The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

Thursday Morning July 12, 1855

NOTICE.

Having purchased of Thos. S. Slaughter the entire Gazette Establishment, with all unsettled subscription and advertising not out on the first of May last, a general settlement becomes desirable, previous to Mr. Slaughter's final removal west.

We hope our patrons will act accordingly. G. W. MacElroy.

☞ Hereafter our Bremen subscribers will find their papers at the store of S. Berry, Esq., in that thriving little city.

Our young friend T. Ewing Berry will act as our agent for the receipt of subscribers and their cash.

PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

1. The unlimited *Freedom of Religion* disconnected with politics—Hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government—Equality of rights to all naturalized Emigrants who are *thoroughly Americanized*, and owe no temporial allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

2. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a *refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter* until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

3. Opposition to all political organizations composed *exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the Government.*

4. Slavery is *local*—not *national*:—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted ubon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by force of arms, and the destuction of the elective franchise.

5. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

6. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of Rivers and Harbors and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

7. The *Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.*

8. In State policy we zealously advocate *Retrenchment and Reform*—a modification of the present oppressive system af Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools.

Celebration of the 4th at Columbus.

An American Shot Down in Cold Blood!

From the Columbus papers, we glean the particulars of a most wanton and cruel murder committed on High Street, in that city, on the evening of the 4th, by the "German Turners," an association of Foreigners, who, by their boast, "fear neither God, Man or Devil."

The name of the unfortunate young man was Henry Foster.

The facts, as given in the State Journal, and substantiated by the testimony before the Coroner's Jury, are these:

The firemen of the South Ward, the German Light Infantry company, and a company of Turners had been celebrating the Fourth, in the south part of the city. At about half past six p. m., with two fine bands of music, they marched in procession through Front street to Town.—They then passed up Town to High, and down High towards the south end of the city. The Turners were in the rear of the procession. As the rear of this company came up Town street, a boy, apparently about 15 years old, was seen having a quarrel with one of the Turners. He threw a stone, and hit the one with whom he appeared to have the dispute. One of the company near him stepped out and threw a stone at the boy, who then followed up street to the rear of the U. S Hotel, when he picked up another stone and appeared to be about to throw it, when Mr. Simonton, the landlord of the United States, seized him and took the stone from his hands. At this time John White, who was standing in a door opposite, knowing the boy, and fearing that he might get into difficulty, passed over the street, took him from Mr. Simonton, and forcibly carried him across the street. When nearly on the south side, he was attacked by the Turners, and stones were hurled at him and the boy. By some signal or cry, the portion of the Turners who had passed around the corner, and on to High street, halted, and the most of them broke ranks, and rushed back to Town street. They seized the stones, of which there was an abundance on that street, and commenced throwing them towards the U. S. Hotel and the persons who happened to be on the pavement near it. Four windows of the hotel were broken, a portion of them in the second story, which were filled with ladies who had been called to them by the fine music and procession. Exasperated at this attack, a few persons who appeared to be near, seized stones to repel them, when the Turners rushed up Town to High, in a confused mass. The people on the pavement, seeing stones flying rather too thick, and too near to be comfortable, fled in all directions to places of safety.

After the Turners reached High street they drew their revolvers, and commenced firing upon those around them. Several shots in rapid succession followed, while the stones continued to fly through the air. Foster, the unfortunate young man who was shot, was on the east side of High.—There are different reports as to his acts. It is positively asserted by some that he had his pocket book out to pay some one a sum of money; while others assert that he had thrown stones. Several of our citizens saw the man who took deliberate aim and shot him. We understand he is identified, and we hope this is the case.—The ball penetrated the right shoulder, and passed through the lungs. He fell, but soon raised himself up and staggered to the corner of Hughes & Beebe's shop, a few feet from where he was shot. He was then taken to Cook's Drug Store, where he was examined by the doctors. It was soon evident that the wound was fatal, and he died about half an hour after. We have heard that one or two others were wounded by the discharges of the pistols. Mr. Osgood had a narrow escape. As he passed round the corner of Town to High, one of the Turners fired at him, the ball struck him, breaking a comb and a rule in his pocket, and making a slight wound in the flesh.—Several persons were severely cut with the stones. It is wonderful, considering the number of pistols discharged, that no more persons were killed.

