THE ASHLA

The Ashland Union.

J. SHERIDAN, ... Editor.

ASHLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES MYERS, of Lucas.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM KENNON, of Belmont.
ROBERT B. WARDEN, of Franklin.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WM. D. MORGAN, of Columbiana.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
JOHN G. BRESLIN, of Seneca.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM TREVITT, of Franklin.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
GEORGE W. McCOOK, of Jefferson.
FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, of Lucas.

☞ Court of Common Pleas commences its Spring session on the 5th day of March. No very important suits on hand, except a few for char-*acter*.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are happy to announce to all our friends, that we have vacated our *ranche* at the Court House. We left it fully impressed with the dangerous tendencies of Court House Cliques! True, we never mixed into cliques much, but we have "heard tell of them." Many believe they only exist about Court Houses, but they *may* exist even in other parts of a village. A truce to this subject. We started out to mention the fact, that we are now devoting our entire attention to the Printing business, and that we are prepared to do all kinds of work in the neatest and most fashionable style. In addition to the large assortment of Job type now on hand, we have ordered an additional supply, which will place us high and dry beyond all competitors.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The past anniversary of GEO. WASHINGTON, is the one hundred and twenty third. His name is so closely entwined in the hearts and affections of the American people, that his life and virtuous character has always been held up as a model, worthy of imitation by the youth, not only of this, but other nations. During his career as President at the commencement of our Republic, many difficulties beset him on all sides. He had fought and secured the liberty of his country, but how to *preserve* it, was, to say the least an experiment.

In connection with his name, it is perhaps proper we should allude to the garbled extracts taken from his Farewell Address, when he retired from the Presidential Chair, in 1797. We believe that many Know-Nothings honestly entertain the opinion, that GEO. WASHINGTON was opposed to foreigners. We make a few extracts in full, from which a portion has been taken, and ask the candid attention of every person, whether they can gather from these complete extracts any thing squinting towards depriving foreigners from any of the rights enjoyed by American citizens.—He says:

"Observe good faith and justice to *all* nations; cultivate peace and harmony with *all*—religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free and enlightened, and, at no distant period, and great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by a sense of justice and benevolence.

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"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate *antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others*, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards *all* should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave.

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A passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils.

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As avenues to foreign influence, in innumerable ways SUCH ATTACHMENTS are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot.—Such an attachment of a small and weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

"*Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial*, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. *Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and to vail and even second the acts of influence on the other.*"

The fraud consists in only quoting "against the insiduous wiles of foreign influence," a part of a paragraph. He says nothing about depriving foreigners of the same privileges which all Americans possess. The only idea he intended to convey, was, that he feared the strong attachments growing out of the Revolution, might induce the American people to rely too much on foreign influence with those we were friendly with, and from whom we had received men and arms at critical periods during the Revolution. Again we ask an impartial perusal of these extracts, quoted just as they were written.

COL. W. L. STRONG.

Below we publish a Card from this gentlemen, together with the remarks of the Editor of the Mansfield *Shield and Banner*, on the subject of his imprisonment in the Richland County Jail.—Inasmuch *as it is said*, that we have a "finger in it," we refrain from making any remarks, lest the character and reputation of some of our friends might be blemished—slightly.

☞ An erroneous opinion has gone abroad in regard to the cause of our friend W. L. Strong's imprisonment, which the following from his own hand will correct. Mr. Strong is not there for refusing to reveal the contents of a telegrapic despatch—the operator himself having revealed the contents of the despatch when placed under oath; but was acquired to give testimony which involved his own honor in keeping sacred information imparted to him by a friend in *confidence* which deeply interested the House for which he was acting in New York. There is but one opinion, so far as we have heard, in regard to Mr. Strong's course in the matter, and that is, that he did right in refusing to abuse confidence.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 19, 1855.

MR. GLESSNER.

Sir:—Having noticed an impromptu article in the *Herald* of the 14th in reference to me, which is entirely erroneous, I hand you a statement of facts.

You are aware that for the last year I have deen doing business for the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co., New York City, and while traveling through the State of Ohio attending to their business, I received information in reference to the responsibility of a business firm; and am now called upon to give that information under oath, and for refusing to divulge and destroy that confidence imposed in me, I am committed to the Richland County Jail.

I certainly know of no other way of receiving reliable information in reference to the responsibility of merchants throughout the country than by their immediate acquaintanances and friends, and when such information is imparted to any one, the confident should certainly be too honorable to give it in testimony under any circumstances.

Feeling grateful to my numerous acquaintances in Mansfield, for their many acts of kindnes, and particularly to the "Ladies Fair," for the many delicacies received from their fair hands; also to the *Mansfield Brass Band* for a delightful serenade on Thusday evening, an unexpected pleasure which will always be remembered with the fondest recollections of pleasure; and last, but not least, to the very worthy and gentlemanly Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Lafferty, whom to know, commands admiration and respect, both as an officer and citizen.

I remain, sir, respectfully
Your friend,
W. L. STRONG.

LOOK AT THIS!

It really seems strange that American people will place themselves in a position to be deprived of their political rights, by pledging themselves in all time to come, that they will vote as a majority of a number of Councils may dictate. In order that all may see how much the "peculiar institution," of Know-Nothingism, expects of its members, we subjoin the following extract from the speech of a repentant member. Further comment is unnecessary:

"If I have taken an oath in an unguarded moment which is to dictate to me for all time *to* come a political course that violates my conscience, reason tests and scouts its binding obligation. I hope those who have taken these oaths will rise like men above them, and act like men—like American citizens."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This Periodical never fails to be on hand at an early date. The number for March, which we have received, is a very excellent one. We know some ladies who are always on the *qui vive* for the latest fashions—they look every place, except in GODEY—where they can always be found. This No. contains some beautiful style of dresses for Juveniles.—The "Water Lilly," an engraving, we think is very beautiful. Terms: $3,00. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, will both be sent one year on receipt of $4,50. Address, L. A. GODEY, 113 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

☞ In the case of ELI BAILEY *vs* THE STATE OF OHIO, taken to Supreme Court on Writ of Error, the judgment in Common Pleas was confirmed.

The Soliloquy of an old bachelor on Valentine day, may find a response with a few hereabouts. Here's at you:

"Of all the terrible pictures
That hang on memory's wal,,
That of a dem'd old Valentine
Is the dem'dest of 'em all."

☞ The Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held on the 14th inst. Samuel Ingham, of Saybrook the candidate of last year, was nominated for Governor, and resolutions denouncing the Maine Law and the Know-Nothings were passed.

☞ The Buffalo *Republic* states that Kissane, the robber and forger, owns up to everything. Officers from New York have arrived to take him to that city, and Kissane says he has been more comfortable in Buffalo jail than for a long time previously.

IOWA.—The Legislature of the Prairie State before it adjourned, passed an act permanently locating the capital at Fort Desmoines. This is about the geographical centre of the State, and is at the head of the slack water navigation on the Desmoines river. It is finely located, and in the midst of a magnificent country. Coal, stone and timber are abundant, and all the elements of wealth are within their control. A fine elevation for a State House is already donated. Railroads from the Mississippi to the Missouri cross the Desmoines at this place It will rapidly become an important city.

(For the Ashland Union.)

OPPRESS NOT THE STRANGER.

"And if a stranger sojourns with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him."

"But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born (?) amongst you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

This injuction was given to the descendents of Abraham, under peculiar circumstances. They had recently been emancipated from Egyptian servitude, where they had groaned under the most grievous oppressions, more than four hundred years. They were then about to enter a country which promised much happiness and prosperity—a land, emphatically "flowing with milk and honey." They were about to dispossess the natives of their soil and homes, their firesides, and all that endeared them to the home of their birth.

Lest the "lust of pride" and ambition should make them proud and imperious, when they were once securely located among the vine-clad hills of Palistine, it became necessary to remind them that amid their unbounded prosperity and onward march toward greatness and power, they too, had once been strangers in a strange land, and that they only had obtained this as a refuge from slavery and oppression; and that when their children had grown up, (who had not eaten of the leeks and onions in Egypt,) they should "not vex the stranger who might, through misfortune, be led to seek an asylum among them."

The analogy in our own country is strikingly apparent. Only a few years since the first inhabitants of this continent fled from cruel European misrule, seeking a home amid the solitudes of the wilderness—among the wide-spreading oaks and mountain fastnesses—where they hoped to escape the lash of task-masters, and after a few weary years of toil, lay their care-worn bodies down in peace to rest quietly in a land of freemen. Right cheerfully did they invite all that saw proper to emigrate to this new and strange land, with warm hearts and hospitable hearths they welcomed them beneath their roofs, and bid them God-speed on their journey in search of a new home.

Alas! things are not now as they once were. Like the proud Jew, we are determined to "vex the stranger." The great brotherhood is about to depart with the things that were. Purse-proud, aristocratic, arrogant and intollerant, a certain class of Americans, like a prominent character mentioned in scripture history, exclaim, "stand thou there, I am more holy than thou art"—touch me not, least I become defiled. "Americans must rule Americans."—Foreigners must be disfranchised—they must not hold office. Yet, with peeled shoulders—tax-ridden—they must put their neck under the yoke and help pay and support the burthens of government.

Vile hypocrites, demagogues, knaves; talk not to me of southern slavery, while you would grind the white stranger to the dust. Proud American! Free American! Liberty-loving American! "you shall be unto the stranger as one born amongst you."

Demagogues spout by the hour, about our political, religious, and civil privileges—about European despotism—the down trodden and tax-ground millions. Yet, the moment they propose to seek a home beyond the western main, these brass-lunged patriots, "high-falutin" orators, stand aghast, and declaim about "contagion," "eastern paupers," and the like!

Nor can it be said that the foreign population of our country have ever shown a want of devotion to our institutions in the hour of peril, when red-mouthed war, with all its horrors, grinned a ghastly smile for more victims to be immolated to satiate its horrid jaws. The annals of the Revolution are rife with bright examples, such as Marquis DE LAFAYETTE, Count ROCHAMBAULT, DU PORTAIL, DE CAMBRAY, Baron STEUBEN, TENNENT, Count REAL, CARROLL, MONTGOMERY, and Baron DE KALB, who served 42 years in the French armies, commanded the right wing of the American army, and was killed at Camden, S. C., 1778. The success of the American arms was, in a great measure owing to the system of discipline introduced by this brave and skillful officer, who sacrificed his life upon the altar of American Independence.

Nothing can be more disgusting than to see a man who has risen from rags and poverty, to a "respectable estate," put on airs and talk of the "lower orders," the "rabble," and the "poor;" but how much more ungrateful and treacherous is it, for a country inhabited by foreigners, (for almost every inch of American soil has been stolen and wrestled from its natives by brute force) after obtaining liberty by the force of foreign arms, to turn around and put on airs, and call its inhabitants "natives," and close up its portals against the millions of our oppressed brethren in the old world! Base ingratitude.

No man can better appreciate the blessings and sweets of health than he who has been dangerously ill. No man can more fully comprehend the priceless boon of liberty than he who has been compelled to toil beneath the lash of a task-master for years. Let me ask then, in the name of all that is sacred, would such seek our shores and a home among us, if they sighed not for a respite from he lash of tyranny? Would they have a motive (for no man acts without one) in producing the same state of things from which they had fled in the old world? No. If they loved the yoke they would have patiently borne it. They came here because they love our institutions. Then, so long as they prove industrious and honest, let us treat them as "those born amongst us."

JUSTICE.

[Correspondence of the Ashland Union.]

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1855.

New York for several days past has been enveloped in drizzle and partially submerged in slush. The *wading* is worse than usual, even for a February thaw; and until the banks of snow now in "a state of liquidation," shall have been deprived of all their floating capital, no one will be able to transact any out-door business without "putting his foot in it."

Although we are on the verge of Spring, and trade is expected at this season to show premonitory symptoms of activity, no tokens of a general waking up are as yet apparent. However, "the darkest hour precedes the dawn," and I have strong faith that the ides of March will introduce us to better times. One thing, at least, we have to be thankful for—if sales are small and profits light, bankruptcies are few. Our merchants have borne the drawback of a dull winter and the strain of a tight money market better than could have been anticipated; the work is over; and the Spring trade, though it may not be a rush, will, I have no doubt, be sound, steady and remunerative.

The Custom House returns, for the last half year, show that the importations have been unusually light. Men of business have realized the inconvenience of full ware-houses and inadequate cash resources, and are determined not to be caught again with immense stocks in a season of comparative stagnation. It is well for our mercantile community that the check came when it did; for had the mad race of speculation and extravagance continued two or three years longer—as it might easily have done—the *dénoument* would have been almost universal bankruptcy. As it was, we drew back on the edge of the precipice, and now once more stand on firm ground.

The attempt to assassinate Mrs. Bishop of this city, the particulars of which you will have learned from the daily press, has created quite a sensation among our "upper ten," to whom, by social position, the lady belongs. There are some facts connected with the affair which are not generally known. Mrs. Bishop has been "under-fire" before, it is said. The *on dit* is, that previously to her marriage to Mr. Bishop the lady was engaged to a much younger gentleman, to whom she was supposed to be warmly attached. From some unexplained cause the match was broken off; and not long afterwards it was announced in the papers, that Miss——— had become Mrs. Bishop. Report says that admirer number one considered himself gilted and was indignant.

The next event in the sequence was a shot through the window of the lady's residence at Tarrytown, intended, it is supposed, to cut short her prospects of matrimonial felicity. The late attempt, however, was much more daring. Mrs. Bishop had a full view of her assailant, and declares, it is said, that he bore no resemblance to her former lover. Considering the close proximity of the pistol to the object, it is amazing that the ball missed its mark. Either the man's hand was unsteady, or his intention was merely to alarm, not to murder. There is a mystery about the matter which bothers even the most astute of our police officers, and many doubt that it will ever be fathomed. We shall see.

It is whispered that a leading dry-goods merchant of this city was recently "done" out of a cool hundred thousand dollars by an agent whom he had employed to negotiate the purchase of some valuable real estate, not a hundred miles from Niblo's Garden. By cute manœuvering and diplomatic strategy, the agent obtained the property for his principal for about two thirds its actual value. Some time afterwards the former was entrusted by the latter with $100,000, to be paid as an instalment of the purchase money. With this amount and a good many other amounts the agent "vamosed" to Europe. As I do not know any good reason why his name should be concealed, I may as well state that Burrough, the defaulter, is the individual referred to. The merchants name I omit from prudential reasons. Of the truth of the story there is no doubt whatever, and its moral is "never trust the honesty of a man who does your dirty work."

Holmes, late a candidate for Alderman, who killed policeman Gourley in a fracas on the eve of the November election, has been severely dealt with by private vengeance in anticipation of the law. He was nearly killed by a blow from a slung shot, while walking down a bye street, in the First Ward, on Friday night, and his trial has consequently been postponed.

Sackett, the late teller of the Market Bank, who is charged with having made a $25,000 dip into its capital, has been lodged in the city prison. He had been rusticating for some time in the interior of Long-Island, where he was "spotted" by two of our sharp eyed police officers.

The "fancy" of our city are falling into aristocratic practices. Morrisey, the pugilist, who has a peculiar aptitude for getting into hot water, was to have had a duel with one Jim Hughes, a "sporting man," at Hoboken last Monday. The difficulty arose out of the refusal of Hughes to give up $100, which Morrisey claimed as forfeit money from Tom Hyer, in consequence of the latter backing out of a match which had been arranged to come off between the two bruisers. The Irishman was on the ground, pistol in hand, when "time" was called, but the more prudent Hughes was *non est*. It is upon the whole a misfortune to society that neither of the parties was shot. The frequency of prize fights in this State, is disgrace-

ful, and I am glad to see that a bill is before the legislature prohibiting the brutal sport, under severe penalties.

We have a law on our statute book against emigrant runners, but it seems to be a dead letter. The frauds practiced by these scoundrels upon foreigners, and also upon Americans from the interior, bound to California, are monstrous and of daily occurrence. I hope our energetic Mayor will give the harpies a taste of his quality ere long.

This is the letting season of New York; but at present there does not seem to be much of a rush for stores or dwellings. Servants fight shy, in the hope that landlords will eventually square their demands to the exigencies of the times. I learn that the Astor House, which report said was to be vacated in the spring, has been retaken by Coleman & Stelson, for 11 years from the 1st of May, at an advance on the present rent of $3000 per annum. Mr. Astor agreeing to expend $15,000 in improvements and repairs.

The convicts, recently exported to this country by the authorities at Antwerp, are to be returned upon their hands.—So says our Mayor.

It appears from the official statements of the different charitable societies, that great distress prevails among the poor of our city. Meanwhile provisions are higher than they have ever been known, although there is no good reason why this should be the case. The monopolists and forestallers have their agents in every agricultural districts. Beeves, sheep, hogs, poultry, vegetables, &c., are all bought up in advance of the demand, and are subsequently held by these merciless speculators at their own prices. One of these days they will be visited with some extra-legal measure of retribution. ST. CYR.

For the Ashland Union.

THE UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor:—I desire through your excellent paper to propound a few interrogatories to the official members of the Union High School.

I observe, that at the present time the School is unusually "*crowded by outsiders, or foreign scholars;*" so much so, that I am credibly informed, that some of our own scholars, for want of a seat, have been compelled to sit upon the wood box, or elsewhere, where they could find a place, for more than half the winter! I desire therefore, to know, whether (after we have been ground to the dust by local taxes) our own scholars are to be disfranchised of their rights to accommodate others?

I wish to know what becomes of the tuition paid by "outsiders"? Who gets it? Who manages it? Have we ever had a report showing its amount, and where and how it is expended? Does it go to the Teachers in addition to their yearly allowance? Are our children always thus to be crowded by "foreign scholars! Last year by *wilful neglect* or *some other cause*, notice was not given of the time for the election of District Trustees! Will our "sages" for the protection of the "literati," let us know this year when that event is about to take place? The people of this vicinity, tax-ridden and oppressed, are anxious to have a hand in regulating that matter. We ask not eight or ten interested ones, to meet and decide that question. We think all the tax-payers—the people of the town—are interested in settling a question of so much importance to our youth. Please let us know how the thing works. "A word to the wise, &c." A PATRON

The Coldest Places.—For some years past, Franconia, up among the White Mountains of New-Hapshire, has had the reputation of being the coldest place in the United States. It is said they have a thermometer made on purpose for their use, the common sort being quite too short *at the lower end.*—But, the last week has brought out several competitors which bid fair to take the honors. The New-York *Tribune* has letters from Pompey, Onondago county; DeRuyter, Madison county, and Martinsburgh, Lewis county, in that State. Each of them say that, on the morning of the 6th inst., the thermometer in their several towns was down to 36 degrees below zero. That Boston *Transcript* says, at West Randolph, Vermont, the thermometer fell to 45 degrees below zero! We wait for farther advices before we attempt to settle the question.

☞ Kosuth has published a letter to the Quakers, in reply to an invitation received from them to join the peace society. He answers them on their own ground—*i. e.* scriptural authority, and defends the fighting policy with great vigor, perferring even war to oppression. He says the common version of the message—"Peace on earth and good will to men"—is wrong, thus:

You say it is writen: "Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth good will toward man."

But I say unto you, your version of the Gospel is apocryphal. The text runs thus: "Glory to God in the highest, and *peace on earth to good-willing men.*" (*Gloria in excelsio Deo, et pax in terra hominibus, bonæ voluntatis.*)

Your doctrine of "peace at any price and war at no price," is good will to ill-willing men, and ill-will to good-willing men.

The Canvass in Virginia.—Henry A Wise, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is canvassing the "Old Dominion" with an energy and ability never surpassed. We learn from his card, published in the Richmond *Enquirer*, that he has addressed seventeen meetings from Accomac to Alexandria, and has been fifty-five hours on the stump within the last thirty-eight days. He has nearly completed the canvass in the eastern part of the State. The Democracy of the whole Union feel the most extreme solicitude in Mr. Wise's success.—*Enq.*

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New Ministry.

REPORTED BATTLE AND MUTINY.

New York, Feb. 21.

Charles Napier made a savage speech against the government. Nothing else interesting.

Gen. Canrobert reports the deaths of Captains Donter and Costallan, during the sorties of Russians, on the 9th and 14th.

Menschikoff had gone northward.

The Russians were constantly making sorties.

Supplies were reaching the camp in abundance, but the army was still sickley. Siege works were steadily progressing.

Frosty nights and fine mild days prevailed.

The latest official despatch is to 21st' and from Canrobert to the 24th.

They both allude to the weather, and speak favorably of future prospects.

The latter says—We resume our work before the town with renewed activity.

Telegraph despatches come down to the 20th of January, and are of a warlike character.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat says the French batteries had recived orders to re-open their fires, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the operations for the assault are completed.

The Russians are in want of supplies.

A sortie was made on the 23d by the garrison at Sebastopol, and a great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves who mutinited demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

The rumor of the mutiny is doubtless incorrect.

An apology was made to Omar Pasha and he withdrew his resignation.

There is a report of a battle occurring in an attempt of the Russians to enter Dobruscha.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria, had been ordered to retreat to the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Russia, provided it conveys the same obligation as that of 22d December.

The feeling at Constantinople is strongly in favor of peace,

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian Merchant ships were fired into by the Russians as Galitia.

Austria has demanded an explanation. Earl Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Abdel Kader has asked command of the African troops in the Crimea. A letter from Constantinople says the British army before Sebastopol is only 12,000. English Missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave Russian territories.

It is reported that the emperor of France will take command of the army operations on the Rhine.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

THE LATEST.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation forbidding the British at home or bbroad, aiding the enemy in supplying him with munitions of war.

Washington, Feb, 20.

The Senate went into executive session to-day. The nomination of Hiram V. Willson, Judge of the Northren District; and H. H. Robinson, as Marshal: and J. Jewett, as District Attorney for the Southren District of Ohio was unanimously confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, the treaties with the King of the Netherlands, and also with the Kingdoms of the two Siciles, on the principle that free ships make free goods, and several minor treaties were sent in.

House.—Mr. Fuller said that on the 2d January last, he introduced and had referred to the Committee on Commerce, a bill to consolidate the Revenue Laws which contained a clause in relation to carrying passengers. The Committee were ready to report the bill, but in view of the late period of the session, etc., they had come to the conclusion to report only the bill relating to carrying passengers on steamships or otherwise. In view of the seizure of vessels under the construction of this Sec. of the Treasury, he thought it was not necessary for the House act immediately. After reading the bill passad.

Suicide of Green.

The murderer, Green, tried and convicted in Chicago for the murder of his wife, and to whom a new trial had been granted, went very methodically to work to hang himself. Some ten days ago he made his will, but up to the time his body was discovered dead in the cell, did nothing to excite suspicion that he intended to commit suicide. The method adopted to end life is thus described by the *Press*:

A wrapper had been torn into strips to form a sort of rope, which was fastened to an iron bar running transversaly along the plank lining of the cell, near the ceiling; to this was attached two towels tied together; and to these a silk handkerchief, folded tightly and bound every few inches with twine, to give it more the firmness of a rope, was tied.—Thus prepared, he had apparently mounted upon a light stand in the cell, adjusted the handkerchief around his neck, and leaping from the stand, he hung suspended, his feet being about two feet from the floor. His hands appeared to have been bound behind his back, and parted in the dying struggle, as a string was attached to one of his wrists. A thick band of muslin was also tied around his head, with a knot on his forehead, the object of which did not clearly appear.

We learn by the *Journal* that Green's property is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. He willed it to his youngest son, about 6 years of age. Should he die intestate, by the will it then goes to the Young Men's Association and the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago. The relatives will attempt to have the will set aside on the ground of insanity.

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exploring | sharpness in reconnoitering an enemy

The Moon—Recent Discoveries.

That eminent German Astronome Hansen has been engaged for several years by the British Government in making new tables for the moon. In a letter, (read in London before the Astronomical Society, Nov. 10th,) to Professor Arry, he makes mention of his recent discovery that the centre of gravity in the moon does not coincide by several miles with the centre of its figure, and therefore, *although that side of the Moon which is always turned towards us, presents the appearance of a parched ragged and broken surface, the opposite side may be very different, and even according to our ideas suitable for the residence of beings similar to those on the Earth.—Liberal.*

KANZAS.—A number of the citizens of Cadiz, Ohio are forming a company to emigrate to Kanzas early in the spring.

The Markets.

ASHLAND MARKET.

ASHLAND, Feb. 28, 1855.

WHEAT	$1 80a2,00
FLOUR	$10,00
OATS	35a 37c
CORN	75
TIMOTHY	2,00 a 2,50
BUTTER fresh in roll	14c
EGGS	12c
LARD	8c
FEATHERS	40c
BEESWAX	20a25

CLEVELAND MARKET.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.

FLOUR—Firm, sale of 250 bbls goods southern Ohio superfine at $8,75, extras sell in small lots at $8,75, to $9,50 retail at 50c per bb added to the above quotations.

WHEAT—Demand good at $200 for mixed, with sale of one car load, $1,90 for white and $1,65 for Mediterranean, receipts light, and but little in market.

Corn—Scarce, and but very little in market, worth 70a73c afloat, from cars no transations.

POTATOES—Scarce, held at 1,25, retail in small quantity at 1,50.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

FLOUR—Is a shade firmer; better export demand; sales 2800bbl 9,37a9,50 for state; 8,50 a9,52 for Ohio, Mich., Ind. and Wis.; Canadian unchanged.

Wheat firm; sales 5000 bu 2,14.

Corn better; sales 30,000 bu 1,04 for western mixed in store; 1,05a1,05½ for southern white and yellow.

DEATHS.

Died at Savanah, Feb. 15th, 1855, MARTHA ELIZA, daughter of HENRY S. & ELISA SEE, aged 2 years 6 months and 29 days,

"Then grieve not, dear parents,
Then yield not to fears,
The flowers love hath planted,
Oh, steep not in tears:
There's beauty, there's blessing
On earth left for thee,
But bid me not show them
There is *more here* with me."

On the 23d inst., near Ashland, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Simon Brindle, Mrs. MARTHA McKESSON, widow of the late Hon. William McKesson, of Franklin Co., Pa., in the 72d year of her age.

☞ Indiana papers pleas copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ASHLAND UNION.

THE UNION for this week is unusually interesting. It contains the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the country. The following is a list of its contents:

FIRST PAGE.

BY THE ALMA RIVER.
MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.
INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE HORSES.
PETER THE PEASANT—A Trial of Integrity.
FATE OF FAST MEN.
CAUSES OF CHANGES IN CLIMATE.
LEARNING AND LABOR.
HOW THEY KISSED IN OLDEN TIME.
GEMS FROM SAM SLICK.
VARIETY, &c., &c.

SECOND PAGE.

To our Friends.
Washington's Birth Day.
Col. W. L. Strong.
Look at This.
Iowa.
Oppress not the Stranger.
From New York.
The Union High School.
The Coldest Places.
The Canvass in Virginia.
Arrival of the Baltic.
Congressional.
Suicide of Green.
The Moon—Recent Discoveries.
The Markets—Deaths, &c.

THIRD PAGE.

THE HORRORS OF WAR—Sufferings before Sebastopol—The Climate—Letter from a Corporal—Mismanagement—Russian Loss, &c.
A TERRIBLE ROW, &c.
FROM THE CRIMEA.
JUST THINK THIS OVER.
SPEED OF VERMONT STALLIONS.
DIVISION OF THE STATE.

FOURTH PAGE.

A Gentleman.
Lieutenant General Scott.
A Nest of Counterfeiters broken up.
Executive Appointments for Ohio.
Have we a Sweedish Princess among us?
Items, &c.

☞ For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case of T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the Agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

**See advertisement. 4w37.

REPEAL! REPEAL!!

Let the watchword of the people be, Repeal! When men become so infatuated with power, either in possession or expectancy, as to run off after every new dogma, and at the bidding of their imperial masters, pass laws in direct violation of the plainest principles of our republican institutions, it becomes the Vox Populi to rise their might, without distinction of party, and compel our servants to repeal those obnoxious portions of our laws that strike at the root of our independence. So, also physically; when men run off after every new fangled nostrum opened to the public. They not only endanger their own, but the lives of their families and friends. It is therefore with pleasure we again recommend to the afflicted the use of MCALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, an old and well-tried remedy, and almost certain cure for Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Weavels, Scald Head, Ague in the breast, Corns, Spinal Affections, Fevers, and all Febrile diseases, too numerous to mention.—That by restoring the insensible perspiration, it enables the system to throw off all the old worn out particles, thereby restoring to sound and perfect health. For sale by J. B. P. Sampsel & co., and R. B. Chubb & co., Ashland; J. McCrory, Mifflin; T. W. Coulter, Perrysville; D. E. Stockman, Loudonville; L. Spencer & co., McKay; J. Kinninger & co., Hayesville; Hagerman and Buchanan, Hayesville; Coulter and Goodwin, Lafayette; W. Spencer & co., Albion; J. J. Wright, Sullivan; Michael Kriege, Orange; H. S. See & co., Savanah; E. P. Bealy, Troy. 1yn7

A Wonderful Discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of consumption, asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.—We refer to Dr. Curtis's Hygean or, Inhaling Hygean Vapor and cherry syrup." Within this new method the Dr. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment a physician remarks:—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal proprieties must come in direct contract with the whole of the ærial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subject to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper. 1y2

New Advertisements.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the undersigned Eli Bailey, who was convicted, at the March Term, A. D. 1854, of the Court of Common Pleas of Ashland County, and State of Ohio, on a charge of selling and disposing of a counterfeit Bank Note, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of five years, will make application to the Governor of the State of Ohio, on his own behalf, for a pardon for said offence. ELI BAILEY.

Ashland, Feb. 28, 1855. 40-3w.

NOTICE.

AT my instance a Writ of Attachment was this day issued by Elijah Hart, a Justice of the Peace of Mifflin Township, Ashland County, O., against the property and effects of Abraham Marks, a non-resident of said County.

SOPHIA MARKS,

Dated this 26th day of Feb. 1855. 40-4w.

Reading For The Million!!

T. S. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

The Cheapest Monthly Periodical in the World!

Only $1 25 a Year in Clubs of Four.

EIGHTY large double-column Octavo Pages of Choice Reading matter in each Number. Elegantly Illustrated with steel and wood Engravings. The 3d Volume of the Home Magazine begun January 1854.

In conducting this work, the editor (T. S. Arthur) pledges himself to keep its pages free from everything that is ill-natured, profane or vulgar; at the same time, he will seek to impart thereto the highest possible degree of interest. If you want good reading for your family try the Home Magizine for a year. The price is so low that you need not deprive yourself of any favorite publication in order to make the experiment.

TERMS OF ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

One Copy for one year	$2,00
Two copies " "	3,00
Three " " "	4,00
Four " " "	5,00

Send for specimen number.

For $3, a copy of the Home Magazine and Home Gazette will be sent for one year.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & Co.
No. 107 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CASH MUSIC AND PIANO STORE OF HORACE WALTEES,

No. 333 Broadway, New-York,

Opposition to the Combination!

MUSIC AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the combination of Music Dealers to keep up the prices of non-copyright music *against* the interests of *Native Composers*, and their *refusal* to extend to Mr. WATERS the *courtesies* of the trade, he is making *immense* sales—having abundant evidence that he has public countenance and support in his *opposition* to the Great Monopoly, and in his efforts to aid Native Talent and adopt the National Currency. His stock of American and European Music is immence, and the catalogue of his own publications is one of the largest and best selected in the United States. He has also made a Great Reduction in the Prices of Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds. *Superior toned* 6½ Octave Pinnnos for $175, $200, and $225, interior of as good quatity and instruments as *strong* and *durable* as those which cost $500. Pianos of every variety of style and price, up to $1000, comprising those of TEN different manufactories; among them the *celebrated modern improved* Horace Waters' Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co's. make (owners of the Æolean Patent). *Second-Hand Pianos at great bargains.* Price from $40 to 150. Melodeons from Five different manufactories, including the *well known* S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned the equal temperament.—The best make in the United States. Price, $45, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $135, $150. Smith's Double Bank Melodeons $200. Each Piano and Melodeon guaranteed. The best terms to the trade, schools &c. 12½ per cent. discount to Clergymen and Churches. All orders promptly attended to. Music sent to all parts of the county, post paid at the reduced rates. General and Select Catalogues and Schedules of prices of Musical Instruments forwarded to any address free of charge.

The Saturday Evening Post,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH 1821.

Weekly Edition Between 80 & 90,000.

THE long period of over thirty-three years, during which *The Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements so far for the present year, 1855, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the Post. Positive arrangements have already been made for contributions from the gifted pens of Mrs. Southworth, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denison, Mary Irving, Eliza L. Sproat, Alice Carey, Metta Victoria Fuller, Fanny Fern, and a New Contributor, whose name by request is withheld.

We are now, February, publishing a Novelet by Grace Greenwood, entitled THE MINISTER'S CHOICE. We purpose following this with an Original Novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great evils of intemperance—entitled *The Falls of the Wyalusing*, by a new and distinguished Contributor. We have also made arrangements for Two Short Novelets, to be entitled *The Oneida Sisters, and The Nabob's Will.* By Grace Greenwood, Author of 'Greenwood Leaves,' 'Haps and Mishaps,' &c. Also, the following additional contributions: New series of sketches. By Fanny Fern, Author of 'Fern Leaves,' &c. MARK, THE SEXTON. A Novelet, bearing upon the subject of 'Spiritualism,' by Mrs. Denison, Author of the 'Step Mother,' 'Home Pictures' ect. 'Nancy Selwyn, or the Cloud with a silver lining.' A Novelet, bp Mary Irving. And last, but by no means least—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the Post's own exclusive contributor—'Vivia, a Story of Life's Mystery. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of 'Miriam,' 'The Lost Heiress,' &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of life in our own and Foreign Lands, choice selections from all sources, Agricultural articles, general news, Humorous anecdotes, view of the Produce and Stock markets, bank note list, editorials, &c.,—our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the great world.

ENGRAVINGS.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive and the other of a humorous character. The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS:

Single copy 1	year	$2 00
4 copies	"	5 00
2 do	" and I getter up of Club,	10 00
13 do	" "	15 00
20 do	" "	20 00

☞ The money must always he sent in advance. Address, always post-paid,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Sample numbers sent gratis to any one when requested. n40

GOOD NEWS.

M'CONNEL & KING.

HAVING, Purchased the well known *Cabinet Establishment* formerly owned by J. D. Stubbs, would say to the people of Ashland and all the region round about, that they are prepared to furnish a superior article of

CABINET FURNITURE,

from the most plain to the most fashionable, at lower figures than any other establishment in the country. They both being practical workmen and acquainted with the business in all its various branches, believe that they can astonish the natives. Come along and take a peep at our ware-room which you will find in the Old Stone Store Room formerly occupied by F. Graham, and you will be shure to buy. Work made to order on the shortest notice, the workshop you will find immediately east of the Court House. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for furniture. Cash not refused.

Ready Made Coffins,

always on hand, funerals attended to any part of the Country with Hearse, particular attention will be paid to this part of the business and at reduced prices to suit the times. Coffin trimming done at all times and on the shortest notice either plain or fancy as friends may wish.

McCONNELL & KING.

Ashland, Feb. 14, 1855. 38tf.

WAR IN NEBRASKA!

Chance for a Bargain!

FOR SALE;—A good house and lot, situated in the town of Ashland, Ashland county, Ohio. Said lot is well supplied with fruit trees, has a good well of water, cistern, and other conveniences. The above premises will be sold very cheap. For further particulars and terms, inquire at this office.

Ashland, Jan. 10, 1855.

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enchantment, and seek there for the pure delights which the world besides cannot

never fear to be called a coward. The real coward is he who