The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

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 we owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that of 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 aliens* who come *hereafter* until they shall have resided 21 years in the U. States and complied with 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 the Schools supported by the Government.*

4. Slavery is *local—not national*:—We oppose its extension to any of the 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 upon 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 destruction 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 of Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools:

Thursday Morning Feb. 14, 1856

THE TRUE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

The 18th of February, the day appointed for the sitting of the National American Council at Philadelphia, is near at hand. That session is to be followed on the 22d February by a National American Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, if the Order shall deem it expedient to make such nominations. We believe that it is the general sentiment of the Anti-Nebraska members of the Order in Ohio, who constitute nineteen-twentieths of the whole number, that no nominations should be made at that time, but that all the opponents of Slavery Extension should meet together in National Convention, as they did in Ohio in last July, and nominate candidates to represent the Anti-Extension side of the issue which they have forced upon us. These liberal Americans stand on the Platform proposed by THOMAS SPOONER, in the November Convention at Cincinnati. We republish that document to-day, and hope our brethren of the press will also lay it before their readers, that all may have an opportunity of considering its truly American doctrines and propositions, before the Convention meets at Philadelphia.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MINORITY REPORT.

Submitted to the National American Convention on the 22d November, 1845, by THOMAS SPOONER.

The undersigned, minority of the Committee dissenting from some of the propositions reported by the majority, submits the following as his views of what is demanded by the Order as a

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Assembled in Convention as members of the American organization, dissenting from the platform of principles and measures, set forth by the majority of the American National Convention, which was convened at Philadelphia; and considering that a frank and distinct promulgation of our own principles and measures is due alike to ourselves; to the organization we represent, and to our fellow citizens at large—we therefore declare:

1. That we venerate and will forever uphold the American Union in its integrity.

2. That we insist that the government of the Union shall be sustained in the exercise of the powers which the Constitution confers, and that those powers shall be exercised for the objects which the Constitution indicates, for the establishment of justice, for the insurance of domestic tranquility, for the common defence, for the promotion of the general welfare, and for the security of the blessings of liberty.

3. That the rights of the States, the rights of persons, must be maintained against all unconstitutional aggressions, from whatever quarter such aggressions may proceed.

4. That the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Department of the government should be guided in their action solely by reference to the welfare of the People, and should never be permitted to exceed their Constitutional powers.

5. That improvements of rivers and harbors of national importance are constitutional objects of national legislation; and since revenues of the Government are collected by duties on imports, these duties should be levied with wise discrimination, so as to promote the interests of American Industry, and impose the lightest possible burden upon labor.

6. That our foreign policy should be one of generous sympathy with the oppressed everywhere, but especially with oppressed nations, and our negotiations should be conducted in the spirit of justice and frankness, and with entire publicity.

7. That in the administration of every department of the Government, the honor of the American name, the security of American institutions, the prosperity of the American people should be cardinal and paramount objects.

8. That proscription on account of birth or creed is unwarranted by American principles. Exiles and emigrants from other Lands should be made welcome to the participation and benefits of American institutions, and to the privilege of citizenship, with such restrictions as are necessary to make sure that those who avail themselves of this liberality understand and will defend these institutions against all aggressions, whether of foreign powers or of ecclesiastical bodies, and to prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers from other Governments to our land; to which end the laws regulating Naturalization and Immigration should be properly amended.

10. That we reaffirm the principles declared by the unanimous vote of the Fathers of the Republic in Congress of 1787, "That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," and are therefore bound to insist that Slavery be excluded from National Territory, and that the just influences of the National Government be exerted on the side of freedom.

11. That the General Government should ever refrain from the exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution, and therefore, should carefully abstain from all interference with Slavery within the limits of any State in which it is allowed or sanctioned.

