State heretofore with impunity, and seemed to have reached their climax under the dynasty which was overthrown in 1855. Some of them we have succeeded in uncovering.

On the public buildings, useless expenditures, frauds and overcharges amount to more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Large sums of the public money were loaned to various persons, banks and bankers, and are still unavailable. And in the matter of canal contracts under consideration, there is another loss to the State of $321,905. This is the spectacle that greets our eyes—the result of immunity heretofore enjoyed by those who have betrayed their trusts. If the time has not yet arrived, and this is not the occasion for Legislative action, through, energetic, decisive, can any one tell when the time will come, and what scheme, fraught with danger and disgrace to the State, will be sufficient to justify it? In my judgement, if we will not now act and act efficiently, if we have not the power to act, then the legislature is but the shadow of a name, is powerless for good, and should be abolished, as a useless appendage to the Board of Public Works.

So much upon this subject, sir. And I would resume my seat was there not one other topic with respect to which I ought to say a word. It is claimed that we are running the Republican party upon the breakers, and that unless we stay our hand it will be ruined. I admit that the Republican party is responsible for the action of the legislature, and this is an additional reason, with me, why we should take such action in the premises as will receive the sanction of the people of the State. But I believe they will most likely approve our course if we do justice.

I would do nothing which will demoralize or disorganize the republican party, unless impelled by a sense of duty to the State, for, in subordination to that, do I hold my allegiance to any and every party. I believe not only that the Republican party has accomplished much of good in the part, but that in the future, the welfare, the honor and the true glory of the country are indentified with its perpetuation and its triumph. If there was cause for its original organization, that cause still exists in undiminished force. It had its origin in a new developement of democracy, as is cropped out in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This was not pro-slavery Democracy run mad, as some supposed, but pro-slavery in full flower, or rather, I should say, bearing legitimate fruit. And the audacity, the falsehood and treachery in which that bill was conceived, and which triumphed in its passage is about to culminate in the establishing of slavery in that region which our fathers thought they had secured as a heritage of freedom. Every indication points to this result, with unerring aim. And this question settled and that region secured to slavery, the incoming administration will be disembarrassed and free to engage in its career of slave holding aggression in another quarter, a career fully foreshadowed in that brigand document, the "Ostend Letter." Its only check in its pro-slavery aggressive policy, is the Republican party. And I depricate any action on our part which will divest this party, whose great elemental principles are truth, justice, honesty, right, of half its power, which by lowering its standard, will weaken its hold on the public confidence and the public heart. If it would avoid this, it must avoid all collusion with public plunder, and all sympathy with public plunderers, and preserve itself intact from political corruption. in no other way can it be true to its mission and fulfil the hopes and redeem the promises of its friends and founders If it now, in the gristle of its youth, shall fall into the embraces of its avowed enemies and false friends, and be guided by their treacherous counsels, its history will soon have been written. Its decay will be more rapid than its growth. But on its ruins some other organization will arise, which *will* be true to the demands of the age, and will illustrate its living ideas of justice, of progress and of humanity.

DESERVED LIBERALITY.—A correspondent of the Herald says that "at the annual meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church, last Tuesday, the salary of their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eells, which had been $1800 was raised to $2000.—In the evening of the same day a purse was presented him of $850, made up, not by the Society, but by a few individuals. This added to the $250 contributed last winter at a social party, makes up the handsome sum of $1100 over and above the regular salary of last year.'. We think this liberality on the part of the society is well deserved, Mr. Eells is a fearless, out-spoken clergyman, and does not hesitate to raise his voice against the giant evils of the day in spite of the cry of "political preaching" raised by a partisan press. It shows that the church appreciate him highly.—*Clev. Leader 9th inst.*

WASHINGTON, March 7.

DECISION OF JUDGE MCLEAN.—In the U. S. Supreme court this morning, Judge McLean delivered his views, arguing that slavery is limited to the range of States where established by municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to the territory they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein. The power to acquire territory brings with it the power to govern it.

