallen friend speak to you; listen to his last his dying words: "Uncle, tell cousin Jane I repent that I have grieved her; tell her to forgive me." "Sirs, when the unholy passions which have agitated our city shall be hushed; and you and I shall feel that we are dying, thus shall we feel. O this strife of brotherhood must cease. Put away all such feelings from your hearts and lives, and, ere you lay down to sleep this night, kneel before your Maker, and devoutly pray for the possession of that love which is supreme to God, and to men universal. May God guide us into the way of life.—*O. S. Journal.*

Written for the Lancaster Gazette.

BEFORE SABASTOPOL.

Thousands of hearts are beating,
Their life blood fast away;
Thousands of bosoms sighing,
For the wound'd, sick and dying,
Whose woes, alas! they cannot stay,
With mother, wife or sister's greeting;
While thousands yet are doomed to fall,
Before thy walls, Sabastopol.

The Summers Sun is shining
Above a plag ue doomed host,
Where scarce a tree or plant or flower,
Allays his deadly withering power,
While luxine wildly tempest tossed,
His rugged strand with wrecks is lining,
And vain the sailors gurgling call
Before thy towers, Sabastopol.

False, false is all the glory
Proud Albion's arms can gain;
And falser far that Gallic fame
Which hangs itself upon a name,
Bearing that brunt of fiery reign,
Leaving its victims cold and sorry,
Before thy vainly battered wall,
Invincible Sebastopol.

The mother's woe, the maiden's tear,
The bride's, the wife's, the sister's wail,
In vain, in vain, ascends to heaven:
And bursting hearts are doubly riven,
To feel they are of no avail.
To warrior stretched on bed or bier.
Who heeds no more the volleys roll
Beneath thy towers, Sebastopol.

The lust of fame, the pride of power,
Ambition's fell and withering brand,
Deem not of bleeding hearts or blood,
Or wounds or death by field or flood,
So that they may with grasping hand,
Reign but the Despots of an hour,
What though is reared an Odin's* Hall
Before thy spires, Sabastopol.

Lion of England, Bird of France,
And Crescent waning to the Bear,
In vain your hurtling iron hail,
All yet have failed and long will fail
To hunt the Muscov to his lair.
With furious steed and driving lance,
Valiantly ye fight and bold ye fall
Amidst thy rocks, Sebastopol.

Warriors of Gaul and Albion,
Of Scotia's Glade and Erin's Isle,
And Paynimrics far scattered hordes,
Ye fated tools of worthless Lords,†
How long will your corses pile
Where helpless, tearless and alone,
Shroudless sleep, Briton, Moslem—all
Before Sebastopol!

* The Scandinavian place of departed souls.
† The Turkish Officers have long been considered the most worthless in Europe, so that foreigners have long commanded their armies.

Speech of Andrew Jackson Donelson.

We present to our readers to-day the speech of Mr. Donelson at the American ratification meeting in New York, it will be read with interest by the entire American Democracy—this scion of "Old Hickory" will do good service in the ranks of the new party, and deserves all credit from the American party for the bold and manly stand he has taken in defence of its principles. Mr. Donelson is the Nephew of General Jackson, was for many years his private Secretary, and perhaps knew the private sentiments of the General better than any man now living. He was also the warm friend and confidential advisor of Mr. Polk, and has always commanded the respect and admiration of all parties, whether in his own State or abroad.

Who can read his speech and say that the American movement is a Whig trick? We commend its perusal to all our readers.

Republican Convention.

On Saturday last quite a number of the Republicans of this county met in Convention at the Tallmadge House, and appointed delegates to the Convention to meet in Columbus on to-morrow. Among the resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, "That every Republican in Fairfield county be invited to attend the Peoples' Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th inst." Gen. George Sanderson, Judge V. E. Shaw, P. Bope, Judge Gideon Martin, Wm. S. Beatty, John Stallsmith and Joshua Clarke, with a number of reserves were appointed delegates.

