The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

Thursday Morning May 31, 1855

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Some kind correspondent has sent us a package of slips, cut from the secular papers, pointing out the great evils done, or to be done, by the new party organization, designated "Know-nothings;" and especially deprecating the encouragement given to it by the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, who are represented as generally giving "aid and comfort to the enemy;" and thereby committing the overt act of treason against democracy, and whiggery, the two great party creeds which have so long divided the popular vote of these United States;—and what is worse still, divided the offices of honor and emolument between them, as they alternately came into power.

Now, for ourself, having no desire, or encouragement to enter into the contest of office, we are really very hard hearted in respect to the mortifications our democratic and whig political leaders feel, at the disruption of their party array and compacts. We do not weep to see the good people of the country repudiating the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils." On the contrary, we are glad to see they begin to be indignant that the offices of the general and state governments, should be conferred as the reward of electioneering services, without regard to the qualifications of the appointee, for the proper discharge of the duties the office imposes; indeed, without any regard to moral reputation or standing in the community. These evils have long existed, and have had a most extensive influence in demoralizing the community, threatening the total extinction of public virtue and patriotism. We do not, therefore, sympathize with those who dread the Know-Nothings, as likely to break up the party organizations which have so long ruled our country, absolutely, and most tyrannically.

The objections urged against the Know Nothings in the *excerpta* sent to us, as well as in other publications we have seen, are, first the oaths by which the members of the association are said to bind themselves to carry out the measures adopted by the body. Of these oaths we can say nothing, because we know nothing. Some persons have pretended to publish them, but at the same time admit they are guilty of perjury, and, therefore, unworthy of belief. Yet we do suppose that the members, composing a secret organization are held to the society by promises which are considered to be sacred and inviolable. But the Tammany Societies of the country were always thus bound, without incurring any denunciation on that particular account, and have exerted more political influence in the United States than the Know-Nothings have yet been able to effect.

For ourself, we "swear not at all." We have never yet taken an oath according to the form prescribed by law; not that we have a certain and undoubted conviction that it is morally wrong to do so, but because we are not sure it is right; and acting on the apostolic injunction, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," and not being fully persuaded that the injunction "swear not at all" is limited to profane swearing, we have been able to allege conscientious scruples, and have been allowed by judges, and justices of the peace to "affirm" instead of taking an oath. It will then be seen that if admission into the Know-Nothing association requires the applicant to take an oath we are excluded.

But we cannot admit that there is anything more binding on the conscience in taking an oath than in making a solemn affirmation. In the one case we call upon the name of God; in the other we recognize him as present everywhere reading the thoughts of the heart, however concealed from our fellow men. From all this we conclude that the objection to oath-bound Know-Nothings would not be removed, or even abated, if they were only bound to fulfil the obligations they voluntarily assume by making an affirmation, instead of taking an oath.

Another objection vehemently urged against the Know-Nothings is, that the order constitutes a combination of persons united for the express purpose of *persecuting* the Roman Catholics on account of their religious creed, and thus, unconstitutionally attempting to control the rights of conscience. Everywhere the changes are rung upon this fallacious accusation, without reason or justice. Indeed, according to the definition of the rights of conscience with which Archbishop Hughe's has favored us, the thing is impossible to Protestants. Conscience he says has nothing to do with overt acts, or moral conduct. For these the citizen or subject is responsible to the laws; and if the laws make the reading of the Bible, the preaching of the gospel by Protestant sects, or any other act contrary to the religion of the country a crime, the punishment of such crime by the supreme power is no violation of the rights of conscience, and hence the imprisonment of the Madiai, and their ultimate banishment from their country, by the Duke of Tuscany, for being found with a Bible in their possession, was only the exercise of a right which all governments possess, and no subject of just complaint. Conscience, he alleges, only applies to a man's secret thoughts, and these no government can restrain. He ought to have excepted the governments where the Romish heirarchy dictate the laws, for their confession to a priest, even of the most secret thoughts, is enjoined, and a neglect to comply with the requirement subjects the delinquent to suspicion of heresy, and authorizes arrest and investigation.

We ask, them, whether the Know-Nothings have ever intimated an intention to interfere with individual private opinion on the subject of religion? If not, they have never interfered with the rights of conscience, even according to the showing of *cross* John himself, who authoritively controls, in concurrence with the bishops of the other dioceses of the country, the faith of the Roman Catholic population of the United States.