The master does not carry with him to the territory the law of the State from which he removes. Hence the Missouri Compromise is constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of the freedom of Dred Scott and his family, who were free under those decisions for the last twenty-eight years.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.

A DUEL IN MOBILE.—A duel was fought to-day, at Mobile, between Nixon, editor of the Crescent, and Breckenridge, editor of the Courier. At the second shot Breckenridge was wounded in both thighs, his left thigh broken. Nixon is unhurt. Breckenridge is the same person that fought Leavenworth.

The Carroll Free Press

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

Carrollton, Thursday March 19, 1857.

JOHN H. TRIPP.] [WILLIAM MCCOY.

TRIPP & M'COY
EDITORS & PUBLISHERS.

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in ADVANCE,—Two Dollars if not paid within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, or less, three insertions,				$1 00
Each additional insertion,				25
1 Square, 3 mo,	$3,50. 6 mo,	$4.00. 12 mo,		$5,00
2 " " "	4,50. " "	6,50. " "		8,00
3 " " "	5,00. " "	7,00. " "		9,00
Column " "	6,00. " "	7,50. " "		10,00
½ " " "	8,00. " "	12,00. " "		15,00
¾ " " "	11,00. " "	16,00. " "		25,00

☞ Ten lines or less of solid Brevier will be considered a Square.

☞ Advertisers must be particular to mark the number of insertions on the face of their advertisements, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements should be handed in by TUESDAY MORNING, to insure insertion that week.

☞ JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, on the shortest possible notice.

☞ *GEO.* A. CROFUT, 73 South Fourth street, above Walnut, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent to obtain Advertisements for us in that city.

☞ WOODS & QUIN, Publishers of the "Commercial Register," are our New-York Agents. Office 140 Fulton Street, New-York.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are our authorized Agents, for procuring advertisements in the city of *Boston* and elsewhere.

☞ J. T. F. WAGNER, is our only authorized agent for procuring advertisements in the city of Pittsburgh.

Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that, refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Postmasters who notify a publisher that a newspaper is not taken from the office, are required to give the reason why they are not taken out. (See Post Office Instructions and Laws.

New Hampshire.

Have our South American, Know Nothing *hating*, Locofoco friends heard from the Granite State? Have you not heard that Eastern thunder? That Republican thunder from the *native* State of *Arnold* Pierce? Republican Governor! Republican House!! Republican Senate!!! Republican State!!!! Entire Republican delegation to Congress!

State Senate *all* Republican. House more than two to one. That is *repudiating* the *magnificent* services of Gen. Frank in *fainting* Pierce, is'nt it? What say you South American Locofoco? Poor Frank had better go south and cultivate *that* sugar *cane* seed, that he purchased at such cost to the Government for the benefit of his Negro stock dealers. New Hampshire is no longer a congenial climate, for such a fainting traitor. Away! Away!!

Tricks upon Travelers.

The following we clip from the *O. S. Journal*, which was taken by that paper from the New-York *Times*. We are not further advised of the truth or falsity of the statement, other than we *do* know that Michael Guyer and Miss J. Thomas, did start for New York city, in company with his sister, with the view of sending the ladies to California. From this statement we learn that notwithstanding Michael might be able to *worst* his competitor in a *Western* dicker, yet when he came to deal in California *tickets* with a New Yorker, it was quite another business.

Two Ohio Ladies pay $400 for Steerage Tickets.—Catharine Thomas and Elizabeth Guyer arrived in the city from Harlem Springs, Carroll county, Ohio. Miss Thomas had received $600 from her brother William, now in California, and an invitation to go out, taking with her Elizabeth, to whom he is engaged to be married. Miss Guyer's brother, Michael, accompanied them hither to see them off. Michael is met, as usual, at the depot, by a runner, who shows him the ticket office where he is relieved $400, for which he is promised second cabin tickets for the two, the Company's price for which is $175 each. Not content with the moderate swindle of $50 on the two tickets, instead of second cabin, they get steerage tickets, for which 200 each is paid, being 75 bonus on each ticket. The grief and mortification of these ladies on discovering the imposition, was excessive. They did not care for the money extorted from them, but the idea of being compelled to travel a journey to California in the steerage with 300 United States troops, was horrible, and they gave vent to their feelings in tears and sobs, in which poor Michael joined with all his might. Catharine declared that her brother would come all the way from California and shoot the wretch who had so imposed upon them. They had but little money left, and Michael, to evince his sincerity, gave the ladies every red cent he had, trusting to Providence to get back to Ohio.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.—It will be seen by reference to another column that our Washington township friends are on the alert, alive, vigorous, and if possible *more* determined than ever upon the all absorbing question of Liberty to the souls and bodies of men and women, and ought to be glorious public domain,—a patrimony intended for free States and free men; but which is about to be baptized in the blood of the bondsman, wrenched from his veins, by accursed chains and slavery.