12. That, adhering to these principles and pursuing this line of policy, the American Organization will henceforth act without secrecy in its principles and objects; and regarding the question of slavery extension as a national one, and as being at present of paramount importance, will cheerfully and cordially co-operate with all their fellow-citizens who are ready to unite with them in defense of Constitutional freedom against unconstitutional aggression.

13. That we advise the Order to continue and perfect its organization, to openly promulgate and defend its principles, keeping in mind that human freedom is the corner-stone upon which American Institutions are based—that this principle must become a fixed fact by the Legislation of our National Congress.

THOS. SPOONER,
Minority of Committee.

Cincinnati, November 22, 1855.

OUR COUNTRY.—We extract from a late number of the Philadelphia *American Merchant* the following just and beautiful remarks:

How much have Americans to be proud of in the past, and how much need to be grateful for the blessings showered on their country.—While Europe has been convulsed with wars, and the blood of thousands of her bravest sons poured forth like water, in order that despots may extend their sway, America has been cultivating the arts of peace, and her children have been bountifully reaping the fruits of their honesty. Republican institutions are each year more firmly established over the broad continent, and liberty has made her home in our midst.

It is meet that we should set apart a season to dwell upon the glories of the past. No country in the history of the world has been so favored by Heaven, no land has risen so rapidly to the first rank as this. Her ships sail on every sea and trade in every port; science and literature, manufactures, commerce and agriculture have all united to make her great and glorious, and cause her to become the land of promise to the old world.

To preserve our liberties in tact we must cherish them all our days. No lukewarm atachment will suffice. Freedom of conscience, freedom of action and freedom of speech must ever be maintained. Neglect of one or more of these precepts caused the decline of every ancient nation, and will ever be fatal to the prosperity of a people. History is the beacon that should guard us from the errors of the past, and justice the guide that should lead us to the glories of the future.

The future is eminently hopeful. Clouds may hang over our Southern sky, but they will disperse and leave the atmosphere clear and healthful. With free schools for our children and a free press for our people we may hail the future with confidence and joy.

President Pierce's Message reveals the fact that the expenses of our federal government are *seventy one millions per year!* John Quincy Adams was driven from office by the cry of "extravagance," when the highest expenditure of his administration never exceeded *thirteen millions.*—Fillmore a quarter of a century later, was charged with "extravagance," because, with the war debt upon his shoulders, he spent *fifty millions.* But in three years, this "economical Democratic Administration" has the expense up from fifty to *seventy-one millions! Vival humbug.*

RIFLES AND CANNON RECEIVED AT LAWRENCE.—The Missouri Democrat of the 5th, mentions the return of the Kansas correspondent of that paper from the seat of war, and that he reports "all quiet" in that Territory, "no further outrages being feared, at least, until the assembling of the Legislature at Topeka, on the first of March next." The thermometer had for six weeks before his departure ranged from 27 degrees below zero to 10 degrees above it.—"Two thousand stand of rifles and twenty breech-loading cannon had been received at Lawrence; they were brought secretly through Iowa and Nebraska."

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

WHEREAS, It is one of the primary object of Americanism to cherish the memory of the founders of our great and glorious Republic, as well as to restore it to its original simplicity and purity: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Americans of Fairfield county meet at the Council Room, No. 36, in the city of Lancaster, on the 22d inst., to celebrate the annual anniversary of Washington's Birth Day.

Committee of Reception.—W. S. Beaty, Joshua Clarke, John Stallsmith, G. Devol, V. E. Shaw, Silas Hedges, C. Dresbach.

By Order.

BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND.—It is not he who invented Brussels Carpeting or Gold Brocade, whom the masses have reason to hold in regard, but he who furnishes something useful to every body. One of our government officials lately returned from his mission in Brazil, tells as an anecdote that among the first enquiries made of him about his acquaintance with our public men, was whether we know the American Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER, who invented the CHERRY PECTORAL & CATHARTIC PILLS. As these articles [more particularly the Cherry Pectoral] are in general use in the cities of South America, they are the most prevalent representations of American products, and as many thousands there as well as here, owe to them the recovery of their health from malignant diseases, it is not strange they should hold the inventor in esteem, but it is rather simple in them to suppose that the Doctor is the only man of mark we have among our twenty-five million people.—*Christian Advocate.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the steamer Persia.