During the evening some twenty-four arrests were made among the Turners, who were lodged in the Columbus jail for examination on a charge of murder.

On Thursday and Friday the Coroner's inquest was held, the official reports of which are given at length in the Journal.

From the evidence, it appears that each of these foreign bullies had armed himself with a revolver for the purpose of shooting down any American whose conduct might not please their foreign tastes.

The following will give our readers an idea of the case as it was developed before the Coroner's Jury:

Joseph Deitrick, being duly sworn says: That on or about half past six o'clock, P. M., on the evening of the 4th, he saw the procession passing up Town from Front to High street. Witness was on the north side-walk, heard a boy about about 14 or 15 years of age, call out, "There goes the black Dutch." Soon after the witness passed toward High street, some larger boys pushed William Crawford, a boy about 16 or 17 years old, off the side walk when one of the Turners said "There is the d—n son of a b—h," and one of them threw a stone at him The Crawford boy then threw a stone and hit one of the Turners; he attempted to throw the second stone and Mr. Simonton caught him, and stopped him.

Mr. White then came across the street and took hold of him, and said he would take him home, and started with him across the street. As they arrived near the curb stone on the south side of Town street, by Dr. Parson's building, one of the Turners by the name of Beal, as I think, with some weighty substance in a pocket handkerchief, struck Mr. White, still holding on to the Crawford boy, and White and the boy both fell to the ground. From that moment stones began to be thrown from both sides, and pistols were fired by the Turners to the number of forty or fifty, as I should think. The Turners then passed toward High street, and continued the firing of pistols and the throwing of stones! I saw the young man that was killed, but a short time before he fell, passing with a quick step by the Deshler building southward. I heard the discharge of several pistols in succession. I then saw one of the Turners advance forward, and take deliberate aim at the young man, and fired his pistol, when he fell. When he attempt to get up, some body struck him with a stone. The person who fired at the deceased, was thirty feet distant. The deceased then arose and staggered over to Brown's building.

I was at that time near the corner of the United States, the man who discharged the pistol was nearer to me than the person who was shot. I saw him distinctly.—the man who is here present is the one who shot the other as I think. I will not be positive, he looks like the man.

On Friday, after having heard the evidence of some ten witnesses who testified substantially to the facts above set forth, the Coroners' jury returned the following verdict:

Verdict of the Jury of Inquest on the dead body of Henry Foster.

We, the undersigned, jurors impanneled and sworn on the 5th day of July, in the year 1855, in the township of Montgomery, county of Franklin, Ohio, by William Field, a Justice of the Peace, and acting as Coroner for the time being in said county, to inquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom, the deceased, whose body was found at the city of Columbus, in said township and county, on the 4th day of July, 1855, came to his death.

After having heard the evidence and examined the said body, we do find that deceased came to his death by the effects of a ball or slug willfully and maliciously discharged from a pistol in the hands of one Gottleip Mayer, a member of a social company in Columbus, known as the Turners, and to which death said company, as far as they were on parade on said 4th, were more or less accessory.

Given under our hands and seals, at the place of said inquisition above mentioned, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1855.

Geo. W. Maris,	[Seal.]
Harrison Clausin,	[Seal.]
John Jones,	[Seal.]
Ebenezer McDonald,	[Seal.]
Luther Hillery,	[Seal.]
Augustus Platt,	[Seal.]

Notwithstanding all these facts the Statesman & other Sag Nicht papers with a total disregard for truth and honesty have joined in the howl of persecution because they are foreigners. Had natives been guilty of such utter disregard for life it would have been trumpeted from one end of the Union to the other, and the desperados hanged; as it is we suppose the *poor persecuted Germans* must escape, although we still have some confidence in the justice of the American people. Let us have no Hardin county juries in these cases and if they shall be found guilty by a disinterested panel of citizens let that punishment be meeted out to them which they so richly deserve.

In another column will be found the funeral ceremonies of young Foster. They are highly impressive, instructive and solemn.

Post Office Matters.