Our friends have passed a deserved compliment upon our worthy Congressman, Hon. John A. Bingham.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—The following gentlemen compose Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet:

Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

Secretary of Treasury, Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Secretary of War, John B. Floyd of Virginia.

Secretary of the Navy, Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.

Secretary of Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General, Aaron Vail Brown, of Tennessee.

Attorney General, Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

For the Free Press.

Resolutions of the Washington Township Republican Club, passed at a recent Meeting:

In view of the extraordinary exertions made to extend slavery into our western Territories, we, the Republicans of Washington township, form a society and bind ourselves in one common brotherhood for the purpose of opposing this blighting curse.

1. *Resolved*, That this Society be called the Washington Freedom Club.

2. *Resolved*, That the officers of this club shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary and treasurer, who shall hold office for the term of six months.

3. *Resolved*, That our motto shall ever be Freedom, Freedom of Thought, of Conscience, of Speech, of Press, of Religion, of every principle that tends to elevate, ennoble or refine the human mind.

4. *Resolved*, That slavery as it exists in the United States shakes the foundation of our Republic, subverts the will of the Almighty, by the absolute control of both the body and mind of His creatures, leads its votaries through a degraded life of idleness, theft and murder, intemperance, gambling, Sabbath breaking, debauchery and a disregard both of the laws of God and man. It is contrary to the laws of nature, of justice, and to the principles of humanity, and a curse that every law of society is bound to oppose. It impoverishes the soil. It is despotic in its nature. Degrades society and makes merchandize of men, women and children.

5. *Resolved*, That we admire Thomas Jefferson in his thoughts on the subject when he says, that the Almighty had not an attribute which could take part with slavery. And that he trembled for his country when he reflected that God was just. And we also admire John A Bingham, our noble statesman, when he declares that 'One hour of liberty is worth an eternity of bondage."

6. *Resolved*, That we will not vote to elevate any man to any office of honor, trust or profit who supports the administration of James Buchanan, based upon the Cincinnati platform in any way.

7. *Resolved*, That we adopt the resolutions of the Republican party, which were adopted by their delegation in convention at Philadelphia, June 18, 1856.

8. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the Hon. John A. Bingham, our Representaive in Congress, for his able, clear, calm and thorough exposure of the sophistry of Franklin Pierce (the Democratic demagogue) in his late message.

PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB.

COLUMBUS, O. MARCH 10th '57.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Saturday, the 7th inst, the bill to provide for the establishment of a Reform School in the State of Ohio, presented by Mr. Monroe of Lorain Co., was read and considered in committee of the whole, at which time Monroe made a brief explanatory speech in favor of the bill. His speech contained some very appropriate appeals to the honor calculated and intended to induce the house to pass the bill. The probability is that the bill will pass; some of the more prominent features of the bill are:—that there shall be a board of commissioners who shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, that said insitution shall be located in the country some place near the centre of the State as there may be land enough got to make a farm sufficiently large to give labor at any time to all the inmates that may find their way there according to law. The bill also provides that the land so bought shall not cost over twelve dollars per acre, it is desirable to get such land as have but little improvements in the form of buildings. This institution is designed as a place for juvenile offenders, and a place where they may be taught better things than to offend against the law. It is not with the young offender as it is with the old and hardened criminal. Whilst it is exceeding difficult to work a reformation upon the individual who may have indulged in any vice for the greater part of their life, the young and new beginner in error may be taught and restrained with comparatively little labor or exertion, and wherever we can do the most good there we should labor.

A bill has been introduced in the house to sell out the entire interests of the State in all the public works of the State—a very good proposition in the opinion of many good men, It will be opposed no doubt by many, and particularly those who desire to have the management and control in some way or other of the public works, and who as a general thing heretofore have defrauded and cheated the State; and the probability is that it will never be much better, man is but man, and it is too true that men are too nearly alike upon a certain principle, (I presume I will be understood.)—The house had passed a bill prohibiting the use of the county jails within the State for the imprisoning or confining of any person of the United States who is not charged with the commission of crime; this law will apply to fugitive slaves, I suppose so, therefore the slaveholder will be unable hereafter in Ohio, when he may succeed in taking up a colored person (whether they be free or slave) under pretence that they are slaves from plunging them into any of our jails of the State for safe keeping, for a longer or shorter time as the slaveholder may determine which is virtually contributing to slavery, therefore the act above referred to is a very proper one indeed. The President Elect, has entered upon the duties of that office, and his Inaugural is before the people.—It is not what many expected to see, (I mean of those who supported him.) But it is about what the Kansas 'freedom shriekers' expected it would be, a good Southern pro-slavery document. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, will do to be placed by the side of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural. It is due to say however: that Judge McLean of Ohio, dissented in opinion from that delivered by a majority of the bench in the above case.

CANDOR.

A word to Legislators.

In the natural state of mankind, his own self-interest and protection are his only law.—He acknowledges no allegiance to any earthly power, and the only limit to the gratification of his desires, is his power to indulge them.—These are the rights that pertain to his humanity, with which his creator has endowed him, and are perpetual and unconditional. As population increases, the natural rights of man conflicting with each other creates a necessity for his relinquishment some of those rights for the protection and good of the mass, forming an artificial state of society called Government, the Democratic or Republican principle of which is, that the people while delegating certain powers to agents or officers, are still the source of that power and by the magic of the ballot can affirm or reject unwise, unsafe or corrupt laws, and place the ban of their displeasure upon those who, presuming upon the brief authority to which the partiality of the people have elevated them, prove recreant to trust, and barter rights of the people for personal aggrandizement. Any assumption of power by legislators or incorporated bodies, which is inimical to the well-being of the mass, is at war with the great Magna Charter of Human Rights. It well becomes the Republican legislator to remember the source from which he derives his authority, to recur to first principles and enquire for what purpose he became the servant of the sovereign people. If it was simply for the purpose of subserving his own individual interests, his election is nothing but a mockery. If for the purpose of perpetuating systems of stupendous villiany, entrenched behind legal forms and technicalities, strengthening the hooks and chains that capital has bound upon the limbs of honest productive labor, then his election is worse than a farce, alike unfortunate for his betrayed constituency, and dishonorable to himself; but if animated by the sterling purpose of honesty and manfully legislating for the greatest good of the greatest number, then his election is no less a lofty tribute to his own integrity than to the sagacity and discriminating of those whose Representative he is.

History shows all the way down its stream that no public man under a Republican form of government, who has cut himself loose from the sympathies of the people and refused to exert himself for their benefit, could long retain his hold upon the popular mind. There is a mighty power in the whirlwind and in the pent up volcano; but in the still and silent ballot of an outraged people, there is an irresistable and majestic force compared with which all other is a spider's web.

Representatives and Senators of Ohio, when you convened at the Capitol, one year ago, while yet fresh from the people, you might fairly have been supposed to have reflected their sentiments. You were indignant at the bare suspicion of the frauds which had been practiced by the hitherto dominant party; you at once withheld appropriations for work already completed, and appointed committees to investigate the alleged fraudulent contracts with a unanimity and honesty of purpose, which was above the suspicion of insincerity. How stands the matter to-day? A change has come over the spirit of your dream; and notwithstanding your suspicions are more than confirmed by the report of your Committee, you are sitting supinely by, apparently frightened by the ghost of repudiation, which is conjured up by a treacherous and subsidized press, sustained by fraudulent contractors or their agents, who are moving heaven and earth to manufacture public opinion at the capitol, and bring a pressure to bear upon your deliberation which is not less insulting to you than libellious upon a republican form of Government.—The least that can be expected of you in this crisis is, to vindicate your own honor and independence, if you have no regard for the interests of the people. Your labors are drawing to a close; your overwhelming majority has thus far denied the opportunity of testing the ring of your metal in contests where everything might be lost or won by a single arm; but that time is now approaching. You are not only to meet foes without, but traitors within; let the last crowning acts of your official life be such as will never cause the blush of shame to linger upon your cheek, when you once more mingle with your constituents at home.

Will you go back, and tell them that you had not principle enough to resist the appliances that were brought to bear upon your honesty? Will you tell them you had not firmness enough to withstand the persuasion of cunning and specious arguments directed to your sympathies rather than your understanding? or, will you vindicate your title to the name of coward by telling them that you had not the courage to withstand the threats and bullyings of hired assassins in the shape of corrupt and venal presses, whose very life-blood you knew was drawn from the pockets of contractors?—Will you say to them, that when the whip and spur was applied, you knelt, like a "bastinadoed elephant," to receive the burden that was imposed, and dared not do your duty? Will you excuse yourselve by saying, that when the conspirators shook in your face the fraudulent contracts, made with your dishonest agents, and threateningly pointed you to the sacred character of legal forms, that you trembled like Belshazzerr of old, at the curse of the Lord's anointed? If so, the people will pronounce a curse upon you that will literally complete the parallel, with the exception, that your banishment will be perpetual and irrevocable.—*Cap. City Fact.*

The Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

The long trumpeted decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was pronounced by Judge Taney yesterday, having been held over from last year in order not too flagrantly to alarm and exasperate the Free States on the eve of an important Presidential election. Its cardinal points are reported as follows:

1. A negro, because of his color, is denied the rights of a citizen of the United States—even the rights to sue in our courts for the redress of the most flagrant wrongs.

2. A slave being taken by his master into a Free State and thence returning under his master's sway, is not therefore entitled to his freedom.

3. *Congress has no rightful power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories:* hence the Missouri Restriction was unconstitutional.

Justice Nelson we are happy to say, does not fully concur in this abominable judgment.—Justice McLean of course dissents *in toto*; so we presume, does Justice Curtis in the main, despite his eminence in Union-saving. Justice Grier, we presume, went all lengths with the five slaveholders who compose a majority of the Court, leaving but four ninths, to the immense preponderance of population in the Free States. This decision, we need hardly say, is entitled to just so much moral weight as would be the judgment of a majority of those congregated in any Washington bar-room. It is *dictum* prescribed by the stump to the bench—the Bowie-knife sticking in the stump ready for instant use if needed. It is of a piece with the voice of Benton, Dix and Bagby for the annexation of Texas with the boundary of the Rio Grande. This judgment annihilates all Compromises and brings us face to face with the great issue in the right shape. Slavery implies slave laws—that is, law sustaining and enforcing the claim of one man to own and sell another. In the absence of such laws, Slavery cannot exist; and a Republican ascendency in the nation, insuring Republican rule over the Territories, will prove a shield against the enactment of any such laws. Under any other rule, all our Territories are henceforth Slave Territories, on the way to be ripened into Slave States.

—We postpone further comments until the opinions pronounced yesterday are fully before us. Let not Slavery exult over this as a second and separate triumph from the inauguration and inaugural of Buchanan. They are parts of one whole, and as such will be regarded and met in the spirit of Freemen.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The insult to Gov. Geary—His Objections to Sherrad.

The following is the message containing the Governor's objections to Sherrad,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lecompton, K. T., Jan. 21st, 1857.

To the House of Representatives, Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your resolution of the 19th instant, which was received late on the 20th, requesting me to furnish your body with a statement of my reasons for not commissioning William T. Sherrad Esq., as Sheriff of Douglas county, I have the honor to state that while I am disposed to accede to any reasonable request from the Legislature, I regard that matter as a subject of inquiry only from the Territorial Courts

Prior to its announcement to me, the appointment of Mr. Sherrad was protested against by many good citizens of Lecompton and of Douglas county, as his habits and passions rendered him entirely unfit for the proper performance of the duties of that office.

There was no intention, however, on my part to withhold his commission; but in consequence of the absence of the Secretary of the Territory, it was delayed for several days, during which time I was informed by many respectible gentlemen, among whom were those of the county tribunal from which he desired his appointment, that Mr. Sherrad had been engaged in drunken broils—fighting, and shooting at persons with pistols, and threatening others. I have since been informed that these facts are notorious to the citizens of the place, and can easily be substantiated by proof.—Should the contrary be made clearly to appear, no one will rejoice more heartily than myself.

But it is my desire to be distinctly understood, that I will commission no one laboring under such charges as would impair, if not entirely destroy, his usefulness, or whose passions and habits would render unfit for the proper discharge of his duties, or which might in any manner endanger the peace of the Territory.

I am instructed from the source from whence I derive my appointment, to pursue this course of policy. The true interest of the people of the Territory require it, and it is sanctioned and approved by my own judgement.

JNO. W. GEARY.
Governor of Kansas Territory.

The Missouri *Republican* (Pro-slavery) says:

It was this message that Sherrad made a personal matter, and resented by cursing Governor Geary and spitting upon him, with the supposed intention of killing him, if he gave him the chance by resenting the insult. The coolness and self-possession of the Governor undoubtedly saved his life. He passed on without deigning to notice his assailant.

☞ An increase of one dollar per acre in the value of land in Missouri, as the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows, would pay for all the slaves in the State, at $500 each. No doubt if the slaves were all free the land would rise immensely in value—probably five or ten times the value of the slaves.

NEAR-SIGHTED.—Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put far off the evil day of "*spectacles*," should accustom themselves to long views.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAMS' OHIO STATE REGISTER, AND BUSINESS MIRROR, FOR 1857.

As publisher of the *Cincinnati Directory*, the subscriber has been very often inquired of in regard to the names and addresses of civil and Judicial Officers, Public Institutions, Professional and Business Men, &c, &c, in other parts of the State. These inquiries, in connection with his own experience—having himself often needed information of the same kind—has convinced him that a very large portion of the citizens, including almost the entire Professional, Mercantile and Manufacturing part of the community, together with a very considerable number of those engaged in Mechanical and Agricultural pursuits, would be greatly benefited by the publication of a work suitable for general reference in regard to Public Officers and Institutions whether State, County, City or Town, and which should at the same time present to Professional and Business Men in every City, Town and Village throughout the State, the opportunity of making themselves generally known, or in other words, a medium through which they may form an acquaintance with each other.

For the accomplishment of this object, he proposes, under the above title, to commence the annual publication of a work presenting, through the medium of a Map, the State, with its Geographical Divisions into Counties and Towns, with the Railroads in operation, as well as those in process of construction, and other information usually given in that way; a *Register* of the Civil Officers of the State, including the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the principal Officers of each County and City, separately arranged, a concise record of the principal Legislative Acts of the last session, the organization of the State Judiciary; a list of names of Justices of the Peace throughout the State; a Post Office Directory, or full list of the Post Offices within the State; a Church *Directory*, or list of the Churches, with their locations, Pastors, &c., Military Organizations, Incorporated Banks; Insurance Companies, Railroad Officers, Gas Light Companies, Newspapers and Periodicals, Custom Houses and Officers, Consuls and Consular Agents, Colleges, Seminaries, &c; *Directories* for the I. O. odd Fellows, as well as the Masonic, and all other benevolent and beneficial Societies and Institutions; and a large amount of other statistical information of Public importance; to which will be added a *Business Mirror*, in which every Trade, occupation and profession will be separately arranged, and as fully represented as any individual engaged in them can constantly desire, as it will include all who aid, in any way, to sustain the work—others cannot reasonably expect to reap the full advantages which may be derived from such a publication.