PEACE PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The new steamer Persia arrived at her berth about half past 9 o'clock this morning. She brings dates to the 26th ult.—one week later.

The steamship Belgique has put back, leaky.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult.

The peace prospects are apparently progressing, but some days must yet elapse before the preliminaries can be signed; but the Czar has ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea.

Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as on former occasions, but appearances are all fair, and apparently straight forward.

The order to cease hostilities has been given by the Czar without waiting for a formal armistice although it is rumored that an armistice has been agreed upon for three months.

France, England and Austria continue to accord, although it has been foreseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiations for peace.

No place of meeting has yet been decided upon, but a dispatch received on Friday, the authenticity of which is doubted, says that it will be either Paris or London, and also that Baron Brunner will be the Russian Plenipotentiary.

It will be at least the 2nd of February before all preliminaries are arranged.

The signatures are appended for the agreement to meet in the meantime.

Consuls are up. They had reached 91 but closed on Friday at 97¾@90⅞. Money was slightly easier, and the rates were unchanged.

American Stocks were in improved demand.

The ships Horizon, Independence, and Mary Green have been lost.

The firm of Kelly and Gilmore, of Manchester, has failed.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £8,000

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25th.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report that cotton, on the day the Pacific sailed, was brisk, but since then it has been steady and closed 1 1-64 over last Friday's quotations.—Fair Orleans, 6¼; Middling, 5 7-16; fair Upland 5¾; Middling 5 9-16. The week's sales were 70,220 bales, including 10,000 on speculation, and 10,000 for export.

Breadstuffs—Flour, slow sales. Western Canal 40s; Ohio 42s.

Wheat—In rather improved demand at 10s 10d@11s 3d for Red; 11s 9d@12s for White.

Indian corn 6d lower. Mixed Yellow, 38s 6d. White, nominally 43s.

Provisions—Quiet, with but little change; Lard dull.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Jan. 25th.—The London *Daily News* learns on undoubted authority that the preliminary treaty of peace will be signed probably before Tuesday, and certainly before the meeting of Parliament.

An armistice will be concluded immediately after signing the preliminaries of negotiations with a view to a final comprehensive treaty which will be commenced forthwith.

The *News* further learns that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise to their fullest extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposal to bring forward additional stipulations for the general welfare of Europe.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the peace proposals were strongly supported in St. Petersburg by Holland.

SECOND DISPTCH.

The *Daily News'* city article says:—The funds to-day experienced an unfavorable reaction of ½ per cent, but after so marked a rise as that lately witnessed, a partial collapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence appears to rest with the continued sales on Goverment account—the Bank of England having made large advances to the Government. The Government sells stock for the latter, and thus draws the notes issued in payment of dividends, and owing to the demand in money against these sales and to meet today's installment of the Turkish loan the money market in the stocks Exchange was rather stringent. Lenders could easily get 6 per cent on Government securities. Out of doors, however, there was no tightness.

The *London Times* intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conference which will probably be held at Frankfort after the preliminaries of peace are signed.

Baron Branon and Count Orloff will appear on the part of Russia.

The Persia left Liverpool on the 26th, bringing London papers of Friday, and telegraph dispatches of Saturday morning.

The steamship Belgique came very near foundering at sea, having sprung a leak 700 miles west of the Lizards, and it was only by the united exertions of the passengers and crew that she was kept afloat until reaching Southampton, when she was found to have six feet of water in her hold. One of her boilers had also burned out.