The Delegates we presume will all be in attendance.

Putnams Magazine, "Robert of Lincoln."

Our readers will remember that in our issue of the 28th ult, we published Bryant's beautiful poem, "Robert of Lincoln," and omitted giving credit to Putnam's Monthly Magazine for it. We regret this omission, as Messrs. Dix & Edwards, the proprietors of Putnam, have enlisted in their enterprise the first talent of the country. On our first page to-day we give "Oliver Basselin" from the pen of Henry W. Longfellow, an admirable poem also brought out in Putnam. A new volume of this magazine commences with the present month. Terms $3,00 per year. Address, Dix & Edwards, No. 10, Park Place, New York City.

HOCKING FALLS MILLS.

We would call special attention to the sale of the mills at the Hocking Falls, on a petition for partition, the several proprietors not being able to agree upon a private sale.

The income of this property we are assured has not been less than $6,000 to $12,000 per annum for several years past; and the very heavy wheat crop now being harvested, must give all such mills full business for a year to come.

Auditor's and Treasurer's Annual Reports.—We have in type the Auditor's and Treasurer's Annual Report, but the crowded state of our columns prevents their appearance until next week.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. P. C. Benadum, at the residence of Daniel Keller, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW GARNER and Miss ELIZABETH RUFFNER, all of Pleasant township, Fairfield county, Ohio.

DIED,

At the County Infirmary, on Monday morning last, JOHN MITCHELL, aged 85 years, being one of the oldest inhabitants of this county.

SALE OF BURYING LOTS.

Will be sold on Monday morning, July 16, 1855, on the premises, 23 full Lots and several parts of lots, known as divisions 14 and 15 in the plat of City Grave Yard. These Lots are laid off for Family Grounds, are 11 feet wide by 70 feet in depth, with wide avenues on two sides, they are central in location and are the most desirable family lots in the enclosure. Persons wishing to secure lots should not fail to attend, as these are the only unsold ground remaining to be disposed of.

By order of the City Council.

E. A. RICHARDS, Marshal.

Lancaster, June 30, 1855.

Desirable City Property for Sale.

THAT desirable property located on Wheeling Street, corner of Broad Alley, being 100 feet on Wheeling by 190 feet on Broad Alley.—Residence contains 6 rooms, Kitchen, Outhouses, &c., with all the conveniences of a family residence—also a new and convenient Carpenter's Shop, Smoke House, Stable, &c. Terms reasonable. For further particulars enquire of LITTLE & DRESBACHS.

Lancaster, July 5, 1855—9

Road Notice.

A Petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of Fairfield county at their next session, praying that so much of the county road leading from the Rock Mill to its intersection with the Lancaster and Royalton road on the Busby farm, as lies between the following points in Bloom township in said county, be vacated, to-wit: From the mouth of Jacob Ballenbaugh's lane to the Zion Church road, and praying that a new county road be laid out and established between the following points, beginning at the mouth of Jacob Ballenbaugh's lane; thence running South along the Section lines between the lands of said Jacob Ballenbaugh, Samuel Crist, Henry Wagner, Amos Welsh and Levi Williamson to said Lancaster and Royalton road, at the corner of the lands of said Welsh and Williamson in said Bloom township and there terminate.

July 5, 1855—4w9* MANY PETITIONERS.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that David Hilyard, Administrator of Thomas Hilyard and Solomon Spangler, Executor of John Reinig have filed their accounts and vouchers in the Probate Court of Fairfield county, Ohio, for inspection and settlement, and that the same will be for hearing on the 30th day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be.

July 5—3w9 VIRGIL E. SHAW, Probate Judge.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the pasture field of the subscriber, a short time since, a BLACK MILCH COW, large horns, six or seven years old. Any one returning said Cow to me in Lancaster will be liberally rewarded.

June 28—3w8 JOHN R. MUMAUGH.

CITY HARNESS SHOP,

Gazette Building—Public Square, Lancaster, Ohio.

L. O. DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to his excellent assortment of *Harness, Collars, Whips, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.* His stock of Harness comprises Silver, Brass and Black Mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness; also, Wagon and Plow do —all of which cannot be surpassed in the city, either in stock, workmanship or low prices. He has also a trimming shop, where

Buggy and Carriage Trimming,

will be done on short notice in superior style.

Lancaster, June 28, 1855—1y8

EXCHANGE OFFICE RE-OPENED,

Corner of Main and Columbus Streets.

IS prepared to do all kinds of Banking business. Discounts good Notes. Buys all Uncurrent Money at highest prices. Buys and sells *Gold and Silver*. Deals in Exchange of all kinds. Makes collections at any place. Pays interest on *all Deposites*. And deals in

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS,

of which 100,000 acres are wanted; and when sold are guaranteed in every respect, to locate land as well as can. Forms of assigning and locating, and any information in relation to Warrants given willingly to any one that applies. *Upper Wabash Bank Notes redeemed at par.*

T. W. TALLMADGE.

Lancaster, Ohio, June 28, 1855—6tf

CITY CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, having recently fitted up rooms in Martin's row, immediately under the Ohio Eagle Printing Office, and one door north of the Post Office, most respectfully invite public attention to their extensive and well selected stock of *Confectionaries*, consisting of candies of their own manufacture, which they will sell at wholesale and retail prices.—**Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisons, Dates, First Quality Catawba Wine and Ale, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.,** constantly kept on hand.

We are also fitting up in fine style for a Ladies' Summer Saloon, the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. King, where the refreshments of the season will be in readiness at all hours. HENLY & LADABAUGH.

April 12, 1855—No. 42—1y.

ALFRED McYEIGH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, JUSTICE OF PEACE AND GENERAL LAND AGENT,

Lancaster, Ohio,

WILL give attention to the purchasing and selling of Real Estate, also, to the procuring of sions and Bounty Lands.

OFFICE—In the Brick Block, nearly opposite Hocking Valley Bank. may 16 1854

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully inform his friends and public in general, that he has much enlarged his

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

as to the variety. He has just opened and has for sale No. 1, **Mackerel** of the best quality. Also, best **Pickling Vinegar**, and a small **Stock of Dry Goods** to suit customers all of which will be sold low for cash or approved country produce at his Old Stand, corner of Broad and Winding Streets, and nearly opposite the Fairview Hotel. L. CHURCH

N. B. Butter, Bacon, Lard and Corn Meal wanted

Lancaster, September 21, 1854—29

BUSINESS NOTICE.

I have disposed of the Gazette establishment to GEORGE W. MAC ELROY, Esq. All those indebted to me for Advertising and Job Work are respectfully solicited to settle without delay. In my absence accounts can be settled with MARIS LEVERING, Esq.

Lancaster, May 31, 1855. T. S. SLAUGHTER.

P. S. My successor is authorized to receipt for all subscriptions due me, and will fill up all advance subscriptions.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

L. C. BUTCH,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Martin's Row, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry with neatness and dispatch.

☞All work warranted to perform well.

Lancaster, June 14, 1855—6tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against T. S. Slaughter, will present the same to the undersigned for payment. MARIS LEVERING.

Lancaster, June 14, 1855.

NEW CHINA STORE.

JUST opened on Main Street, nearly opposite Reber, Kurz & Co's Dry Good Store, consisting of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND WINDOW GLASS

all of which will be sold low at wholesale and retail. Merchants and the public are respectfully solicited to call and examine my stock, it is full and selected.

Window Glass almost all sizes from 7 to 9 up to 36 by 40. WILLIAM STEWART.

Lancaster, april 12, 1855—49

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment into his New Rooms *North Side Main Street, over Zink & Bird*, and has fitted them up in a style unsurpassed in the West. He hopes that the public will appreciate his efforts to please and extend to him a liberal patronage. Every thing has been done that could be done to ensure success in every department of the art, and his pictures cannot be surpassed. V. M. GRISWOLD.

N. B. Persons wishing to learn the art will have great facilities for doing so here.

Hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M.

Lancaster, November 16, 1854—28

TO FARMERS.

WANTED immediately 2000 bushels of CORN in the ear, for which cash will be paid on delivery at the Lancaster Depot of the C. W. & Z. Rail Road.

ALFRED WATTS.

Morrow, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1855—35tf

☞Mr. Milner freight Agent will receive and pay for the Corn.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

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, Bedsteads 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.

N. B. Repairing done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Lancaster, May 29.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 4th day of August, A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following property, to-wit: The North half of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 24, Township No. 13, of Range No. 16, situate in said county of Fairfield. Appraised at $4 per acre.

To be sold as the property of Elias Tutrow, Asa Green and James M. Pratt, at the suit of Cornelius Steenrod. Terms of sale cash.

WM. POTTER, Sheriff.

By C. M. L. WISEMAN, Deputy.

MARTIN & SCHLEICH, Att'ys. June 28—3w9$3

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County of Fairfield and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court house in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 28th day of July A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, being Lot No. 3, and the West half of Lot No. 4, in the sub-division made by G. W. Hostetter, Southena McCabe, Ewel Jeffries and Charles Borland, of that part of Lot No. 8, in the Bank Sub-division, adjoining the Eastern addition to Lancaster, which lies in the triangle formed by the turnpike, diagonal street and the extension of Wheeling street. Lot No. 3, appraised at $150. West half Lot No. 4 appraised at $90. To be sold as the property of Nathan Nisley and Elsey Nisley his wife, at the suit of A. McVeigh. Terms of sale cash. Ordered by Pl'ff.

WILLIAM POTTER, Sheriff.

By C. M. L. WISEMAN, Deputy.

Lancaster, June 21, 1855—3w7$3

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order for sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 28th day of July A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, being the equal and undivided half of Lot No. 8, Square No. 4, East addition to the Town of Baltimore; also, a Water Privilege which is used to run a Woolen Factory on said Lot No. 8. Also, Lots No. 8 and 9 in the central addition to the Town of Baltimore, excepting 25 feet off the South side of Lot No. 8. Also, one equal and undivided half of all the Machinery belonging to the Factory which is erected on said Lot No. 8. The undivided one half of Lot No. 8, Square 4, East addition, appraised at $250. Water privilege at $50. Lot No. 8 in central addition $20. Lot No. 9 in central addition at $150 The undivided half of all the Machinery on the Factory Lot No. 8 at $75.

To be sold as the property of George H. Houser and Emma his Wife, at the suit of Edward Culkins.

HUNTER & DARLINGTON, Att'ys. WM. POTTER, Sheriff.

Lancaster, June 21, 1855—3w7pf$4,50

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

J. & L. Weaver } In Partition, Fairfield Com Pleas
vs.
Mary Weaver, et al.)

PURSUANT to the command of an order for sale from the Court of Common Pleas of said county and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 14th day of July A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, known as the property of Jacob Weaver, deceased, lately of Pleasant township, to-wit: Lot No. 1, being part of Section Five, Township Fifteen, Range Eighteen; beginning at the Northeast corner of said Section No. 5; thence West on the North boundary of said Section, 42 chains and 84 links to the half section corner stone on said boundary; thence South on said half section line 27 chains and 61 links to a stone on said half section line, from which a gum 44 inches in diameter bears north 38 degrees West 26 links distant and a beech 10 inches in diameter bears south 80½ degs. east 36 links distant; thence East 42 chains and 71 links to a stone on the eastern boundary line of said section, from which a maple 24 inches in diameter bears south 46 degrees West 92 links distant, and a beech 12 inches