The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 27, 1855

THE STRUGGLE OF SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

Letter from Francis P. Blair.

SILVER SPRING, Md., Dec. 12, '55

To Messrs. DANIEL R. GOODLOE and LEWIS GEPHART, Corresponding Committee of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:—Having relinquished political employment, and, to avoid encountering again its anxieties, addicted myself to country life. I am constrained to decline your invitation to join the Republican Association of Wasaington City, although tempted by the honor of becoming its presiding officer. Yet I feel it my duty to say, that in the main I concur in the aims of the Association. To exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, and to rebuke the violation of the Compromises which were made to stand as covenants between the Slave and Free States to effect that exclusion, are, in my opinion, the most important movements which have engaged the public mind since the Revolution.

The extension of Slavery over the new Territories would prove fatal to their prosperity; but the greatest calamity to be apprehended from it is the destruction of the Confederacy, on which the welfare of the whole country reposes. Every conquest of this element of discord, which has so often threatened the dissolution of the Union, increases the danger. Every surrender of the Free States invites invasion.

The cause which your organization is intended to promote may well draw to its support men of all parties. Differences on questions of policy, on constitutional construction, of modes of admi[illegible]ion, may well be merged to unite me who believe that nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would arrest the spread of Slavery, can resist the power of the combination now embodied to make it embrace the continent from ocean to ocean.

The repealing clause of the Kansas bill is predicated on the nullity of the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress the power "to make regulations respecting the Territories" of the United States. Yet nothing is clearer in the history of our Government than that this phrase, giving power to Congress "to make regulations respecting the Territories," was meant to give it the power to exclude Slavery from them.

Mr. Jefferson's resolutions of 1784, declaring *"that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States"* laid off in the Western Territory, was subsequently renewed in the Congress of 1785, which added *"that this* regulation shall be an article of compact," and it was so voted unanimously by the delegations of eight States out of twelve.

It was by the unanimous vote of all the States by the Congress of 1787, which sat cotemporaneously with the Convention forming the Constitution, and that Constitution gave Congress the power "to make regulations respecting the Territories," and moreover affirm the validity of "the engagements entered into before the adoption of the Constitution," by the confederation—one of which engagements was that made by the regulation excluding Slavery from the Territories. Thus the Confederation and the Constitution united in giving a double sanction to the exclusion.

The first exerted the power of enacting Mr. Jefferson's interdict of Slavery in the Territories *then held* by the United States, to which it has previously given an impressive sanction by adding, "This regulation shall be an article of compact," &c.; and the Convention guaranteed this "engagement," entered into under the Confederation, by declaring it "valid," and employed the same terms, *"regulation of the Territories,"* to transmit the power here exerted to future Congresses. In the face of this history and the letter of the Constitution granting the power to make whatever regulations it deemed fit respecting the Territories of the United States, the authors of the Kansas and Nebraska bill deny the constitutionality of the regulations which excluded Slavery from the Territories, and set at naught all the precedents that confirm them, which have followed in uninterrupted succession, from the foundation of the Government.

That other clause in the Constitution, empowering Congress to pass laws to prevent the "migration or importation" of slaves after 1808, shows the fixed purpose of the founders of our Union to limit the increase of this evil. The consequence was an inhibition, which prevents a South Carolina planter, who has slaves in Cuba, from bringing them to his home plantation; and to remove this obstruction to the increase of Slavery within the Union, and open Africa to supply the demand made by the new act, the Northern nulligers are already called on by their Southern allies to lend their aid; and certainly those who embrace Mr. Calhoun's doctrine, as stated by Mr. Douglas, that "every citizen has an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind or discription," the Constitution and compromises notwithstanding, can hardly refuse it. It was on the annexation of the Mexican territories that Mr. Calhoun asserted this principle, to unsettle the fixed policy of the nation, beginning with the era of the Declaration of Independence; and he applies it alike to the compromises of 1820 and 1850. Mr. Douglas thus sums up the position taken and the result:

"Under this section, *as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah*, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebrask country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws proscribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of this act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void, while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an *inalienable right* to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of the law. Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of those controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850.'