It would seem from the following that the St. Paul folks turn the Mississippi to some use, if it is frozen up. Says the *Times*, of the 24th:

The Mississippi has become a fashionable resort for the horse-racing fraternity. On Friday last two fast nags entered the list and stakes of $300 were put up. Capt. Dodd and Louis Robert owned the animals. Dodd's horse beat, although the other horse had much the start of him.

On Saturday morning another race came off on the Mississippi, between the horses owned by Dodd and Jno. Cormack. Purse $500. A croud was on hand as usual, and a general excitement followed. The horse owned by Cormack was the winner.

Sailing of the Arctic.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The U. S. Steamer Arctic sailed this P. M., under Commander Hartstein, to search for the Pacific, and to relieve vessels in distress. She is amply provisioned.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, to send the United S. Steamer Dispatch immediately in search of the Pacific. She is under the command of Lieut. Crosson.

The total population of the globe is estimated at 1,050,169,403.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11th.—SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Fish, the Secretary of War was requested to report whether any, and if so, what additional fortifications were necessary for the defense of the harbor of New York and the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Ky., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Asylum at Harrodsburgh, Ky. He said the old soldiers were not satisfied to be so far from salt water, and where they could get their Schiedam Schnapps and Irish whisky.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Post Office Committee was directed to consider whether the charges on letters carried on the ocean steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome, and whether something may not be done, and if so, what, to secure the benefit of cheap ocean postage.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to consider the expediency of the appointment of a commission to revise the public Statutes, so as to reduce them to one connected text and render their language intelligible to all.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—A resolution to proceed to the election of Printer forthwith, was adopted, and a ballot being had, resulted as follows: Follett 68, Wendell 66, Farnaham 16, Nathan Sergent, 9. No election, 87 being necessary to a choice.

The House continued voting for printer after some other business, when two votes were had, the last one resulting as follows: Follet 65, Wendell 71; Farnaham 9; Sargent 6; Scattering 16. Necessary to a choice 84.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass, in presenting a petition from a naval officer, complaining of the action of the Naval Board in his case, proposed the passage of a law, granting a trial by Court Martial, where the charges have been made before the Naval Board, in order to test their truth. He thought this would be doing justice, by separating the worthy from the unworthy.

Mr. Hale submitted a bill for the repeal of the act of last session, for promoting the efficiency of the navy. This was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of patents.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Central American Question.—Mr. Wilson said that notwithstanding the declaration of the President, reiterated by distinguished Senators and reported by the public press throughout the country, that our relations with England, growing out of the Central American Question, were in a complicated position, the people of the United States, whose instincts are safer than the deductions of statesmen, give little heed to these apprehensions. Far seeing Merchants continue to send their vessels on distant ventures, freighted with full cargoes, in confident anticipation that there will be no rupture with England.

There was not the slightest alarm in the public mind on that score. The people are not to be diverted from what is passing on the other side of the Mississippi by rumors of war with Great Britain. It is not very probable that the executive desires a war which would extend the boundaries of the country to the shores of the Polar Sea, gazed on by Dr. Kane. There is no such desire for the addition of free soil to the Republic on the part of the Administration.

The only result of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty was a prolific correspondence and an interminable discussion which settled no point in dispute and came to no result.

The treaty had not accomplished what the people of this country expected. He thought this Government had been overreached in the negotiation. It was a treaty not fit to be made, and he thought we should at once declare it null and void, and stand just as we stood before it was made. The course of Great Britain would justify us in abrogating the treaty altogether.—We need not fear her in Central America. Let her send as many Anglo Saxons there as she pleases; no doubt they would all turn out to be good Democrats and make good citizens of this country when we come into possession there.

Mr. Mason thought the discussion of the subject rather embarassed than aided the solution of the difficulty surrounding it. He hoped the question would now be taken on the reference.

Mr. Butler did not look upon this question as likely to result in a war between the two countries. He concurred in the American interpretation of the treaty, but hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations instead of being further discussed in the Senate.