Washington, July 9.

The Postmaster General has issued orders that the sweepings of all Post Offices in the country shall be thoroughly examined, in order to avoid the possibility of loss of letters or other mail matter.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Redan Fort Attacked.

REPULSE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Awful Slaughter.

Halifax, July 5.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with regular dates from England. The news is scanty and important.

The French and English attacked Redan on the 18th ult., and were repulsed with great slaughter. The details have not transpired.

Large new French loan is immediate.

In the English Parliament Roebuck moved a censure.

Intelligence received by private but fragmentary advices, say that the English lost no fewer than four thousand men, including Genl. Campbell and seventy officers.

Lord Raglan's dispatch and the newspapers' corespondence are at hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the quarries. The main facts have been already stated with general correctness.

The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumor prevailed in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at 4,000 men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated.

The following account is the only official notification of the event: "Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakofi towers, at day-light on the morning of the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts.—Both the French and ourselves have suffered."

Several advices from Pelissier to the French Government are to the same effect. Private accounts published in the London Standard, say that the loss of British officers in killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are General Sir J. Campbell, Colonel Yea, and Colonel Shadforth. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unsuspected battery was opened upon the troops. The allies lost by the Russians springing a mine, and during the conclusion they re captured the Mamelon tower.

A dispatch from Bucharest, via Vienna confirms the story that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop.

The Russian account of the successes of the allies in the sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the allies, but says that the opperations against the sea of Azoff were expected. The stores of grain destroyed were private property, and not intended for the use of the Russian army. The correspondence relates the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at Kertsch. A dispatch from Varna, dated June 17th, which was retarded on the way, says that the Russians had made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars, and reported that they had re-taken Anapa.

The Austrian Commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities have refused to promulgate the order, unless authorized by Sultan Constantine.

Valg, son of the reigning Prince, was killed in a duel at Jassy, by the Austrian Major Stalberg. The affair has caused considerable sensation in the principalities of the Baltic.

The recent attack on the English boats crew at Hangs, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. The unprejudiced supposition is, that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as recently was done at Kertsch.—The Russian account in the Invalid Russ says,—"Six were killed and the remainder are prisoners."

AUSTRIA.

The Russian influence is very active even in the smallest German towns. The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussions on Count Malewaski, from the French circular of May 23d. The Journal also semi-officially says that peace is possible if France and England are willing; in as much as the fourth point is morally although not formally settled, and the other points namely: the navigation of the Danube, and the evacuation of the Principalities are also settled, leaving only the Vienna third point to be arranged. The Austrian army being disbanded, the reduction is great and rapid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamer Hermann carried out intelligence of the presentation to Parliament of the report of Roebuck's Committee.—The report merely admits that the sufferings of the army have been aggravated by incompetency at home, Since then there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. Roebuck in consequence of his report being over-ruled by other members of the committee, they having given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, so worded as to embrace the grievances, of all sections of the opposition. The debate on administrative reform, after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir Bulwer Litton's resolutions, that the House of Commons recommend to the earliest attention of Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of the various official establishments.

Mr. Buchanan received the degree of Canon Law from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Charles Lyell and Alfred Tennyson.

The admiralty awarded £16,000 sterling, to the salvors of ship James Cheston.

FRANCE.

The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2d, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars.—Louis Napoleon has been ill for two days, but has recovered. The French funds fell two per cent on announcement of his illness.

SPAIN.

The disturbances at Sandago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecing the Carlest insurrection.—Rassia is suspected of being the instigator.

Mr. Dodge had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet is dissolved.

De Luce forbids enlistment for foreign service under penalty of eight years imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS.

London 11th, 5 o'clock A. M. Marseilles Friday night.

The English steamer Astrologus arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th June.

There has been a slight engagement at Eupatoria since the 12th of June. The Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers. The general loss in taking Mamelon and quarries, is 4,000 men.

Wheat is declining at Marsilles.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

Our Country.