A work of this kind, if properly sustained and faithfully executed, aside from its great practical utility as far a Book of Reference in respect to facts as they exist at the time of publication of each issue, must increase in value from year to year, as from being published annually, it will evidently become a record of the most important events in the order in which they occur, and will consequently form, Politically, Judicially, Socially and Commercially, the most perfect history of the State which could possibly be furnished.

The Subscriber is the proprietor of the Cincinnati Directory, which work, as an Annual, was first established by him. It has been successfully continued for seven years, constantly increasing in its circulation and utility—it is firmly established, well known and extensively used, not only at home, but in the principal cities and towns throughout the State, as well as in all the principal cities in the Union. In addition to this, he has, during the last year, published Directories of the Cities of Dayton, Columbus, Steubenville and Zanesville in this State, of Wheeling, in Virginia, and of Covington and Newport, in Kentucky. He keeps constantly employed a number of men thoroughly acquainted with the business of collecting materials for such works, and will spare no pains in collecting and compiling the materials in such a manner as to meet the wants of community.

The attention of citizens throughout the State, particularly of Professional and Business men, is respectfully invited to this Circular, and with their co-operation the Publisher hopes to make it meet their wishes, and to receive, in return, a fair compensation for the very great outlay, in labor and money, which such a work must necessarily require.

The first number of the series, (for 1857,) will be issued as soon as the necessary information can be collected, probably about the 1st of July. The style of the work will be similar to the Cincinnati Directory—it will be handsomely printed, well bound in cloth, and furnished to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents.

Subscriptions to the work, and information in regard to Societies, Institutions &c., are respectfully solicited from those immediately interested in them and all communications in respect to the work, whether containing such information or making enquiries, will receive immediate attention; Address,

C. S. WILLIAMS,
Directory Office, 191 Walnut Street,
CINCINNATI.

P. S. Communications containing orders or subscriptions for the work will be expected to be accompanied with the amount—[fractional parts of a dollar may be sent in Postage Stamps,)—and the work will be forwarded by mail, free of Postage.

Ho! Farmers and Gardeners!!

PRESUMING that you have subscribed for your county paper, as every good citizen should, now

THE SPRING IS AT HAND,

And the farm work coming on, you will need the farmer's own paper,

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

And you cannot afford to do without it. 24 pages, twice every month, and always up to the times.

On y One Dollar a Year.

Three copies for $2. Send for it right off.

S. D. HARRIS, EDITOR,
Columbus, O.

March 19—1857.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The great reputation of Singer's Sewing Machines is founded on the fact, that they are perfectly adapted to every variety of work, and that each one of them, kept employed, will earn not less than

One thousand Dollars a Year.

All persons desiring full and reliable information about these machines—sizes, prices, modes of purchasing, &c. can obtain it by applying, by letter or otherwise, for a copy of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to Sewing Machine interests. It will be sent gratis.

Local Agents

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March 19, 1857,—2m' 323 Broadway, New-York

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Jonathan Long, Administrator of John McAllister, vs John F. Lindsey } Order of Sale.

In pursuance of an order of Sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll County Ohio and to me directed. I will offer for Sale at the door of the Court House in Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio.

On *Saturday the 18th day of April* 1857.

Between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P M of said day the following; real estate "The North half of the South West quarter of section twenty-eight (28) in township thirteen (13) of Range four (4) containing eighty acres of land in Fox Township Carroll County Ohio—Terms Cash.

March 19. 1857. J. H. WHICRAFT.
Pr. fee $300. Sheriff.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Charles B. Leech, vs, Fry & Walker, } Before Jacob Helfrich a Justice of the Peace of Centre township, Carroll county Ohio.

On the 27th day of February, A. D, 1857, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of two hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty five cents,

CHARLES B. LEACH,

Carrollton, March 19, 1857. 3w.

If you want a Paint Brush, Cloth Brush, Hair Brush; Tooth Brush or Flesh Brush, call at

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