Mr. Foote said Mr. Clayton wished to be heard, but was detained by indisposition. He therefore moved that the subject be postponed till Monday. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker did not announce the standing committees.

On motion, the House proceeded to vote for printer, with the following result: Follett 65; Wendell 69; Farnham 9; Sargent 6; scattering 15. Necessary to a choice 83.

The two last votes for Printer resulted as follows: Follet 65; Wendell 69; scattering 30; necessary to a choice 83.

The House then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.—The Columbus Journal of Friday says: "We learn that the Supreme Court of Ohio adjourned yesterday till the 31st of March, when another session will be held in this city. Judge Thurman's term expires on Monday next, and Judge Brinkerhoff then takes his place. Judge Ranney will be Chief Justice for the ensuing year. The court will consist of Judge Ranney, Bartley, Swan, Brinkerhoff and Kennon. Judge Convers is yet quite unwell, and may not be able to take his seat; in this event Judge Kennon will continue during the year, and will fill the vacancy to which Convers was elected.

USEFUL RECEIPT.—Wounds in cattle are quickly cured by washing several times a day with a mixture of the yolk of eggs and spirits of turpentine.

Mrs. Sidlons once frightened a shop keeper into fits, by the solemn and awful manner with which she drawled out 'will—this—calico—wash?

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11th.—The Secretary of the Navy has assented to the request of Lieut. Hartstein to go in search of the steamship Pacific with the United States propeller Arctic, and she will go to sea to day from New York, if the necessary supplies can be got ready.

The design is to furnish relief to other vessels in distress, if she should fall in with any.

The Arctic is the steamer so successful in the search for Dr. Kane.

Mr. Speaker Banks has not yet completed the formation of standing committees of the House, and is not yet certain that they will be anounced to-morrow.

On each committee five will be Republicans, three Democrats and one American.

This is the principal that is to be pursued in their formation, and on those committees affecting slavery, the South will be represented by its strongest men.

The impression prevails here that Mr. Crampton will shortly retire voluntarily and not in consequence of any demand for his recall.

General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has left Washington for Mexico, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, as the Constitution of that country is being remodeled and his presence is deemed necessary for present and future emergencies.

Parker H. French left here yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. His family preceded him on the previous day. He stated before leaving his intentions to return on Tuesday.

Collum, the newly elected Clerk, has retained Barclay, Buck and Harris, as clerks and removed about twenty others, supplying the vacancies thus created.

THOSE wanting Machinery or Castings of any description, will find it to their advantage to call and see what we can do for them, as we are now prepared

To make Steam Engines, Mill Gearing and Castings of all kinds in

IRON OR BRASS.

We also, sell John A. Pitts' well known HORSE-POWER and SEPARATOR, to which was awarded one of the Gold Medals or Honors at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in Paris, in 1855. JAYNES & SONS,

Opposite the Passenger Platform.

Lancaster, February 7, 1856—4tf

RICHARDS' NEW ENGLAND BLACKING.

AFTER Years of experience (to attain the end of polishing any kind of Leather and at the same time oiling and softening the same,) J. H. Richards has at last discovered a composition which WILL splendidly polish, and also, keep Boots soft and pliable. This elegant composition is truly unrivaled in this or any other country, for its shining quality and nutritious ingredients to leather. All who "go in" for labor-saving, preservation and brilliancy, will use Richards' New England Blacking. Sold in Lancaster at the stores generally. J. H. RICHARDS,

Proprietor, 294 Greenich street, New York.

Lancaster, February 7, 1856—3w40*

NEW CASH AND PRODUCE STORE,

WEST RUSHVILLE, OHIO.