From this it appears that the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 involved the question of the validity of the law of Mexico excluding Slavery from the newly-ceded Mexican territory, and the law of our own Congress excluding it from that portion of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Douglas' Committee report recommended that as

"Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy, then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri Act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

These passages are quoted to show that the issues made by Mr. Calhoun, as to the two Compromises of 1820 and 1850, were expressly left open for judicial decision by the Committee, who, nevertheless, swept away, by a clause subsequently added to their bill, not only the Missouri Compromise of 1820, but also the Compromise of 1850, which left untouched the Mexican laws prohibiting Slavery in the ceded Territories, and which Webster, Clay, Benton and all the leading lights of the Senate (with the exception of Mr. Calhoun) pronounced valid and an effectual restriction.

This repeal was the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's nullifying doctrine *in extenso*.—The power of Congress to make laws excluding Slavery forever from its Territories as such, was denied, and all the Territories were opened to Slavery on the ground of the "inalienable right" of every citizen "to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatsoever kind or description;" and the law of squatter sovereignty was superadded, and substituted for the sovereignty of the United States over the public domain. Thus fell, at the dictation of Mr. Atchison, supported by the coalition effected between the Whigs and Democrats of the South, under the pressure and through the intrigues of the nullifiers, Mr. Jefferson's noble principle, endeared to the country both for its moral grandeur and political wisdom. It is the first tho't uttered in the Declaration of Independence; and to the denunciation of the King of Great Britain for the crime of bringing Slavery to our shores, it adds, as the deepest aggravation, that "he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce."

The first legislative attempt to restrain the progress of the mischief which the King of Great Britain visited upon this country, was Mr. Jefferson's resolution excluding slavery from the territory of the United States in 1784—the next was that introduced by Rufus King in 1785—the third that of Nathan Dane in 1787—all receiving the vote of two thirds of the States of the Confederacy, and the last the unanimous vote.

The fourth movement was that of the Convention, in the Constitution itself, providing against the importation of slaves after 1808, declaring the binding validity of the engagements entered into by the Congress of the Confederacy on the government of the United States, to exclude it from the Territory, and securing to the new Government the power of making similar provision for future acquisitions of territory. The fifth regulation to restrain the progress of slavery was that of the Compromise of 1820—the sixth, that of 1850.

It is remarkable that although these great measures had their origin with the Democratic leaders, Federal and Whig leaders of greatest renown united in their support. The constitutional provisions on the subject had the unanimous suffrage of all the illustrious men in the Convention who framed the Constitution of the United States; and from the silence on the subject in the State Conventions called to ratify the Constitution, it may be well presumed that these also were unanimous in their approval of what had been done under the confederacy and in the new Constitution to restrain the introduction and limit the extension of slavery. And may not men of all parties now unite to restore what the patriots of all parties, during the first seventy years of our Government, contributed to establish?

The work of restoration is simple and easy, if the men who abhor the late innovation on the long-settled policy of the nation can be induced to relinquish petty differences on transitory topics, and give their united voice, in the next Presidential election, for some man whose capacity, fidelity and courage can be relied upon to oppose the issue which the present Administration has made to control it. The contest has grown out of Presidential aspirations. The decision of the people at the polls, in choosing a chief magistrate, will end it. Senators will easily comply when the nation's demand is backed by Presidential power and patronage, and hopes of the future, which animate the leading members of the body.

The Administration has staked itself on the support of the party of privilege—of class interest—which makes it a unit. It confides in the success which has crowned the Oligarchy everywhere in the Old World, and secured its triumphs on the maxim, "Divide and conquer." The Whigs and Democrats of the South are a combination to carry into the next Presidency some candidate absolute in maintaining the repealing clause of the Kansas bill, which nullifies the principles of the Ordinance, the provisions of the Constitution made to give them effect, and all the compromises which have been made in pursuance of them, with the sanction of all sections of the Union.

If the majority favorable to the policy built up with our Government will unite, accept the issue tendered by the Administration, and make the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas act paramount in the impending contest for the Presidency, all will be restored that has been lost to free institutions, by opening the Territories North and South, to Slavery. The compromises of 1820 and 1850 being restored, there will not be an inch of the territory of the United States, once exempt from Slavery, on which it can legally intrude; and Mr. Atchison's attempt by an armed force to carry out the nullification plotted in the caucus which gave birth to the Kansas bill, will, like the attempt of his prototype, Mr. Calhoun, to give effect to South Carolina nullification, be paralyzed by the frown of an indignant nation, made potent by an honest and firm Executive.