But we do not subscribe to the archbishop's doctrine on the rights of conscience. We think it is an infringement upon these rights to restrain a person from the public profession of his religious creed, even if it be deism itself, and the right to propagate his faith, or his unbelief, by publicly teaching it, and the exercise of those forms of worship which he thinks are dictated by his religious belief. It is true that there are decencies and proprieties of conduct which are enjoined by common sense, and the observance of which are essential to the well-being of society, and which the laws ought to enforce. But these are such as all religions enjoin, and the observance of which cannot interfere with any sane man's conscience. But have the Know-Nothings interfered with the right of Romanists openly to profess the dogmas of their Church, to propagate their faith by public teaching, and to worship God according to the forms prescribed by their Church? How then do they persecute, or propose to persecute, the Romanists? We have not heard it alleged that the order have intimated the slightest design to restrain them in regard to the public profession, or teaching, or exercise of their religion; and hence the cry of persecution is not only unjust, but absurd.

We are not a member of the Know-Nothing order, and as their proceedings are said to be secret, and their members individually enjoined to secrecy, we can know nothing of *their* doings but what have been publicly announced by those they authorize to publish them, or by those who, in violation of their compacts, have professed to do so; and in all that has so gained publicity we have seen nothing which interferes with the rights of conscience in respect to any denomination or sect, or which indicates a disposition to persecute any one for his religious belief, however publicly expressed.

If we understand the purpose and design of the organization of the Know-Nothings, as publicly announced, it is to resist the encroachments of a foreign influence, which has been fearfully augmenting for some years past, and which is, from a variety of causes, dangerous to the permanency of our republican institutions. The immense immigration of foreigners to our shores, chiefly illiterate, and bringing with them opinions and feelings derived from associations and usages entirely different from those which exist among us, and wholly unacquainted with the very theory of our government, they are admitted, after a very short term, to the right of suffrage; and enter fiercely into all the elections for legislators and governors—and even for that of president of the republic—without any just conceptions of "liberty regulated by law," but with nations of civil freedom which are impatient of all law, and which have defeated every effort to establish and perpetuate republicanism in every part of Europe where the experiment has been made; and in South America, where the experiment has been tried for more than thirty years. Surely this foreign element would be as dangerous here as elsewhere, if it should come to possess the power; producing a lawless anarchy, which leaves a people no other refuge but in absolute despotism.

Now we readily admit, and are glad to admit, that these remarks do not apply to all immigrants who seek to better their condition by finding a home in this country. Many of them are intelligent and moral, and capable of estimating the value of our institutions. They are often found in our schools and colleges, directing the pursuits of scientific knowledge, at the head of successful manufacturing establishments and mercantile pursuits; but valuable and numerous as these are, they constitute but an infinitesimal proportion of the ignorant, vicious masses which Europe, from an overburdened stomach, vomits upon our shores, and who threaten to overwhelm us by their daily increasing numbers.

But this is not all, nor the worst of it.—A large proportion of the immigrants are ignorant besotted papists, chiefly from Ireland, where the Romish priesthood exercise not only the usual influence which is afforded by the superstitious reverence of the people, who undoubtedly believe their salvation depends on priestly absolution, but from the national hostility to England, which is always identified with Protestantism. To obey the priests is, therefore, not only an obligation of their religion, but a dictate of patriotism. These come here with an utter detestation of Protestantism, which is only a synonyme of English tyranny and oppression, and to resist the will of the priests would be not only to apostatize from their religion, but to abandon the love of their country. This it is that accounts for the fact which all must see, that while Germans and other Catholics often become Protestants in this country, and even while they remain in the Roman Catholic Church are often rebellious and hard to manage by their priests, the Irish Catholics remain the absolute vassals of the Romish heirarch.

Under such circumstances it is easy to see what influence the priest can exert in our political elections whenever anything is to be gained for their Church by exercising it. When Bishop Hughes began his crusade against the public schools of this city, the governor and secretary of the state, with a majority of the legislature were whigs, and although the Irish Catholic population were from sentiment democrats, and when left to themselves always voted with that party, the bishop found no difficulty in transferring their votes to the dominant party, upon the condition of favor to his project of banishing the Bible from the public schools. He first applied to the common council of the city for one-fifth of the money arising from the school tax, to be appropriated under his direction to the education of Catholic children, separate and apart from those of all other denominations; alleging that such was the proportion of the Catholic population to the other inhabitants of the city. He did not say a word about the proportion of the school tax they paid. In another city of the state it was shown, on a subsequent occasion, that the whole amount of taxes of all kinds collected from the Catholics did not meet the expenses of supporting their paupers in the alms-house.

The council rejected the bishop's application—only one member it was said, voting in favor of it—and the bishop forthwith presented his petition to the legislature. To grant the money was more than the legislature thought it safe to do; but they gratified the bishop, by destroying our public school system; and with it the best system of common school education in the world. The common-schools of the city had for some years been under the management of a society who were at all the trouble of managing them without any pecuniary compensation; and most faithfully and successfully did they discharge the duties they had voluntarily entered upon from motives of pure benevolence and philanthropy. The bishop procured a law by which the schools were placed under the care of trustees, to be chosen by popular election in the several wards. The consequence was, that men were elected as trustees in some of the wards who, it was asserted at the time, could neither read nor write, and who kept grog-shops at that. The Bible is practically excluded from our common schools, supported almost entirely by Pretestants. The reading a portion of the Bible at the opening of the school is left to the option of the teachers; and we fear many of these have the fear of Archbishop Hughes before their eyes; for, from the able and lucid "Report" of the Committee of the Board of Education, we learn that in many of the schools the reading of Scripture is entirely omitted; nor are there any Bibles in the common schools, or a single copy of the Scriptures in the catalogue of the library.

Now it is vain to speculate on the improbability of a class of voters, constituting only one-fith of a population, controlling our general elections; for it has been done, and that which has been is that which can be again. The bishop, by his intrigues with the political parties of New York, has succeeded in excluding the Bible from our public schools, while a vast majority of our people believe that the religion and morals of the Bible are the only safe foundation of popular governments and republican institutions. The fact is, that the Romanists, acting under ecclesiastical dictation, and throwing their weight into the scale of either of the great political parties which divide the country, can make either end of the balance kick the beam. Such is the thing that has been. The people of this great city have seen with astonishment a Protestant governor courting Romanist votes for his party, by delivering a fulsomely laudatory eulogy on the notorious Daniel O'Connell, the most unmitigated papist, and heartless demagogue in Europe,—a man who, not satisfied with taxing the half-starved masses of the Romanist population of Ireland, for the cause of reform, which he knew to be impracticable, and by the agitation of which nothing could be gained but distinction and political influence for himself and family, did, with a cruelty without a parallel in history, squeeze from this same miserably impoverished people an 'O'Connell *rint*" of fifteen thousand pounds sterling a year,—a man who everywhere proclaimed himself the "Irish patriot" par excellence; whose whole heart was Irish, and yet bequeathed his heart to the Pope—actually directed his heart to be sent to his holiness, a heart which he had all along pretended to have devoted to Ireland!

The systematic attack of the Romish hierarchy on "the use of the Bible" in public schools, awakened to their danger not only the earnest Protestants of the country, but every patriot in the United States; and when they undertook to show that this opposition was against the authority of a Church claiming for its head a foreign prince and potentate, absolute power over its members in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, it was boldly and explicitly, and by authority answered, that so far from denying it, they avowed and gloried in it.—And, moreover, they wished it to be understood that whenever the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church should come to have a sufficient numerical majority of the population of the country, there would be an end of both civil and religious liberty. Verily, it was time to wake up. It was time to dissolve the parties which had been annually chaffering for the suffrages of the papists, each trying to outbid the other in their submissions to the exactions of the ecclesiastics of the Roman pontiff, who claims the world as his diocese, with an absolute right to govern it temporally and spiritually; and though much restrained in the exercise of his divine rights by the heretical sects, is only awaiting the recovery of the power to resume the exercise of all his holy functions.

There is one mistake apparent in the *excerpta* sent us; and which runs through nearly all we have seen in the secular papers, predicting and triumphing in the speedy dissolution of the Know Nothing order. The success and permanency of the principles of Know-Nothingism do not depend upon their specific organization as a society. The number of votes cast for their candidates has attonished the public, but much the larger part of these votes have been given by persons who have no connexion with the organized body They have been convinced that the question between Romanism and Know Nothingism is one of life or death to the free institutions of the country. Having been taught to prize civil and religious liberty regulated and secured by constitutional provisions as the greatest earthly good, the encroachments of the Romish hierarchy have alarmed this patriotism, and religious feeling, and they would still be united in heart and effort, through the Know Nothing organization were to be annihilated to-morrow. Our party politicians must, therefore, reconcile themselves, as well as they can, to inevitable dismemberment. We allow them to make wry faces, and complain of the bitter doses Know-Nothingism prescribes, but our unalterable regard for them as fellow citizens will not allow us to withhold the salutary draught. After a few doses and the removal of the loaves and fishes from before their eyes, we expect they will become very good Know-Nothings themselves.—*Christian Advocate.*

MEDARY STRUCK.—The Democratic Post-Master at Chili, Ohio, having received a circular from the office of the New York *Day Book* requesting him to aid in circulating that paper, and as an inducement thereto, stating, that it had the confidence of the President and was the only paper in that city which supported the President and his Cabinet, &c., &c.—The Postmaster declines to accept the agency, and in a letter to the *Ohio State Journal* defining his position, makes the following fling at the present editor of the *Statesman*:

"While I am writing permit me, through your columns, to ask my old friend Col. Medary, how long it has been since he said "That it was time to teach the administration a lesson; let us turn in and roll up a big majority against them a few times as other States have done, and they will begin to learn that Ohio is of some account, and will pay her some little respect." Perhaps the Colonel has forgotten the time. If so, I will mention a little circumstance which may refresh his memory. He no doubt recollects the time we received the news that Judge Campbell, a Roman Catholic, was appointed Post-Master General. It has been over two years since this event, and I am glad to see that the Colonel possesses so amiable a disposition; may he always forget his wrongs and forgive his enemies as easily. Perhaps, however, the mission to Chili, or some other circumstances, had something to do with cooling his heated passions; if so, he may not be entitled to as much credit as I feel disposed to give him. As we shall no doubt soon learn about these matters, I wait with all patience."—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Virginia Election.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt of the triumph of Mr. WISE in Virginia. We think his majority will be at least 10,000, though the returns from the western counties may change these figures materially. Until within a few weeks we had regarded his defeat as almost certain. His former violent opposition to the Locofoco party, and bitter denunciation of General Jackson and his policy, made it difficult to secure for him the support of the Locofoco party in the Old Dominion. Several prominent members of the old guard bolted, and refused to labor for him. But with an energy and vigor worthy of a better cause, he went into the field as his own exponent, and no man for years has labored so hard for his party as has Mr. Wise during the late campaign.

We have watched the tone of the Virginia papers with interest, to see what questions were in issue. The Richmond *Whig* and the Richmond *Enquirer* were fair exponents of the two sides. The theme of each appear to be a discussion of Know-Nothingism, and that discussion confined to one particular point—its bearings upon the slavery question. It is idle to deny that this was the turning point in the Virginia contest. For months the two parties have been engaged in the laudable effort to prove each other *unsound* on the great negro issue. The struggle has been to see which side could be the most subservient and abject in its fealty to the pro-slavery interests of the South. Each swore lustily that it was true to slavery, and that the other was not to be trusted.

Such being the interesting situation of affairs, it was not difficult to see which side, in the end, would prevail. Tried on its naked merits, the Administration would not be able to rally any thing like a majority of the people of Virginia. But when the contest was narrowed down to the question whether Administration, Nebraska Locofocoism was more true and reliable as a friend and ally of Slavery and Slavery extension, than the Know-Nothing party, it soon became evident to our mind that Virginia would, in all probability, remain where it has been, at the head of the Slave Democracy of the Union. The preponderance of authority was decidedly in its favor. It could point to the services of that party in securing the annexation of Texas; in prosecuting the Mexican war for the purpose of procuring still more Slave Territory; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery has been established in a vast and fertile region, where heretofore, it had been excluded; in the purchase of Territory from Mexico, and in its strenuous efforts to buy or steal Cuba, all for the benefit of the Slave holding interests of the Union. In all its acts, the Slave Democracy have been true to the peculiar institution, and the orators and papers on that side were not idle in arraying these facts, strongly, and frequently before the people of that old Slave holding and Slave breeding State.—*State Journal.*

California Correspondence.

BIDWELLS' BAR, CAL., April 10, '55.

Ed. Gazette.—Having been a constant reader of your paper while at home I have concluded not to do without it longer here. Enclosed please find one gold dollar and put me down as a subscriber from this on—if I do not return when my time is out I will remit again. Your paper is much sought after by all the boys from old Fairfield and other parts of Ohio, from the fact that nearly all of them are full blooded Americans, and in that respect your paper just suits them. I have determined not to be without it while I remain in California, so send me the first number after the receipt of this.

We have had a very pleasant winter, indeed most of the time the weather bore the appearance of May in the Atlantic States, with just rain enough for farming purposes. It has been raining all night and continues while I write. Bidwells Bar, the County Seat of Butle County has become quite a business place; all the mountains in the vicinity pay good wages to the miners.

On the 6th inst. a Mr. Mitchell took the contract to bring the South Fork of Feather River in a ditch from Stringtown to this place, a distance of eight miles, at the small sum of $49,500, to be completed by the 1st of August next. This ditch will supply between 500 and 550 miners with water for mining purposes.

All the Fairfield County Boys are well and doing well as far as I have been able to learn.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. ALLSPAUGH.

We forward the *Gazette* with pleasure to our friend and if any more of the Fairfield Boys would like to have all the news from home, let them send us their names and the dust. We hope to see them all return full of health and vigor and a pocket *full* of rocks.

POSTMASTER WM. G. KENDALL COMMITTED.—Commissioner Lusher last evening rendered his decision in writing, committing Wm. G. Kendall, the late Postmaster of New Orleans, for trial before the U. S. Circuit Court, on the charge of embezzeling a valuable letter from the Post Office and destroying it. The Commissioner's decision is very long, occupying twenty-four pages of foolscap. It sums up the evidence and presents a succinct view of the case, and quotes several authorities bearing upon it.

In reply to the question whether he was ready to furnish his bonds, he answered that he was not; and the Marshall was directed to furnish him with every facility for doing so.

He subsequently furnished security, however, to the amount of $10,000—the Hon. John Slidell being one of them.—*N. O. Bulletin, 16th.*

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

P. HOPE,

HAS just received and is now opening a general assortment of **DRY GOODS** of every variety usually found in Dry Goods trade, consisting in part of

Calicos, Prints, Lawns, Ginghams,

Brown and Bleached Muslins; 5, 6 & 10 quar Sheetings
Black and Fancy Dress Silks; Delanes; Barages;
Alpacas, plain and figured;
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon; Cloths and Cashmeres;
Satinetts and Flannels; Checks, Tickings, and

Men's Summer Ware of all kinds,

together with a variety of other goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. All of which have been purchased at very low prices, & will be sold equally low for *CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE ONLY.*

His Store will be found two doors West of the Fairfield County Savings Institute and opposite Sheafer's Hotel, Lancaster, Ohio. May 24, 1855—3

LOOKING GLASSES.

I AM at all times prepared to furnish LOOKING GLASSES in Mahogany, Walnut or Rosewood Frames, Looking Glass Plates, Pictures Frames, &c. Also, Gilt Frame, Glasses of all sizes and styles, Portrait Frames, Picture Frames, and a general assortment of Pictures and Oil Paintings, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. J. C. GEST,
No. 9 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 2, 1855—44

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.

The Supreme Bench.

The great importance attached to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court is begining to demand of the People and the Press the consideration which should have been awakened years since.

The disastrous defeat of the Democratic ticket last fall caused the eighth of January convention to nominate many men of sterling integrity for the consideration of the voters of our State next fall, among whom there is none more worthy of mention than the Hon. WILLIAM KENNON for Supreme Judge. Judge K. is a sound and discriminating lawyer, an ornament to the profession, and a true American. We see by the State Journal that some of his friends in the Republican ranks will put his name in connection with that of Judge WALKER of Cincinnati in nomination before the People's convention on the 13th of July next. To these nominations we would give our hearty support and we have no hesitation in saying now that the Convention cannot send to the people two men more worthy of the station sought to be filled. They would receive the hearty support of the Republican Party in this county and would be elected by a majority equal to that rolled up for Judge SWAN last FALL.

That Monster.

The Monster Circus of Spaulding and Rogers combining the Traveling and Floating Palace Companies give us "a taste of their qualities" on Saturday, June 9th—afternoon and evening. This exhibition will be the most classic chaste and entertaining of the season. NED KENDALL, whom all the world knows, once took Europe by storm with his Bugle, while CY. BALDWIN the Juggler, astonished the natives at home,

Dr. SPAULDING and Mr. ROGERS the proprietors, have succeeded in getting up an Exhibition justly suited to the taste of the Western People, and deserve much credit for their indefatigable exertions to please all.

We bespeak for them a crowded canvass afternoon and evening. See advertisement in another column.

☞ We are gratified to learn that our old and respected citizen, THOMAS LITTLEFIELD, Esq., has recovered all his money amounting to some $1550 in gold, also some $700 worth of cloths lost by the burning of the steamer WM. KNOX, on the Ohio river some time since.

We learn that he left on yesterday to prove property pay charges &c., when he will proceed immediately to his new home in the west. May better luck attend him in the future.

☞ Mr. A. J. Davis who has long delighted our lads and lasses, left us last Monday morning for the purpose of establishing himself permanatly in Columbus. He carries the wishes of many for his future success.

That boquet left upon our table before leaving deserves a pussing notice and shall not be forgotten—

Success attend him.

☞ HENLY & LAUDEBAUGH on the corner next the Post office continue to serve up to their weary thirsty and heated customers all the cool luxuries of the season. Their ice-cream and lemonade can't be beat. Try it.

☞ We regret to learn from the Cincinnati papers that ANDREW GIFFIN Esq., so well known by all attendants at the State Conventions for many years past, had his nose bit off in an encounter with some canibal the other day. Better luck ANDY.

☞ Our readers are refered to our Market and Money Reports. We have made such arrangements as will insure us a full report each week upon which our farmers can rely with confidence.

Attention is called to the advertisement of a valuable city lot for sale, located on the south west corner of Perry and Winding streets.

TO THE CITIZENS
OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.

IF you want to supply yourselves with every article in the Grocery and Provision line, call on

John Lyons,
MAIN STREET,

And you will find the best arranged and best stocked Shop in Ohio, and it is an established fact that he sells cheaper than any house in town. Send on your children and he will see that justice is done. Clerks are very accommodating and well posted.
Lancaster, May 31, 1855—3w4

WHAT FARMERS THINK
OF MANNY'S PATENT
REAPING & MOWING MACHINE.

WE are daily receiving Certificates of recommendation and letters speaking in the highest terms their entire satisfaction in the operation of the above Machine, as the following extracts will show:—

EAST LIBERTY, Logan county, Ohio, 1854.—Messrs. DeWitt & Co.—Gentlemen,—I am now prepared to say that the Reaping and Mowing Machine purchased of you is right. After fully proving its utility by first cutting our wheat, then our grass, then our timothy seed and to-day commenced our oats, and so far its utility and neatness of work is concerned our utmost expectation has been fully realized, and it being a new thing in this neighborhood there have been many to see it and all without exception admire its work. It is probable you will sell many here next year.

Yours, in haste, CARLISLE H. AUSTIN.

CROSS CUT, Lawrence co., Pa., June 23, 1854.—We, the undersigned, having seen DeWitt & Co.'s Reaping and Mowing Machine (Manny's Patent) in operation at William Blanchard's meadow and from what we have seen of it we think it will do all they represent it to do, as we saw it mow as well as it can be done in any other way. WM. BLANCHARD, THOMAS SAMPLE,
JAMES KELSO, JAMES GILMORE,
J. P. McGLATHERY, WILLIAM COLTON,
MILO McGLATHERY, H. M. KIRK,
T. K. McGLATHERY.

Several of the above have purchased Machines since.

Messrs. DeWitt & Co.—Gents,—We have tested your machine (Manny's Patent) in grass, also in grain, and thus far we are well satisfied. We would recommend it to the patronage of farmers generally.
G. L. STORR, WILLIAM L. HAYS,
Penfield, June 26, 1854. LEWIS P. STORR.

Sold by T. P. GALLUP, Lancaster, Ohio.
Ware Rooms, over J. S. Snyder's Steam Saw and Plaining Mill. May 24, 1855—3

MARRIED,

At the Tallmadge House, in this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. John M. Lowrie, Mr. WILLIAM N. BENNET and Miss LUCY LOW.

At the Washington Hotel, in this city, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. John M. Lowrie, Mr. JOHN NONNEMAKER and Miss APHILUS O'DAY.

DIED,

At his residence in this city, on the 14th instant after a brief illness, Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, aged 65 years on the 26th of March last. He emigrated from the State of New York in 1821, and settled in Fairfield county, where he continued to reside until his death—and throughout his long residence among us sustained the character of an useful citizen. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after serving a five years tour of duty, was honorably discharged at New Orleans, where he had performed the greatest part of his term of services in 1813. Thus are passing away the gallant spirits of the second war of Independence. Peace to their remains. His venerable partner through life survives him, and whose loss cannot be repaired.

An Ordinance

For Levying Taxes for City purposes for the year 1855.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lancaster*, That a Tax of ONE and THREE-FOURTHS of a Mill on the Dollar of Valuation, be and the same is hereby levied on all property subject to taxation for State and County purposes within the incorporate limits of the City of Lancaster for City purposes.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained by the authory aforesaid*, That a Tax of ONE-HALF MILL on the Dollar of Valuation, be and the same is hereby levied upon all property subject to taxation for State and County purposes within the incorporated limits of the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of contributing to the maintainance of a Fire Department of said City.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That a Tax of FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby levied upon all property subject to taxation for State and County purposes, within the incorporated limits of the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of tuition in the Public Schools in said City.

Passed May 28, 1855. C. F. SHÆFFER, Pres.
Attest—G. S. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. May 31—3w4

EXCHANGE AND BANK NOTE TABLE

Corrected weekly by Martin & Co., of the Exchange Bank

LANCASTER.

OHIO.		TENNESSEE.	
All State Branches and State Stock Banks	par	Old Banks	3 p c dis
		Free Banks	8 p c dis
Except *old plate* State Stock	5 p c dis	LOUISANA.	
		All Solvent Banks	par
INDIANA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank	par	All Solvent Banks	5 p c dis
Free Banks	3 to 25 p c dis	GEORGIA.	
KENTUCKY.		All Solvent Banks	5 p c dis
All Solvent Banks	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
VIRGINIA.		All Solvent Banks	5 p c dis
Old Banks	par	ILLINOIS.	
Free Banks	par	All Solvent Banks	5 p c dis
Except Trans-Allegany	25 p c dis	WISCONSIN.	
		All Solvent Banks	5 p c dis
All East. Solvent Bks	par	MICHIGAN.	
MISSOURI.		All Solvent Banks	5 p c dis
State Bank	par		

Unless offered in payment of bills or on deposit, notes of denominations less than $10, issued by Banks out of this State (especialy Western notes) are not equal to foregoing quotations.

Gold, selling at 1¼ p c premium.
Silver, " 3 "
Exchange " 1 "

Following rates of interest allowed on deposits:
For 30 to 90 days 3 p cent. For 6 to 12 months 6 p cent
3 to 6 months 5 p " One year 7 p "

If Deposits made in Coin, certificates made payable in same. Money matters quiet, and the supply is now equal to all wholesome demands.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

D. R. ROCKEY, after an experience of fourteen years in the manufacture of Pumps, and a thorough investigation into their durability, feels confident he can now recommend his

Superior Fancy Wood Pump

as being surpassed by none manufactured in this region of country. Having been thoroughly tested by the oldest citizens in this and adjoining counties, they have been unanimously pronounced superior to all others—and far surpassing the Chain Pump in durability. I will promptly attend to all orders given verbally or sent by mail. Persons desiring an excellent and durable Pump will please call, as I feels confident that I can render entire satisfaction. None are genuine except those manufactured by the undersigned, as he is the sole proprietor.

Lithopolis, May 31, 1855—3m4 D. R. ROCKEY.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANNY'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.

THIS Machine Reaps or Mows equally well, and cannot be surpassed, two horses can operate it with ease. **Price $135.**

INDEPENDENT HORSE RAKE.

This on Wheels, operated by a boy of 14 years of age, who rides at that. Is adapted to ROUGH as well as on smooth ground, and will pay for itself in gleaning from 5 to 10 acres of wheat stubble. **Price $20.**

Wakefield's Hand Corn Planter.

MR. T. P. GALLUP, Esq.—This is to certify that I have used Wakefield's Hand Corn Planter this present spring, to put in 30 to 40 acres of corn; and I can say (conscientiously) that it operates as any thing for planting corn I have ever seen, for that purpose. I have planted from five to six acres per day, in checks 3½ feet each way, with more ease than I can plant one acre with the hoe and drop for myself; and I would further state I put in an acre in one hour by putting on full steam. I consider it a great acquisition to the farming interest.

P. S.—The ground must be well prepared for corn, in order for it to work right. ASABEL HULITT.
May 16, 1855. Franklin Mills, Portage county, O.

Will do double the work of any other machine in cultivating corn. Also

A New and Superior Straw Cutter,

Thermometer Churns, Sash and Blinds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, the Mammoth Grape, (Fruit growing to one and a half inch in diameter,) from E. GALLUP'S Nursery, Cleveland;

AND, ABOVE ALL,

THE PORTABLE GRIST MILL.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.

Much time and money has been spent to produce an excellent *Portable Grist Mill*, of one or two horse power, capable of doing the work of a large Farm or Plantation, at a price so low as to enable every farmer to purchase one for his own use, and yet be so simple in its construction and operation, as to enable any man of ordinary skill to keep it in order.

T. P. GALLUP.

Ware Room over J. S. Snyder's Steam Saw and Plaining Mill. Lancaster, May 31, 1855—4tf

SPALDING & ROGERS' TWO CIRCUSES!

Consolidating their Celebrated

Floating Palace Circus!

From their Palatial Aquatic Amphitheatre, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their

NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS!

So celebrated in the North and East, into

ONE MONSTER CONCERN!

WITH THE

TWO COMPANIES!

Comprising respectively the most distinguished

Northern and Southern Performers!

IN THE SAME RING,

IN FRIENDLY STRIFE!

In the presence of the audience

BOTH COMPANIES

Under One Tent!

WITH

TWO SETS OF PERFORMERS!

TWO SETS OF CLOWNS!

TWO SETS OF RING HORSES!

Pantomime Every Afternoon!

SPECTACLE EVERY NIGHT!

Ned Kendall, the Bugler!

KENDALL'S BRASS BAND!

Drawn in Triumphal Procession, on the morning of arrival in every place of exhibition, by

Forty Horses, Driven by One Man!

CHOATE'S STRING BAND!

A STUD OF TRICK PONIES!

Dancing and War Horses!

And everything else upon the same elaborate scale, with the following distinguished Equestrians, Clowns, *Equestriennes*, Gymnasts, Pantomimists, &c.:

MAD. ORMOND, | M'LLE AGNES,
MISS. GRAVEN, | MRS. LAKE,

THE MOTLEY BROTHERS,
YOUNG CLARENCE,
HENRY MAGILTON,
CHAS. J. ROGERS, | BILL LAKE,
THE MAN MONKEY,
MONS LA THORNE, | GEORGE DUNBAR,
T. GRAVEN, | FRANK DONALDSON,
GINTY'S PANTOMIME TROUPE.
CHARLES BROWN, | T. ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES CROSBY, | ROBERT WHITE,
PEGASUS, TARTAR AND WILDFIRE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS, | F. DEARTH,
ROBERT DEMING, | GEORGE WOOD,
THE WAR HORSE BUCKEPHALUS,
GEORGE MACKEY, | S. LITTERALL,
F. BANKER, | P. WILLIAMS,
&c., &c., &c.

Admission, only 25 Cts.,

TO BOTH COMPANIES.

☞ Will exhibit every Afternoon and every Night, at

LANCASTER,

SATURDAY, June 9, 1855.

REMEMBER THE

Forty Horse Procession

will be made at 10 o'clock on the MORNING OF THE EXHIBITION.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

BY virtue of an execution, against property, from the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Lancaster on *Thursday the 7th day of June 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. In lot number 26 in Carpenter's addition to the town of Lancaster, valued at ($1,700) seventeen hundred dollars, for lot and improvements. To be sold as the property of Martin Hill, at the suit of George Sanderson, as assignee of judgment in favor of Solomon Spangler. Terms of sale cash. WM. POTTER, Sheriff.
By C. M. L. WISEMAN, Deputy.
Lancaster, Ohio, May 3, 1855—92w5pf$3

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the account and vouchers of Henry Gingher, Administrator *de bonis non* of Zephenish Allen, deceased, have been filed in the Probate Court of Fairfield County, Ohio, for inspection and settlement, and that said account will be for hearing on the 28th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as may be.
VIRGIL E. SHAW, Probate Judge.
Lancaster, May 31, 1855—3w4

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons enterested, that the accounts and vouchers of the Estates of Mary Irvin and John G. Mack have been filed in the Probate Court of Fairfield county, Ohio, for inspection and settlement, and that the same will be for hearing on the 28th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as may be. VIRGIL E. SHAW, Probate Judge
May 31, 1855—3w4

Attachment Notice.

AT our instance an attachment was this day issued by Asbury Doherty, a Justice of the Peace of Violet township, Fairfield county, Ohio, against the property and effects of Abraham Fleck a non-resident of said county. JAMES PICKERING,
May 14, 1855—4w3 JONATHAN PICKERING.

Estate of Daniel Baker.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of DANIEL BAKER, late of Fairfield county deceased. Dated at Lancaster, this 17th day of May, 1855. MILTON BAKER, Adm'tor.
May 24, 1855—4w3

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the account and vouchers of the Estate of Jacob Hoffman, deceased, have been filed in the Probate Court of Fairfield County, Ohio, by his Administrators for inspection and settlement, and that said account will come on to be heard on the 11th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as may be.
VIRGIL E. SHAW, Probate Judge.
Lancaster, May 17, 1855—3w2

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that Michael Myers, Executor, of Francis Myers, deceased, has filed his account and vouchers in the Probate Court of Fairfield County, Ohio, for inspection and settlement, and that said account, will be for hearing on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be. VIRGIL E. SHAW,
May 10, 1855—3w1 Probate Judge.

To the the Creditors of James C. Reynolds, deceased.

ON the 7th day of April, 1855, the Probate Court of Fairfield county, Ohio, declared the Estate of James C Reynolds, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the Estate to the undersigned for allowance within 6 months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

ADAM BRANDT, GEORGE M. GRAY, } Adm'tors of J. C. Reynolds, dec.
April 12, 1855—40t4p.

MUSI