GEORGE W. BARGAR

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of East and West Rushville and vicinity, that he is just receiving and opening from the Eastern Cities, an entire new & well selected Stock of Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Drugs & Dye Stuffs, Queens & Hardware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, which he will sell 10per cent below usual rates for cash or its equivalent in any kind of Produce, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Please call and examine my Stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

Mrs. Bargar

Would also inform the Ladies that she is prepared for

Millinery in all its Branches,

being an experienced hand, she will guarantee satisfaction to all. West Rushville, Oct. 18, 1855—3m28

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 few weeks, which enables us to buy *large lots* of Goods, at *factory in John*, 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, Parmettas,

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,

Brochs 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—3m28

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

P. ROPE,

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; Delaines; Barages; Alpaccas, plain and figured;

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats;

Bonnet and Bonnet Ribbons; Cloths and Cassimeres; 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 Shaffer's Hotel, Lancaster, Ohio. May 24, 1855—3

EYE INFIRMARY.

DR. J. D. HADLEY respectfully informs those suffering from acute or chronic Opthalmia, generally termed INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE, Dimness of Sight arising from injuries, &c., Ulceration of the Eye or its membranes, from any and every cause—the result of Fever, Measles, Scrofula, &c., either of a short duration or of many years' standing.

☞ He is prepared to give relief and perfect a cure; or all money refunded!

References.

R. B. Harlan, Wilmington, O.; G. B. White, Wilmington; William Fuller, Wilmington; Isaiah Morris, Wilmington; J. M. Haworth, Wilmington; David Fisher, 6th St., Cincinnati, O.; R. Simonton, Columbus, O.; D. McLane, S. Liberty, Logan county, O.; Col. James Houston, Jeffersonville, Ohio; John White, Bourneville, Ohio; George Beauwalt, Bourneville, O.; Thomas Coddington, Hillsborough R. R.; F. A. McDowell, C. W. & Z. R. R.; Levi Smith, Washington, Ohio; James Purcell, do Ohio; David Hitch and Robt. Lowry, Lancaster, Ohio.

Office in Wilmington, Ohio. Oct. 25.—3m.

WILSON McGREW & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND Plated Ware,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

South West Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

August 30, 1855—3m1

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned has opened in the White Building, a few doors West of the Hocking Valley Bank, a well assorted Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which he offers to the public at very fair prices. H. B. HUNTER.

Lancaster, October 25, 1855—25tf

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lancaster Markets.

GAZETTE OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1856.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—Wheat, $1,20@125; Flour, $7@7,50;—Corn, 28@30; Rye, 70; Oats, 25cts; Clover seed—none, Timothy seed, 2,00@4,00; Potatoes, 30 cents; Flax seed, 1,00; Butter, 12@15c; Eggs, 12 cents; Salt, 2,25a2,50; Beans—none; Soaps, 5@6c; Coffee, 12½a15c; Tea, 50@100; Molasses, 50cts. Sugar, 8a10c. White Fish, 13 dollars per barrel; Pickerel 10,00 to 12,00; Rice 8½a9; Vinegar, 18a25 cents; Tobacco, 25a35cts. Hay, $7,50@8,50; Tallow, 10½ per lb; Whisky, 33c; Wool, 20a33c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 12—FLOUR—Market for common & medium grades moderately active & somewhat lower, with a fair demand for home consumption and for filling contracts. Shippers are not buying to any great extent. Receipts continue large. The sales include 15,000 bbls at 7,75@7,62 for common to extra State; 7,75@8 for mixed to fancy and low grades of extra Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio; 8@8,37 for extra Genesee; the market closing firm but quiet.

Wheat—Market firmer, with better demand for home consumption and export. There is only a moderate stock offering, and the supply of good and prime parcels is quite limited. Sales include 7,000 bushels Red South at 1,94@2; 200 bushels White at 2,05; 16,300 Red Chicago and Milwaukie at 1,90@2,05; and 8,000 prime White Canadian at 2,05.

Corn—There is a moderate demand, and the market is a shade firmer. Sales include 78,000 bush Western Mixed at 78.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Cotton arriving rather more freely, but the demand is limited.

Clover Seeds attracting some attention; prices have advanced 50 cents, sales of 50 bushels; old and new at 8,50@8,62½ cents.