And there will end the career of these gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the exclusive intelage of the Democracy of the country, as ended that of Mr. Calhoun, and his proselytes who took the peculiar charge of the "State Rights" party. They sank, under the universal conviction that their zeal for State rights was an ardent passion to reach political power, at the hazard of extinguishing in the blood of the people the wise and free institutions it had cost so much to establish.

Our innovating Democrats, who put under foot the representative principle: who violate the known will of their constituents; who scorn their instructions to redress the wrong they have committed; who reply to the suffrages that condemn their conduct, that they are not Democratic suffrages; who, in the plentitude of their inability, read out of the Democratic party Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, because they will not submit to the will of these, their representatives, who have set up a test which must ever exclude Massachussets, Vermont and Rhode Island from its ranks; who have bartered away rights secured to them all by compacts—will soon learn that Democracy does not reside in the organization of intriguers, but in the mass of the people.

It is the glory of our great Republic that its Democracy springs up from the soil and flourishes in the fresh air of our wide-spread country; and that its rich harvest, imparting health, strength and spirit to our whole system, is gathered annually at the polls. The Democracy which is bred in caucuses and cabinets is a sort of hot-bed species, suited to the taste of epicurean politicians, whose appetites are their principles. Incumbents and expectants of offices and dignities, claim a sort of patent right in the machine of Government, to create a Democracy adapted to their purposes. Their innovations in the machinery are contrivances to renew their privileges for new terms, and the people are the subjects who are to be used in it—to pay tribute for this privilege, and take pride in the skill of the operators.

The telegraph wires and the Cincinnati Convention are to bring all the masterly combination of the Administration in contact with the masses at the appointed time. But will the wires work? Undoubtedly the people, far and wide, will have their instructions from the operators; but the response will probably be a thunderbolt to those who have violated their rights, spurned their remonstrances, and, as a consequence, have arrayed brothers from the different sections of the Union to shed each other's blood, in civil war, on the plains of Kansas.

Yours, respectfully,

E. P. BLAIR.

From the Hartford Times.

A Tyrant; or a Priest.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Permit me to state a few facts concerning the tyranny which a priest in this city is attempting to exercise over some of our citizens who see fit to send their children to free schools, and the great abuse which has and must still flow from the conduct of this priest.

I have two boys, and have for several years sent them to the Central District School. About a year since, the Rev. Mr. Hughs, of St. Patrick's church, called my attention to this matter, and said to me, that after the first of January then following, all the children connected with his church who were attending District Schools would be taken away and sent to the Catholic school. I replied that I did not consider the Catholic school as good as the one that they were then attending, and that I could not consent to the change so far as my children were concerned. He informed me if I did not make the change, I should be denied the privilege of communion so long as I refuse, and from that day to this I have been denied that privilege. Here the matter rested for nearly one year.

On the 13th inst. my wife went to the church to attend upon one of its religious rites. Mr. Hughs here asked her where her children attended school. She replied at the Centre school. He then informed her that if her children continued to attend there he would deny her absolution upon her death bed! This troubled my wife exceedingly, and during the night she had no sleep. She was grieving constantly.

This morning I called upon Mr. Hughes at his residence. He received me with a surprising degree of contempt, though I treated him with courtesy, and only desired that he should not, without good cause, make trouble in my family. I asked him what had occurred between him and my wife yesterday—that I had called to see about it, as she was in great distress of mind. He made no reply. I then asked him if he had assured her that she should not have absolution upon her death bed, if she did not take the boys from the Centre school? and he replied that he had.

I then asked him why he had taken this course—why he did not come to me as the father of the boys, and not thus trouble a woman? He said she was my "half," and that she should participate in this question; and that he had appealed to me on a former occasion, and found that it was of no use. I then said "if you deny this right (of absolution) to my wife for the reason you give, I shall write to Boston and New York, and to Ireland if need be, to ascertain whether you have a right to make such a denial and to treat my wife in this way." To this he replied, "If you do that, and it was not for your insignificance, you ought to be taken by your two feet and your brains dashed out against that church," (looking at St. Patrick's stone walls.) Without further comment I bade him a "good morning" and left.

Again gentlemen, I ask, have we a Christian priest, or a tyrant among us?

MARTIN CARNES.

Hartford, December 15, 1855.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.—"Mrs. Briggs, said a neighbor, whostepped into the house of the former, just as she was in the act of seating herself at the dinner table, "have you heard of the dreadful accident?" "Why, no; what is it?" "Mr. Briggs has fallen, and is killed." "Is it possible! Well, just wait until I finish my dinner, and then you'll hear crying!"

Thirty-four tons of specie, being just one million of dollars, arrived in Cincinnati, from New Orleans, on Friday. It belonged to that rich and extravagant old personage known as UNCLE SAM, and was on its way to the East.

Gen. HARNY was at Fort Pierre on the 10th of November. The Sioux were visiting him and expressing a wish to remain at peace

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION AMERICANS!!

The members of Lancaster Council, No. 36, are requested to attend a meeting of the Council to be held at THEIR HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, (December 29.) A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Council.

By order of the President.

☞ PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for January is upon our table.

Contents—William Shakespeare and his Plays—An Inquiry; The Ghost; A Christmas Story; A Christmas Carol; The Virginia Springs; The Falcon; Mr. Prescott's Philip the Second; Low Life—In the Pampas; A Legend of Elsinore—A Ballad; Scamparias—The Cockpit; Progress of Religious Ideas; Whip-Poor-Will; Owlcopse; Calhoun on Government, and Editorial Notes.

This number is decidedly the richest in the series of Putnam, to our taste, and is fully worth the whole subscription price of the Volume.

Terms of Putnam per year, $3.00.—Subscribe immediately. Address, DIX & EDWARDS, 10, Park Place, New York City.

☞ THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for October, is upon our table. The contents of this number are—Peter Daniel Huet—Life and Opinions; School Sermons; The Newcomes; The Caldwell Papers; The Chanties and Poor of London; Latin Dictionaries; Arago and Brougham on Men of Science; Pitt and Fox.

This number is decidedly one of the most readable of the year, and worthy the perusal of every literary scholar. For terms of the Quarterly, Blackwood, &c., see fourth page last week.

THE GENIUS OF THE WEST.—The November number of this excellent Magazine, devoted especially to the encouragement of Western Literature, is upon our table, and is a fine specimen of the Journal for the past year. Its contents compare most favorably with any of the Magazines of the day, while its editor, WM. T. COGSHALL, Esq., is in every way worthy of patronage. Terms $1 per year.

☞ Address, W. T. COGSHALL, Editor and Publisher, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our Carrier's Address.

Our little Devil, BILLY,—and by the way, the cutest little Imp alive,—will be out early on New Year's morning, with his NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS. He will give all his patrons, and the rest of mankind, a call, when he hopes to meet with many smiles—and—and—*a Quarter!* His Address is the production of one of the most prolific pens of the city, and is well worth the sum. Treat the little rascal kindly; and if a streak of liberality should happen to overtake the reader, don't stop at a Quarter, but give him as much more as conscience may dictate.

Melancholy Deaths by Drowning.

We are pained to announce the death, by drowning, of Mrs. Troxal and her child of two year's old, of Hebron, on Saturday evening last, while attempting to ford Walnut Creek, near Baltimore. Mrs. T. and her child, in company with a lad, were on their route to this city to spend the Holidays with some friends. The lad alone escaped. The bodies were found on Sunday, and brought in for burial by their friends here. How true it is, that *"In the midst of Life we are in Death."*

ANOTHER.—On last Sunday week, a young man 22 years of age, named SNYDER, was drowned in one of the canal locks at Lockville. Young Snyder was highly respected by all knew him.

The Holidays.

As usual, the Holidays are passing with all the usual activity, festivities and pleasures that the season brings in its train.—Business of every description upon the streets has been brisk. Indeed, in some cases, the crowds that were "jammed" together were truly amusing. We saw none more so than those around and inside the establishment of JOHN LYONS. Such a host of little folks, each vieing with the other to get pick at the toys and candies, we have never seen. All were joyous and happy. We were glad to see our merchants generally driving so large a share of business. May success attend all efforts.

Ladies' Donation Festival.

We learn with pleasure that the Ladies of the Methodist Protestant congregation in this city, purpose holding a Donation Party at the residence of their Pastor, Rev. WM. BAWDEN, N. E. corner of Wheeling and High Streets, on New Year's Eve, (Dec. 31st.)

We are confident, from the liberal spirit manifested by our Ladies on similar occasions, that this will be one of the most pleasant parties of the season. We understand the management of the whole affair has been undertaken by our esteemed lady friend, Mrs. Benjamin Connell. Let every one go and contribute liberally.

☞ Let no one of our readers fail to peruse the masterly letter of F. P. BLAIR, the bosom friend and companion of the patriot Jackson. We think all will agree with us that he does not leave one thread of argument to the Kansas-Nebraskais.

☞ The communication of * * * is in type but again unavoidably crowded out this week. We are sorry for this, but could not avoid it. We shall find room for it next week.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."—Appears in our columns again this week. His ideas are good and should command the attention of every tax payer. Let no one fail to read his article.

"New Advertisements."

CHRISTMAS IS GONE,

And John Lyons is still on hand, WITH A HEAVY AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS Which he is daily dealing out to suit the wants of his customers, and with pleasure. He now returns his earnest thanks to the citizens of City and Country for their very liberal patronage on the occasion, assuring them that for their long continued patronage since he has been in business in this place, they have his warmest wishes. Lancaster, December 27, 1855—2w34

To the Creditors of James C. Reynolds, dec.

ON the 24th day of November, 1855, the Probate Court of Fairfield county, extended the time for the presentation of claims against the Estate of JAMES C. REYNOLDS, deceased, to four months. In addition to and from the expiration of the months after said Estate was taken probably insolvent. Creditors to notified to present their claims within said time, or they will not be entitled to payment.

ADAM BRANDT, GEORGE M. GRAY, Administrators of James C. Reynolds, deceased. December 27, 1855—4w31

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all men, it may concern, that the firm of STEPHEN OUTCALT & SON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business will for the future be conducted by the firm of Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1855—3w34 OUTCALT & SONS.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, Daguerrotypes, &c., &c.

THE subscriber is now able to compete with any establishment in the West in the production of Pictures in any of the above arts. The Ambrotype Pictures on Glass, perhaps deal any thing in the Photographic line, and place it in the power of every one at a moderate expense to secure Pictures of friends or relatives that are warranted to be perfectly durable, and will stand for ever unaffected by any of the influences that are destructive to the ordinary Daguerrotype. Pictures executed in any of the above styles, equal to any produced in the West, and elegantly fitted up in cases for frames as may be desired.

No sitting for Children after 2 o'clock P. M.

ROOMS—Crogel's Block, over Beck's Store. Lancaster, Dec. 27, 1855—2w1 V. M. GRISWOLD.

Probate Court, Fairfield County, Ohio.

Adam Brandt and George M. Gray, Administrators of James C. Reynolds, deceased, Plaintiffs. Against Minerva H. Reynolds, (widow,) Matilda Taft, Adam Lion and Eliza Lion (defendants) Ohio, John Reynolds, Isaac R. Reynolds, Joseph H. Reynolds and Caroline Reynolds of the Washington county, Ohio, and John Gottfried Bartz, Defendants.

PETITION TO COMPLETE REAL CONTRACT.

THE said Minerva H. Reynolds, Matilda Taft, Adam Lion, Eliza Lion, John Reynolds, Isaac R. Reynolds, Joseph H. Reynolds, Caroline Reynolds and John Gottfried Bartz are hereby informed that on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1855, said Administrators, Plaintiffs, filed their Petition in the Probate Court of Fairfield county, Ohio: the object and prayer of which is to obtain an order for the completion of a contract for sale of real property, between said deceased and said John Gottfried Bratz, and to procure such title from said heirs as said deceased died seized. For the following premises, a small tract of land in Greenfield township, lying West of the Lancaster road and extending back to the division line between the lands of said Reynolds and Daniel Boyer, and on which is erected a House and Stable; being the same premises conveyed to said deceased by Thomas Carnes.

The said Administrators will, on the 1st day of February, 1856, or as soon thereafter as may be, apply to said Court for an order in the premises as aforesaid.

ADAM BRANDT, GEORGE M. GRAY, Administrators of James Reynolds, deceased.

Martin and Schleich, Attorneys. December 27, 1855—3w34 ($4 50)

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find Dr. HAGE'S Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discover for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system and although prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. The dyspeptic patient, whose stomach has lost the power of duly converting food into a life sustaining element, is relieved by a single course of these extraordinary Pills. The exhausted child recuperates its absent power, and the crude nutriment which was a load and a burden to the sufferer, while his digestive organization was paralyzed and enfeebling, becomes under the wholesale revolution created in the system, the basis of strength, activity and health.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address Dr. HAGE, No. 8 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Prices—one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24. Sold by G. KAUFFMAN & Co., Lancaster, Ohio, and all Druggists generally.—Dec. 27—2w34

GREAT CURE FOR PILES.

HUNTSVILLE, North Carolina, November 1, 1856. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for your discovery of a medicine, which, to say the least of it, has effected a cure, that all other medicines that I have taken have entirely failed to do. "Hoofland's German Bitters" cured me of the most stubborn and aggravated case of the Piles, that, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of man. My case is not a strange one to this community, as I am well known in this and the surrounding counties, and can truly say that my recovery has astonished all my friends and relations, as I had tried every thing recommended, and nothing did me any good until I was prevailed upon to try the Bitters. You are at liberty to make any use of this communication, for the benefit of the afflicted, as you may think proper. Truly yours, WM. J. LAWOOD.

See advertisement. Sold by G. KAUFFMAN & Co., Druggists, Lancaster, Ohio, and all Druggists generally. dec. 27—2w34

☞ GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican of December 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in the press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints; his constitution was much reduced, and he was low, the tongue, and all symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say to all only agreeable, that all suffering with disease of the blood, are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They certainly speak from experience. See the certificate, and notice in full around the bottle.—1m34

Sold by G. KAUFFMAN & Co., Lancaster, Ohio, and all druggists generally.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS, gild, sugar shed over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is free, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their diseases if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents.—Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out. Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all dangerous and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the Sun. Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it. That *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is the best remedy for Coughs, is known to the whole world, and that *Ayer's Pills* are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

PINE STOCK FOR SALE.

THINKING that the public tale of my Stock having proved stormy and unpleasant, none was offered. I will now sell at private sale at Lancaster, in lots to suit purchasers, my

15 Head of Thorough Bred Cattle,

40 head of full blood and Grade Cattle, AND TWELVE HEAD OF

JACKS AND JENNEYS.

All of which are of fine quality and will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or on credit.

Also,—12 Head of Horses.

November 8, 1855—27 JOHN T. BRASEE.

NOTICE.

THE Banks of this City will be closed on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAYS. Parties having paper maturing on either of those days must give the same previous attention. C. P. GARAGHTY, A. C. WORTHINGTON, B. F. REINMUND, Cashiers. Lancaster, December 22, 1855—2w33

STRAYED

FROM the enclosure of the subscribers in Canal Winchester, Franklin county, Ohio, on or about the 3rd inst., A BAY MARE, about 15 or 16 hand high, heavy set, blind in the left eye, and a little crest-fallen, and said to be 9 or 10 years old. She was last seen at Clay pool's Feeder, near Hooker's Bridge, on the Canal. Whoever will return said mare to the subscribers at Canal Winchester, or give information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. December 20, 1855—3w33* S. BARTLET & CO.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between PHILIP RISING and JOHN LYONS in the Dry Goods business, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and books of said firm are in the hands of PHILIP RISING, who is duly authorized to settle the same. PHILIP RISING, JOHN LYONS. Lancaster, Dec. 11, 1855—3w33

PHILIP makes his best bow to his old customers and all the rest of mankind, and thanks them for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business. He may still be found at his OLD STAND where he is *selling off* Goods as cheap as any house in town, *if not a little cheaper*. His stock is now as full as any other similar establishment. If any should be sceptical, all he asks is to give him a call and see for themselves. Dec. 20, 1855—33

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 172 Acres of good quality, with sufficient Bottom Land for meadows, 110 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. On the premises, there is a fine ORCHARD containing 250 bearing Apple Trees of the best quality grafted, a number of Peach Trees, 11 of the finest quality of grafted Pear Trees and upwards of 75 Cherry Trees of all qualities. With the exception of the Orchard, every field is well supplied with stock water, from Springs on various portions of the Farm. The Buildings consist of a neat comfortable Dwelling House, Spring House, Washhouse and a large Swiss Barn 73 feet by 41 feet, erected in 1849 and other out buildings for various purposes. The Farm is situated in Greenfield Township, eight miles Northwest of Lancaster, near Walnut Creek, between Carroll and Basil. ADAM BRANDT. November 8, 1855—3m37

MASONIC CALENDER

REGULAR MEETINGS:

LANCASTER LODGE, No. 37.....Dec. 18, 1855
" CHAPTER, No. 11..... " 20, "
" COUNCIL, No. 4..... " 21, "
" ENCAMPMENT, No. 2..... " 25, "
February 22, 1855. C. STEINMAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance

To provide for the establishing of Gas Works in the City of Lancaster.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lancaster*, That R. T. Coverdale, his associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby authorized to use the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Public Grounds of said City, including any and all Territory that may hereafter be annexed thereto, for the purpose of laying down in said Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Public Grounds, Pipes for the conveyance of Gas in and through said City, for the use of said City and its inhabitants; said Pipes to be made of Cast Iron or other substance equally as good for the purpose. And it is provided that said Gas Pipes shall not interfere with the necessary drainage of said City by means of Sewers or other subground fixtures for the purpose of drainage, nor with the laying of Pipes to conduct water into said city.

SEC. 2. All excavations of Streets, Alleys, &c., shall be made under the direction of said City Council, and with the least inconvenience to the public interest; and all injuries done to the said Streets, Alleys, &c., by reason of said excavations, shall be repaired with all due diligence by said R. T. Coverdale, his associates, &c., and the same so left in as good condition as before said excavations were made, and the said R. T. Coverdale and his associates and assigns, shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person or persons by reason of the excavations of the Streets, Alleys and Lanes in said city.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That, in consideration of the privileges herein granted to the said R. T. Coverdale, his associates, successors and assigns, they shall, on or before the first day of April, 1856, commence the construction of works for the manufacture of Gas, and shall, by the first day of April, 1857, have completed the same, together with the laying of at least one mile of leading or main Pipe, and they shall furnish the city for public lamps, gas, at a rate not to exceed Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for 1000 cubic feet, said city lighting at all expense for said Public Lamps, Lamp Posts, Meters, Fittings, &c.; and they shall furnish Gas to the inhabitants of the City at a rate not exceeding Four Dollars per 1000 cubic feet, and in case of said R. T. Coverdale, his associates, &c., performing all the conditions of this ordinance, they shall have exclusive privilege of laying Pipes for conveying Gas in said Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Public Grounds, and of putting up Pipes and other Fittings in Dwellings, Stores, shops, and other building and places, connecting them with the main or leading Pipes, for the term of ten years from the date of this ordinance. And it is further provided, that any temporary failure on the part of the said R. T. Coverdale, his associates, &c., to perform any of the conditions of this ordinance, where such failure is occasioned by accident or unforeseen events, shall not work a forfeiture of the privilege herein conferred, provided the same shall be repaired within a reasonable time.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the above ordinance shall not be so construed as to prevent the citizens from subscribing for stock in such sums as may suit their convenience to any amount not exceeding one-half the cost of said Gas Work.

SEC. 5. Said R. T. Coverdale, his associates, &c., shall file their acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk within 10 days from the date of its passage.

CHARLES F. SHAEFFER, President.

Attest—G. S. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. Lancaster, December 20, 1855—3w33

Great Excitement at Salt Lake!

EARTHQUAKES!!

MORMONS IN DISTRESS!!!

WE learn from a paper issued in St. Louis, that the Mormons at Salt Lake are in great distress, caused by a supposed Earthquake. However, JIM GATES is not in the least distress, as he has just received a fine lot of Jewelry, Watches and Christmas Presents, of which he hopes to dispose of during the Holidays. Dec. 6, 1855—31

An Ordinance

To do permanently the hours at which the markets shall be opened in the City of Lancaster, between the first days of December and March of each year.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Lancaster*, That from and after the legal publication of this Ordinance, the markets of the said City of Lancaster, shall be opened from and after the first day of December in each and every year, and up to the first day of March in the succeeding year at the hour of 10 o'clock Meridian.

Passed December 5th, 1855

C. F. SHAEFFER, P. City Council. Attest—G. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk. Dec. 6—3w31

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE

RAIL ROAD OPEN THROUGH TO ZANESVILLE.

N. W. GRAHAM & CO.,

Forwarders and Commission Merchants

PROPRIETORS of a regular Line of Steamers running from Zanesville to Wheeling and Pittsburg, and sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for this valley. *Warehouse on the Canal Zanesville, O.*

Only one drayage to or from the Rail Road to Boats. Shippers of Flour and Produce generally on the Line of the C. W. & Z. Road, will find this the most expeditious route to the East—and we think quite as cheap as any other.

Our facilities will warrant a speedy transit to all property entrusted to our care.

No charges on property, excepting actual drayage. Through Receipts given to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston. N. W. GRAHAM & Co. Dec. 6, 1855—3m31.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING!!

CITY BOOK STORE,

Opposite Shaeffer's Hotel.

JOHN SEARLES

BEGS the ladies to inform his old customers and every body else that he has just received direct from the publishers, a heavy invoice of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Gift Books, Annuals, &c., suited for the Library, Parlor and Holiday Presents; among them may be named British Poets, 2 vols Octavo, bound in Morocco, revised Edition Shakespeare's, Moore's and Byron's complete Poetical Works, with fine steel illustrations; the largest and most complete stock of Poetical work ever opened in this city.

Also, Female Life among the Mormons, the wife of an Elder; light and Darkness, a story of fashionable life; Footprints of an Iconoclast, by M. P. Gaddis; Japan as it was and is, by Hildreth; Whatly's Future State; Effie's or the Double Error, by Marion Janes; Hilda Lyle, by Hy Marion Harland; Cone Cut Corners, by Benauly.

Among his Gift Book for Annuals may be found the Thoughts Blossom; Memory's Gift; Christian Keepsake; Friendship's Token; the Philopsian; Christian Gift; Snow Flake; Free Mason's Gift; Moss Rose; Atlantic Souvenir; Affection's Gift; Romance of American Landscape, a beautiful work, full bound and put up in the neatest and most substantial style.

Also, a large assortment of Bibles, large and small and all prices; Hymn Books; Catholic Prayer Books, together with every variety of Religious Works.

An extensive assortment of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c. Our stock has been laid in with special reference to the wants and tastes of our patrons, Ladies and Gentlemen will call and examine at their leisure.

P. S. My arrangements are such that I receive every new work direct from the Publishers as soon as issued. Lancaster, Nov. 8, 1855—25 JOHN SEARLES.

VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful House and Lot on the East side of Broad Street, near Winding Street, and immediately North of the residence of Mr. Creed. The Lot is Forty-three feet front by One Hundred and Sixty-five feet deep to a Twelve foot Alley. The House contains Seven Rooms, Hall, Kitchen, &c., and was finished about one year since. Also, a commodious Stable, Carriage House, Wood and Coal House, &c., &c. All in good repair.

This property will be sold cheap for cash or in payments, as it is the intention of the proprietor to move West. For further particulars enquire on the premises or of the EDITOR of the GAZETTE.

Lancaster, November 15, 1855—28tf

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!!

WE have in store at this time (with large quantities of Goods yet to arrive) the

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in the WEST! There has been some decline in the prices of Goods within a few weeks, which enables us to buy *large lots* of Goods, *at Auction or in Job*, at very low prices, so that we can sell *much below the usual rates*

We would call special attention to

Moire Antiques, Fancy Silks, Plain Black Silk, French Merinoes, Paramettas, FRENCH PRINTED ALL-WOOL DELAINES, AMERICAN & ENGLISH DELAINES, An immense stock. Price 12½ to 25c. American, English and French Prints, Prices from 6½c upwards.

CLOAKS,

A most elegant variety; Velvets, Cloths & Trimmings for Cloaks;

SHAWLS,

Broche and Bay State Shawls, at lower prices than ever before offered.

Embroideries and Laces, Gloves and Hosiery, &c., &c.

We cordially invite to a free examination of our stock, which will be found greater in extent, and at lower prices, than any other House can offer. WILLIAM LEE & CO.

Cincinnati, November 15, 1855—3mos

RAIL ROAD CARS ARE IN.

M. SMALLEY,

HAS just received his SPRING and SUMMER supply of HATS & CAPS at his old stand, *opposite the Tallmadge House, Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio.* His stock has been selected with care and embrace Every variety of Hats & Caps, including White Beaver, Moleskin, No. 1 and 2 China and