If there be on earth one nation or country greater than another, whose institutions are spread throughout the vast domain, and which must draw their life-blood from the individual purity of its citizens, that nation is our own. Rulers by divine right, and nobles by hereditary succession, may perhaps tolerate with impunity those depraving indulgences which tend to keep the great mass abject; but in our country, our own native land, where every man, however humble, bears to the omnipotent ballot-box his full proportion of the sovereignty, where at regular periods ministers of authority went forth to rule, return to be ruled, and lay down their dignities at the feet of the monarch multitude, where the President, replaced by Kings in other countries, does not, like them, govern the people tyrannically, but is in his turn rather governed by them,—where, in short, public sentiment is the absolute lever that moves the political world, and the purity of its citizens is the rock of its political safety. This is our country, our own dear native land—"The home of the free, the land of the brave;" ours transmitted by our forefathers, the Patriots of America and American liberty; ours to preserve, ours to transmit as pure and unpolluted as it was when we received it; and shall we continue to go on increasing and united as by the ties of brotherly love and affection, or shall we add another to the list of Republics which have preceded us, and which in time bid fair to become exalted as it were above earth, but which have fallen the victims of their own follies and dissensions. No, we will not disgrace the honored names of a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson, and many others who fought both publicly and privately for the freedom we now enjoy, and whose names will always be remembered by every American as the patriots of the age, the greatest of the world. Let us beware the tide of foreign emigration. Popery is on the alert, and ere long, it is to be feared, will strive to obtain the power—let us keep our institutions unpolluted, our offices cleased from the defilement of Dogmatics and Catholics, who have for their object the overthrow of this Union, and fill them with our own freemen, or, as Washington said, "Place none but Americans upon guard,"—let us fear for our own safety the Author of our being, as did our forefathers, and we are safe. No foreign foe then dare approach or oppress us, and while this People is true to itself and to its country, its example will exert a lasting influence, which shall be remembered for ages, and its strength, if need be, will defend it. Yes, there is too much patriotism in the bosoms of Americans, too much interest taken by us in the welfare of this loved land of liberty, to be dormant in the slightest danger. We have had great men, and still have men who would be willing to die if it were necessary, for this our country, for the preservation of the liberty we now enjoy.

We have had men,

With more than mortal powers endowed,
How high they soared above the crowd,
Theirs was no common party race,
Jostling by intrigue for place;
Like fabled Gods, their mighty war
Shook realms and nations in its jar;
Such not for them a separate doom,
Warm fate made brothers in the tomb,
But search the land of living men,
Where shall we find their like again!

Such were the men that every American should be proud of. Such were the men of the Revolution and of latter days, viz: Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, and many others, whose fame is sounded in every land. J. K.

Arrival from California.

New York, July 9.

The Northern Light reached Berth at 8 o'clock this morning. She brings California dates of the 16th ult., with 437 passengers, and $829,000 in gold. Among the passengers are Col. Wheeler, Minister to Nicaragua, who brings two important treaties. Walker landed at Prieta on the 27th June, with 375 men. He is reported to have taken Rives and then entering San Juan del Lud. He carried off arms and ammunition there collected without opposition.

The Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 16th with $1,063,000 freight.

The most important item is the confirmation of the claim of Messrs. Bolton & Barrow, by the U. S. Land Commissioners, embracing 13,550 acres of land lying nearly within the corporation limits of San Francisco, estimated to be worth $40,000,000.

Palmer, Cook & Co., are principal owners of the claim.

Trouble with the Indians is anticipated in the neighborhood of Freemo river, owing to an Indian having been hung for shooting a Mexican miner without provocation.

Rich gold quartz and a lead and a silver mine have been discovered in Tuolosme county.

The burning of the town of Auburn caused an entire loss of 625,000. Seventy small frame houses and six bricks, at San Francisco, were destroyed by fire on the 13th; loss 40,000. Settlers are holding frequent meetings to concert measures for redressing grievances.

A settlers' party was to be organized throughout the State.

The Know Nothings were defeated in Oregon. Jo. Lane, democrat, is elected Delegate to Congress, by two thousand majority. The returns as to forming a State Government are incomplete, but enough are received to indicate that it had been determined Oregon should cease to be a territory.

The Indians are reported to have killed six white men, on Klamath Reservation, and six others in Illinois Valley.

The mines are yielding abundantly.

1855 bids fair to equal if not exceed the production of any previous year.

The California Mint is coining at the rate of 100,000 per day.

Markets—Jobbing trade has been active. Considerable transactions from first hands. Sugars, Gunny Bags and a few other articles slightly improved

Flour 11@12; Wheat 1,50@1,87; clear Pork 21,25; Lard 16.

From Reading.

Reading, Pa., July 5th—The State Council of Know Nothings, which has been in session here the past two days, adjourned this afternoon after endorsing the National Platform, adopted at Philadelphia, and passing a resolution, calling a convention to meet in Cincinnati on the 8th of Janury next. A split occurred on the question of adopting the National Platform, whereupon the Free Soilers and Abolitionists withdrew from the Council. Governor Johnston heads the seceders, leading off for a Northern party which shall repudiate the Philadephia Platform by striking out article 12th, and inserting a declaration in favor of the Missouri Compromise. It is said, also, that Governor Gardiner has addressed Governor Johnston a letter, inviting Pennsylvania to join the East. The seceeding delegates are to day organizing a State Council on the Philadelphia Platform. There is much excitement in consequence of the decision.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 9.

The exports of June shows a decrease of $305,090 from same period last year.—Decrease from first of January as compared with the first six months of last year, is $1,320,978.

Imports thus far amount to $83,756,695. Decrease from last year, $1,635,812.

An attempt was made, on Friday last, to kidnap a girl about 14 years old, living near Downingtown, Chester county. She was seized by two men and carried some twelve miles towards the Maryland line, when, finding they had mistaken a sun burnt girl for a mulatto, she was set down in the road and allowed to depart.

From New York.

New York, July 9—M.

Fifty persons were arrested yesterday, for being drunk on the streets. As yet, no arrests have been made of liquor dealers.

Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, leaves in the Baltic on Wednesday.

Yesterday afternoon, the pleasure yacht Grace upset off fort Hamilton. Three of five persons in her were drowned. Mr. Ferguson, a reporter for the Journal of Commerce was among the lost.

Invaluable Remedies.—Here are a few simple remedies for very prevalent disorders, which we have no hesitation in recommending as infallible:

For sou sickness—stay at home.
For drunkness—drink cold water.
For health—take "Ayer's Pills."
For accidents—keep out of danger.
To make money—advertise in the Gazette.
For Coughs and Colds—take Cherry Pectoral
To be happy—subscribe for a newspaper.
To please all—mind your own business.
To have a good conscience—"pay the printer."

MASONIC CALENDER

REGULAR MEETINGS:

LANCASTER LODGE, No. 57 - - - - July 14, 1855.
" ENCAMPMENT, No. 2. - - - - July 31 "
February 22, 1855. G. STEINMAN, Recorder.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN.

WE must have funds by the first of August. And we wish all our customers whose accounts have not been settled for the last six months to call and close them before that date.

McELROY & BILLINGHURST.

Lancaster, July 10, 1855.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of REED & BAUGHMAN, was on the 5th day of July, dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of ROBERT REED at the old Stand for settlement. ROBERT REED,
July 12, 1855 —3t10 JOHN BAUGHMAN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND MILL PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Hocking County, Ohio, I will offer at public sale, at the door of the Court-House, in the town of Logan, in said county, on

Saturday the 21st day of July, 1855,

The property known as the

HOCKING FALLS MILLS PROPERTY,

containing 40 acres—for a more particular description of which reference is made to an advertisement in the Hocking Sentinel, Ohio Statesman and Zanesville Aurora.

The above has long been considered by far the most valuable and profitable mill property in the Hocking Valley—having on the same large new Merchant Mill, with four run of 4½ feet French Burs, all in good order and operation.

There is also a large double Saw Mill, 32 by 64 feet, now in operation. Also, a Carding and Fulling Establishment, with two new Double Carding Machines and Picker—carding last year 24,000 lbs. Wool, with an increasing patronage.

The custom work of the Grist Mill averages 60,000 to 80,000 bushels of grain per year, and the country adjacent has much more for the manufacture of Flour—the business annually increasing. There is any desirable amount of water power for any purpose whatever.

These Mills lie immediately on the Hocking Canal. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Rail Road, now in course of construction, will be finished this season to Logan, a mile below; and the Hocking Valley Rail Road, from Columbus to Parkersburgh, will soon be in course of construction, immediately past the Mills. There is a line of Telegraph extending to Logan, the flourishing county seat of Hocking. An Iron Furnace is in operation half a mile from the Falls, and several others in the vicinity. The whole fall of water is 17 feet.

Besides the Mills, &c., above described, there are on the premises five dwelling houses, with from three to six rooms each, two good Warehouses, Cooper Shop, Stabling, &c. Appraised at $18,600.

Terms of Sale—One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and one third in two years, with interest on deferred payments from day of sale.

JOHN M. FLOYD, Sheriff
Logan, July 12.—3w10 of Hocking County, Ohio.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!

PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!!

PROF. HAYS, State Chemist, Massachusetts, says that they are the best of all PILLS, and answered are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emery Washburn, Gov. of Mass.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S.
A Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britian.
†John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Cutaneous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood & stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them but once to know it. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. and sold by F. Eckstein, Cincinnati; Kaufman & Co. and M. Z. Kreider, Lancaster; G. F. Hamlin, Oakland; E. Kalb, Rushville, and by all Dealers in Medicine evhry where. July 12, 1855—2m10

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAIL ROAD,

OPEN TO BREMEN.—Two daily Trains (Sunday excepted:)

First Train leaves Cincinnati at 6 A. M., arriving at Lancaster at 11.30 A. M. and at Bremen at 12 M.

Returning, leaves Bremen at 2.15 P. M. and Lancaster at 7 45 P. M., arriving at Cincinnati 8 20 P. M.

Second Train leaves Cincinnati at 4 P. M. arriving at Lancaster at 9.50 P. M.

Returning leaves Lancaster at 5.40 A. M. arriving at Cincinnati at 11.16 A. M.

Trains stop for passengers at all intermediate points and connect with trains on Little Miami Road for Columbus, Dayton, Hillsborough and Chillicothe.

Lines of stages will run between Lancaster and Logan, Nelsonville, Athens, Pomeroy, Somerset and Zanesville, connecting with the morning train from and evening train to Cincinnati.

For other information and tickets, apply at Ticket Office, corner of Broadway and Front streets, and at the Little Miami Depot, or to the Station Agents on the line.

J. M. L. STAUGHTON,
Engineer and Superintendent.

☞ The Company will not be responsible for baggage exceeding $50 in value, unless the same be returned to the Conductor or Agent, and freight paid at the rate of a passage for every $500 in value above that amount. July 5, 1855.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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 dis
		Free Banks	5 p dis
Except *old plate* State Stock	5 p dis	LOUISANNA.	
		All Solvent Banks	par
INDIANA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank	par	All Solvent Banks	5 p dis
Free Banks 3 to 25 p dis		GEORGIA.	
KENTUCKY.		All Solvent Banks	5 p dis
All Solvent Banks	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
VIRGINIA.		All Solvent Banks	5 p dis
Old Banks	par	ILLINOIS.	
Free Banks	par	All Solvent Banks	5 p dis
Except Trans-Alle Gany	25 p dis	WISCONSIN.	
		All Solvent Banks	5 p dis
All Sol. Solvent Bks	par	MICHIGAN.	
MISSOURI.		All Solvent Banks	5 p dis
State Bank	par		

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

Gold, selling at	1	p c premium.
Silver, "	2	"
Exchange, "	1	"

Following rates of interest allowed on deposits:
For 30 to 60 days 3 p cent. For 6 to 12 months 6 p cent
3 to 6 months 3 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.

Lancaster Markets.

Gazette Office, July 12, 1855.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—Wheat, 1,50; Flour, $8,50@9,00 per brl; Corn, 60; Rye, 90; Oats, 35 cts; Cloverseed 5,50; Timothy seed, 3a4,00; Potatoes, 60@75c. Flax seed, 1,00; Butter, 10@12c; Eggs, 8 cents, Salt, 2.37 Beans, 2,00; Soaps, 5@6c: Coffee, 12½a15c; Tea, 50@100;—Molasses, 40; Sugar, 7½a8c. White Fish, 13 dollars per barrel; Pickerel 10,00 to 12,00; Rice 8½a9, Vinegar, 18a25 cents; Tobacco, 25a35cts; Hay. 6,00@8,00. Tallow 10½ per brl. Whisky, 33c. Wool 20a33c.

Cattle Market.

From the New York Tribune of July 21.

New York, July 3.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

CURRENT PRICES THIS WEEK.—BEEVES.—These are sold by the head at a price equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarters. The hide and tallow or "fifth-quarter" is not counted in this market. It is in Boston.

The Price To Day ℔ lb will average about 10½c.

First quality 11a11½c.
Extra good Cattle 12c and over.
Poorest 9½a10c.
But few sales over 10½ or under 9c.

Prices of Veal Calves.—The rate at which such Calves as are fit to eat sell for all the year is from 4 to 7c per lb., live weight.

A class called 'kittens'—that is, Calves from one to six days old—sells from 1,25 to 3 a$4 each.

In Autumn a good many "grass Calves," generally sold at four to six months old, brings 3 to $8.

A good fat Veal often brings 20a$30.

Milk Cows.—The price of Cows depends as much upon fancy as the price of Horses. Ordinary cows, 25a$30; good fair cows, 35a$40; extra quality, with calf, 45a$50, and a few at $60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Common Sheep, 2,-5a$6; extra Sheep, 8a$8; Lambs, $2a5.

RECEIPTS LAST WEEK AT RAIL ROAD AND BOATS.

	Erie.	Hud'n Riv.	Har'm.	Boats.
Beeves	1,100	500	31	435
Veals	—	6	313	230
Sheep & L's	5150	8	643	156
Swine	2,954	525	—	724
Cows	9	14	—	—
Horses	—	—	—	—

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, July 10.—Flour very dull at $8a8.50. Whiskey steady at 31a31½c. Cheese 8c. Provisions firm. Coffee 11a11¼. Sugar 6¼a7¼c. Molasses 36.

Wool Market.

WOOL.—The arrival of the new clip of fleece are rapidly increasing, and prices are buoyant with a better inquiry. A considerable stock may be expected here by August 1. The sales at 32,000 lbs at 32@34c. for low quality: 38@40c. for medium; and 42a45c. for fine. Pulled is not active; but owing to the small supply here prices are firmer. Lambs' Wool is plenty, with sales at 35c. Foreign has relapsed into its former quiet state; no sales We quote:

American Sax. Fl ℔ lb	42@45
Do. Full Blood Merino	37@39
Do. ½ and ¾ Merino	31@34
Do. Native and qr. do	26@28
Sup. Pulled Country	28@32
Do. 1, Pulled Country	23@26
Extra do	37@38
Peruvian Washed	30@32
Valparaiso, Unwashed	13@14
So. Am., Com. Washed	12@13
So. Am. Entre Rios	14½@16
South Am. Unwashed	8@ 9
South Am. Cordova	22½@28
East India, Washed	26@28
African, Unwashed	9@13
African, Washed	18@36½
Smyrna, Unwashed	13@14
Smyrna, Washed	23@26
Mexican, Unwashed	12@14

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

H. FRANK,

HAS just received and is opening for sale in the city of Lancaster, on Main Street, at the well known stand in Dr. Shawk's Row, opposite George Kauffman's Drug Store, a large, new and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at great bargains, as I am determined to sell at the lowest figure for cash. He most respectfully solicits a reasonable share of public patronage, as I expect to continue in this place for years, to supply the citizens in the richest clothing. All who wish to purchase clothing I am satisfied will do well to give him a call, as I shall be enabled with the stock of Goods on hand to gratify the taste of the most fastidious dandy and mechanic down to the honest farmer. I shall be enabled to conduct the business in the German, French and English language.

Lancaster, June 21, 1855—3m7

GILT Mouldings for Picture Frames, for sale at the city book store. B. CONNELL, Agent.
April 21, 1854.

ARCHITECTURE by L. D. Gould, A. Benjamin and O. P. Smith, for sale at the city book store
April 21, 1854. B. CONNELL, Agent.

CLARK'S Commentary on the Old and New Testament, for sale at the city book store.
April 21, 1854. B. CONNELL Agent.

MRS. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun, for sale at the city book store.
April 21, 1854. B. CONNELL Agent

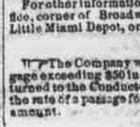
THE Old Brewery and New Mission House, for sal at the city book store.
April 21, 1854. B. CONNELL, Agent.

THE Lamp Lighter, for sale at the city book store
April 21 1854. B. CONNELL, Agent.

FARMERS' and Emigrant's Book, for sale at the city book store.
April 21, 1854. B. CONNELL, Agent.

FANCY Articles in great variety, for sale at the city book store.
April 21, 1854. B. CONNELL, Agent.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!



MISSES DE BERTHOLTS have returned to Lancaster, and will be happy to receive pupils for instruction on the PIANO FORTE and GUITAR, at their residence on *Broad Street, North of Main Street, in the house formerly occupied by John W. Wiester*, and hope their long experience in teaching music, and the unremitting attention paid to the improvement of their Pupils will insure a portion of public patronage.

MISS A. C. DE BERTHOLT will receive a class for Embroidery and Canvass work.

MISS M. G. DE BERTHOLT has opened an Elementary School in the Basement Story of the Episcopal Church. May 1, 1855—1

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate:

PURSUANT to an order of sale issued to me from the Probate Court of the County of Fairfield and State of Ohio, in the case, wherein the Administrator of John Campbell, deceased, is plaintiff and William W. Campbell and others are defendants, I will on

Monday the 23d day of July, A. D. 1855,

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder by public vendue and outcry, on the premises, the following lands and tenements: In Lot No. 26 in the Town of Pickerington, Fairfield county, Ohio: Also, part of the Northeast Quarter of Section No. 25, Township No. 16, Range No. 20, (or part of Lot No. 63 Tp. & Range aforesaid) commencing at the Northeast corner of Benjamin Stover's land, at the Northwest corner of Lot No. 1 as marked on the plat of the County Surveyor's certified return; thence East along the North boundary line of said Northeast Quarter of Section No. 25, 3 chains and 50 links to a post at the Northwest corner of Lot No. 2, as marked upon the same plat; thence East with said line 2 chains and 71 links to a post at the Northwest corner of Lot No. 3 as marked on said survey; thence East with said line 9 chains and 70½ links to a post at the Northwest corner of Lot No. 4 as marked on said plat; thence East with said line 28½ links to a stone at the Northeast corner of said Lot No. 4; thence South with the East boundary line of said No. 4, 25 chains and 83 links to a stone at the Southeast corner of said Lot No. 4, in the North boundary line of Mason's track; thence West with said Mason's N. boundary line 38¾ links to a post corner between said lots Nos. 3 and 4; thence West with said line 2 chains and 71 links to a post, corner between lots Nos. 1 and 2; thence continuing West with said line 2 chains and 26 links to a stone at the Southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence North 25 chains and 61 links to the place of beginning, containing 24 61-100 acres.

Also part of the Southeast Quarter and part of the Northeast Quarter of Section No. 26 of Township No 16 Range No. 20, Refugee and bounded as follows: 12 acres as marked on the plat of the County Surveyor's return, commencing at a stone on the Southwest corner of Isaac Griffith's lands; thence East 10 chains to a post; thence South 12 chains to a post; thence West 10 chains to a post on the West boundary line of said Quarter Section, thence North with said line 12 chains to the beginning.

Also, Lots No. 1 and 2, containing 9¾ acres in the said Northeast Quarter of said Section No. 26, commencing at a stone at the Northwest corner of said Northeast Quarter Section; thence East along the North boundary line thereof, 5 chains and 27 links to a post at the northeast corner of lot No. 1; thence East 4 chains and 72 links to a post at the northeast corner of lot no. 2, thence South 9 chains and 26 links to a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 2; thence West 4 chains and 72 links to a post corner between said lots No. 1 and 2; thence West 5 chains &