Flour continues exceedingly quiet and prices are steadily maintained; little or no export demand; 700 bbls. sold at 8,50 for standard and good brands, and $8,50@10 for extra and fancy.

Wheat is in good demand and but a limited amount offering; sales of 3,000 bushels in lots at $1,70@1,80; $2,00 for White.

Corn is in steady demand at our last quotations; 3,000 bushels of old yellow sold at 67c, afloat, and sm lots of new to store at 70c; 1,000 bushels of old new mixed sold at 62 cents.

Whisky dull; small sales of Eastern at 32 cents, and Prison at 31 cents.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 12—FLOUR—There was a good demand for Flour again to-day, and the market was firm. Transactions include 200, 250, 100 and 300 barrels at 6,75, 80 and 85; and at 6,80. A sale of 60 bags Red wheat at $1,25 ⅝.

PROVISIONS—Sales of 50 barrels mess Pork at 14. 75,100 lbs at 7,75; 700 green shoulders at 5¾; 600 do Ham at 7½, and 1,600 do side at 7½c.

WHISKY—The markets firm, with sales of 400 barrels at 32c, & 150 do from wagons at 32½c. The demand exceeds the supply.

CHEESE—The demand is good at 10½ cents, with sales of 200 boxes.

BUTTER—A sale of 15 barrels good roll at 18c.

SUGAR—The market is unchanged, with a moderate demand at full rates.

COFFEE—Sales of 60 bags at 12,12¼ cents.

MOLASSES—A sale of 20 bbls at 46,48c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 12—Flour, sales of 800 barrels of Howard street at 8 00; Ohio and City mills are held at the same price, without sales. Corn sells at 62,65c for white. No Wheat offering.

HATS! SPRING 1856.

WM. DODD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE HAT DEALERS,

No. 144 Main Street,

Three doors below Fourth street, Cincinnati.

Low Priced Wool Hats, Fine Wool Hats, Soft Fur Hats, French Felt Hats, Fashionable Silk Hats, Caps all kinds, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw and Leghorn Hats, Panama Hats, White Beaver Hats.

By the Case or Dozen, at Eastern Prices.

Dealers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb14—3m41

CINCINNATTI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAIL ROAD,

Open Through.

ON and after Monday, November 19, Trains will run as follows: (Sundays excepted:)

First Train leaves Cincinnati at 6 A. M., arriving at Lancaster at 11,30 A. M. and at Zanesville at 2 30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Zanesville at 4,30 P. M. arriving at Lancaster at 7,25 P. M., at Cincinnati at 1 20 A. M.

Second Train leaves Cincinnati at 3,30 P. M. arriving at Lancaster at 9,35 P. M.

Returning leaves Lancaster at 5 10 A. M. arriving at Cincinnati at 10 45 A. M.

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

Stage lines connect at Circleville for Chillicothe and Columbus, at Lancaster for Logan, Nelsonville, Athens, and Pomeroy.

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

J. McL. 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. November 19, 1855

CATALOGUES! CATALOGUES!!

THESE can be had of me on application, after the 15th of January, 1856. Now is the time to make your selections, as Spring is the time for planting will soon be upon us. In my Catalogues nothing are named but what we have *actually on hand and for sale*; a thing of much importance with those wanting Trees and Plants, as it saves disappointment and regret to purchasers.

For convenience, these catalogues can also be obtained of the following persons, viz:

Taylor & Holmes, Carroll; Mitchell & Bro. Lockville; Dr. J. H. Potter Winchester; Esq. Andrews, Lithopolis; Post Master Pickerington; Reber & Kotz Lancaster; J. H. Sanderman Amanda; J. G. Nourse Rushville; Lashbaugh & Bro. Basil; Post Master, Pleasantville. N. B. Please send in your orders early.

SAMUEL COFMAN,

Spring Grove Nurseries, near Carroll, Fairfield County, Ohio. Jan. 10, 1856—3m35*

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 Mrs. Creed. The Lot is Forty-three feet front by One Hundred and Sixty-five feet deep to a Twelve feet 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

TIN SHOP & FOUNDRY WARE-ROOM

James McManamy

HAVING established himself in the manufacturing of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE in *Gaup's Building, one Door West of the Hocking Valley Bank*, is prepared to furnish the people of this county with every thing that may be needed in his line. He keeps on hand every variety of COOKING and HEATING STOVES for WOOD and COAL, consisting in part of the Lion Air Tight, Western Queen,

Triumph, Buck, Presidents and Preference for Wood and Black Diamond for Coal. Also Ploughs, Plough Shares, Sugar Kettles & Hollow-ware. All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere. He invites citizens generally to call and examine his stock. JAMES McMANAMY.

N. B. House-spouting & jobbing done upon short notice. Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Iron taken in exchange for any of the above articles. J. Mc.

Lancaster, may 1, 1854

MERCHANT TAILORS

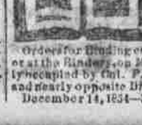
SPRINGER & TROUT,

HAVE removed their Clothing Establishment to the *Tulmadge Block, first door East of White & Latta's Hardware Store*, where they are opening a large and extensive assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and are now manufacturing every variety of *Spring and Summer Wear*, which they will sell as low as the same quality of goods and work can be purchased at any other establishment in the city.—Their clothing is manufactured under their own supervision, and is consequently superior to that which is bought from other places. They have also on hand, a *beautiful variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.*, which they are prepared to manufacture to order. They have in their employ the best of workmen and are at all times prepared to make the best fits in the latest styles. *All their work will be warranted.*

The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine their stock, and while thanking for the liberal patronage they have enjoyed, they assure their old customers and all others that they will labor to give general satisfaction both in the quality and price of their goods and work. SPRINGER & TROUT.

Lancaster, April 3, 1854

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY AND Book Bindery, Lancaster, Ohio.



BLANK BOOKS for County Offices, Justices' Blanks, Dockets, Double and Single Entry Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c., &c. Also, Book Binding of every description done in a most satisfactory style.

All orders, by letter or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Orders for Binding can be left at the Gazette Office, and at the Binding Shop, Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by Col. F. Lee Carpenter, as a Law Office, and nearly opposite Dr. Kreider's residence.

December 14, 1854—32 J. RUSSELL.

GEORGE SMITH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS,

WARE ROOMS, SECOND DOOR EAST OF THE HOCKING VALLEY BANK, OPPOSITE BURGE & CO.'S STORE,

Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and keep on hand, the largest and best assortment of CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS ever offered to the citizens of Lancaster, which he will sell at prices lower than can be had at any other establishment in the city. In connection with the above, he keeps on hand a very large assortment of Cincinnati make, which he has selected with great care. His facilities for purchasing and arrangements with manufacturers, will enable him to offer all description of CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS at as low prices than any other establishment. The attention of Housekeepers and others is respectfully invited to the great inducement now held out in the way of good bargains, fully satisfied that if you consult your interest you will be certain to call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. By close attention to business and a desire to please, and keeping a full stock and none but the best and most fashionable articles, he hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed by a generous public.

P. S. In the same building is Mr. G. I. ECKERT'S extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, so that persons can be supplied with all the articles of Furniture necessary for housekeeping. GEORGE SMITH.

Lancaster, November 29, 1855—49tf

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES AT THE CITY GROCERY STORE!

HENRY A. GUSELEIN,

One Door East of the Hocking Valley Bank, South side Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of his friends and customers, and all that may want Groceries, and who will go to kind as to give him a call, both from the city and country, to my superior and complete stock of Groceries, just received, embracing in part the following articles:

TEAS and RIO COFFEE; Young, Hyson, Black and Imperial TEAS; New Orleans Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized;