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THE

COLUMBUS, Ohio

BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

FOR 1843-4.

CONTAINING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CITY AND PUBLIC IN-
STITUTIONS, THE NAMES OF HOUSEHOLDERS,
HEADS OF FAMILIES, ETC.

COLUMBUS:

PUBLISHED BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

SAMUEL MEDARY, PRINTER.

1843.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COLUMBUS.

Before noticing the rise and present condition of Columbus, it may not be amiss to briefly glance at the circumstances which brought the town into existence. From the first organization of the State Government, in 1803, until 1816, there was no permanent seat of State Government. The sessions of the Legislature were held at Chillicothe until 1810; and the sessions of 1810-11, and 1811-12, were held at Zanesville; and from there they removed back to Chillicothe, and there remained until December, 1816, when the first session commenced in Columbus. During the two sessions held at Zanesville, the Legislature, desirous to establish a more central and permanent seat of Government, received various proposals from different places, offering inducements for the location of the seat of Government at those several different points. And amongst the rest were the proposals of Lyne Starling, Jas. Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin and John Kerr, the after proprietors of Columbus, for establishing it on the "High Bank of the Scioto River, opposite Franklinton," which site was then a native forest. Franklinton was then a town of more consequence than it is at present, and one of the sites

proposed; but the plan upon which it was laid out, and more particularly, its low situation, were considered sufficient objections to its adoption. As we generally feel more interest in the perusal of any work or document to which importance has attached than in a mere recapitulation of its contents, the proposals of the proprietors are here given verbatim; and, also, the law passed by the Legislature in pursuance of said proposals:

"To the honorable the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

"We, the subscribers, do offer the following as our proposals, provided the Legislature, at their present session, shall fix and establish the permanent seat of Government on the east bank of the Scioto river, nearly opposite Franklinton, on half sections Nos. 25 and 26, and part of half sections Nos. 10 and 11, all in township 5, range 22, of the refugee lands, and commence their sessions there on the first Monday of December, 1817:

"1st. To lay out a town on the lands aforesaid, on or before the 1st of July next, agreeable to the plan presented by us to the Legislature.

"2d. To convey to the State, by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square in said town of the contents of 10 acres, or near it, for the public buildings, and such lot of 10 acres for Penitentiary and dependencies, as a director, or such person or persons as the Legislature shall appoint, may select.

"3d. To erect and complete a State House, offices and Penitentiary, and such other buildings as shall be directed by the Legislature, to be built of stone and brick, or of either. The work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the Legislature shall think fit. The Penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the 1st of January, 1815; and the State House and offices on or before the 1st Monday of December, 1817.

"When the buildings shall be completed, the Legislature, reciprocally, shall appoint workmen to examine and value the whole buildings, which valuation shall be binding; and if it does not amount to fifty thousand dollars, we shall make up the deficiency in such further buildings as shall be directed by law; but if it exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the Legislature will, by law, remunerate us in such way as they may think just and equitable.

"The Legislature may, by themselves or agent, alter the width of the streets and alleys of said town, previous to its being laid out by us, if they may think proper to do so.

"LYNE STARLING, [SEAL.]

"JOHN KERR, [SEAL.]

"ALEX. McLAUGHLIN, [SEAL.]

"JAMES JOHNSTON, [SEAL.]

"Attest:

"WM. ELLIOTT,

"ISAAC HAZLETT."

The law referred to, is as follows, to wit:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the proposals made to this Legislature by Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling and James Johnston, to lay out a town on their lands, situate on the east bank of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, in the county of Franklin, on parts of half sections numbers nine, ten, eleven, twenty five and twenty six, for the purpose of having the permanent seat of government thereon established; also, to convey to the State, a square of ten acres, and lot of ten acres, to erect a State House, such offices and a Penitentiary as shall be directed by the Legislature, are hereby accepted, and the same, and their penal bond annexed thereto, dated the tenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, conditioned for the faithful performance of said proposals, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, and shall reman in the office of the Treasurer of State, there to be kept for the use of the State.

"SEC. 2. That the seat of government of this State, be and the same is hereby fixed and permanently established on the land aforesaid; and the Legislature shall commence their sessions thereat, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and there continue until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and from thence until otherwise provided for by law.

"SEC. 3. That there shall be appointed by a joint resolution of this General Assembly, a director, who shall, within thirty days after his appointment, take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties enjoined on him by law, and shall hold his office to the end of the session of the next Legislature; provided that in case the office of the director, aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, or in any otherwise, become vacant during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor shall fill such vacancy.

"SEC. 4. That the aforesaid director shall view and examine the lands above mentioned, and superintend the surveying and laying out of the town aforesaid, and direct the width of the streets and alleys therein; also, to select the square for public buildings, and the lot for the Penitentiary and dependencies, according to the proposals aforesaid, and he shall make a report thereof to the next Legislature; he shall, moreover, perform such other duties as will be required of him by law.

"SEC. 5. That said McLaughlin, Kerr, Starling and Johnston, shall, on or before the first day of July next, ensuing, at their own expense, cause the town, aforesaid, to be laid out, and a plat of the same recorded in the Recorder's office of Franklin county, distinguishing therein the square and lot, to be, by them, conveyed to this State; and they shall, moreover, transmit a certified copy thereof to the next Legislature for their inspection.

"SEC. 6. That from and after the first day of May next, Chillicothe shall be the temporary seat of government, until otherwise provided by law.

"Passed February 14, 1812."

And by an act amendatory to the above act, passed February 17, 1816, it was enacted:

"SEC. 1. That from and after the second Tuesday in October next, the seat of government of this State shall be established at the town of Columbus, and there continue, agreeable to the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "an act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government," passed February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and twelve.

"SEC. 2. That the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, shall, in the month of October next, remove, or cause to be removed, the books, maps and papers in their respective offices, to the offices prepared and designated for them, severally, in the town of Columbus; and the Treasurer shall also remove any public money which may be in his office, and the said public officers shall there attend and keep their offices respectively, from and after that time, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding."

On the 19th of February, 1812, at Zanesville, the proprietors, Starling, Johnston, McLaughlin and Kerr, signed and acknowledged their articles of association, as partners under the law for laying out, &c., of the town of Columbus.

The preamble recapitulates, "That, whereas, the Legislature of the State of Ohio have, by law, fixed and established the permanent seat of government for said State, on half sections Nos. 9, 25 and 26, and parts of half sections Nos. 10 and 11, all in township 5, range 22, refugee lands, agreeably to the proposals of the parties aforesaid, made to the Legislature of said State," &c. In this instrument, it was stipulated that a common stock was to be created for their mutual benefit, that Starling was to put into said stock half section No. 25, except ten acres previously sold to John Brickell; Johnston was to put in half section No. 9, and half of half section No. 10; and McLaughlin and Kerr (who had previously been partners, and were jointly considered as one, or a third party to this agreement) were to put in half section No. 26, on which they were to lay out a town agreeably to their proposals to the Legislature; the proceeds of the sales to remain in common stock until they should complete their contract with the State. They were to have a common agent, to make sales and superintend their whole business. Each party was to pay into the hand of this agent the sum of \$2,400, annually, on the first Monday of January, for five successive years, and such further sums as may be necessary to complete the public buildings. Each party was to warrant the title to the land by them respectively, put into the stock, and each to receive a mutual benefit in all donations they might obtain on sub-

scriptions, or otherwise. And when they should have completed their contract with the State, and be released from all obligations on account thereof, a final settlement and adjustment of their accounts was to take place, and the profits or losses to be equally divided between them.

This agreement was faithfully abided by, and finally canceled in April, 1817, when a division of the unsold property, and of obligations for lots sold, &c., took place, and each party released the others from all the obligations of their articles of association, and also released and quit-claimed to each other all the remaining parts of their several tracts of land originally put into the common fund that remained unsold by deed on contract. The amount of the donations obtained on subscription is variously stated, at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. And pursuant to a contract with Dr. Hoge, he deeded to the proprietors, for their mutual benefit, eighty acres of land off the south end of half section No. 11, in order to enable them to complete the plat to the size and form desired. Of the lots laid out on this grant, the proprietors retained a certain proportion, and deeded the balance back to Dr. Hoge. And pursuant to a similar contract with Thomas Allen, and for the same purpose, he deeded to the proprietors twenty acres out of the south part of half section No. 10—they deeding back a certain proportion of the lots and retaining the balance as a donation.

Thus the town plat, including outlots, and reserves, (which reserves have since been laid out into additions of indlots,) covered the whole of half sections Nos. 25 and 26, and parts of half sections 10 and 11. McLaughlin and Kerr's half section, (No. 26,) was the southern part of the original town plat, bounded on the south, by south public lane, (the eastern part of which is sometimes called the "Livingston road,") and on the north by a parallel (east and west) line, commencing at the river a little south of State street, and crossing High street, which runs 12 degrees west of north, at the northeast corner of Dr. Goodale's brick building, and crossing Town street at an acute angle between Third and Fourth streets, including all between those two lines, from the river to the eastern boundary of the outlots. Starling's half section, (No. 25,) also extends from the river to the eastern boundary of outlots, and includes all between the north line of McLaughlin and Kerr's half section, above described, and a parallel line from a short distance in front of the New Penitentiary, due east, crossing High street between Long street and Mulberry alley, and intersecting Broad Street at the eastern extremity of the outlots. Although half section No. 9 was put into the common fund by Johnston, no part of the town plat was laid out on it. It lies between the New Penitentiary and Olentangy creek. The east half of half section 10, put into the fund by him, but on the north line of Starling's half section, (No. 25,) from

Water street to Centre alley, bounded east and west by due north and south lines, cutting the lots obliquely. The part conveyed to the proprietors by Allen, also butts on Starling's north line, immediately west of Johnston's, just described, and the part conveyed to them by Dr. Hoge, also butts on Starling's north line, immediately east of Johnston's lands.

The contract being now closed between the proprietors and the State, and all the preliminaries thus arranged, in the spring of 1812, the town was laid out under the direction of Moses Wright, an agent of the State, appointed for that purpose, and styled "Director."

The streets all cross at right angles; those running northward, bear 12 degrees west of north, and, consequently, those running eastward, 12 degrees north of east. High street is 100 feet wide, Broad street is 120 feet wide, and all the others 82½ feet wide, and the alleys 33 feet in width. The inlots are 62½ feet front, and 187½ feet deep. The outlots, on the east, contain about 3 acres each.

Sometime after the laying out of the main town plat, and eastern outlots, the proprietors laid out some forty or more outlots north of the town, which are represented on the record, by a separate plat; these contain a trifle over two acres, each, and form part of two of those lots they conveyed to the town, an acre and a half for a grave yard.

On the 18th of June, in the same year, (being the same day on which war was declared against Great

Britain,) public sale of the lots, at auction, commenced, and continued three days. The lots sold were principally on High and Broad streets, and were generally struck off at from two hundred to a thousand dollars each. The only cleared land then on this side of the river, was a small spot on Front street, a little north of State street, and another small spot and a cabin on the bank of the river, about where Col. Jewett's white frame house now stands, and a small clearing south of the mound, on the tract which two years after, was laid off by John McGowan as an addition to the original town plat. Immediately after the sales, improvements commenced rapidly—generally small frame houses and shops, enclosed with split clapboards.—Both proprietors and settlers were too much occupied with their own immediate interests, to attend much to improving, or even clearing the streets and alleys; and for several years the streets remained almost as much impeded by stumps, logs and trees, as when in their original state. Gradually, however, they were cleared by the inhabitants, for firewood and building materials. And in or about the year 1816, a subscription of \$200, or upwards, was raised and appropriated to the final removal of the remaining obstructions out of High street.

John Collett was the purchaser of the lot now occupied by Russell's Tavern, and he erected the front brick building now occupied by Mr. Russell, as early as the fall of 1812, in which a Mr. Payne kept tavern,

in 1813; and in, or about, the spring of 1814, Mr. Collett took possession of it, and kept a respectable tavern in it, for a new place, till about the year 1818, when he sold out to Robert Russell, who has kept it, as a tavern, ever since. Soon after the tavern was opened at Collett's house, Daniel Kooser opened a tavern in a small wooden building on Front street, west of Collett's; and near the same time a Mr. McCollum commenced, and kept for probably a year, at the corner of Broad and Front streets; and various small establishments, known as houses of entertainment, such as we now generally denominate groceries, succeeded. At the corner of Rich and High streets, where Buttles' large yellow house now stands, was an establishment of the latter kind, that was kept by Wm. Day, about the years 1815 and '16, that was somewhat famous for company, drinking and quarrelling; so much so, that it obtained the appellation of "*The War Office*," and from thence the cases of combat were generally carried to Squire Shields to be "*disposed of according to law*." The Squire was rather an eccentric old genius from the Emerald Isle, and disposed of business in short order. He could preach a good sermon on as short a notice as any other man; he could lay as many brick in a day as a common bricklayer would in two; and in surveying and platting of lands, and also in his official business, as Justice of the Peace, he was equally expeditious

—but in all things rough and careless, apparently disdaining precision.

In the year 1815, David S. Brodrick opened a respectable tavern at the stand now known as the "City House;" and in 1816, James B. Gardiner opened a good tavern at the corner of High and Friend streets, in a wooden building, on what is called the "Howard lot."

Amongst the first settlers, or as early as 1813, were George McCormick, Geo. B. Harvey, Jno. Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putman, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis Pike, George Pike, Benjamin Pike, William Long and Dr. John M. Edmiston. Doctor Edmiston was the first physician to locate in the new town; Doctors Parsons and Ball practiced in Columbus, but resided in Franklinton. About the year 1815 or '16, Dr. Parsons moved over to Columbus, where he has resided and practised ever since. The first stores opened in Columbus, were one belonging to the Worthington Manufacturing Company, kept by Joel Buttes, in a small brick building on the west end of the lot now covered by the Broadway Exchange building; and one belonging to McLean & Green, kept in a cabin on the south side of Rich street, just east of where the Mechanics' Hall now stands. About where the Mechanics' Hall stands, in two or three cabins connected together, Christian Heyl kept a bakery and

house of entertainment, where he continued until about the year 1816, when he erected the front part of his tavern building, now the "Franklin House," where he continued to keep a public hotel until the spring of 1841.

In the spring of 1815, the census of the town was taken by James Marshall, Esq., and amounted to something over 700. By this time, there were some half dozen or more stores, of which are recollected those of Alexander Morrison, Joel Buttles, Henry Brown, Delano & Cutler, and J. & R. W. McCoy, and a printing office, issuing a weekly paper called the "Western Intelligencer," owned and conducted by P. H. Olmsted, Joel Buttles and Ezra Griswold, Jr.

The first lawyers to locate in Columbus, were David Smith, Orris Parish, David Scott and G. Swan, probably about the year '15. Shortly after, succeeded John R. Parish, T. C. Flourney, Wm. Doherty, Jas. K. Cory, and others.

The first silversmith and jeweler's shop kept in Columbus, was commenced by William Platt, (father of W. A. Platt, jeweller of this city,) about the year '15 or '16.

The first couple ever married in Columbus, were George B. Harvey, Esq., to his present wife, then Miss Jane Armstrong, in February 1814. The second couple were Joseph Dillo to Miss Polly Collett, soon after. The first building erected for public worship in Columbus, was a cabin for the Presbyterian Church,

in the spring of 1814, on a lot of Dr. Hoge's, on Spring street—it was not, however, long used for that purpose; and Presbyterian meetings then continued to be held at the Franklinton Meeting House, until 1818, when the first Presbyterian Church was organized in Columbus, and a frame meeting house, or rather three frames connected and forming but one inside or large room, was erected on Front street, where Dr. Hoge administered to his congregation, until the present fine brick building denominated the "First Presbyterian Church," was erected, about the year 1825 or '26.—In 1814 the Methodist Church of Columbus was organized; and the same year they erected, on the lot where the present Methodist Church stands, a small hewed log house, with a shingle roof, which was for some time used for the double purpose of meeting house and school house, until 1824 or '25, when the permanent building was erected.

The first school taught in Columbus was in a cabin that stood on the public square, (teacher's name not recollected;) then succeeded as teachers, Uriah Case, John Peoples, W. T. Martin, a Mr. Whitehill, and others; and Joseph Olds, (before he acquired his profession of the law,) Dr. Sisson, (before he acquired his profession,) Samuel Bigger, Governor of Indiana, (while acquiring his legal profession,) and Rodolphus Dickinson, for a number of years a member of the Board of Public Works for the State of Ohio, were all once teachers of common schools in Columbus.

The first Penitentiary building was erected in the year 1813, Benj. Thompson was the undertaker of the mason work, and Michael Patton of the carpenter work. The building was the same that now stands on the old Penitentiary square, and is used for an arsenal; and the yard inclosed with a substantial stone wall, was equal to probably about 100 feet square, adjoining the buildings on the south and west. Col. McDonald, of Ross county, was the contractor for the building of the yard wall. The improvements being finished, and the first of August, 1815 being the time when the first Penitentiary law took effect, (prior to that the whipping law having been in force,) Capt. James Kooker was appointed Keeper of the Penitentiary, and Col. G. Thomas (now of Perry township) was by him appointed Clerk of the institution. Kooker was continued Keeper, and Thomas, Clerk, with some three, four or five guards, until the extension of the prison in the year 1818, when the prison building, recently demolished, was erected, the yard extended to the foot of the hill, so as to embrace probably ten times the area of the original yard.— This improvement was made under the direction of the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, (R. Osborn, H. M. Curry and Jer. McLene;) and Judge Pike was agent under them to superintend the work. The building of the wall was let in parcels to several different contractors; the mason work of the house or prison was taken by John Shields, and the carpen-

ter work by Caleb Houston and John E. Baker. The plan, particularly the yard, with its three benches or levels, was, at the time, much admired, though it was afterwards condemned, and the cause of removing the institution to its present site.

In the spring of 1819, pursuant to a change in the law, Thomas was appointed agent for three years, and Kookan continued as keeper. The keeper and agent were then separate officers, independent of each other. The keeper's powers and duties continued as before, except that he passed over all manufactured articles to the agent, whose duty it was to make the sales, &c. At the session of the Legislature of 1821 and '22, the law was again changed, abolishing the office of agent; and Barzilla Wright, was, by the Legislature, elected keeper, in place of Kookan. In the summer of 1823 Wright died, and Nathaniel McLean was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and continued, by election and re-elections of the Legislature, until the spring of 1830, when he was succeeded by Byram Leonard, and Leonard was succeeded, in the spring of 1832, by W. W. Gault, who continued until the convicts were removed to the new Penitentiary, in the fall of 1834.

[For notice of the new and present Penitentiary, and also of the Deaf and Dumb, the Lunatic, and Blind Asylums, see those respective heads at the close of this historical sketch.]

The State House was erected in 1814, Benjamin Thompson was the undertaker of the stone and brick work, except the stonecutting for the foundation, &c., which was done by Messrs. Drummon and Scott; and George McCormack and Conrad Crisman were the undertakers of the carpenter work; Gotleib Leightenaker of the plastering, and Conrad Heyl of the painting. The freestone for the foundation, and window and doorsills, was drawn on wagons from Blacklick, some 12 or 14 miles, through swamps and excessive mud. The brick were partly made out of a beautiful mound that stood on the summit of the high ground just at the southwest intersection of High and Mound streets, partly in front of the new Court House, from which Mound street derived its name; and although the mound has long since entirely disappeared, and even the high ground on which it stood, has been removed in the grading of streets, yet, in referring to that part of the town, we speak of the mound as though it yet existed. In this mound, as in other similar works of antiquity, were found numerous human skeletons, so that what once formed human bodies, now forms part of the walls of the Ohio State House.

The State offices were erected the next year, (1815;) Thompson was contractor for laying up the walls, but died before the job was done, his contract, however, was completed under the control of his widow; M. Patton was undertaker of the carpenter

work, and Leightenaker and Heyl of the plastering and painting. All these public improvements were made under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the agent of the State, appointed for that purposé; although no architect, nor much acquainted with building, he was a faithful servant, a man of some talent, and unquestionable integrity—a democrat of the old school, with strong prejudice against the very name of federal, as may be observed in the alteration of the word "*federal*" to *union*, in the quotation from Barlow's poem, on the stone over the west door of the State House. The workman had (following the copy from the book) cut the words, "Federal Band," before observed by Mr. Ludlow—but this would not do, although applied only to the union of the States—the word was objectionable; and, hence, the engraving was filled up as well as could be done, and the word "union" cut over it, so as to read, "Union Band."—Over the east door is an inscription bearing Mr. Ludlow's own name. He now slumbers with the dead. Peace to his ashes, and respect to his memory.

On the 10th of February, 1816, the town was incorporated as "The Borough of Columbus;" and on the first Monday in May, following, Messrs. Henry Brown, Michael Patton, Jarvis Pike, Robert Armstrong, John Kerr, Jeremiah Armstrong, John Cutler, Caleb Houston, and Robert W. McCoy, were elected the first board of Councilmen; the last named gentleman has been continued by re-elections

a member of the Council, ever since, and is now President of the board under the city charter.

March 3, 1834, the present city charter was granted by the Legislature, which divides the town into three wards, and grants four members from each ward; and on the second Monday in April following, the following gentlemen were elected the first board under the new charter, to wit:

FIRST WARD.	SECOND WARD.	THIRD WARD.
Joseph Ridgway, Sen.,	Jonathan Neereamer,	John Patterson,
Robert W. McCoy,	Francis Stewart,	Christian Heyl,
Otis Crosby,	Noah H. Swayne,	Wm. Miner,
Henry Brown.	William Long.	W. T. Martin.

The succession of Mayors and Marshals, from the first organization as a borough, to the present, (1843,) has been as follows:

MAYORS.	MARSHALS.
1816 Jarvis Pike.	Samuel King.
1817 same.	same.
1818 John Kerr.	James Fisher.
1819 same.	Wm. Richardson.
1820 Eli C. King.	Samuel Shannon.
1821 same.	same.
1822 same.	same.
1823 John Loughry.	same.
1824 W. T. Martin.	Benjamin Sells.
1825 same.	Samuel Shannon.
1826 same.	same.
1827 James Robinson.	John Kelley.
1828 William Long.	Benjamin Sells.
1829 same.	same.
1830 same.	Julius G. Godman.
1831 same.	John Kelley.
1832 same.	Benjamin Sells.
1833 Philo H. Olmsted.	George B. Harvey.

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UNDER THE CITY CHARTER.

MAYORS.

1834	John Brooks.
1835	John Bailhache.
1836	Warren Jenkins.
1837	same.
1838	P. H. Olmsted.
1839	same.
1840	John G. Miller.
1841	Thomas Wood.
1842	A. I. McDowell.
1843	Smithson E. Wright.

MARSHALS.

Abraham Stotts.
same.
George B. Harvey,
same.
same. (
same.
same.
same.
same.
George Riorden.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus was incorporated by an act of the 23d of February, 1816; and on the first Monday of September, in the same year, the first election for Directors was held, when the following gentlemen were elected, to wit: Lucas Sullivant, James Kilbourne, John Kerr, Alex. Morrison, Abram I. McDowell, Joel Buttles, Robert Massie, Samuel Barr, Samuel Parsons, John Cutler, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Miller and Henry Brown.

The following are the names of the Presidents and Cashiers, with their times of appointment:

ELECTED.	PRESIDENTS.	ELECTED.	CASHIERS.
1816	Lucas Sullivant.	1816	Abraham J. Williams.
1818	Benj. Gardiner, <i>alias</i> Barzila Gannett.	1818	William Neil.
1819	John Kerr.	1826	Josiah M. Espy.
1823	Gustavus Swan.		

The charter of this institution expired on the first day of January, 1843.

The Columbus Postoffice was established in 1813. Matthew Matthews was the first Postmaster, appoint-

ed in the fall of 1813; Joel Butties, second Postmaster, appointed in the spring of 1814; Bela Latham, third, appointed in 1829; John G. Miller, fourth, appointed in 1841.

In 1838 it became a distributing Postoffice, and now affords employment for about six or seven hands.

The first Market House was erected in 1814, by voluntary contributions of property-holders, in the vicinity of its location. It was a substantial frame, of probably fifty feet in length, and proportionable width and height. It was situated in the middle of High street, immediately south of Rich street. It continued there until after the town became incorporated. Immediately after the incorporation, the subject of a Market House and its location was agitated. Rich street, Town street, State street, and Broad street, were all proposed as sites. Property-holders on Broad street were strenuous in favor of it, arguing its greater width than any other street, and drawing the inference therefrom, that it must have been designed in the plan of the town, as the place for the market house. Joseph Miller, who bought and erected the front of the building now occupied as the "Buckeye House," as early as 1816, it is said, was influenced in his purchase, and made large improvements in the confident belief that the market house would be established nearly in front of his house. But about the year 1817, the present site was deter-

mined on; and, pursuant to contract with the town council, John Shields erected a new market house, on the site occupied by the present one, something larger than the old frame, and smaller than the present. It was a two story building—the under story of brick for a market house for the town, and the second story was a well-inclosed and furnished frame, divided into two good rooms, and belonging to Shields. Thus he furnished a market house for the town, for the privilege of having rooms of his own over it, which rooms he rented out for various purposes. One was occupied as a printing office, and the other was for a time used to hold preaching in. After some years he sold out to John Young, and by him the rooms were appropriated to amusement. The first Billiard Table kept in town was in the upper part of this market house. About the year '29 or '30, the council bought out Young's interest, and the building was removed. The present one was erected by Elijah Ellis, pursuant to contract with the council.

As the bridge over the Scioto is included in the city limits, and owes its existence to the liberality and public spiritedness of the citizens of Columbus, it may not be amiss here to observe, that, about the year 1815, a wooden toll-bridge was erected across the Scioto, on the road to Franklinton, by Lucas Sullivan, under a charter from the Legislature; which bridge fell to the share of Joseph Sullivan, in the division of his father's estate. When the National Road was con-

structing, some ten or twelve years ago, upon the superintendent agreeing to erect a good free bridge, at the expense of the government, provided Sullivant's right under the charter was extinguished; but not feeling himself authorized to apply the government funds for other purposes than making improvements, the citizens, principally of the north end of the town, aided by a few subscriptions west of the river, raised by contribution, \$8,000; and the county, (through the Commissioners,) gave \$2,000, making \$10,000, which was paid to Joseph Sullivant for his right; and we now have one of the best bridges to be found in the United States.

As already observed, the original town was laid out in 1812. In the summer of 1814, McGowan's addition, called "South Columbus," was laid out.

In 1830, wharf lots were laid out by the Town Council.

In 1831, a few lots were laid out by John Young, called "Young's addition."

In 1832, a five acre lot of land near the Canal, owned by John McElvain and others, was laid off into lots, and called "McElvain's addition."

In February 1833, Crosby's first addition (between Town and South streets) was laid out; and,

In November, 1833, Crosby's second addition (between South street and South Public Lane) was also laid out.

About the years 1831-2, Robert Brotherton and John M. Walcott, who owned a few acres of an original reserve, sold out some building lots on Town street, which is called "Brotherton & Walcott's addition." they did not have their lots platted, but sold by metes and bounds, as land is conveyed. These lots have, however, subsequently been platted and recorded.

In 1835, Judge Heyl and Dr. Parsons had a small addition of lots laid out in the southwest corner of the town, called "Heyl and Parsons' addition." This addition is not included in the charter limits, though there is no good reason why it should not be; as it is nearer the centre of the town than some other parts that are included, the form of the city limits would be much better shaped, if it were.

In 1835, Gilbert's addition was laid out, and in 1839, included in the charter limits.

In 1838, Alfred Kelley, Moylen Northrup and John Kerr's heirs laid out into lots what they call, on their recorded plat, "the allotment of the central reservation," but which is more commonly called "Kelley and Northrup's addition."

Of the four original proprietors, John Kerr died in 1823, leaving a young family, and a large estate.

Alexander McLaughlin failed in business about the year 1820, and never again rose from his fallen fortune. He was once considered amongst the wealthiest men of the State. In his latter years he ob-

tained a support by teaching a common country school. He was a sensible man, with a fine business education and qualification; but he had over-reached himself before the depression of business and prices of real estate, which took place from 1817 to '20; and his large landed estate was sold, (figuratively speaking,) for a mere song. He died about the year 1832 or '33.

James Johnston, commonly called Col. Johnston, failed about the same time, and in the same way as McLaughlin. He left Columbus and went to Pittsburgh to live, about the year 1820, where he remained the balance of his life, and died in the summer of 1842, at a very advanced age.

Lyne Starling, the only survivor of the four, when not out traveling for pleasure, still makes his home at Columbus. He is a bachelor of about sixty years of age, now very wealthy.

We will now take our leave of the proprietors, and the various additions of lots, and go back again, and trace the rise and growth of the town.

For the first few years, the town improved rapidly. Emigrants flowed in apparently from all quarters, and the improvements and general business of the place kept pace with the increase of population. Columbus, however, was a rough spot in the woods—off from any public road of much consequence. The east and west travel passed through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe; and the mails came in cross-lines, on horseback. The first successful attempt to

carry a mail to or from Columbus, otherwise than on horseback, was by Philip Zinn, about the year 1816, once a week, between Chillicothe and Columbus.

John Kerr acted as the general agent of the proprietors, for the first, second or third years, from 1812 to 1814 or '15, and was then succeeded by Henry Brown, who continued their agent until the close of their business, in the spring of 1817. The usual way of making sales was to receive a third, fourth or fifth of the purchase money in hand, and take notes for the balance, giving the proprietors' bond to make a good deed when the payments should be completed; and it frequently happened, that after one, or perhaps two payments, and a small improvement had been made, the whole would fall back to the proprietors. The lots for sale all being in the hands of the proprietors, or those who had bought at high prices from them, and their giving time on the payments kept up the prices, from two to five hundred dollars on any part of the town plat; and the prices did not fall much below this until after the year 1820, when, owing to the failure of two of the proprietors, (McLaughlin and Johnston,) as also numerous other individuals, who had possessed themselves of lots, there was such an immense number of lots offered for sale by the Marshal and Sheriff, and so little money to buy with, that after being appraised and offered, and re-appraised, and offered again and again, they finally had to sell; and lots which had, years before, been held at two and three

hundred dollars, were struck off at from ten to twenty or thirty dollars, and sometimes lower; even down to seven or eight dollars, for a lot on the extremities of the plat.

To add to the depression of business, and price of property, about the year 1822 or '23, the title of Starling's half section, on which the town was located, was called in question. It had originally been granted to one Allen, a refugee, from the British Provinces, in the time of the American Revolution. Allen had deeded it to his son, and the son had mortgaged it, and it was sold at Sheriff's sale, to satisfy the mortgage, and Starling was the purchaser.

It was now claimed by the heirs of Allen, who took various exceptions to Starling's title: first, as to the sale from the old man, Allen, to the son; also to the authentication of the mortgage by the son; and, particularly, to the sale by the Sheriff to Starling, on the ground that there was no evidence that an appraisal had been had, as required by the statutes of Ohio; and suit was brought by ejectment, against some of the settlers who owned the most valuable improvements, first, in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and then in the United States Court for the District of Ohio; Mr. Starling defended the suits, and first engaged Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who then practiced in the United States Courts at Columbus, as Attorney; but who, owing to his business at Washington City, gave up the case, and Henry Baldwin,

then of Pittsburgh, now one of the Judges of the United States Court, was next engaged, who conducted the defence with great ability; and about the year 1824 or '25, it was finally decided in favor of Starling's title; and the matter was put to rest as to that half section.

The suits against Starling's half section were scarcely decided until a claim came against Kerr and McLaughlin's half section. They had bought from one Strawbridge, who conveyed, by an Attorney or agent, and the deed ran thus: that the agent conveyed *for* Strawbridge, instead of Strawbridge conveying *by* agent, and was so signed.

"J—— M——, *the Agent*, [SEAL.]
"Attorney in fact for Strawbridge."

Thus the defect in McLaughlin and Kerr's title was merely technical; but it was contended that this was not Strawbridge's deed, but the deed of the agent, who claimed no title. And about the year 1824 a quit-claim was obtained from Strawbridge's heirs, by some man purporting to be a New Yorker; upon which suit was brought in ejectment, as in the other case, against one or more of the settlers, owning the most valuable improvements. But by a suit in Chancery, about the year 1826, this was all set right, and the title of Kerr and McLaughlin sustained.

The years 1819 and '20, to '25 or '26, were the dullest years of Columbus. But soon after

this, Columbus began to look up again. The location of the National Road, and of the Columbus Feeder to the Ohio Canal, gave an impetus to improvements; and by the year 1830, the price of property and improvements of the town had very considerably advanced; and from 1830 to '37, improvements, and all kinds of business, was brisk, and the price of real estate run up at railroad speed. Since which time business has been dull, and the price of property on the decline.

In the fall of 1816, the State offices were removed from Chillicothe to Columbus, and on the first Monday of December, in the same year, the Legislature commenced its first session in the then new State House, in Columbus. The proprietors having finished the public buildings, and deeded the two ten acre lots to the State, agreeably to their proposals. At this session they presented their account for the erection of the public buildings; and, by an act, passed by the Legislature, 29th January, 1817, the Governor was authorized to settle and adjust the account, and the Auditor required to draw on the Treasurer for the balance found due, after deducting the fifty thousand dollars which the proprietors were, by their contract, bound to give.

In the settlement, after deducting from the charge for carpenter work some six or seven per cent., and deducting the fifty thousand dollars, there was found a balance of about thirty three thousand dollars due the

proprietors, which was paid by the State; and thus closed the heavy and responsible enterprise of the proprietors.

About the year 1819, the United States, or old Court House was erected. It was done in part by the State appropriating a certain amount of uncurrent funds on the Miami Exporting Company, then in the Treasury, to that purpose; but the greater amount was raised by donations from the citizens of Columbus, and the United States Courts were removed from Chillicothe to Columbus about the year 1820. Harvey D. Evans was then Clerk of said Court, and Dr. John Hamm, of Zanesville, Marshal. After Evans' death, about the year '24 or '25, he was succeeded in the Clerkship by Wm. K. Bond, of Chillicothe; and about the year '29 or '30 Bond was succeeded by Wm. Miner. Dr. Hamm, as Marshal, was succeeded by Wm. Doherty, and Doherty by Gen. John Patterson, now Warden of the Penitentiary, and he by a man of his own name, John Patterson, of Adams county; and Patterson, of Adams, by Demas Adams; and Adams by John McElvain.

In 1824, the county seat was removed from Franklinton to Columbus; and the county courts were held in the United States Court House, until 1840.

The court, then, (in 1824,) was composed of Gustavus Swan, President, and Edward Livingston, Samuel G. Flenneken and Aurora Buttes, Associates; A. I. McDowell, Clerk, and Robert Brotherton, Sheriff.

In 1830, G. Swan was succeeded by Frederick Grimke, and in 1834, Grimke was succeeded by Joseph R. Swan, as President Judge.

In 1829, Judge Livingston was succeeded by Judge Wm. McElvain; and, in 1836 McElvain was succeeded by Judge Heyl. In 1838, Judge Buttles was succeeded by Judge McElvain, who again came on the bench; and Judge Flenniken has remained on the bench since the establishment of the Courts in Columbus, and for some half dozen years before.

A. I. McDowell was succeeded in the clerkship in 1836, by E. Backus, as Clerk pro tem., and in 1838, Backus was succeeded by Lyne Starling, Jr.

In the Sheriff's office, Brotherton was succeeded in 1827, by John McElvain; in 1829, Brotherton again succeed McElvain; in 1833, Andrew McElvain succeeded Brotherton; in 1837, James Graham succeeded Andrew McElvain, and 1841, Graham was succeeded by William Domigan. So that the Court and county officers now, (1843,) are Joseph R. Swan, President, Samuel G. Flenniken, Christian Heyl, and William McElvain, Associates, Lyne Starling, Jr., Clerk; William Domigan, Sheriff.

In 1840, the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, commenced holding their sessions in the new Court House. This is a fine building, the cost of which, appears to have been about fortyone thousand dollars, exclusive of the ground. The two lots upon which the building stands, having been bought by contributions of the citizens of the south end of the town,

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were donated to the county. The County Commissioners has since purchased the third lot, so as to have the whole block.

The first Justices of the Peace in Columbus, were John Shields, James Marshall, Michael Patton, Eli C. King, William Long, Townsend, Nichols, Martin, Richardson, Deshler, Wood, &c.

The first newspaper published in Columbus, as already observed, was by P. H. Olmsted, Joel Buttles and Ezra Griswold, Jr., commenced in 1813, or early in 1814, and was called the "*Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette*," and it has been continued ever since, under different proprietors and modifications of title. It was the root or original of what is now the "*Ohio State Journal*." It soon passed from Buttles and Griswold, solely to Olmsted, who dropped part of the title, and published it for a number of years under the name of the "*Columbus Gazette*;" and after the commencement of the sessions of the Legislature, at Columbus, he did the State Printing, by contract.—The office of State Printer was not created until the session of 1824–25, when George Nashee was elected the first State Printer, and came in as partner with Olmsted, when the paper was enlarged and the title changed to the "*Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette*." At the session of 1827–28, John Bailhache was elected State Printer, and Nashee, having deceased, Bailhache came in as partner with Olmsted, as Nashee had been; and they bought out the "*Western Statesman*" and merged it in the "*Journal*." In

1831, Olmsted sold out to Bailhache, who continued sole proprietor and editor, until the spring of 1835, when he sold out to Scott & Wright, who united with it the "*Columbus Sentinel*." In 1837, Wright sold out to Scott; and John M. Gallagher, who had some months before started a new paper by the title of the "*Ohio Political Register*," came in as partner with Scott, in Wright's place, and merged the "Register" in the "Journal," and the title was changed to "*Ohio State Journal and Register*," but before long, the "Register" was dropped from the title, and it assumed its present name, the "*Ohio State Journal*." In the spring of 1839, Gallagher was succeeded by Samuel Douglass, who continued in the concern less than a year, and sold out to Scott, who has since been sole proprietor.

The second newspaper published in Columbus, was the "*Ohio Monitor*," commenced by David Smith and Ezra Griswold, Jr., in 1816, or early in 1817; Griswold, however, soon sold out his interest to Smith, who remained sole proprietor and editor, until the summer of 1836, when he sold out to Jacob Medary, and the "Monitor" was discontinued, or merged in the "Hemisphere." During three years of this time, from 1831 to '34, Smith was State Printer.

The "*Western Statesman*" was commenced in 1825, by Zechariah Mills and Martin Lewis. In 1826, it passed into the hands of Lewis & Glover; afterwards to Freedom Sever and Elijah Glover. In the spring

of 1838, they sold out, and it merged in the Journal office.

In 1829, the "*Ohio State Bulletin*" was commenced by John A. Bryan and John A. Lazell; at the end of about a year, Bryan sold out his interest to Lazell, though he, (Bryan,) continued to edit it, under the title of the "*Columbus Sentinel*;" and it was subsequently sold by Lazell, and passed into the hands of George Kesling and John H. Wood; and in 1835 was transferred to Scott and Wright, who merged it in the "Ohio State Journal."

About the year 1832, the publication of the "*Western Hemisphere*" was commenced by Gilbert & Melcher; afterwards, Melcher's interest passed to Russell C. Bryan; and, subsequent to that, Gilbert & Bryan sold out to Medary & Manypenny; it then passed to Sacket Reynolds, for a while, and then back to the Medarys, when S. Medary was first elected State Printer, and the title was then changed to the "*Ohio Statesman*."

The "*Ohio Register and Antimasonic Review*" was removed from Milan, Huron county, to Columbus, in the year 1830, and then published about three years, by Jenkins & Glover, and then discontinued in 1833.

Amongst the various other newspapers and periodicals which have been published in Columbus, but which have generally been short lived, the following are recollected, whilst probably others are forgotten:

"*National Enquirer*," by Horton Howard, and edited by Harvey D. Little, about the years 1827-28.

The "*Eclectic*," by H. Howard, edited by William Hance.

The "*Cross and Baptist Journal*," a religious paper, commenced some three or four years since, and still continued.

The "*Thompsonian Recorder*," first published by Jarvis Pike & Co., about the year 1832. It was continued under different proprietors, until it was removed to Cincinnati, by Dr. Curtis, in 1842.

The "*Independent Press*," by H. M. Espy & Co.

The "*Budget of Fun*," by the same.

The "*Straightout Harrisonian*," by Allen, Sage & Beveridge.

The "*Tornado*," by R. P. Sage.

The "*Ohio Freeman*," by Capt. John Duffy; and now the "*Columbus Herald*," by the same.

The "*People's Press*," by James B. Gardiner, published for six months only, during the presidential canvass of 1836; also several German Papers, the titles not known.

At the session of the Legislature of 1832-33, the Columbus Insurance Company was incorporated.

And at the session of 1833-34, the "Clinton Bank of Columbus" was chartered, and in October, 1834, the first board of directors were elected, and were as follows: William Neil, Christopher Neiswanger, David W. Deshler, Demas Adams, John Patterson, Jesse Stone, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph Ridgway, Sr., Bela Latham, William S. Sullivant, William Miner, O. W.

Sherwood, and Nathaniel Medbery. William Neil was elected President, and John Delafield, Jr., Cashier. Neil still continues President; Delafield was succeeded as Cashier, by John E. Jeffords, and Jeffords by D. W. Deshler.

The Theatre was erected in the fall of 1835, and opened with a corps of dramatic performers in the winter following, under the management of Messrs. Dean & McKinney, and has been occupied during the winter seasons, under different managers, until about the year 1841, since which time it has been closed; and this spring, (1843,) M. J. Gilbert Esq., purchased the building, repaired and remodeled it; and it is now known as the "City Hall."

On the 17th of March, 1838, the Mechanics' Savings Institution was incorporated.

Although Columbus possesses a liberal amount of wealth, and of money-making talent, the attention of our capitalists has never been much turned towards manufacturing; but more directed to speculating upon the productions of others, by buying, selling, &c., than to CREATING new or additional wealth. Some efforts, however, have been made, which have generally failed, for want of capital or skill. Of mills and manufactories, further than the common branches of mechanism, we have nothing to boast. The first mill erected within our present city limits, was a sawmill, on the Scioto, some ten or fifteen rods below the New Penitentiary, in 1813, by John Shields. It passed

through several hands in a few years; was considered a good property, but soon fell to ruin; and for the last twelve or fifteen years not a vestige of its remains has been perceivable. About the year 1816, the same John Shields erected a flouring mill on the run at the southwest corner of the town, some ten or twelve rods west of the present distillery. The water was brought from where Mr. Peters' tanyard now is, in a race along the side of the bank, and let on to an over-shot wheel. This mill, after standing some twelve or fifteen years, and being owned in succession by several individuals, was suffered to go to ruin.

About the year 1820, Col. Jewett and others, erected on the Scioto, west of his white frame house, and a few rods above Dr. Parsons' warehouse, a sawmill, upon a new patent plan. The saw was circular, and was to cut constantly ahead, without any back strokes. It was an experiment, and cost them a good deal, without ever answering any valuable purpose. About the year 1821, Col. Jewett commenced the manufactory of cotton-yarn, by horse power, in a frame building on Front street, where Squire Cherry's three story house now stands; and after experimenting with that some time, and also with the circular saw in the mill, he removed his spinning machinery into the mill, where he carried on the spinning a few years, by water power; but finally abandoned the whole; and there now remains not a vestige of the

building to show where it stood. The frame on Front street, where he first commenced the cotton spinning, was for many years known as "the Old Factory."

About the year '21 or '22, a woolen factory for carding, spinning and weaving, was commenced by Ebenezer Thomas, and others, on the west end of the lot now occupied by S. C. Andrews, Esq. It passed through the hands of different owners, without profit to any; and some half dozen years ago, the building was removed, and the machinery sold out by piecemeal, under the hammer; and so ended that manufacturing establishment.

About the year 1831 or '32, John McElvain erected a steam sawmill by the canal, where Hunter's warehouse lately stood. It was carried on by different persons, (it is believed, without much profit,) for some seven or eight years, when the engine and machinery were disposed of, and the warehouse erected over it; the mill frame answering as part of the warehouse.

Our only successful establishments in the manufacturing line, other than common mechanics' shops, are the founderies of the Messrs. Ridgways, and of the Messrs. Gills & McCune; the former commenced over twenty years ago, the latter some five or six years. Such establishments are not only profitable to the owners, but beneficial to the laborer, and creditable to the city.

In the fall of 1841, or winter following, Mr. Converse converted the brick warehouse formerly known as Doherty & Leiby's warehouse, into a flouring

mill, with four run of burs. How it may succeed, "let time and chance determine."

January 26, 1838, the Legislature passed an act providing for the erection of a new State House, on the public square, in Columbus; and in pursuance of said act, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., of Columbus; Wm. A. Adams, of Zanesville, and William B. Van Hook, of Butler county, were, by joint resolution, appointed commissioners for carrying the law into effect. They were required to give notice in certain newspapers, and offer a premium of five hundred dollars for the best plan, to be approved by the Legislature, upon which said State House should be erected. A number of plans were furnished by various competitors, for the premium; and Henry Walters, of Cincinnati, received the premium, though his plan was not adopted; but from the various plans furnished, the commissioners formed and adopted one, somewhat different from any of the plans presented.

In the spring of 1839, the commissioners appointed Wm. B. Van Hook, one of their own body, superintendent of the work. The high board fence, at present, standing around the square, was put up, and a good work shop erected on the square, and other preparations made for working the convicts within the inclosure, in the cutting of stone, &c. Stone were obtained at Sullivan's limestone quarry, and a vast quantity soon delivered in the inclosure. And on the 4th of July, 1839, amidst a suitable celebration, the

corner stone of a large and very permanent foundation, was laid, and the foundation subsequently raised to a level with the earth, when the inclemency of winter stopped the work, as was supposed, until the succeeding spring. But during the session of 1839-40, after the Legislature's investigation of certain charges against Wm. B. Lloyd, member from Cuyahoga county, a friend of Mr. Lloyd's drew up the following statement of confidence, &c., in said Lloyd:

"COLUMBUS, Feb. 13, 1840.

"WM. B. LLOYD, Esq.:

"*Dear Sir:*—The undersigned, convinced, beyond doubt, that the charge lately circulated against yourself, is totally unsustained by the testimony relating to the matter, and the act charged, one of which it is impossible you should be guilty, beg leave, respectfully, to assure you of our undiminished confidence in the integrity of your character, and to express to you our sincerest wishes for your future happiness and prosperity."

Which was signed by sixty three citizens, principally young men of Columbus, as papers of the kind are generally signed, more through compliance to the wishes of the individual who presents the paper, than any thing else. And this note, unexpectedly to many, at least of the signers, appeared in the Ohio State Journal of the 17th of February, with all the signers' names appended. This publication gave offence to many members of the legislature who had voted to

censure Lloyd, as it was considered by them an unjustifiable intermeddling of the citizens with the doings of the legislature; and under this excited feeling, on the 18th of February, Mr. Flood, member from Licking, introduced a bill into the Lower House to repeal the act providing for the erection of the new State House, which was finally passed, and became a law, on the 10th of March, 1840. And thus ended the contemplated edifice that was to have been an ornament, not only to Columbus, but to the state of Ohio. The whole cost, as far as the preparations and work had progressed, appears to be \$41,585 22. Though this is not all lost to the state, as the stone are now about being removed, under a resolution of the last legislature, to the Lunatic Asylum, to be used in the extension of that institution.

From the time of the repeal of the law for the erection of a new State House, the subject of a removal of the seat of government from Columbus, became agitated, and at the last session of the legislature, a committee was appointed on that subject, who being divided in opinion, or perhaps in interest, made a majority and a minority report. The majority assumed as a first ground, that the legislature cannot pass an act for the removal of the seat of government from its present location, without a violation of the faith of the state; and the arguments of the two reports are principally confined to that proposition, and being probably, the best that can be adduced, they are here given. The majority say, that, "with

a view of arriving at a correct conclusion in regard to this proposition, a majority of the committee have made a thorough examination of the action of the Legislature of the State, previous to the passage of an act entitled "an act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government of the State," passed February 14, 1812. They have made this examination for the double purpose of enabling them to give a correct construction to the provisions of that act, independent of all foreign considerations, and, also, to ascertain, if they could, the understanding of all parties, interested, at the time of the passage of the law; and this for the reason that it may be thought, by some, that the provisions of the law came in collision with the agreement of the parties, and that should a removal be made, it must be in direct violation of one or the other.

"The first action of the Legislature, which it is deemed necessary to notice, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to this subject, is the passage of an act entitled "an act for fixing the permanent seat of government," passed by the House of Representatives, on the 23d day of January, A. D., 1811. This bill was, on the same day, sent to the Senate, and there ordered to a second reading; and after being under consideration, in committee of the whole Senate, for a number of successive days, the further consideration of it was finally postponed until the second Monday of December then next following.

"From an examination of the journals of the Senate, as also of the House of Representatives, for the session of 1810 and 11, and all the action of the Legislature in regard to this bill, a majority of the committee are entirely satisfied that the sole object of the Legislature was to fix and establish, *permanently*, the seat of government of the state. The provisions of the bill, together with its title as it passed the House, very clearly indicate this; and the whole action of the Senate, forces us to come to the same conclusion. Such was the understanding, not only by the Legislature, but by the people, which is evident, from the fact that whenever an attempt was made to change the bill to one of a temporary character, from that of a permanent character, it was invariably defeated, for the reason that it was inconsistent with the design of a majority of the Legislature, and the wishes of the people. At the next session of the Legislature, being the session of 1811 and 12, the subject was again taken up in the Senate, as unfinished business, and referred to a committee of five members, with instruction to receive proposals on the subject and report the same to the Senate, and Messrs. Evans, Purviance, Tod, Pritchard and Bureau, were appointed said committee. On the 18th of January, 1812, the committee reported to the Senate that they had received proposals for seven different places, to be the permanent seat of government, one of which was the high bank on the east

side of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, and presented for the consideration of the Senate extracts from the different proposals, all of which were made in consideration that the seat of government would be permanently fixed and established, at the place designated in the respective proposals.

"That a majority of the committee cannot be mistaken in this view of the matter, they think, is very clear, not only from the language of the proposals, but also from the fact that all proceedings in the premises were had in continuation of the proceedings on the bill for fixing permanently the seat of government of the State, as appears from a reference to the journals of the Senate.

"On page 173 of the journal for 1811 and 12, we find the following entry in reference to the report of the committee which had been previously committed to a committee of the whole Senate:

"The Senate, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole Senate, on the report of the select committee to whom was referred so much of the unfinished business as relates to a bill entitled "an act fixing the permanent seat of government;" and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Caldwell reported that the committee had, according to order, had said report under consideration, made progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.' "

"Again, on page 177, we find the following:

"Mr. Evans laid on the clerk's table proposals from

inhabitants of the town of Worthington, for fixing the *permanent* seat of government; which were referred to the committee of the whole Senate, to whom was referred the report of the select committee on the same subject.'

"Again, on page 182, the Senate received the proposals of J. and P. Sells, "for fixing the *permanent* seat of government;" which received the same reference.

"Again, on page 184. "Mr. Purviance laid on the clerk's table proposals of Lyne Starling, John Kerr, A. McLaughlin, and James Johnson, for fixing the permanent seat of government, &c.," which was likewise referred as before.

"Again, on the same page: "The Senate, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee to whom was referred so much of the unfinished business as relates to a bill entitled 'an act fixing the permanent seat of government.'"

"Again: "Ordered, that the committee of the whole Senate be discharged from the further consideration of said report and proposals, and that they be recommitted to the committee heretofore appointed on the same subject, to report thereon."

"Again, on page 192, we find that Mr. Evans, from the committee, made an additional report, in which they give the proposals of Mr. Starling and others; and, on an examination of the report, it will be found, that all the proposals were received on the conside-

ration of having the seat of government *permanently fixed and established at the respective places proposed*. Towards the close of the report, the committee says: "They conceive it is not expedient or necessary for them to give a specific detail of the several propositions. They, therefore, beg leave to report this brief summary, believing that, in case the Senate should fix upon a place for the *permanent* seat of government, it will be necessary more particularly to attend to the proposals for that place, and form a bill accordingly."—The report, with the proposals, were committed to a committee of the whole, and after the same had been under consideration for several days, the committee adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to fix and establish the permanent seat of government at ———, agreeably to the proposition of ———; and that from and after the first day of May next, Lancaster shall be the temporary seat of government, until otherwise directed by law."

"Seven different motions were then made to fill the first blank in the resolution, and resulted in filling it with the place where the seat of government is now located, by a vote of 15 to 9. The resolution was then further amended, and read as follows:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That a committee of three members be appointed, on the part of the Senate, to prepare and bring in

a bill to *fix and establish the permanent seat of government* at the high bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, oposite the town of Franklinton, agreeably to the propositions of Messrs. Starling, Kerr, McLaughlin, and Johnson; and that from and after the first day of May next, Lancaster shall be the *temporary* seat of government until otherwise directed by law.'

"It may be well to remark here, that in all the legislation in regard to this subject, subsequent to the adoption of this resolution, the word *temporary* is used, as contradistinguished from the word *permanent*, and whenever the former word is used, it refers to the temporary seat of government at Lancaster or Chillicothe, as contradistinguished from the permanent seat of government at the now city of Columbus.

"After the adoption of this resolution in the Senate, it was sent to the House for concurrence; and was so amended in the House as to provide that Chillicothe, instead of Lancaster, should be the temporary seat of government; and it appears from the journals that the "House appointed a committee of three members, to act conjointly with the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to bring in a bill *fixing the permanent and temporary* seats of government, agreeable to a resolution to that effect;" and a bill was accordingly reported in the Senate on the 8th of February, 1812, entitled "*a bill fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government.*"

“If we bear in mind, then, the fact that the resolution required that the *permanent* seat of government should be located at the place where it now is, and the temporary seat of government at the town of Chilli-cothe, and that the permanent one was to be in pursuance of, or, agreeably to, the propositions of Lyne Starling and others, we cannot resist coming to the conclusion that the understanding of all parties was that the location should be a permanent one, as contradistinguished from any number of years; and that the proposals made, were made with that express understanding, and none other, and that the legislature could not vary this understanding and agreement without the express assent of those whose proposal they were about to accept. And such were undoubtedly the provisions of the bill, and there would not have been room for any doubt whatever, in regard to the matter, had it not, on its final passage, and in the great haste and anxiety of the legislature on the subject, been amended in the second section, by way of ryder, by adding these words to the close of the section: “and there continue until the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty, and from thence until otherwise provided for by law.” With this amendment it passed the Senate, went to the House, and, after divers attempts to amend and defeat the bill, without success, it passed the House, and became a law. And upon a proper construction of the provisions of this law, depends the action of the legislature,

so far as regards the general proposition as to whether the seat of government can be removed without a violation of the faith of the State. The first section of the law is in these words: "Be it enacted, &., that the proposals made to this legislature by Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling and James Johnson, to lay out a town on their lands, situate on the east bank of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, on parts of half sections number nine, ten, eleven, twenty five and twenty six, for the purpose of having the *permanent seat of government* thereon established; also, to convey to this State, a square of ten acres, and a lot of ten acres, and to erect a State House, such offices and a Penitentiary as shall be directed by the legislature, are hereby accepted, and the same and their penal bond annexed thereto, dated the tenth of February, A. D., 1812, for their faithful performance of said proposals, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, and shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of State, there to be kept for the use of the State."

"We perceive then, that the proposals were to lay out a town on their lands, for the purpose of having the *permanent seat of government thereon established*, and that the said proposals are by the law, accepted, and the same, together with the penal bond for the faithful performance of the proposals, are declared to be valid to all intents and purposes. It appears to a majory of the committee that the passage of the law,

with this section, clearly closes the contract between the State and these individuals; and that all that could be required on the part of Starling and others, was a compliance with the conditions of the contract, and their right was perfect as against all the world. And it is understood that the conditions were complied with in every particular, to the entire satisfaction of the State. The second section of the bill, until amended by way of ryder, was in these words: "That the seat of government of this State be and the same is hereby fixed and permanently established on the land aforesaid, and the legislature shall commence their sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, A. D., 1817." Here, then, we perceive that whilst the first section provided, as it were, for closing the contract, the first clause of the second section provided for fixing the location, permanently, of the seat of government, and the latter clause declared when the legislature should commence its sessions at the location fixed upon. Thus far we have from the State, three distinct propositions: first, we accept the proposals; second, we *fix and permanently establish the seat of government*, in compliance with such proposals; and, third, we specify the time at which the legislature shall commence its sessions at the place thus fixed upon. If, then, we add the amendment by way of ryder, and how far does it change the feature of the law, and which of the three proposition does it affect? It could certainly not have been intended to qualify the

first and second propositions; for, if so, it would have been in violation of the contract as entered into between the contracting parties, and which was previously fully complied with on the part of the donors, and consequently, could not be varied on the part of the State without the assent of the other party. The clause, then, must have been intended to apply only to the sessions of the legislature, and unless it receives this construction the law is inconsistent and absurd upon its face. But admitting that this amendment was added with a view of changing the provisions of the law, still it would be considered a nullity, and should be treated as such, for the reason that it was in direct contravention of the contract previously closed between the parties, and the conditions of it fully complied with on the part of Starling and others, and therefore all conditions and limitations which were subsequently added, were not binding on the opposite party; and should the legislature attempt to enforce them without the assent of the donors, it would, to say the least of it, operate as a forfeiture of the contract on the part of the State, and give to the donors a right to the property they gave. A majority of the committee are, therefore, clearly of opinion that should the legislature pass a law removing the seat of government from Columbus, it would be a violation of the contract between Starling and others, on the one side, and the State on the other, and such a forfeiture of the faith of the State as would certainly not be justified by any

code of morals with which a majority of the committee are acquainted. And should the Senate be of opinion that the amendment added to the second section of the law, when it was on its final passage, and perhaps did not, as is very common under similar circumstances, receive the consideration which it should have received, so altered its provisions as to fix and establish the seat of government at its present location only until the first day of May, A. D., 1840, and until otherwise provided for by law, instead of, as was clearly intended, giving it a permanent location, a majority of the committee are of opinion that it would be nothing less than an act of justice on the part of the legislature, to pass a law fixing and establishing, permanently, the seat of government at the city of Columbus. In doing this, the legislature would be complying with the conditions of a contract previously entered into on the part of the State, and for a fulfillment of which they consider the faith of the State pledged.

“But a majority of the committee cannot believe, that an uncertain and indefinite amendment to a section of a bill, on its final passage, would be so construed as to make it inconsistent with, not only the title of the act, but, also, with every provision of the law, as, also, of the understanding of those members of the Legislature who passed it; and, as a proof of the latter part of this position, a majority of the committee will submit, for the consideration of the Sen-

ate, a few extracts from the protest of those members of the House of Representatives, who protested against the proceedings of the House on the passage of the bill. On page 351, of the House Journal of 1811 and '12, and after the bill had become a law, they say, "that they do hereby dissent from, and protest against, said act for the following reasons: That if it were necessary to establish *the permanent seat of government* at this early period, due regard should have been paid to the geographical centre, and to the probable future centre of population of the State; the object of a *permanent seat of government* being the accommodation of the whole State, for a long and future period, and not to answer a mere temporary purpose.

"That if the donations, offered as conditions for fixing the permanent seat of government at any place, were entitled to weight, those which were most advantageous to the state ought to have been accepted, provided the place where they were to be applied were otherwise equally eligible.

"That neither of these reasons has had its due weight will appear from the consideration, that, although, the act, aforesaid, is expressly predicated on the proposals of Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling and James Johnson, yet by a comparison of these proposals, with the donations offered by Moses Byxbee and Henry Baldwin, for Delaware—and James Kilbourne, and others, for Worthington,

they will be found less advantageous to the state, and the place *established for the permanent seat of government* more remote from the centre of the state, than either of these last mentioned.'

"This is the language of those members of the Legislature who violently opposed the passage of the law, and it appears to a majority of the committee, that this language is as strong as possibly could be used, showing that even the opponents of the measure were satisfied that the law *permanently* fixed the seat of government at its present location; and that the word permanent was understood as without limit, and applicable to the location at the now city of Columbus—while the word temporary was applicable alone to the seat of government as fixed at Chilli-cothe, until December of the year 1817.

"But again, after giving an outline of the proposals made by Delaware and Worthington, the protestants make use of this emphatic language: "The proposals accepted by the Legislature, were for expending, on such public buildings as the Legislature shall direct, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, together with a public square, and a ten acre lot of land; and considering the place *fixed as the permanent seat of government*, in consequence of these proposals, as possessing, &c." Again, "that the place established by said act is not as suitable for the *permanent seat of government* as others proposed, &c."

"Again: 'but the undersigned have other reasons, of

a different complexion, from those above offered, for their dissent from the act above mentioned, and we do dissent therefrom—because there was no pressing necessity for fixing the *permanent seat of government* at this time, &c.;" and thus, throughout the whole protest, they make use of language equally strong, showing, unequivocally, that it was the intention of the Legislature to fix and establish, permanently, the seat of government of the state at the place where it now is. In the face of all this, could the Legislature make a removal, without a manifest violation of the faith of the state, and a direct outrage upon the rights of the citizens of Columbus? A majority of the committee think not; and believing as they do, that the honor of the state is of more importance than the paltry sum in dollars and cents, which, it is believed by some, could be saved by a removal, they here express their decided disapprobation of any legislation designed to accomplish that object.'"

And the minority argue: "That, by reference to the act entitled "an act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government," passed February 14, 1812, (see 2 Chase's statutes, page 776,) it will be seen that the original location of the seat of government of Ohio, at Columbus, was the consequence of a proposal made to the legislature by Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling and James Johnson, to convey to the state certain land, and to erect thereon a State House, offices, and a

Penitentiary. By the second section of said act, it is provided, "That the seat of government of this state be, and the same is hereby fixed and permanently established on the land aforesaid, and the legislature shall commence their sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and there continue until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and from thence until otherwise provided by law."

"By this section, it will be perceived, that it was obviously not the intention of the legislature to establish the seat of government permanently at Columbus, or that by that act the legislature should be incapacitated from subsequently removing it, or subjected, by so doing, to a charge of violating the pledged faith of the state. The minority of your committee admit, that if the words "until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and from thence until otherwise provided by law," had been omitted in the second section of the act, some degree of plausibility might have been given to the construction, that the legislature intended to confer an inalienable title to the seat of government on Columbus, and the power of now removing it might have depended upon the question, *whether one legislature could thus limit and control the action of all succeeding ones?* but the whole section, taken together, shows, most conclusively, that the word "permanently" was intended merely to prevent the removal of the seat of govern-

ment from Columbus until the time for which a consideration had been paid by the erection of public buildings had elapsed. That period has now expired. The state, on the one hand, and the proprietors of the city of Columbus, on the other, have each in good faith complied with their contract. The question of the location of the seat of government has become an open one, and Columbus occupies precisely the same ground, and is entitled to the same consideration, as to her claims to the permanent capitol of the state, as any other town within our borders, and no more.

“The advantages contemplated by the act, have been possessed by her for the whole period stipulated in her contract, and should the legislature now determine to remove the capitol to some other point, her citizens have no right to complain. When they located themselves here, they did so with the full knowledge that the advantages to be derived from its being the capitol, were liable, after the first of May, 1840, to be taken from them; that the tenure by which those advantages were held, expired by its own limitation at that time; and that on any future action of the legislature on the subject, they stood upon the same platform with any other town in the state, which might be disposed to contend for the honor and profit of being the metropolis. Nor will her prosperity be checked or impeded to any great extent by the removal. The improvements made by

the state during the time she has been the capitol, will still remain. The Asylums and the Penitentiary will continue to be a channel through which the public money will be distributed to her citizens, and her lateral canal, to the great commercial artery of the state, will still afford the medium of transporting the surplus products of the fertile country around her, to the markets of the world. All these are advantages which she has derived from the resources of the public, in consequence of her position as the capitol of the state, and which remain to her after her contract with the legislature has expired by its own limitation. Who believes that the twelve miles of canal, connecting Columbus with the main channel through our state, would have been constructed if Columbus had been only the county seat of Franklin county? No one. All these, then, are so many benefits conferred upon her *over and above* her contract, and *additional to that for which the bonus was paid.*"

The minority report concluded with offering the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be requested to issue his proclamation, setting forth that the time has arrived for the permanent establishment of the seat of government, that all portions of the state may have an opportunity of offering such inducements as they may deem proper for its permanent location, at such point as may be designated.

“Resolved, That all propositions for the permanent establishment of the seat of government, at any point in the state, be sealed and directed, by the persons making the same, to the Governor, by the first day of August next, who shall open and communicate the same to the next General Assembly.”

Which were, on the 6th of March, 1843, agreed to in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 16. But which were on the next day rejected in the lower House by a vote of 36 to 29. And so that vexed question rests for the present, and probably forever.

Old Penitentiary Lot.—About the time of abandoning the old Penitentiary, and the erection of the new institution on its present site, a question seemed to arise as to the title, whether it would revert to the original proprietors, in consequence of the removal of the Penitentiary, or remain in the State.—But after some investigation of the subject by a committee of the Legislature, at the session of 1837–8, they passed a law requiring it to be laid out into town lots; which was done in the spring of 1839; and the Governor was authorized, at such time as he should think proper, to cause the lots to be offered for sale at auction; which, however, has not yet been done. And, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature, passed 19th of March, 1839, the building was taken possession of by the Quartermaster General, as a place of deposit for the public arms.

The City stocks, or debt, is twenty. two thousand dollars, at seven and a half per cent., payable annually, on the first day of January; \$12,000 of which is redeemable any time after the first day of January, 1845; and the remaining \$10,000 at any time after the first of January, 1847.

About one third, probably, of this debt, was created about the year 1830, for constructing the wharf, and cutting down the west ends of Town and State streets, to the same; and the remainder, say about two thirds, was created in and about the year 1835, for cutting down High street, from Friend street southward, and other extensive improvements on the streets; and procuring Engines, &c., for the Fire Department.

The population of the City, at this time is not known, it not having been taken since 1840. It then stood thus:

Number of white males,.....3,034

Do. . . do. females,.....2,441

5,475

Number of colored males,.....317

Do . . . do females,256—573

Total number in 1840,.....6,048

At this time (August, 1843) the number of white families is about eleven hundred; and of colored families, about one hundred. There are eleven organized

churches of whites; they have, however, but eight church buildings, and one erecting; and two organized churches of blacks, each of which has a tolerably good meeting house. A tabular exhibit of the churches is hereto appended. The schools and seminaries of learning are as follows: a respectable Academy, for males and females, under the charge of the Rev. I. Covert; a German Theological Seminary; some half dozen small subscription common schools; and fifteen district, or free schools, with over 700 scholars. There are twenty five dry good stores, and seven or eight that deal exclusively in groceries, besides some thirty or forty that deal in groceries and country produce, and which are generally termed provision stores; two extensive hardware stores; three drug stores; two extensive book stores; two shoe stores, exclusive of shoemakers' manufacturing shops; two iron stores; seventeen licensed taverns, besides sundry other houses, where a little of the *wet* can be had; twenty practising lawyers, and twenty one practising physicians, including three or four dentists.

EXHIBIT OF CHURCHES REFERRED TO.

Denominations.	When Or grinized	Pastors.	No. of members *
Methodist Episcopal,	1814	Rev. David Whitcomb.	460
First Presbyterian,	1818	" James Hoge.	290
Second Presbyterian,	1839	" H. L. Hitchcock.	223
Baptist,	1825	Late " Mr. Cressy, now ve't	210
German Lutheran,	1821	Late " Mr. Shaler; " "	400
German Evangelical Lutheran,	1843	" A. F. Bigemon.	350
Trinity Episcopal,	1817	" A. F. Dobb.	120
St. John's Episcopal,	1842	" H. T. Richards.	30
Roman Catholic,	1836	" Wm. Schonat.	700
Welch Presbyterians,	1837	" Seth Howell.	46
United Brethren,	1840	" Wm. Coons, and } " G. Hathaway. }	22
African Methodist,	1823	" George Coleman.	131
African Baptist,	1839	" Wm. Shetton.	120

* Although this information was obtained from the best sources, it is not to be expected that the number of members was, in all cases, precisely correct; or if it had been, it would not have remained so many days.—It should be observed, also, that different churches have different rules with regard to membership—some count all christened children as members, which others do not.

CITY OFFICERS IN 1843.

Mayor—S. E. Wright.

Marshal—George Riordan.

Deputy Marshal—John O'Harra.

COUNCIL.

First Ward—Messrs. Joseph Ridgway, Jr.,

" David Evans,

" John Taylor,

" W. A. Gill.

Second Ward,	R. W. M'Coy,
"	Robert Russell,
"	Wm. Armstrong,
"	Jos. N. Glazier.
Third Ward,	A. G. Hibbs,
"	James Bryden,
"	William Harrison,
"	A. P. Stone.

R. W. McCoy, President of the Board.

Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Recorder.

Wm. Armstrong, Treasurer.

B. F. Martin, City Clerk.

N. B. Kelley, Surveyor.

Sexton for North Grave Yard—Titus Richards.

" South " James McDonald.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1843.

Lyne Starling, Jr., Clerk, appointed for seven years
from March 1838.

William Domigan, Sheriff, elected 1841 for two years.

Wm. T. Martin, Recorder, elected in 1840, for three
years.

Frederick Cole, Auditor elected in 1841, for two years.

Joseph M'Elvain, Treasurer, elected in 1841, for two
years.

James Walcott, Coroner, elected in 1841, for two
years.

Commissioners—Wm. W. Kile, elected in 1840, for three years; Samuel S. Davis, elected in 1841, for two years; Jno. Greenwood, elected in 1842, for three years.

Prosecuting Attorney—Lewis Heyl, elected in 1842, for two years.

Poor House Directors—A. S. Decker, Geo. Frankenburg, Robert Riordan, one elected each year.

Keeper of Poor House, (appointed by Directors)—Edward Hedden.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1843.

Justices of the Peace—W. T. Martin, elected for three years from May 1842; J. P. Bruck, elected for three years from November 30, 1842; Alexander Patton, elected for three years from August 1843.

Constables—B. B. Brown, elected for one year from April 1843; H. Howard, appointed by Trustees to fill vacancy occasioned by Mr. Zeigler's resignation.

Trustees—Andrew Sites, Wm. Merion, James Cherry, elected every year.

Clerk—U. Lathrop, elected for one year.

Overseers of the Poor—Frederick Bentz, Dr. C. F. Schenck.

STATE OFFICERS.

Wilson Shannon, Governor, elected for two years, salary, \$1500.

John Brough, Auditor of State, elected for three years, salary \$1200.

Jos. Whitehill, Treasurer of State, elected for three years, salary \$1200.

John Sloane, Secretary of State, elected for three years, salary \$1000 and fees.

CANAL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

E. W. Hubbard, Acting Commissioner, salary, \$1000 and traveling expenses.

Jos. Whitehill, no salary, advisory.

John Brough, do do

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

William Concklin, and Bela Latham, compensation, three dollars a day whilst employed, and three dollars for every twenty five miles travel.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Leander Ransom, salary \$1200.

R. Dickenson, do 1200.

Wm. Spencer do 1200.

STATE PRINTER.

S. Medary, elected for three years, fees.

LIBRARIAN.

Thomas Kennedy, elected for three years, salary \$400.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

W. F. Sanderson, elected for three years, salary \$200.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

H. A. Moore, appointed by the Governor for two years, salary \$300.

DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Robert Lee, Richland county; Andrew H. Patterson, Delaware county; Andrew McElvain, Franklin county; elected by the legislature, salary \$100 each, per annum.

WARDEN.

John Patterson, Esq., (appointed by directors) salary \$1500.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in this city, on the fourth day of July, 1839, under the title of "COLUMBUS LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F." At first there were but five members, the number requisite to open the Lodge; but its members soon rapidly increased, and at this time, it numbers about one hundred regular contributing members. A considerable number initiated into this Lodge, have drawn their cards and removed from the city.

The great object and aim of this Institution, is *Benevolence and Charity*—to aid the sick and afflicted, bury the dead, educate the orphan, and relieve the widow. Every sick brother is taken care of, and his wants carefully supplied and attended to. At his

death, he is certain of decent and respectful burial. At the death of a brother's wife, he also receives pecuniary aid from the Lodge. All these things are brother's *rights*, and are extended cheerfully and freely, without solicitation on his part.

The funds of the Lodge are derived from an initiation fee, and small quarterly dues paid in by each member.

The Lodge has already paid out a large amount for objects above specified; and brothers have the gratification to know that in very many cases the great objects of the Institution were fully fulfilled. At present there is a sinking fund of a considerable sum, set apart for charitable purposes.

They have a very splendid Hall, said to be one of the best in the state, in the third story of the Columbus Insurance Company's building, corner of High and State streets.

MASONIC LODGE.

COLUMBUS LODGE, No. 30, of Free and Accepted Masons, was established in this city in February, 1841. Since that time, it has enroled nearly one hundred members, and is steadily increasing.

The annual income of the society, is about three hundred dollars. It has also a library of two hundred volumes, consisting of history, and useful miscellany. The regular communications of the Lodge

are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

TIMOTHY GRIFFITH,
Worshipful Master.

OHIO CHAPTER, No. 12, of Royal Arch Masons, was organized in December, 1841. It has now about forty members, and an annual income of one hundred dollars.

WM. B. HUBBARD,
High Priest.

COLUMBUS COUNCIL, No. 8, of Royal and Select Masters, was incorporated by the Grand Council, in December, 1841, with nine members. There has since been added thirty four, making in all, forty three members.

JNO. W. MILLIGAN,
Th. Ill. G. Master.

MECHANICS' BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

This society was established in 1830, by a few persons, and they obtained a charter from the legislature the next winter. The first trustees named in the act of incorporation, were P. H. Olmsted, M. R. Spurgion, John Haver, J. Neereamer, and Charles Love. For ten years it increased but little in numbers, and not much in funds; though of the latter, it saved something. Of some hundred mechanics now

constituting the society, less than a dozen of its earlier members who helped to sustain and keep it together through its years of weakness, are yet members. Its original object was to aid sick members who might *need* assistance. Afterwards a more certain rule of benefits was introduced—that of paying a stipulated sum weekly, in *all* cases of sickness. This is now promptly kept up. Lately, the society has been preparing to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, so as to include other objects than that mentioned above. It looks to providing for the *mind* as well as the body. With the liberal aid of citizens who have made donations for the purpose, the society has erected a handsome building, in which it has a large hall appropriated to its own use; and it is in contemplation to establish a library and make arrangements to secure and encourage the delivery of lectures on interesting subjects, by competent persons.

COLUMBUS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This society was instituted in the fall of 1831, and incorporated in 1834. The object of the institution is to secure the rights and advance the interests of journeymen printers—to encourage improvement in their art, and to promote correct moral habits among them, and secure their respectability as a body.

Its officers are a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Standing Committee of three, and Doorkeeper.

COLUMBUS ACADEMICAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The corner stone of this institution was laid in May, 1841. It is situated on Town street, one-fourth of a mile from High street, in a pleasant and retired part of the city. The building is brick, two stories high, containing four rooms. The Institution is furnished with chymical and philosophical apparatus, and a library of some hundreds of volumes, and is under the supervisory care of a board of trustees.

OHIO DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

THIS institution is beautifully situated about half a mile east of the State House. The buildings were erected in the years of 1833 and '34. They are spacious, but not sufficiently so for the accommodation of the pupils. Measures are therefore now being taken for their enlargement, on a scale worthy of the State of Ohio, and embracing in their object, architectural beauty, and the conveniences desirable in such an establishment, and adequate to its wants for many years to come. The location of the asylum is very healthy, as the experience of its inmates can testify, during the nine years it has been occupied; affording the pleasing reflection, that in its erection, an object was secured second to none in importance, and imparting blessings to its future occupants, essential to their comfort and happiness, while its existence shall be required.

The act of incorporation of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was passed at the session of the Legislature in 1826 and '27; and the institution went into operation on the 16th of November, 1829, under the care of the present principal, who was then the only instructor, and whose qualifications to instruct and superintend in this difficult department, were obtained during a year and a half's residence at the American Asylum, Hartford, Connecticut, to which place he had resorted for the accomplishment of this important object.

The asylum now contains 90 pupils. Since its establishment, there have been about two hundred and fifty pupils connected with it; and it is believed that the success which has attended it, has been equal to the most sanguine expectations of its friends and founders. The fact of its being in point of time, the first of the humane enterprizes in which the State of Ohio engaged, gave it the character of a pioneer to public opinion, for those which have since come into existence; and has, therefore, not only blessed the unfortunate inmates, for whom it was especially designed, but has, at the same time, in an indirect manner, scattered abroad its blessings to others equally unfortunate.

As to the condition of the uneducated deaf and dumb, the origin and history of the art of instructing them, the mode of instruction itself, we refer to the 14th annual-report of the asylum.

“The deaf and dumb have existed in all ages. They are mentioned in the books of Moses, the earliest writings extant. In all cases where dumbness is mentioned, in these early writings, or in any others, deafness may be inferred, unless in cases of idiocy, though the words “deaf and dumb” may not be found in the same consecutive connection. Mutes are spoken of by profane writers. In the code of Justinian, they are declared incapable of civil acts. They existed, undoubtedly, among the ancient nations of Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Carthage and Rome, where the arts and sciences flourished in all their glory; yet we look in vain for any institutions for their education, or any notice of them, by their best writers, indicating any commiseration for them. Heathenism, though it can expend its diseased sensibilities on infirm and aged brutes, and endow hospitals for them, as is the case in Hindostan, yet no where, in no age of the world, has suffering humanity, from this source, and in this form, received any attention and sympathy. But the Savior of man, while on earth, did not thus pass them by. The deaf and dumb, on one occasion formed the subject of a miracle; and though that Divine philanthropy, which His holy religion infuses among His followers, cannot promise miraculous aid, yet in its ardency and untiring zeal, it may and does devise means which will so ameliorate their mental and moral condition, as will leave little else to be desired.

“The history of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb, goes back three hundred years. It is first

spoken of in Germany, but it is not known what was the process of education. The first definite account is from Spain, in which it is said, that Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk, of Ona, in the kingdom of Leon, taught the deaf and dumb, about the year 1570. Little is known as to his modes of instruction; and if the half he says of his success be true, he was eminently successful. He states, that *his pupils would have passed for learned men in the eyes of Aristotle himself*. It is, however, known, that he taught articulation; and his success was undoubtedly such, that it is not surprising that, in those days of ignorance, he should have been looked upon as almost a worker of miracles. During the next two hundred years, various teachers, in various countries, taught with various success. These were, Bonet, in Spain; Holder and Wallis, in England; Amman and Van Helmont, in Holland; Deschamps, Ernaud and Vanin, in France; and, more recently, Heinicke, in Germany; Braidwood, in Scotland; and De l' Epee, in France. Charles Michael de l' Eppe may be regarded as the founder of the mode of instruction which obtains in this country, though the Abbé Sicard, his successor, at Paris, with the light which he received from l' Epee, added to his own great talents and zeal, was able to far outdo his master. Sicard may be called a benefactor of mankind; and among the fanciful or gorgeous sepulchral monuments of Père la Chaise, there is none so attractive to the philanthropist or true philosopher, as that of Roch Ambrose Cucurron Sicard.

“On the introduction of this system in this country, it underwent many important modifications, by Mr. Gallaudet. He pruned the system of its scholasticisms, and adapted it to the idioms of the English, and the wants of the American deaf and dumb. It cannot be believed, that the system is, by any means, perfect; yet it is conceived that little improvement has been made for several years past, only as individual teachers, in various institutions, have excelled by their own tact and skill, and which they can no more communicate to their fellow teachers as they employ it themselves, if it would be received by the others, than they can impart the native energies of their own minds. Thoughts and views on deaf and dumb instruction are, however, interchanged by various institutions, by means of reports. A common channel of communication has, most happily, been projected and carried into execution, by the Royal Institution at Paris, in the form of a voluminous periodical circular, published triennially, at the expense of the French government, and distributed over the world by the same liberal hand. This most valuable periodical has reached its fourth number.

“There are about one hundred and fifty institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb now in existence, containing from ten to two hundred and thirty pupils each. They are variously supported. Some of them national, and some are State institutions.—Some are sustained by subscription, by departments

in which they are situated; many are private, and others are sustained in various ways; and the length of time which pupils remain at school, varies from four to nine years.

“The subjects of instruction are quite unlike those of any others. The uneducated mute is a most pitiable object. Here we find mind, stamped with the broad seal of immortality, and, with a capacity for endless progression in knowledge, confined within the narrow limits of its prison-house, and its intercourse with its fellow minds, in a great measure, cut off.— Though the mute may have arrived at the age of manhood, and, to the casual observer, there may be nothing different in his appearance from others; yet, in his being, there is a moral and intellectual desolation, of which it is difficult to conceive, and impossible fully to convey an accurate idea of, in language. His ideas are confined within the narrow limits of the neighborhood in which he lives; he knows nothing of the past, nor dreams he of the future; his mind is in a chaotic state, and he may be said to little more than vegetate. But this mind must have form given it; it must be beautified and polished. His attention is arrested, and the business of education is commenced, and a gradual influx of ideas into the mind takes place, and his progress in the various stages of transformation, from stupid and cheerless ignorance to his enlightened state, is marked on his countenance, that index of the mind. He learns to write, and

learns that the letters of the alphabet can be made to represent things; that what he did not before know, he finds that he has a name, represented by these letters, and that he, and every thing he can see, taste and smell, have different names; that all his emotions have names, formed by the various transportations of these letters; and he awakes from his reverie, and, much to his astonishment, he finds himself a thinking being. By long continued exercise of patience in his teacher, and by all the aids he can lay hold of, the scales of the eyes of his understanding are, one by one, removed, and he stands out, a redeemed and enlightened man, and his intellectual existence, in truth, commences. How is this change effected? How is the human mind, with the avenues to it thus obstructed, made accessible to the lights of knowledge? It is through the eye. Signs are addressed to the mind, through the eye, instead of sound, through the ear.—Through this channel, and in this manner, light is thrown in on the darkness of the moral and intellectual midnight that reigns within. Signs employed, either singly, or in variously necessary combinations, express all the thoughts, and all the nice distinctions of thought, that the human mind is capable of communicating or entertaining, relating to matter or to mind, to time or to eternity. The process is slow.—Its object is to enlighten and to elevate, and its result certain, by adapting means for accomplishing it, suited to the extraordinary exigencies of the case.

"To represent letters, we employ a manual, or finger alphabet; thus effectually substituting the fingers for the tongue. We use the single handed alphabet. This can be traced to Spain for its origin, and is said to have been invented by mischievous school children, for the purpose of silent whispering in school, but which becomes to us a valuable auxiliary. In the British and Irish schools, the double-handed alphabet is used; and in some of the schools on the continent of Europe, writing in the air is used, instead of the hand alphabet. In our general instruction, letters which represent words are but little used, and the language of action employed, which directly expresses ideas or things themselves."

The officers of the institution are as follows:

OFFICERS.

His Excellency, WILSON SHANNON, Ex-officio, *President*.

ROBERT W MCCOY, Esq., *Vice President*.

REV. JAMES HOGE, D. D., *Secretary*.

BELA LATHAM, Esq., *Treasurer*.

TRUSTEES.

R. W. MCCOY, Esq.,

HON. J. R. SWAN,

REV. JAMES HOGE, D. D.,

BELA LATHAM, Esq.,

SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq.,

REV. H. L. HITCHCOCK,

ROBERT THOMPSON, M. D.,

ASAHEL CHITTENDEN, Esq.,

REV. CHARLES F. SCHAEFFER.

A. P. STONE, Esq.,

ELIAS GAVER, Esq.,

THOMAS KENNEDY, Esq.

H. N. HUBBELL, A. M., *Principal and Superintendent*.

INSTRUCTORS.

1st class—	THOMAS MACINTIRE, A. B.,	} <i>Assistants.</i>
2d do	MOSES A. HOGE, A. M.,	
3d do	THOMAS OFFICER, A. B.	
4th do	HORACE S. GILLET,	
5th do	JAMES S BROWN,	
6th do	DANFORTH E. BALL,	
	ROBERT THOMPSON, M. D., <i>Physician.</i>	
	GEORGE GOBEY, <i>Steward.</i>	
	MRS. MELISSA COOK, <i>Matron.</i>	
	JOHN METZ, <i>Shoemaker</i>	

As the closing remarks of the Superintendent in the 16th annual report of the asylum, to the Ohio Legislature, have a local reference to Columbus, it may not be inappropriate to make the following extract therefrom for the use of the Directory:

“In all time previous to the establishment of the Ohio Institution, no means were in existence for the education of the deaf and dumb, northwest of the Ohio. Taking into view the prospects of the west, in its career of glory and of greatness, high is the honor of being pioneers in this, and other Godlike enterprizes, which are destined to tell so immeasurably on the condition and happiness of the unfortunate. This is the peculiar honor of the founders and friends of the Ohio Asylum for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the other public institutions of Ohio, which are destined to bless, in a peculiar manner, so long as the curse of the apostacy, in any of the forms which these institutions are designed to remove and alleviate, shall rest on the posterity of

Adam. The spirit and enterprize which so early in the history of the State led to their establishment, augurs so well for the future, as to shed a mellowing and hallowing radiance on her glory down through the vista of coming years. But no prophetic vision is required to foresee the future glory of the west, which, so soon, in her greatness and strength, is designed to wield the political destiny of the Union, not by the sword, but by the ballot box.

“The vicissitudes and reverses of commerce and manufactures in the Atlantic States, and their deteriorating soil, will annually drive thousands and tens of thousands to seek a home and a competence in the boundless regions of the west, while the millions fleeing from the grinding despotism of the old world will here, in these broad lands, abounding in every comfort of life, and every facility for human improvement, and stretching from the Gulfs of Mexico and California to the Artic Circle, and from the Alleghenies to the Pacific, together, hold the great jubilee of freedom, and enjoy the millennium of exalted human happiness and social refinement.

“The sublimity of this vision is heightened in interest by the reflection that in so early a stage of the history of the west the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the lunatic, were not forgotten; affording a pleasing earnest that they will continue to be the objects of sympathy and benevolence.

“But it was incumbent on the State of Ohio, now the third in the Union, and so soon to be the second,

yet whose settlement, and the organization of whose State Government, were but the events of yesterday, to lead in these enterprizes, and set an example worthy of herself, and of being followed by her fair sisterhood of western states. And nobly has she performed the task. From the dome of the Capitol, as the eye sweeps around the beautiful panorama, it rests with lively and most benign satisfaction on the humane institutions of Ohio; and if it once was the height of honor to be able to exclaim 'I am a Roman citizen,' with equal pleasure, and with more reason, may any now exclaim, 'I am a citizen of Ohio.'"

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This Institution, one of the creations of modern philanthropy, which have marked the humane spirit of our age, and of this State in particular, was established by an act of the Legislature, passed in the session of 1836-7, and was first put in operation in one of the "Eight Buildings," so called, on Town street, below High, on the 4th of July, 1837, under the direction of Mr. A. W. PENNIMAN. It consisted at first of but five scholars, which increased during the first year to eleven.

The law creating the Institution permits the reception annually of twelve blind children, between the ages of six and twenty one, who may remain five

years. But an amendment was passed in the session of 1842-3 extending the time, in certain cases, two years, for the purpose of finishing their trades or professions, at the discretion of the Trustees.

The REV. DR. JAMES HOGE, N. H. SWAYNE, Esq. and DR. WILLIAM M. AWL, were appointed the first Trustees to carry the provisions of the law, for organizing the school, into effect.

Measures were immediately taken to erect a suitable building for the Institution. The citizens of Columbus generously purchased a platt of nine acres of ground, on the National Road, nearly one mile east from High street, on which a handsome and commodious structure is erected. The building is of brick, with an elevated finished stone basement, about ninety feet in front, with two wings, each near ninety feet in depth. It is five stories high, including the basement and attic, containing in all fifty rooms, one of which is a large and beautiful apartment, about forty by thirty feet, with a gallery on three sides, supported by eight fluted columns of a chaste style of architecture. This chapel is used particularly for public exhibitions and examinations of the pupils, during the Legislative sessions, and on the occasions of public conventions, which assemble in Columbus from time to time, from all parts of the State.

The whole cost of the building was about twenty-eight thousand dollars—and including the furniture, fixtures, grading the grounds, &c., somewhat over

thirty thousand dollars. It was first occupied in October, 1839, with seventeen pupils. In the following year the number increased to thirty six; in the next to fifty, and in 1842 to fifty eight, which was the number remaining in July, 1843.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPIN, the present Superintendent, was appointed in December, 1839, and entered on his duties in May, 1840. There are four other teachers engaged in the several departments of literary, musical and mechanical instruction, besides a matron, a lady who has the special charge of the female pupils and of their instruction in various branches of needle and worsted work, braiding, knitting, &c. These specimens of skill, on the part of the blind pupils, surprise all who witness them. The most beautiful flowers, baskets, lamp mats, &c. are woven together in variegated colors by those who never beheld the beautiful in nature, and whose eyes are forever sealed from beholding the fairy work of their own fingers. Visitors from all parts daily purchase these ornamental productions and carry them abroad as evidences of the astonishing success which has attended this branch of benevolent instruction.

The other branches of mechanic art are not less interesting, though less attractive to the eye. In a large and commodious brick workshop, fifty feet long, and two stories high, may be daily seen, between 3 and 5 p. m., eighteen or twenty pupils industriously engaged in the manufacture of brushes, baskets, door

mats and carpets. The most beautiful specimens of these useful arts are wrought by them. They are thus preparing themselves, under the benevolent provisions of the State, and kind and patient instructors, for future usefulness, and, consequently, permanent happiness and independence. This is, perhaps, the leading object of the Institution. For, while the pupils are thoroughly instructed in the elements of a good and sound education, they are taught by the school of experience, the best in the world, that they are no longer a class of helpless dependants, to be thrown as incumbrances upon their friends or the community.

The Institution is thoroughly organized on the plan of the best modern Institutions for the Blind in Europe and the United States, modified to suit our own peculiar circumstances. The discipline is efficient, and the system of instruction comprehends a thorough practical course of English education, moral, intellectual, and physical; and, as far as practicable, with such limited apparatus and experiments as may be used with the Blind, a practical knowledge of the popular and abstract sciences.

The studies embrace all that are usually taught at our best select schools, viz: reading, by means of embossed or raised letters; arithmetic, mental and on slates, with moveable figures; geography with the globe and maps, the rivers and boundaries being raised; grammar, including a critical analysis of lan-

guage, parsing, composition, rhetoric and elocution; also, natural philosophy, geometry, algebra, and astronomy; political economy, moral and mental philosophy, evidences of revealed religion, physiology, logic, geology, bellesletters, ancient and modern history, biography, &c., &c.

Some of these subjects are taught in class, others by daily familiar lectures and reading to the pupils, with examinations and reviews.

The exercises commence at six o'clock in the morning, and continue, with frequent recesses, until one. No lesson continues over an hour, and music intervenes in the middle of the forenoon. The afternoon, from two to five, is devoted to work, except by the smaller pupils, who have one lesson, and spend one hour in listening to entertaining and useful reading.

The following extract from the last annual report, thus sums up a notice of the studies:

"We have short lessons alternating through the day, all arranged to exercise the various mental powers in due proportions; frequent recesses, in which the pupils rush out into the fresh air to play and exercise, or promenade our ample halls, engaged in cheerful conversation, music, vocal and instrumental, intervening in the forenoon, and lastly, mechanical and other handicraft employments occupying an important part of the day, having distinct reference to the usefulness of labor and the necessity of industrious habits, as the foundation of all real independence."

It is thus, by an application of the various mental and bodily faculties to their own peculiar objects, with such frequent changes as prevents the overpowering of any one class, that we approach to the true philosophy of education, and best develope each in beautiful and proportionate harmony with the rest.

In addition to the literary studies there is an excellent choir of singers, who practice three times a week, and a band and orchestra composed of twelve of the pupils under an accomplished leader, MR. MACHOLD, well known in this community as a professor of music. A number of the pupils have made remarkable progress on the piano under MR. CHURCHMAN, who has charge of the singing also.

A beautiful and splendid toned organ has recently been added to the Institution, on which it is proposed to prepare several of the pupils for church organists, as well as teachers on the pianos, a profession for which some of the Blind are admirably calculated. Music is also a source of enjoyment to most of the Blind.

Visitors are not excluded at any hour of the day. But the most interesting time to call is between the hours of ten and half past eleven—during the musical exercises.

It needs only to be added that the Institution, in all its departments, is in successful operation, and happily fulfilling the humane and benevolent object for which it was founded.

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We are indebted to the annual reports of the Directors and Superintendent for the following description and account of this institution.

This noble structure occupies an elevated position in an open space of ground, immediately north of the eastern extremity of Broad street, and is about one mile distant from the State House. The buildings front to the south, and present a grand and imposing appearance as seen from almost every part of the city. They were finished in 1838, having been built entirely at the expense of the State, and chiefly by the labor of convicts from the Ohio Penitentiary. The principal edifice consists of a centre structure 95 feet 3 inches in width, with a handsome columniated facade, and a wing on each side 99 feet 9 inches long, presenting an entire front of 296 feet above the basement: or about 300 feet measuring along the foundation.—The centre building is three stories and an attic in height, ornamented in front with an Ionic portico. There are four columns of freestone, which stand upon a platform of the same materials, and upon a level with the top of the basement story. The wings are of the same height, with the exception of the attic. The basement of cut limestone is 7 feet above the surface of the earth.

There are, also, two lodges for violent patients, in the rear of the main buildings, each measuring 30 feet. They are both two stories high.

All the buildings are covered with tin, and are of brick, except the basement, the cornices and architectural decorations, which are all of cut freestone.

The plan of the buildings was adopted by the first board of directors, appointed by the Legislature of Ohio, who personally examined all the approved institutions of the kind in the United States, before commencing operations, or purchasing the ground for the location of the Asylum. This board was composed of SAMUEL PARSONS, M. D., and WILLIAM M. AWL, M. D., of the city of Columbus, and Gen. SAMUEL F. MACCRACKEN, of Lancaster. They appointed Maj. N. B. KELLEY, of Columbus, architect and general superintendent, who, under their supervision, had the immediate charge of the work.

The entire cost of the buildings, including the work done by the convicts of the Ohio Penitentiary, which constituted a large item in the account, was \$80,000.

The Asylum contains 182 rooms, exclusive of the basement stories, and has been found capable of accommodating properly, about 145 patients, with all the officers, attendants and assistants necessary to take care of them; though from the urgent pressure of applications, in particular cases, a few more have been occasionally received.

By permission of the Superintendent, we copy the following description of its interior arrangement and government from his first annual report. It was drawn up by a patient after his restoration to reason and health, and is believed to be entirely correct:

"The centre of the edifice is reserved for the use and convenience of the officers and domestics. It contains the Doctor's office, the rooms and sleeping apartments of the superintendent and his family, of the assistant physician, steward, matron, and other functionaries or dependants, whose services are considered essential to the well-being of the institution. The wings, with two rear buildings, are designed for the reception of patients, and are capable of accommodating between 140 and 150 persons. The east wing is allotted for the females; the males occupy the west. Each wing contains 3 halls, all of which are now open and filled with patients. They are each upwards of 100 feet long, inside, commodious and well aired, plentifully supplied with good water, and provided with a fine reading room, convenient wash room and water closet. The sleeping rooms are comfortable and furnished with firm and portable bedsteads, with clean and suitable bedding, and every facility for health and comfort. To each hall is annexed a dining room of sufficient dimensions for accommodating 23 persons, and is fitted up with every thing requisite for convenience and utility. The rear buildings, or *lodges*, as they are called, among other purposes, are for the reception of those patients whose excited and irritable state may render it necessary both on their own account, and for the safety and comfort of others, that they be kept in solitary confinement.

"The basement of the centre contains the kitchen, in which the victuals are prepared, and from which

they are transported to the respective dining rooms of the patients above, on a kind of portable cupboard, in an expeditious and safe manner. The kitchen is well contrived, and provided with the necessary cooking apparatus, and its operations are so arranged and timed as to supply in the same instant with its viands the different waiters that have been handed down, and which, after they have received their appropriate deposits, are drawn up to their appointed places, when, as it were, by a simultaneous movement, females and males in their respective dining rooms, take their proper seats, and begin and finish their regular meals, much about the same time. The ringing of a bell announces the degree of forwardness in which these things are moving; and when all is ready, each patient proceeds to the seat which has been regularly assigned to him. The table is generally supplied with an abundance of food, and of a good quality, which the patients seem duly to appreciate by the relish with which they discuss its merits, and by the sudden havoc which is made amongst its various dishes.

“The present number of patients of both sexes, does not, I believe, exceed 145. The males are the most numerous. They have all been properly classified and divided among the different halls, according to the symptoms of the mental disease, or nervous disorders with which they are respectively afflicted; or, according to certain distinguishing features, of the various complaints; or for reasons best known and

understood by the superintendent. In the hall in which I am located, there are 22, who, with the inmates of the other halls, as far as I can perceive, are tended with all possible care and humanity, and no pains are spared, and no means left unemployed, which may make their situation comfortable and agreeable. There is no unnecessary restraint imposed; no tyranny exercised; no undue severity used; no unbecoming punishment inflicted. They are treated with a mild, yet becoming firmness—but should any one evince an unruly spirit, or be guilty of any glaring or mischievous infringement of the rules of propriety, or so far forget the respect which is due to himself and others, as to indulge himself in any improper prank, and act so as may be injurious to himself or to those around him, or make the atmosphere in which he moves too hot for himself and for others with whom he comes in contact, he is either confined to his own room, or perhaps conducted to the shower box, where water is admitted upon him from a cistern above, in such copious streams as may cool his blood down to a degree of temperature sufficient for enabling him to reflect on the impropriety of his conduct, and to train him for again becoming a harmless member of society.

“Medicine is served out three times daily, and at stated intervals, from small cups on which the name of the patient is labelled, suited in its nature to each particular case and fitted—to relieve pains—to com-

pose the spirits—to stimulate the lethargic—to repress the superexcited—to purge the costive—to strengthen the weak—to whet the appetite—to fill up the emaciated form, and to produce some good effect upon all, who may partake of it. In this place they do not appear to countenance the, at one time, commonly received opinion of having recourse to violent means, or going to extremes in the treatment of their patients; nor to act upon the principle of almost starving and bleeding to death, the unfortunate being who is subject to mental imbecility, or bereavement of reason.— Here the virtue lies in the cup, the remedy in the medicine, which, if faithfully administered to any one, who has the smallest spark of reason, the slightest semblance of mind, or vestige of intellect, will, I believe, under God, rekindle the almost extinguished embers of the soul, convert the shadow into some tangible mental consistence and gradually strengthen and confirm the intellectual powers. Here, a patient as soon as he can comprehend the nature of his situation, is treated as an intellectual being, is indulged in every reasonable request, has every proper wish gratified, is willingly provided with every thing that may minister to his wants or amusement, and which his circumstances may require. Has access to books and newspapers, or is employed in some office or other which may conduce to his own pleasure, or be of service to the institution. He is not unfrequently allowed to walk about the

premises, to take exercise in the open air—to ramble in the woods and even to attend church, though it will be understood that he is generally under the eye of a careful attendant.

“Every hall is supplied with an attendant, whose office consists, generally, in administering the medicine, in preserving order, in seeing that the house and furniture sustain no injury, that the floor and rooms be kept perfectly clean, that every patient who is able, make his own bed and keep his room in good order, that he wash and keep his person neat and clean, that he be regularly shaved twice a week, and provided with a change of linen for his person and sheets for his bed, at least once a week, &c. He, occasionally, at the suggestion of the superintendent, will walk out and take exercise with one or more of the patients in the open air. To him is entrusted the clothing of the patients, should they be so fortunate as to have more than is necessary for their daily use and wear. These he keeps in a separate room for the purpose, and serves them out as they are required. It is also his duty to lock up every one in his own room at bed time, and awaken them in season in the morning, and to shower them occasionally as a mean for health, or as a punishment for misconduct. It is an office for which few comparatively are well qualified, though it may require no great intellectual endowment, or mental attainments; still it needs a strong mind, a firm nerve and a stout heart.

"The medical and surgical duties, are discharged by Dr. Chambers, a young gentleman whose urbanity and good humor favorably impresses the patients in his behalf. He usually accompanies the superintendent in his regular visits through the halls, and prepares the medicines that may be prescribed. I am not personally acquainted with the Steward and Matron, and other functionaries connected with the institution, and of consequence can say little or nothing concerning them; but from their reputation, and the discrimination and care used in all the appointments, I am induced to believe they are persons eminently qualified for their respective stations. The whole seems to be under the direction and control of the SUPERINTENDENT, who appears to manage the institution and all that are in it, according to some definite and systematic design, and who, in addition to his usual routine of professional and other duties, assembles all the official inmates of the house and as many convalescent patients as are considered capable of attending and conducting themselves with propriety, in the large room of the centre building, on every evening after supper, when family worship is conducted by him in a becoming and appropriate manner. On the Sabbath, a plain practical discourse is read in addition to this service, which is well received and calculated to interest and instruct the audience. All these exercises are observed and engaged in with a decorum and propriety befitting the occasion; in

short, so far as I have observed, and am capable of judging, matters are as they should be. The internal arrangements are such as to reflect credit on those who preside over the institution, and to accord with the views and expectations of its friends.

“The patients, in general, are reconciled to their condition, and appear happy and contented, and in the intercourse which they hold with each other, and in the manner in which they employ themselves, soon, in a measure, forget the endearments of kindred and of home—form new ties and contract new acquaintances. And here I cannot but admire the wisdom and goodness of God in attempering man to his condition, and in enabling him to educe some enjoyment from every situation in which he may be placed; for I perceive that, however foolish, absurd and inconsistent a person’s own conduct and ideas may be, he can nevertheless enjoy himself at the expense of his neighbor, perceive the folly of his foibles and derive amusement from his eccentricities; so that what betwixt singing, whistling and dancing, reading and speechifying, the time passes merrily away, and to a person like myself, who had, (before I was brought here,) experienced the horrors and almost solitary confinement of a county jail, the place seems a paradise in which one might live with pleasure and leave with regret.

“The institution is yet in its infancy, and evinces palpable traces of its recent existence, but it is daily multiplying its resources, and extending its facilities

for doing good. By the time its projected improvements are completed, with its circular walks, shady trees, neat inclosures, and other external decorations, which occasion many suggest, or taste and ingenuity may devise, it will, I think, stand as a lasting monument of the wisdom and beneficence of the Legislature, and afford to many an excited and sensitive mind, a safe asylum and a pleasing retreat from the cares, the disappointments and turmoils of life—a place in which for a while secluded and partaking of the sanative virtues which it is calculated to impart, many may emerge with renewed vigor and resuscitated strength, with their mental faculties so confirmed and balanced, as shall enable them to sustain with a becoming firmness the irritable vicissitudes of life, while they discharge its duties and participate in its pleasures—and a place, I hope, consecrated by the prayers, the best wishes, and highest regards of those who shall drink of its healing streams. Peace be within its walls and prosperity within its habitations.

“RESONATUS.”

The buildings were completed in 1838. In March of the same year, the General Assembly passed an act providing “for the government of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum,” and regulating the admission of patients, &c. This act was drawn up and reported by the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, JOHN L. GREEN, Esq., Senator from the counties of Pickaway and Franklin. It created a new board of direc-

tors, and extended their number to five members; giving them power to take charge of the general interests of the institution, and to see that its affairs are properly conducted according to law. The directors also have authority to appoint all the officers, and to pass such by-laws and regulations for the internal government and economy of the institution, as they may deem proper and necessary.

Officers at the present time.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL PARSONS, M. D.,	ADIN G. HIBBS, Esq.
Col. SAMUEL SPANGLER,	N. H. SWAYNE, Esq.
Dr. D. L. MCGUGIN.	

WILLIAM M. AWL, M. D., *Superintendent.*

R. J. PATTERSON, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

MR. GEORGE S. FULLERTON, *Steward.*

MRS. LAURA ANN ELLIOTT, *Matron.*

The ordinary appropriation by the Legislature for the support of the institution, is about \$13,000 per annum. A further sum of about \$3,000 per annum is received from pay patients, making, altogether, \$16,000, which covers all expenses, and is about the annual cost for its support.

The institution has now been in operation between four and five years. During this time 450 patients have been received. Of these, 183 have been discharged, cured—15 improved—55 as harmless and incurable; and 48 have died.

The proportion of cures, in reference to the whole number of patients admitted, has been over *forty per cent.*

The proportion of cures in the recent cases—that is, where the insanity has not existed for a longer period than one year, has been over *eighty-six per cent.*; and in all cases of a longer duration, over *twenty-eight per cent.*

There are a number of patients in the Asylum that have been many years deranged; a large part of the time passed under circumstances the most unfavorable to future cure. The institution is obliged, by the statute, to retain them, because they are considered dangerous to go at large, and there are no suitable places for them in the counties where they belong.—The Asylum is, undoubtedly, the proper place for them, for they can be better managed and taken care of there than any place else; and more especially because the alleviation effected in almost all of them has been very considerable.

But with all its favorable results and blessings, the Superintendent, in his third annual report, says: “it is still a matter of sincere and painful regret that we are compelled, for want of room, to deny its comforts and privileges to so many unfortunate and afflicted citizens in the different counties of the State;” and the Directors, in their last annual report, state that “the whole number of applications rejected since the institution went into operation, for want of room at

the time they were made, is 265." "The number of such rejections from the same cause, during the present year, is 98; and the applications now pending and pressing, exceed that number." They, also, in view of these facts, support the Superintendent in asking for the immediate enlargement of the institution, adding that, "in their judgment, it is almost next in importance to the payment of the civil list, and the keeping of the frame-work of the Government in proper action."

The Legislature of Ohio, ever prompt and glorious to act in the cause of humanity, immediately gave a decided response to this generous impulse; and an act making provisions for the enlargement of the Asylum, by the erection of two additional buildings, was passed by a very large vote, at their late session, notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the public finances, and the extraordinary pressure and difficulty of the times.

This act appropriates \$20,000 in cash, and \$25,000 in convict labor, for the completion of such additional buildings as may be necessary to accommodate all the insane of the State, and authorizes the whole work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent and Board of Directors.

We understand the proper estimates and contracts for materials have been made, and the convicts are now at work at the foundation of the west building, which, it is expected, will be raised as high as the base-

ment this fall. The new buildings are to be of brick upon cut limestone basements, similar, in appearance and workmanship, to the present edifice, in regard to all its substantial portions, with the addition of two spacious VERANDAHS of cut limestone. Each new building is to be 218 feet long, running directly north of, and at right angles with, the wings of the present structure, so as to connect, in the rear, with the lodges for violent patients, and form an extensive hollow court.

The verandahs are to be devoted to the airing and exercise of the patients in the different galleries.— They will each present two fronts of cut limestone piers, with large double windows of fixed cast iron, and moveable wooden sashes between. They will be placed at the east and west ends of the present edifice, so as to occupy the corners formed by the junction of the new and old buildings; which will increase the front of the present structure 30 feet, and add greatly to its appearance.

The institution, when these improvements are completed, will be capable of accommodating between 300 and 400 patients. It will be a most grand and stupendous pile, over 1,200 feet round its square, and every way worthy of the great State in which it is our privilege to be citizens.

OHIO PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary is a spacious, elegant and durable edifice, situated on the east bank of the Scioto River, about half a mile north of Broad Street, and facing the south. It is composed of a centre building 56 feet long, about 40 feet wide, and four stories high, with two wings, each 200 feet long, and three stories high, built of cut limestone, and of beautiful proportions. The centre building contains the Warden's house, the office and guard rooms, the last of which, are so situated as to command a view of the whole interior of the wings. Each wing contains 350 lodging rooms for prisoners. These rooms are 7 feet long, 7 feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, admitting but one prisoner in each. They are entirely detached from the surrounding buildings by a hall 11 feet in width, which extends from the pavement to the roof, and passes entirely round them. Galleries, supported by iron frame work, planted in the walls, are placed round each tier of rooms, and suitable stairways erected at one end of each block, by which the prisoners are enabled with ease, and without confusion, to arrive at their respective lodging apartments.

Each apartment is secured by a grated iron door, safely locked on the outside. The light admitted into these rooms, passes through the outside windows, and thence through the grated doors, and is sufficient to enable the prisoners to read in their rooms.

Ventilators are placed in the roof of the building above the halls, but scarcely of sufficient size to answer the object intended by them. They might be so enlarged as to insure a better atmosphere, without lessening the security of the prison.

The prison yard is in the rear, and is inclosed by a stone wall 22 feet in height, surmounted by watch-boxes at the angles.

Within the inclosure are the workshops, chapel, dining-room, kitchen, hospital, &c. These are erected parallel with the outer walls, and at a proper distance from them, so as to leave a hollow square of ground in the centre, containing about one and a half acres. In the centre of this, there is a large stone reservoir erected, which contains a sufficient supply of water for prison purposes, and would greatly facilitate the putting out of fires, should any occur.—The interior buildings are all of brick, and built in a substantial manner, two and three stories high. The police of the prison is very complete, probably not surpassed by any prison in the United States.

There are now about 450 prisoners confined within the walls of this prison, and so perfect is the discipline, that all intercourse between them is almost literally cut off. They are marched in squads of about 30, from their shops to the dining-room, and back to their shops by the lock step. Each squad is under the particular charge of one of the assistant keepers, and they are not, under any circumstances, permitted

to speak to each other, except in the presence of their keepers, and then in relation to their work only. An assistant keeper is constantly with them in their shops.

The institution is managed by three directors, elected by the Legislature, each for the term of three years, and so arranged, by law, that the term of one of them expires each year.

These directors have the power of appointing a warden, who, under their direction, has the immediate management and control of the prison.

The principal part of the prisoners are hired to contractors, who carry on different branches of business within the prison; and it is understood to be the object of the directors and warden, as much as possible, so to direct their labor as not to interfere with the mechanical branches in the vicinity.

OHIO CANAL.—DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Ohio Canal commences at Cleveland, on Lake Erie, (which point is 564 feet above the ocean,) and terminates at Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. The main line of this canal is 309 miles long, passing over two summits, as follows:

From Cleveland to Portage Summit, ascent	396 feet,	44 locks.
“ Portage Summit to Webbsport, descent,	239 “	31 “
“ Webbsport to Licking Summit, ascent,	166 “	20 “
“ Licking Summit to Portsmouth, descent,	419 “	55 “
	1,220 “	150 “
It has 25 miles of navigable feeders, descent,	53 “	6 “
Totals,.....	1,273 “	156 “

The total cost of the Ohio Canal, is \$4,695,203 69

The aggregate revenue for tolls and water rents, for three years,
ending November 30, 1842, is 1,255,666 38

The aggregate cost for superintendence, repairs and collecting
tolls, for the same period, is 393,224 68

Leaving the net revenue for three years, \$862,442 20

Which is over 6 per cent, per annum on the cost of the canal.

The following are the canals owned exclusively by the State, all of which was navigable this Summer, except 35 miles of the Miami Extension, from its junction with the Wabash and Erie Canal, south. This 35 miles was placed under contract in June, to be completed November 1, 1844. There will then be two entire lines of canal across the State, from the Lake to the Ohio River.

Ohio canal and navigable feeders,.....334 miles.

Miami Canal and Extension,.....170 “

Warren County Canal, 22 “

Sidney Feeder, 13 “

Wabash and Erie Canal, and sidecuts,..... 91 “

Walhonding Canal,..... 25 “

Hocking Canal, 56 “

Muskingum Improvement,..... 91 “

Total,802 miles.

The canals of Ohio are 26 feet wide at bottom, and 40 feet wide at top-water line—the water 4 feet deep.

The banks have a slope of 14 feet to 1 foot perpendicular. That portion of the Wabash and Erie canal,

extending from Manhattan to the junction, 70 miles, has 6 feet depth of water, and is 60 feet wide at top-water line.

The chambers of the locks on all the canals, are from 87 to 90 feet in length in the clear, and 15 feet wide, admitting boats 78 feet long, and 14½ feet wide, to pass through them.

The locks on the Muskingum Improvement have a chamber 175 feet in length, and 36 feet in width, except the lock above Zanesville, which has 120 feet length of chamber, and 22 feet in width.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NAMES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, HEADS OF FAMILIES,
THOSE ENGAGED IN BUSINESS, ETC.

A

American Hotel, N-W cor High & State.

Aston, James, Cabinetmaker, res N-W corner High and Gay.

Aston, Wm., [A & Son.] soap and candlemaker, res west side Front, between Gay and Long.

Aston, Thos., [Aston & S.] boards at Wm. Aston's.

Armstrong, Robert, Landagent, res north side Broad, near Front.

Avaidier, John, cupulo tender, Frank. Foundry, res near Foundry.

Ayers, E., tinmer, boards at City House.

Ambos, P., confectioner, res west side High opposite State Offices.

Amos Walter, Merchant Tailor, res east side Fourth, between Broad and State.

Andrews, John W., att'y at law, res east side Third, between State and Broad.

Armstrong, John, tavern keeper, west side High, between Town and Rich.

Acheson, Thos., [Sherwood & Co.] boards at American Hotel.

Adams, Wm., tailor, res east side High, near Town.

Armbruster, John G., brushmaker, res east side High, near Friend.

Andrews, Sam'l C., att'y at law, res west side High, between Mound and Friend.

Asbery, Thos., res N-W cor High and Mound.
 Armstrong, Robert, carpenter, res E s Front nr Friend.
 Abbott, J. S., clerk at Post Office, res S-E cor Front
 and Friend.
 Armstrong, John G., carpenter, res N-W cor Rich
 and Scioto.
 Altman, John, wagonmaker, res south side S. P. Lane,
 between Scioto and Front.
 Auder, John, laborer, res south side South, near High.
 Antone, N., gardner, res High, near College.
 Adenton, Simon, carpenter, north side South Public
 Lane, near Third.
 Allspiker, George, laborer, res 3d bet 2d & 3d alleys.
 Aumock, C., pumpmaker, res north side Mound, bet
 3d and High.
 Armstrong, Wm., tailor, res S s Town bet High & 3d.
 Adams, James, hatter, res W s 4th bet Long & Spring.
 Adams, Demas, res east side 3d, near Broad.
 Altman, Wm., pumpmaker, res S-E cor Town & 3d.
 Allen, G. W., pedler, res W s 3d bet Rich and Town.
 Abbe, Daniel, shoem'k'r, res east side 3d bet South and
 Mound.

B

Baptist Church, N-W cor 3d & Rich.
 Brickell, John, Sr., farmer, res near new Penitentiary.
 Brickell, John, Jr., do do do
 Belford, Richard, guard O. P. res west side Front bet
 Last & North Lane.
 Backus, Temperance, Mrs. res east side Front bet
 Long & Gay.
 Backus, E. att'y at law, bds at Mrs. Backus'.
 Burns, John, cook at Neil House, res west side Broad
 near Front.

- Bridleman, John R. blacksmith, res Canal near Broad.
 Brown, B. B. constable, res W s Scioto near Broad.
 Baley, Wiley, guard O. P. res S s Broad near Front.
 Blain, John T. clerk at P. O. res west side Front bet
 State & Broad.
 Baker, Charles, clerk at Hayden & Co.'s res west side
 Front bet State & Broad.
 Blake, Benjamin, coachmaker, res west side Front bet
 State & Broad.
 Bartol, Abner, office agent at Neil, Moore & Co.'s, bds
 at Neil House.
 Booth, Ezra [B. & Minor,] coachmaker, res W s High
 near Broad.
 Barker, C. A. harnessmaker at Hayden & Co.'s res
 north side Town near 4th.
 Brush, Sam'l [B. & Gilbert,] att'y at law, bds at S.
 Crosby's.
 Burdell, Wm. merchant tailor, bds at Neil House.
 Buck, S. jeweler, res op State Offices.
 Brunson, B. R. [B. & McLene,] res S s State near 3d.
 Ball, Aaron [B. Hand & Co.] res west side 3d bt State
 and Rich.
 Buttles, Joel [B. & Runyon,] res east side 3d bt State
 and Broad.
 Breyfogle, Charles [Williams & B.] tailor, res west
 side Front bt Friend and Mound.
 Bentz, Fred'k confectioner, res W s High near Rich.
 Brooks, W. B. grocer, bds at J Brooks'.
 Brooks, John res S-E cor Rich and 3d.
 Bayler, J. E. saddler, bds at City House.
 Barth, N. Buck Tavern, S s Friend near High.
 Bates, J. L. [Swayne & B.] att'y at law, bds at A.
 Kelly's.
 Baker, J. W. dentist bds at City House.
 Brough, John Aud. State, res E s High bet State and
 Town.

Backus, Andrew cab'mak'r, res E s High bt Town and Rich.

Brooks, David Eagle Hotel, E s High bt Town & Rich.

Buttler, T. B. clerk, bds at City House.

Brown, A. C. boot and shoemaker, res east side High near Friend.

Brockelhurst, John res E s High near Friend.

Brockelhurst, Mrs. milliner, do do

Brown J. M. [George & B.] grocer, res N-E cor High and Friend.

Brown, Wm. res E s Front near Broad.

Butler, Henry, carpenter, res Front bt Town & Rich.

Batterson, Eli B. carpenter, res N s Rich bt Front and High.

Bruck, J. P. cabinetm'k'r, res Ws Front near Friend.

Beck, L. tailor, res W s Front near Rich.

Boner, Philander brickmaker, res S s Rich near Scioto.

Bradford, Sam'l boat capt., res S s Scioto near Friend.

Brickell, John paver, res N s Friend bt Scioto and Canal.

Bowen, Isaac, laborer, res S s Rich bt Front & Scioto.

Bare, Clement, laborer, res W s Front near S. P. L.

Brooks, Reuben, dentist, W s Front near South.

Boes, L. laborer, res S-E cor Front & S. P. Lane.

Baiae, John confectioner, Res W s High near South.

Bills Samuel pumpm'k'r, res N-E cor High & 3d al'y.

Borlinder, Wm. laborer, res N-E cor High & 2d al'y.

Breit, John shoemaker, res east side High bt South and S. P. Lane.

Blanchard, Davis teamster, res east side High bt N. P. L. and 1st alley.

Boulus, Peter, laborer, west side New bt College and 5th alley.

Boeshanis, Wm. carpenter, S-W cor New & College.

Barker, Wm. carpenter res S s College near New.

Barker, Phillip do do do do

Brown, John carpenter res W s 3d near S. P. Lane.
 Barth, Andrew weaver, res N-W cor 3 and 2 alley.
 Bower, David laborer, res E s 3d bt 4th and 5th alleys.
 Blankler, Thos. laborer, W s do do do
 Benner, Henry stonemason, res west side 3d bt South
 and S. P. Lane.

Berck, Barnard, brewer, res north side South bt 3d
 and High.

Beck, Leonard, stone masón, do do do

**Buckeye House, north side Broad near
 High.**

Bown, Mrs. H. dressmaker bds at Mr. Jarvois'.

Bailey, James carpenter res S s Rich bt 3d and High.

Bryden, James res S s Rich bt 3d and High.

Boswell, Jacob carpenter, res N s Rich bt 3d & High.

Buttles, A. [B., Comstock & Co.] res N s Rich bt 3d
 and High.

Broderick, John C. chairmaker, res S s Town bt 3d
 and High.

Barcus, E. carpenter, res N s Rich bt 3d and High.

Bay, Thos. grocer E s High near Broad.

Brotherlin, Adam farmer, res E s High near Spring.

Biddle, Thos. carpenter, res S s North bt 3d & High.

Bambrough, Wm. port. painter, res E s Long bt 3d
 and High.

Bosworth S. B. teacher at Col. Inst. bds at Mr. Hall's.

Bills, Mrs. Mary, washerwoman, res E s Gay bt 3d
 and High.

Brite, Mrs. Mary, washerwo. res S-W cor 3d and
 Spring.

Baker, John, weaver, res W s 4th bt Spring & North.

Betz, Christian, res E s 3d bt Spring and Gay.

Betz, Charles, laborer, res W s 4th bt spring & Gay.

Bonsell, Thos. school teacher, res E s 3d near Town.

Batterson, Daniel, teamster, res N s Town, near 4th.

Barnhart, Daniel mason, res do do do

Belsford, Sam'l woolen manufac'r, res N side Town
near 4th.

Burr, Levi J. res S-E cor Town and 4th.

Bowman, George clockmaker, res N-W cor Friend
and 3d.

Burkle, Vincen tailor, res do do do

Baylor Mrs. Charlotte seamstress, res N side Friend
near 3d.

Buttalph Thos. S. carpenter, res E side 6th bt Rich
and Friend.

C

Chapman, J. B. carpenter, res Water; near O. P.

Chapman, Seth T. boatman, res same.

Cutler, Samuel clerk, Post Office, res N-E cor Front
and Gay.

Cope, John stone cutter, res Front bt Spring and
Long.

Cool, Isaac limeburner, res east side Front, bt Long
and Gay.

Campbell, Mrs. Eleanor res S-E corner Front and
Gay.

**Columbus Foundry, east side water,
near Scioto Bridge.**

Catley, R. P. physician, boards at Buckeye.

Cushman, G. W. [C. & Howell,] res south side Long
bt High and Third.

Chesley, Alex. res west side High bt Broad and Gay.

Chairs, Henry res west side High bt Broad and Gay.

Creary, Holderman clerk, Aud. Office, res west side
Front bt Long and Spring.

Cadwallader, Thos. Farmer and Mechanics' Tavern,
S-E corner Broad and Scioto.

Campbell, James laborer, res east side High bt Gay
and Long.

Clinton Bank, S-W cor High and State.

Clark, Sumner druggist, west side High near State,
boards at Russell's.

Carr, W. K. [Griffith & C.] merchant, boards at Wm.
Flinthams.

Carpenter, T. B. merchant, res south side Town,
eight buildings.

Cooper, A. Grocer, [Mops & C.] res south side Friend
near Third.

Cullmann, Geo. confectioner, west side High near
Rich, boards at Bruck's.

**Columbus Insurance Company, S-E cor
High and State.**

Case, E. merchant, res east side High near Mound.

Cross & Journal office, N-W cor High and Town
third story.

Covert, John prin of Col Ins., boards at City House.

Clark, B. B. physician, res west side High near Friend.

City Hall, west side High near Gay.

Crosby, Wm. boarding house, south side Town, eight
buildings.

Cherry, James bootmaker, res N-E cor Front & Friend.

Crum, T. A. carpenter, res south side Friend near
Front.

Cloud, Robert res N-W cor Front and Mound.

Compston, Mrs. Sidney res west side Fron bt Rich
and Friend.

Caldwell, Thos. blacksmith, res Friend bt Front and
Scioto.

Chase, Reuben cooper, res N-E cor Friend & Scioto.

Cain, Wm. laborer, res S-W cor Fourth and Spring.

Crips, E. shoemaker, east side Front near Rich.

Campbell, Conrad res west side Scioto near Friend.

Cole, Frederick aud of county, res west side Front
bt South and Mound.

Curtis, Samuel physician, res west side Front bt South and Mound.

Coulbourn, John H. carpenter, res west side High bt first alley and south public lane.

Cupp, George laborer, res N-E cor High & third alley.

Chester, Simeon pedler, res S-W cor High and first alley.

City House, S-E cor High and Town.

Constance, Frederick, laborer, res west side New near fourth alley.

Collins, Peter laborer, res N-W cor New and south public lane.

Cohern, Reuben laborer, res N-E cor 3d & 3d alley.

Cigler, Jacob laborer, N-E cor 3d and 4th alley.

Cass, Peter laborer, res west side Third bt South and Mound.

Catholic Church, E side Fifth bt Town and Rich.

Crum, F. at Post Office, res west side Third bt Town and Rich.

Curtis, res south side State near Third.

Chittenden, Asahel res north side Broad bt Third and High.

Champion, J. N. res S-W cor High and Long.

Cranbarger, Andrew res S-W cor High and Spring.

Cole, M. C. Union House, east side High bt Spring and North.

Caine, A. J. tanner, res south side North bt Third & High.

Cherry, James L. rope maker, res north side Long near Third.

Cigler, David laborer, res east side Third bt Spring and North.

Cochran, John printer, res west side Fourth bt Spring and North.

Caffroth, John hatter, res west side Fourth bt Long and Spring.

Crosby, Samuel res east side Third near State.

Casey, Wm. L. [C. & Vanvechten,] boards D. Adams.

Cook, Mrs. Eliza washerwoman, res west side Third near Town.

Cole, George editor Cross & Journal, res north side Town near Fifth.

Carlisle, Abraham carpenter, res west side Third bt Rich and Friend.

Crum, Christian res south side Rich bt Fifth & Fourth.

Collins, Samuel A. butcher, res S-W cor Rich and Fifth.

Cowling, E. butcher, res south side Friend east of Seventh.

Cavendish, John coachmaker, res north side Friend bt Fifth and Sixth.

Charilon, H. H. blacksmith, res south side Spring near Fifth.

Copert, John laborer, res S-E cor Friend and Fourth.

Crumley, Christian laborer, res N-E cor Fifth and S. P. Lane.

Crum, John tailor, res N-S Mound bt Sixth & Fifth.

Colgate, Chas. starch manufacturer, res south side Town bt Third and High.

Cowles, Richard B. res Neil House.

Carter, Francis physician, boards at Russell's.

Columbus Herald Office, W-S High bt Rich & Friend.

D

Doherty, D. S. grocery, res Canal bt Broad & State.

Dening, J. C. thrashing machine maker, res west side Front bt Gay and Long.

Dening, G. S. thrashing machine maker, res west side
Front bt Gay and Long.

Dickerson, B. clerk, res near Columbus Foundry.

Dalzell, James miller, res west side Broad bt High &
Front.

Deshler, D. W. cashier C. B. res N-W cor High and
Broad.

Daniel, John L. moulder, at F. Foundry, res Scioto
bt Broad and State.

Dixon, David merchant, south side Broad near Scioto
Bridge.

Dellis, Mrs. Eliza grocery, res south side Broad near
Front.

Derth, Asa pumpmaker, res E side Broad near Front.

Davis, Mrs Mary seamstress, res south side Broad
near Front.

Derby, H. W. bookseller, res west side High opposite
State House.

Duffey, John editor, res est side Front near Friend.

Dryer, Isban G. cabinetmaker, boards at City House.

Dennig, George res north side Rich, bt High and 3d.

Dennig, A. M. res north side Rich bt High and 3d.

Derickson, Edward cooper, res south side Cherry al-
ley near Front.

Dewitt, Hiram waggon maker, res west side Front
bt Friend and Mound.

Denning, L. machineist, res east side Scioto bt
Mound and South.

Davis, Richard paver, res south side S. P. L. bt Friend
and High.

Dalton, Isaac carpenter, east side High near South.

Daniels, H. carpenter, res north side Town near 5th.

Dippel, Lawrence potter, S-E cor High and 3d al'y.

Dill, Greenley brickmaker, res S-W cor 3d & 3d al'y.

Decker, Jacob laborer, res S-W cor Third & S. P. L.

- Durant, John pedlar, res north side Mound bt High and Third.
- Domigan, Wm. sheriff, res at the jail.
- Decker, M. [A. S. D. & Co.] res north side Friend bt Third and High.
- Decker, Amos boards at M. Deckers.
- Decker, A. S. res south side Rich bt Sixth & Seventh.
- Dobb, Rev. A. F. res north side Rich bt Third and High.
- Davis Benjamin shoemaker, res N. P. Lane bt Third and High.
- Dennison, Wm. at'y at law, res east side High bt Gay and Broad.
- Davis, David mason, res south side North bt Third and High.
- Davis, David carpenter, res north side North bt Third and Fourth.
- Doherty, Mrs. Eliza res S side State near Third.

E

- Eagle Hotel, E s High bt Town & Rich.**
- Ebersole, C. patternmaker, F. Foundery, res S-W cor Fifth and Rich.
- Ellis, Mrs. Mary res N-W cor Front and State.
- Evans, Daniel coachmaker, res S-E cor Front and Mound.
- Eldridge, Ira grocer, near Neil House, res in rear.
- Eldridge, J. tailor, res Town east of Third.
- Eldridge, C. F. grocer, boards at Wm. Eldridge's.
- Eldridge, Wm. res east side Third near Friend.
- Ellis, R. hardware merchant, boards at Neil House.
- Edminson, Mrs. M. east side High bt Town & Rich.

Edgar, Mrs. Eleanor seamstress, res west side Front
bt Mound and Friend.

Elphinstone, George stonecutter, res west side Scioto
bt Friend and Mound.

Ellenbush, G. shoemaker, res near City Brewery.

Emrick, Jacob res east side High near 5th al'y.

Eswine, Daniel farmer, res S E cor New & 5th al'y.

Engler, George laborer, res west side Third bt South
and S. P. Lane.

Emmick, Mrs. res north side Friend bt High & 3d.

Espy, J. M. res south side Town bt Third & High.

Evans, David paver, res south side North bt Third
and High.

Evans, Mary washerwoman, res west side Seventh
near State.

Eckerman, Mrs. res west side Sixth near Town.

Eneg, Michael gardiner, res east side Friend east of
Seventh.

F

**First Presbyterian Church, S-W cor 3d
and State.**

Fritts, John guard O. P. res Front bt North & North
Pub. Lane.

Ford, C. B. stone-cutter, bds at Buckeye House.

Faught, Simon blacksmith, res W side Front bt Broad
and State.

**Franklin Foundery, N-E cor Town &
Canal.**

Forman, D. S. cutter at Bardell's, bds at Mrs. Graf-
ton's.

Field, John exchange broker, res N-W cor 3d & Town.

Fay, C. [F. Kilbourn & Co.] merchant, res W s High
near Town.

Franklin House, E s High bt Friend & Rich.

Fenton, Joseph cutler and repairer, res W side High near Rich.

Fisk, B. F. res N s North Pub Lane near New.

Flintham, Wm. iron merchant, res E s 3d near Town.

Flennekin, Mrs. Ann seamstress, res E side High near Rich.

Flennekin, Miss Mary milliner, bds at Mrs. Flenniken's.

Foster, A. school teacher, res W s Front bt Rich and Town.

Fober, Christian tanner res west side Front near City Brewery.

Funston, John soap and candlemaker, res W s High near South.

Frankenburg, A. grocer, res E s High near South.

Frankenburg, O. res S-W cor High and 2d alley.

Fleck, Henry carpenter, res E s New near 5th alley.

Fishinger, Fred. miller res N s S P Lane, bt 3d & 4th.

Fink, Fred. grocer, res W s 3d bt South & Mound.

Francis, Mrs. hatbinder, res N s Mound near High.

Fowler, John mathematical instrumentmaker, res W s 3d bt Rich and Friend.

Fiffer, Conr. d, laborer, res N s S P Lane near 4th.

Ferris, Daniel A. N-W cor Rich and 5th.

Fisher, George, drayman, res N s S P Lane bt 5th and 6th.

G

Gilbert, M. J. [Brush & G.] att'y at law, res S-W cor High and Gay.

Gavins, E. baker, res S-W cor Broad and Front.

Gill, W. A. [G. & McCune,] res W s Front bt Broad and State.

Gill, John L. do do do do

Geer, Geo. iron merchant, bds at American Hotel.

Gibbs, Jesse pumpmaker, S s Broad near Front.

**German Evangelical Church, near N-W
cor Mound and Third.**

Gregory, Mrs. res N s Broad bt 3d and High.

Gabeirl, Charles, grocer, res S-W cor 3d and North.

Gootsel, Richard laborer, res N-E cor 3d and North.

Grove, Wm. res S-W cor 4th and Long.

Glazier, Joseph N. livery-stable keeper, res N s Town
near 4th.

Garner, Thos. chairmaker, res N s Town bt 4th & 5th.

Graham, John surveyor, res S s Friend bt 3d & 4th.

Getz, George laborer, res W s 3d bt Mound & Friend.

Goodman, Peter shoemaker, res E s 3d near Mound.

Giles, Christian laborer, do do do

Gillet, Horace S. teacher D. & D. Asylum, res S side
Rich bt 5th and 6th.

Galloway, Orris B. res S s Rich near 7th.

Getler, Frederick laborer, res W s 4th near S P Lane.

**German Lutheran Church, E s 3d bt
Rich and Town.**

Griffith, Timothy [G. & Carr] merchant, bds at Amer-
ican Hotel.

Gwynne, E. [G. & Lamson] merchant, W s High
near State.

Goodale, L. merchant, W s High bt Town and State.

Gale, E. Union Hotel, W s High near Rich.

Greenwood, John mer. W s High near Mound.

Griffia, Mrs. res E s High near Town.

Greenleaf, John plasterer. res W s Front near Friend.

George, Henry, carpenter, res E s Scioto bt South &
Mound.

George, Charles carp'nt'r, res S s S. P. L. near Scioto

Glover, E. printer, res E s Front bt Mound & South.

Godecke, Wm. res N-E cor Front and S Pub Lane.

Green, Andrew teamster, res S-E cor Front and S.
Pub Lane.

Goodline, Jacob, res bt 2d alley and South Pub Lane.
 Griffin James brushmaker, res E s 3d bt 2d & 3d al'y.
 Gorehart, John, cooper, res N s S P L bt 3d and 4th.
 Gratton, Mrs. Rachael, res S s Rich bt 3d and High.
 Glenn, A. E. printer, res N s Rich bt 3d and High.
 Grover, Ira res W s 3d near Rich.
 Godman, Israel cabinetmaker, res W s 3d bt Town
 and Rich.
 Gaver, Elias tailor, res S s Town bt 3d and High.
 Garner, John chairm'k'r, do do do
 George, James [G. & Brown] grocer, res N s Broad
 near High.
 Gardiner, Mrs. res S s State bt Front and High.

H

Hillery, Luther carpenter, res N-W cor Front and
 Long.
 Hillery, Calvin carpenter, res N-W cor Front and
 Long.
 Hoffman, John assistant W. O. P. res east side Water
 near North.
 Huff, A. guard O. P. res south side North near Water.
 Heevey, Daniel guard O. P. res S W cor Front and
 North.
 Hicks, John laborer, res east side Front near Broad.
 Hefner, S. T. res north side Broad bt Front and
 Water.
 Hartman, John grocery, north side Broad near Front
 boards at G. Whites.
 Hefner, D. F. clerk, res north side Broad near Front.
 Handford, Z. res north side Broad near High.
 Heintz, Adam blacksmith, res west side Scioto bt
 Broad and State.
 Harvey, G. B. res west side High near Gay.

Harvey, John A. [H. & Seibert] bookbinder, boards at G. B. Harvey's.

Hunter, R. J. guard, O. P. res west side Broad bt Front and Scioto.

Herd, Wm. painter, res west side Front bt Broad and State.

Hawe, P. J. printer, res south side Broad near Front.

Hubbell, R. H. stage agent, res west side Front bt Broad and State.

Harper, George stagedriver, res south side Town near Fifth.

Hettishammer, Valentine grocery, res east side Scioto near State.

Hume, Isaac coachtrimmer, res north side Gay bt High and Third.

Hayden, P. [H. & Co.] S-E cor Broad and Fourth.

Huntington, H. T. [Whiting & H.] bookseller, res south side State near Third.

Hand, Thomas B. [Ball, H. & Co.] hatter, boards at Buckeye.

Hinkle, Wm. grocer, west side High near Friend, res N-E cor Mound and Fifth.

Hoyt, Enis grocer, res west side S. Pub Lane near New.

Hawley, J. physician, res north west cor High and Friend, 2d story.

Howell, G. W. [Cushman & H.] res north side Rich near Sixth.

Higgins, Clark [A. Stewart, & Co.] res south side High near Mound.

Hicks, David baker, res east side High near Friend.

Heyl, L. att'y at law, res east side High near Friend.

Hensel, Adam grocery, res N-E cor H & Mound.

Heccock ——— carpenter, res N-E cor High & Mound.

Heyl, Conrad painter, res S-E cor Front & Rich.

Himrod, John painter, res east side Front near Rich.

- Hubbard, Osmer tailor, res north side Cherry alley near Front.
- Hoffner, George laborer, north side Cherry alley east of Front.
- Hitler, Jacob prov store, res w side Front near Friend.
- Harrison, Wm. blacksmith, res west side Front bt Friend and Rich.
- Hall, Francis colleehouse, res w side Front near State.
- Hesser, John S. hatter, res east side Scioto bt State and Town.
- Hindle, Mrs. res north side Friend near canal bridge.
- Hunter, Joseph res south side Rich west of Scioto.
- Hughes, John plasterer res south side Rich bt Front and Scioto.
- Heneman, Frederick res south side South bt Front and Scioto.
- Haddock, Samuel res N-W cor Front and South.
- Harter, Jacob carpenter, res east side Front bt Mound and South.
- Hoster, L. brewer, res south side S P Lane bt Front and High.
- Howl, Charles carpenter, N side South near High.
- Horger, G. shoemaker, S-W cor High and S. P. L.
- Holdon, E. A. grocer, west side High near 1st al'y.
- Hunt, John blacksmith, east side High near 5th al'y.
- Harkman, V. cabinetmaker, res N-W cor New and College.
- Heyl, Peter laborer, res N-W cor New & College.
- Hewett, Jeremiah laborer, res west side 3d near S P L.
- Heindle, Henry brickmaker, res N-E cor 3d & 3d al'y.
- Huemiller, Conrad laborer, res S-W cor 3d & 2d al'y.
- Harner, John shoemaker, east side 3d bt 2d & 3d al'ys.
- Hemel, Adam res north side South bt 3d and High.
- Hoyt, L. res south side Mound bt 3d and High.
- Harris, John plasterer, res north side Friend bt Third and High.

- Hitchcock, Rev. H. L. res north side Friend bt 3d and High.
- Hubbard, Wm. B. att'y at law, res south side Rich bt High and Third.
- Howard, Jonathan stonecutter, res west side Third bt Town and Rich.
- Howard, Horton constable, res west side Third bt Town and Rich.
- Humphrey, L. [L. H. & Co.] coppersmith, res S-W cor Gay and Third.
- Humphrey, E. res S-W cor Gay and Third.
- Hurd, H. Buckeye House, north side Broad near High.
- Hunter, Wm. drayman, res east side High bt Broad and Gay.
- Hall, Edward mason, res N-W cor North and Third.
- Hall, J. S. carpenter, res north side Gay near Third.
- Howard, Hiram carpenter, res east side Gay near 3d.
- Hutton, Wm. laborer, res west side Fourth bt North and Spring.
- Howard, Elias teamster, res south side Gay bt Third and Fourth.
- Harvey, Elias carpenter, res Third bt Gay & Broad.
- Hoge, Rev. Dr. James res N-W cor Broad & 4th.
- Hardy, Arnold mason, west side Fourth bt Broad and State.
- Hulburt, Rev. Heland res N-E cor Fourth and State.
- Hume, Robert Jr. clerk, boards at Whitehill's.
- Hodgkins, Mary Jane res S-E cor Fourth and State.
- Hurd, Wm. teamster, res north side Mound near 4th.
- Hibbs, Adin G. miller, res east side 3d near Mound.
- Hide, Warner laborer, res east side Third bt Mound and South.
- Hare, Jacob res north side Rich bt 5th and Fourth.
- Hymrod, Jacob painter, res N-W cor Rich and 7th.
- Henley, Sam'l plasterer, res N side Rich bt 5th & 6th.
- Hopcroft, Henry painter, res w side Fifth bt Friend and Rich.

Hosack, Robert carpenter, res east side Town east of Seventh.

Hanes, Hiram chairmaker, res E side 5th near Friend.

Holt, J. S. blacksmith, N side Friend near Fifth.

Hines, Oliver P. mason, res S side Friend bt 5th & 6th.

Hinkle, John cartman, res N-E cor Mound and 5th.

Hitz, Christian laborer, res north side Mound near 5th.

Hess, Nicholas blacksmith, res N-W cor 4th & S P L.

Hinderer, Gotlieb cabinetmaker, res N-W cor Fifth and S. P Lane.

Hindershott, Peter laborer, res north side S P L bt Fourth and Fifth.

Hook, Leonard tailor, west side 5th near S P Lane.

Hanna, Alexander printer, boards at Wm. Thomas'.

I J

Ierman, George carpenter res south end New.

Iseller, Nicholas laborer, res W s New near College.

Jacobs, A. carpenter, res S-E cor Water and North.

Jones John O. paver, res N-W cor Front and North.

Jennings, David teamster, res E s Front bt North and Long.

Jones, Edward stonecutter, bds at I. Winn's.

Jones, D. J. locksmith, res N s Rich, near River.

Jarvis, George carpenter, res E s High near Friend.

Jarvis, Mrs. milliner, do do do

Jenkins, Warren res W s High bt Mound and Friend.

Jenkins, Ebenezer do do do

Jenkins, A. potter N-E cor Front and Rich.

Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth seamstress, res N s Rich near Front.

Jones, Joseph gunsmith, bds at Mrs. Jones.

Jones, David blacksmith, res N s Friend near River.

Jones, Jonn [Kimball & J.] res N-W cor High & Front.

Jones, Thomas J. carpenter, res E s Front bt Mound and South.

Jones, John teamster, res do do do

Jones, Thos. J. carpenter, res N-E cor Front & S P L.

Jones, John laborer, res E s 3d bt 2d and 3d alley.

Jacobs, John saddler, res N s Friend bt High and 3d.

Jacobs, Cornelius gunsmith, res do do

Jones, I. G. physician, res N s Town bt 3d and High.

Jones, R. painter, res E s 3d bt North and Spring.

Johnson, Lewis teamster, res E s Gay bt 3d and 4th.

Jago, Job shoemaker, res S-E cor 3d and Town.

John, Mrs. Mary seamstress, res W s Rich bt 3d & 4th

Jackson, John shoemaker, res S s Mound bt 4th & 5th.

Jarvis, Wm. B. carpenter, res N-E cor Rich and 6th.

Jarvis, Rev. Wm. do do do

Johnson, Chester, carpenter, res N s Rich bt 5th & 6th.

Jones, R. plasterer, res N-W cor Friend and 5th.

Jones, Wm. gardner, res S s Friend east of 7th.

K

Knoderer, Charles Sr. gluemaker, res near O. P.

Knoder, Wm. housemover, res south side Broad bt Front and Scioto.

Knoderer, Charles Jr. wagonmaker, east side Front bt State and High.

Kidney, Jacob carpenter, res S-E cor Water & North.

Kime, John carpenter, res east side Front bt Broad and Gay.

Kidd, Anthony grocer, res W side High N of Broad.

Knight Catherine Mrs. seamstress, res west side High near City Hall.

Kees, Wm. carpenter, res west side Front near Broad.

Kame, Jacob finisher, F. Foundery, res north side Friend near canal bridge.

Kelsey, Wm. American Hotel, N-W cor High & State.

Kimball, H. H. [K. & Jones,] boards at H. Daniels.

- Kilbourn, L. [Fay, K. & Co.] res in rear of store.
 King, Matthew clerk at Greenwood's res rear of store.
 Krauss, George baker, res west side High near Friend.
 Kelley, N. B. architect, boards at City House.
 Kelton, F. C. [Stone, K. & Co.] res west side 3d
 near Rich.
 Kent, C. W. auctioneer, res N-W cor High & Mound.
 Kelley, N. J. painter, res south side Rich bt Front
 and Scioto.
 Krag, Peter grocer res N-W cor High and South.
 Karshner, Ludwick res N-E cor High and N. P. L.
 Keintz, Jacob grocery, res east side High bt South
 and S. P. Lane.
 Knowels, N. carpenter, res north side Friend bt
 Scioto and Canal.
 Kiffer, Mrs. Margaret east end College.
 Kwiz, George laborer, res N-E cor New & Fifth al'y.
 Keller, Christian baker, res N-W cor New & 4th al'y.
 Kraye, C. F. soap and candle maker, res S-W cor
 New and 2d alley.
 Keffer, Jacob laborer res S side 3d bt 3d & 4th al'y.
 Kolp, Jacob laborer, res north side S P Lane bt 3d
 and 4th alleys.
 Krell, George carpenter, res N-W cor 3d and South.
 King, Mrs. Maria seamstress, res south side South bt
 Third and High.
 Knup, John cabinet finisher, res west side Third bt
 South and Mound.
 Kannamaker, George mason, res south side South bt
 South and Mound.
 Kinney, Mrs. res north side Mound bt High and 3d.
 Kellogg, George res south side Friend near Third.
 Knoderer, Augustus farmer, res S side Spring near 3d.
 Karst, Christian grocery, res bt Gay and Long.
 Kelley, Alfred res north side Broad near Fifth.

Kennedy, Thos. State Librarian, res E side 4th near State.

King, Wm. clerk, res N-W cor Fourth and Town.

Kelley, Peter laborer, res east side Third bt South and Mound.

Ketshell, David stone mason, res N-W cor South and Fourth.

Konell, John wagonmaker, north side Mound bt 6th and Seventh.

Kendle, John blacksmith, res north side Mound bt Sixth and Fifth.

Ketsell, Peter laborer, res in rear of City Hall.

Kunkein, Frederick laborer, res N-E cor High and 5th alley.

Karnes, Mrs. Nancy seamstress, res west side Third bt Broad and Friend.

L

Lion Hotel, W side High near Town.

Lashley, Robert blacksmith, res S-W cor High and North.

Lilley, Wm. B. shoemaker, res S-W cor Front & Gay.

Ladley, Mark baker and confectioner, res near City Hall.

Laugher, Jacob tailor, res south side State near market house.

Lenkupt, Adam wagonmaker, res east side Scioto near Broad.

Loveland, Hiram harnessmaker, west side High bt Broad and State.

Large, W. merchant, boards at American Hotel.

Lamson, Nathan [Gwynne & L.] boards at Russell's.

Lee, Andrew [W. R. & Co.] boards at Neil House.

Linderman, L. confectioner, res west side High near Town.

Legg, W. F. [Wright & L.] boards at City House.

Langdon, Mrs. J. A. seamstress, res north side Rich near Friend.

Long, Mrs. Margaret washerwoman, res Cherry alley east of Front.

Lake, Mrs. Mary seamstress, res Cherry alley east of Front.

Love, James blacksmith, res N-E cor Front and Cherry alley.

Long, Wm. res west side Front bt State and Town.

Long, Albert carpenter, boards at Wm. Long's.

Lawson, David drayman, res north side Friend bt Front and Scioto.

Lennox, John millwright, res east side Front bt Mound and South.

Lantis, Benjamin res east side High bt N P Lane and First alley.

Lantz, Conrad N-E cor High and S P Lane.

Lewis, Frederick pedler, N-W cor New and S P L.

Lishtennegger, F. clock and watchmaker, res N side Friend near High.

Leavenworth, Lyman carpenter, res W s Third near Friend.

Lathrop, H. physician, res south side Town bt Third and High.

Lathrop, U. surveyor, res E s Front bt Long & Gay.

Leonard, Lewis res E s High near Spring.

Lief, John carpenter, res N-E cor High and North.

Lief, Jacob carpenter, res N-E cor High & S P L.

Lief, Leroy carpenter, res N-E cor High & S P L.

Lashapelle, Francis moulder, at Col. Foundery, res south side North bt Third and High.

Latham, Mrs. Kesiah res N-W cor Gay and Third.

Longwell, Mrs. Mary A. washerwoman, res S side
Gay bt Third and High.

Latham, Bela res N-E cor Fourth and Long.

Latham, W. H. [Thompson & L.] physician, boards
at B. Latham's.

Luntz, Andrew laborer, res E s 4th bt State & Town.

Lower, Jacob laborer, E s Third bt Mound & South.

Lighter, Solomon carpenter, N s N P L bt 4th & 3d.

Leiby, Joseph brickmaker, res S-E cor Friend & 5th.

Lloyd, E. mason, boards at Meneley's.

Lenox, James Sr. millwright, res E s Front bt Friend
and Mound.

Lennox, Jas. Jr. millwright, res E s Front bt Friend
and Rich.

Lenox, William machineist, res Mound bt 3d & 5th.

M

McDonal, E. blacksmith, res E s Water bt North and
Long.

McDowell, A. I. res N-E cor Front and North.

McGuire, John laborer res S-W cor Long and Front.

McCraner, George shoemaker, res W s High near
City Hall.

McCune, John [Gills & M.] boards at J. L. Gill's.

McCune, James clerk, do do

McMurdy, Mrs. boarding house, W s Front bt State
and Broad.

McKee, James M. grocer, bds at Buckeye.

McCullough, Mrs. Jane seamstress, N side State near
Front.

McKee, Mrs. seamstress, res N s State near Front.

McCullough, L. res E s High near State.

McCoy, R. W. [W. A. McC. & Co.] merchant, res
S s State bt 3d and High.

McCoy, W. A. [McC. & Co.] merchant, bds at Ameri-
can Hotel.

- McLene, J. [Brunson & McL.] bds at S. Crosby's.
 McMasters, Hugh grocer, res W s High near Town.
 McCormick, J. E. tailor, res N s Town near 5th.
 McElvain, J. V. clerk O. P. bds at A. Backus'.
 McKee, John cooper, res W s Front bt State and Town.
 McGuire, T. res N s Rich bt Front and Scioto.
 McDermith, George mason, S s Rich bt Front and Scioto.
 McElvain, Wm. mason, res E s Scioto south of Friend.
 McElvain, John U. S. Marshal, res E s Scioto south of Friend.
 McElvain, Joseph county treasurer, res S-W cor Rich and Scioto.
 McCollum, Garrit coachmaker, res S s Rich bt 3d and High.
 McKneisk, T. J. cab'ntm'k'r, res S s South near High.
 McCormack, John tailor, res N s Mound bt High & 3d.
 McDonnell, James laborer res S s N. Pub. Lane.
 McCormack, F. A. res S s Gay bt 3d and High.
 McFerson, James teamster, res N-E cor 3d and Long.
 McDaniel, Wm. mason, res S-E cor 3d and Town.
 McClelland, Sam'l tailor, res S-W cor Rich and 4th.
 Martin, Wm. T. county recorder, res N-W cor Friend and Front.
 Martin, B. F. clerk, res W s Front bt Rich & Friend.
 Morris, Asa laborer, res near Penitentiary.
 Merrick, John C. clerk, res N-W cor High and North.
 Morton, Thos. res W s High bt Long and Spring.
 Medary, Samuel, editor Ohio Statesman, res N-E cor Front and Gay.
 Medary, Jacob bds at American Hotel.
 Middleton, Wm. ropemaker, res N-W cor Front and Broad.
 Mills, L. grocer, res N-E cor Broad and Front.
 Mitchell, David, [D. & A. M.] grocer, N s Broad bt High and Front.

Mitchell, A. [D. & A. M.] grocer, bds at D. Mitchell's.
 Murphey, Wm. grocer, res S-E cor Broad and Front.
 Mosley, T. W. H. clerk, res E s High Commer'l Row.
 Minor, Daniel, [Booth & M.] coachmaker, res E s 3d
 near Spring.

Matthews, F. J. att'y at law, bds at A. Buttles'.
 Mattoon, C. bookbinder, res N s Town bt High & 3d.

**Mechanics' Savings Institute, S-E cor
 High and State.**

Miller, John grocer, res E s High near Long.

Mechanics' Hall, S-E cor High & Rich.

Mills, R. L. upholsterer, bds at Franklin House.

Marquart, Daniel clerk, res E s High near Rich.

Matthews, Harvey, res Com. Row E s High.

Murry, N. clerk, W s High near Mound.

Mitchell, Mrs. Margaret boardinghouse, res S s Town
 eight buildings.

Martin, Thomas shoemaker, res E s Front near Town.

Martin, Matthias painter, res E s Front near Rich.

Milligan, James W. guard O. P. res E s Front near
 Friend.

Mark, Henry, tailor, res E s Front near Mound.

Milligan, John W. res S-W cor Front and Friend.

Moore, H. A. att'y at law, res W s Front bt Town
 and Rich.

Mills, Rev. S. T. res N-W cor Front and Town.

Mason, Albert boatman res Scioto bt State & Town.

Mohl, John wagonmaker, res N s South near Scioto.

Mees, Rev. Conrad res S-E cor High and 3d alley.

Marshall, J. teamster, res W s High near 5th alley.

Maier, J. G. tailor, N-E cor High and College.

Moore, Peter res E s High south of city line.

Miller, Mrs. res east end College.

Miers, Wm. laborer, res N-E cor New and S. P. L.

Miller, Henry brushmaker, res W s 3d bt S. P. Lane
 and South.

Montgomery House, N-E cor High and South.

Male, Lewis, laborer, res N-E cor 3d and 5th alley.

Medberry, N. res S-W cor Friend and 3d.

Marple, Isaac wagonmaker, res S s Friend bt High and 3d.

Mattoon Newton, bookbinder res W s 3d near Town.

Metz, John shoemaker, res W s 3d near State.

Martin, Samuel printer, res S s Long bt 3d and High.

Mettles, Abraham laborer, res E s 4th near North.

Miller, John G. Post Master, res N-E cor Broad & 3d.

Morrison, Justin res N s Broad near 3d.

Methodist Episcopal Church, N s Town bt High and 3d.

Matthews, V. stonecutter, res S s Town bt 6th & 7th.

Mitchell, Thos. shoemaker res S s Friend bt 3d & 4th.

Miller, John paver, res S s Friend near 4th.

Markley, John res N-E cor 3d and South.

Mosboh, Jacob schoolteacher, res E s 3d near South.

Miles, Thos. Y. plasterer, res W s 6th bt Rich and Friend.

Murry, F. W. printer, res N s rich near 6th.

Moodie, Thomas cashier Mechan. Sav. Inst. res S s Town bt 5th and 6th.

Miller, N. M. Ed O. S. Rep. bds at Neil House.

Mceller, L. J. do do do do

N O

Neiswanger, C. farmer, res W s Front bt Long and Spring.

Newfank, Theobold res E s High and City Line.

Norris, A. A. boat captain, res W s Third bt Mound and Friend.

North, A. res north side Town near Fifth.

Nereamer, Jonathan carpenter, res W s Third near Town.

Neil House, W side High near Broad.
Newman, A. F. carpenter, W s Third bt Mound and Friend.

Nereamer, C. boot and shoemaker, res E s Front near Town.

Otstott, George guard, O. P. res W side Water near North.

Ohio State Journal, S w cor High & Town 2d Story.
Ortman, C. boot and shoemaker, res W s High near Rich.

Ohio Statesman Office, S s State near High.

O. S. Republican Office, S s State near High.

Osborn, James [F. Stewart & Co.] boards at City H.

Olmsted, P. H. City House, S-E cor High & Town.

Oyler, Jacob Franklin House, E s High near Rich.

Otstott, John wagonmaker, res E-s Front bt Friend and Mound.

Ortman, B. shoemaker, res E s Front near Rich.

Ogden, Mrs. seamstress, res W s Third bt N P Lane and South.

Opcroft, Mrs. Alice seamstress, res S s Gay bt 3d and High.

O'Harrah, John deputy city marshal, res S-E cor 3d and Gay.

Oldridge Christopher laborer, res N s S P Lane bt Fourth and Fifth.

Osgood, J. W. printer, res E side Third bt Rich and Friend.

P

Pinney, A. H. manufacturer of wooden ware and farmers' tools, res S-W cor High and North.

Patterson, John, warden O. P. res at O. P.

Prosser, Charles laborer, res N s Spring near O. P.

- Pinney, A. P. superintendent for A. H. P. res N-E cor Front and North.
- Platt, Augustus [P. & Son] mathematical instrument maker res S-W cor Front and Spring.
- Platt, Calvin [Platt & S.] do do
- Platt, W. A. jeweler, res N-W cor High and Spring.
- Pepper, Isaac printer, res E s Front near Gay.
- Perry, David clerk, res near Columbus Foundery.
- Pike, Mrs. R. res S s Broad near Front.
- Peobles, Jacob blacksmith, res S s Broad near Front.
- Perry, A. F. [P. & Dennison] att'y at law, bds at Mrs. Wilson's.
- Preston, L. P. [P. & Co.] merchant, bds at S. D. Preston's.
- Preston, S. D. [P. & Co.] merchant, res S s Town eight buildings.
- Preston, Willard clerk, bds at S. D. Preston's.
- Parsons, G. M. att'y at law, bds at Dr. Parsons'.
- Pugh, G. J. tinner, bds at J. Reeves'.
- Parker, Mrs. boardinghouse, res N s Rich near High.
- Pounds, I. D. gunsmith, res N-E cor 3d and South.
- Parkerd, John carpenter, res N-E cor High & Mound.
- Parsons, Samuel physician, res S s Town near High.
- Patton, Alexander carpenter, res S-W cor Town and Front.
- Patterson, N. liverystable, res W s Front bt Town & State.
- Pope, James M. carpenter, res S s Spring bt High and 3d.
- Peckham, Wm. H. carpenter, res E s Front bt Mound and South.
- Patterson, Joseph boat captain, res N-E cor Mound and Scioto.
- Putman, Peter res N-W cor South and Scioto.
- Powel, Jeffrey, wagonmaker, res E s Scioto bt Mound and South.

Pausch, Valentine, laborer, res N s South near Scioto.
 Pope, Mrs. Jane seamstress, res S-W cor Front and
 Mound.

Pelers, T. farmer res S-E cor High and 4th alley.

Parker, Joseph blacksmith, res E s New near College.

Pfer, Christopher laborer res do do do

Powlis, John laborer, res S s South bt 3d and High.

Price, T. J. carpenter, res W s 3d near Town.

Patterson, Noah laborer res S s S. P. Lane.

Pollard, W. W. carpenter, bds at J. S. Hall's.

Phillips, Johnathan printer, res S-W cor Town & 6th.

Phillips, George port. painter, res E s 7th near Town.

Patch, Ira plasterer, res S s Rich bt 3d and 4th.

Payne, Mrs. seamstress, res N s Friend near 3d.

Phyfel, George C. laborer, res W s 3d bt Mound and
 Rich.

Parker, Wm. machinist, res Ns Friend bt 5th and 6th.

Pearson, Thos. book-keeper, Neil House.

R

Reem, John res W s 4th bt Spring and North.

Reem, Wm. teamster, res W s 4th bt Spring & North.

Rhodes, Sylvester hatter, res E s 3d near Gay,

Rohenbeck, John shoemaker, res N s Town near 4th.

Rig, Francis laborer, res N s Town near Fourth.

Richards, Titus paver, res N-W cor Mound and 4th.

Rider, Joseph laborer res W-s Fourth bt Friend and
 Mound.

Rickets, Jacob grocer, res N s N P L bt 4th & 3d.

Rose, Arthur boards at Neil House.

Riordan, George city marshal, res E-s Front near
 Long.

Riordan, Robert carpenter, res S-W cor Front and
 Long.

Ridgway, Thos. tanner, res N s Broad bt Front and Scioto.

Ridgway, J. Jr. res N s Broad bt High and Third.

Ridgway, J. Sr. boards at J. Ridgway's.

Rees, Richard harnessmaker, res E s Front near Long.

Reaver, Adam teamster, res W s High near City Hall.

Ruggles, H. B. coach trimmer, res E s Front near State.

Rosenbaugh, Dr. G. F. res S-E cor 3d and State.

Russell, R. res W s High near State.

Richards, Wm. [Wing, R. & Co.] boards at Neil H.

Runyon, Clark [Buttles & R.] res S s Town bt High and Third.

Reeves, J. R. boarding house, S-W cor High & Town.

Reed, J. C. [R. & Sheldon] tailor, res E s Front near Friend.

Ramsey, Amos brickmaker, res Friend near Blind Asylum.

Reed, A [R. & Brother] pianoforte seller, boards at Buckeye.

Rudesill, J. E. hatter, E s 3d near Mound.

Reader, W. A. cabinetmaker, res N-E cor Friend and Fifth.

Rose, C. C. res S side Town Eight Buildings.

Rowe, E. G. [Stone, Kelton & Co.] boards at Franklin House.

Rosson, E. F. bookbinder, E s High Com. Rowe 2d story.

Reed, Isaac baker, res N s Rich near Front.

Roberts, Thomas blacksmith, res N-E cor Front and Mound.

Russell, James res W s Front bt Friend & Mound.

Richards, C. A. watchmaker, res W s Front ner Rich.

Richey, George physician res W s Front near Town.

Riddel, B. res west side Front near Town.

Robins, Thomas baker res S s Rich bt Front & Scioto.

- Rockwell, E. Scioto Hotel at canal bridge.
 Rapp, John shoemaker, res S side South near High.
 Richey, James taylor, N side S P Lane bt Front and High.
 Riddell, Nicholas carpenter, res E s High city lane.
 Ritter, B. laborer, west side New near College.
 Raigere, Henry laborer, res S-W cor New & 5th al'y.
 Reamensnider, L. cooper, res E s High bt 4th and 5th alley.
 Rudolph, P. carpenter, N-W cor New & S P Lane.
 Rickets, Mrs. res east side 3d bt 2d & 3d alleys.
 Rader, Mrs. res east side Third and 5th alley.
 Riddel, Mrs. N s Mound bt High and Third.
 Ransom, L. canal com. res N s Broad bt 3d & High.
 Rosenfelt, John H. music teacher, res N-W cor 3d and North.
 Roland, John wagonmaker, res south side Spring bt Third and High.
 Rees, Mrs. Elizabeth seamstress, res east side Third near Long.
 Roach, Henry, teamster, res west side Fourth bt Gay and Broad.

S

Second Presbyterian Church W s Third near Friend.

- Sherman, Mrs. seamstress, res south side Rich bt 4th and Third.
 Sager, Wm. shoemaker, boards at Mrs John's.
 Starr, Wm. pedler, res south side Friend near Third.
 Stevens, James carpenter, res east side Third bt Friend and Mound.
 Smeltz, Philip plasterer, res east side Third bt Mound and Friend.

Shoafser, Daniel laborer, res west side Fourth bt Mound and Friend.

Schwartz, Joseph oil mill, res east side 3d near South.

Smith, Frederick carpenter, res N s South bt 4th and Third.

Starr, John mason, res south side Mound bt 4th & 3d.

Sawhill, N. res N-W cor Rich and Fourth.

Stewart, Robert R. printer, res south side Rich bt Sixth and Fifth.

Schott, Jacob carpenter, res south side Rich bt Sixth and Fifth.

Schott, John A. mason, res east side Third bt South and Mound.

Sellers, Mrs. res S-E cor Seventh and Town.

Shoemaker, Frederick cabinetmaker, res south side Friend bt Fifth and Sixth.

Shever, John tailor, res S side Mound bt 5th & 6th.

Sliffell, Conrad plasterer, res W s South near Fourth.

Smith, George cabinetmaker, res E s 4th near South.

Shull, Andrew laborer, N side S P L bt 4th & 5th.

Stenmetz, Joseph cooper. res south side S P Lane bt Fourth and Fifth.

Sanamer, Michael cooper, res south side S P Lane bt Fourth and Fifth.

Stinmetz, Wm. saddler, res N s S P Lane near 5th.

Sloane, J. sec. of state boards at Neil House.

Schouat, Wm. Rev. res east side 5th near Town.

St. Paul's Church S-E cor Third and Mound.

Siddner, Fred. grocery, res Wharf bt Broad & State.

Stitt, Thos. bds at R. Stadden's.

Sprague, E. H. machinist, res E s Front near Spring.

Swan, George M. guard O. P. res N-E cor Front & N. P. Lane.

Stump, John cooper, res N s North bt High & Front.

Stadden, R. res W s Front bt Long and Spring.

Strickler, Jacob stonecutter and builder, res E s Front
bt Long and Spring.

Sanderson, W. F. res S-E cor Front and Gay.

Stockel, Edmon tanner, res N-W cor Front and Gay.

Sharp, A. tailor, res N-E cor High and Long.

Smith, J. S. exchange broker, res W side High near
Long.

Sefort, John res S. P. Lane bt 3d and 4th.

Swan, G. att'y at law, res W s High near Broad.

Slocum, E. N. saddle and harness maker, res E s 4th
bt State and Broad.

Sparrow, Thos. att'y at law, bds at Dr. Sisson's.

Stewart, A. A. merchant tailor, bds at American.

Searls, Joel B. carpenter, bds at American Hotel.

Stone, Dwight [S. & Townsend] merchant, res N s
Rich near 3d.

Starling, Lyne land dealer, bds at Russell's.

Schneider, A. confectioner, res W s High near Town.

Sheldon, T. H. [Reed & S.] bds at City House.

Smethurst, James umbrella maker, res W s High near
Rich.

Saul, John J. grocer, res W s High bt Friend and
Rich.

Stotts, Abraham tobacconist, res N s Friend near
High.

Settler, John coffee-house, S-E cor High and State in
basement, res same.

Swayne, N. H. [S. & Bates] att'y at law res S s
Town eight buildings.

Savage, Wm. M. jeweler, res E s High Com'l Row.

Sherwood, O. W. [S. & Co.] res W s 3d near Rich.

Shields, T. L. coffee house, res Ns Town near High.

Stewart, F. [S. & Osborn] merchant, res E s High
near Town.

Stewart, Adam [S. & Higgins] res S s Town bt High
and 3d.

- Slocum, G. W. saddle and harness maker, res S s Rich
near 3d.
- Sisson, P. physician, res E s High near Rich.
- Slusser, J. A. tailor, E s High near Rich.
- Snowden, P. T. clerk, res E s high bt Friend & Rich.
- Snowden, Mrs. milliner, do do do
- Stinsuelz, W. saddle and harness maker, E s High
near Friend.
- Stone, A. P. merchant, res W s 3d near Rich.
- Schenck, C. F. physician, res E s High near Mound.
- Seibert, John bookbinder, res do do do
- Stevens, J. physician, res E s High near Mound.
- Stonnes, S. mason, res S s Cherry alley east of Front.
- Shanf, V. laborer, res E s Front near Mound.
- Smith, George shoemaker, res N s Mound near Front.
- Spelman, Spencer, carpenter, res W s Front bt State
and Town.
- Salada, Fred. blacksmith, res E s Scioto bt State and
Town.
- Studer, George teamster, res N-W cor Friend and
Scioto.
- Sanborn, R. W. blacksmith, res E s Canal near Friend.
- Sheffield, C. G. produce dealer, res N s broad bt High
and 3d.
- Shannon, J. W. shoemaker, res N s Friend bt Front
and Scioto.
- Stine, Elisha millwright, res S-E cor Scioto & Friend.
- Selsam, George laborer, res S-W cor Front and S. P.
Lane.
- Sharp, Wm. cooper, res S-E cor Mound and Front.
- Smith, George, shoemaker, res E s Front bt Mound
and South.
- Silbernayl, Jacob, brewer, res S-E cor High & 3d al'y.
- Smith, Jacob mason, res W s Front near City Brew'y.
- Sherman, L. H. combmaker, res N s South near Front.
- Sherman, W. D. do do do

Stotts, U. Montgomery House, N-E cor High and South.

Stauring, Henry res E s High near South.

Smith, George res N-W cor Rich and Scioto.

Snider, Adam laborer, res S-W cor High and South.

Staley, George laborer, res S s South near High.

Smith, Thos. res E s High near S. P. Lane.

Shead, Jared mason, res S-W cor High and 5th alley.

Sheaf, George F. carpenter, res S-W cor New and S. P. Lane.

Swartz, Lewis stonemason, res E s 3d bt 2d alley & South Public Lane.

Snider, David stonemason, res W s 3d bt South and Mound.

Shoemaker, Adam tailor, res W s 3d bt South and Mound.

Smith, Nicholas stonemason, res W s 3d bt Mound & South.

Spade, David cooper, res S s Mound bt 3d and High.

Sites, Adam whitesmith, res S s Friend bt 3d & High.

Sites, Andrew, do do do do

Seltzer, Samuel Z. physician, res S s Friend bt 3d & High.

Shields, Thos. F. carpenter, res N s Friend bt 3d & High.

Stanbery, C. att'y at law, res W s 3d bt Friend & Rich.

Spade, Fred. cartman, res N s Rich bt High and 3d.

Sackett E. hatter, res S-W cor 3d and Town.

Scott, Charles pub O. S. Journal, res N side Town bt 3d and High.

Starling, Lyne jr. clerk Court Com. Pleas, res S side State bt 3d and High.

Shilling, Wm. ploughmaker, res S s Long bt 3d and High.

Sieferd, C. gardner, res S s N. P. L. bt 3d and High.

Swartz, G. pumpmaker, res W s 3d near S. P. Lane.

Shewry, Charles blacksmith, bds at Buckeye.
 Slade, Robert carpenter, res N s Long bt 3d & High.
 Scott, Mrs. Sarah seamstress, res S side Gay bt High
 and 3d.
 Swan, Joseph R. judge Court Com. Pleas, res N side
 Broad near 4th.
 Scott, Mrs. Ann boardinghouse, E s 3d near State.
 Summers, Fred'k laborer, res W side 4th bt State and
 Town.
 Slick, Jacob, laborer, res W s 4th bt State and Town.

T

Trinity Church north side Broad near High.

Thompson, Robert mason, res west side Fourth bt
 Long and Spring.
 Tylor, Asa carpenter, res N s Long near Front.
 Tipton, Thos. sausagemaker, res S-W cor High and
 Spring.
 Trevitt, Wm. physician, res N s Broad bt High and
 Front.
 Taft, D. H. merchant, res W side High near Broad.
 Taylor, John [T. & Son] res E s Water bt Gay &
 Long.
 Taylor, Isaac [Taylor & S.] res N-E cor Gay and
 Water.
 Tompson, Jones laborer, res S s Broad near Front.
 Thomas, Thomas farmer, res S s Broad near Front.
 Turgeon, Peter printer, res S s Broad near Front.
 Thompson, R. physician, [T. & Latham] res south
 side Town near Third.
 Thomas, J. B. clerk, aud. state office, boards at Ameri-
 can Hotel.
 Townsend, G. C. [Stone & T.] boards Amer. Hotel.

Thomas, Wray [W. & K. T.] att'y. at law boards at Russell's.

Thomas, K. [W. & K.] boards at Russell's.

Thomas, Salmon produce dealer, boards Amer. Hotel.

Thompson, H. dentist, res W s High near Friend.

Thompson, Samuel grocer, res N s Friend near Front.

Todd, H. dentist, boards at City House.

Thrall, Walter att'y at law, res E s High near Rich.

Taylor, J. F. artist, N-E cor High and Rich.

Thomas, Wm. boarding house, E s High near Rich.

Thomas, Mrs. M. F. res W s High bt Friend and Mound.

Thrall, Mrs. M. res west s High bt Friend & Mound.

Trumbull, Adam res E s Rich bt Front and High.

Tylor, W. J. pedler, west side Front near South.

Thomas, Daniel res N s N P L bt High & Front.

Thomas, Geo. plasterer, res S-E cor High & 1st al'y.

Trott, Martin cartman, res south end New.

Thomas, Tarlton laborer, res N-W cor New & S P Lane.

Thorne, E. B. printer res west side Third bt Town and Rich.

Thompson, John B. physician res S-E cor High and Gay.

Troxell, Jacob miller, res N-W cor 4th & Long.

Turney, Jacob carpenter, res N-W cor 4th & Town.

Tupper, Patrick res N-E cor 3d and South.

Taylor, Mrs. E. seamstress, res s side Rich bt Fifth and Sixth.

Turner, Henry farmer, res S-E cor Rich and Fifth.

Taylor, Wm. plasterer, boards at Menely's.

Trott, Benedict mason, res N-E cor South and 5th.

Troutman, Andrew laborer, res north side S P Lane bt Sixth and Seventh.

U V

United Brethren's Church, east side 3d near Rich.

Urey, Philip cabinetmaker, res W side Scioto bt Rich and Friend.

Unger, G. M. boot and shoemaker, res west side High near College.

Ury, Peter boot and shoemaker, res N-W corner State and 5th.

Voris, Mrs, seamstress, res E side Front near Long.

Vincen, Daniel blacksmith, res S-E cor Friend & 3d.

Vinal, R. res W s Front bt Friend and Mound.

Vandwalter, H. cabinetmaker, res E side Front near Cherry alley.

Vestil, Wm. mason, res N-W cor Scioto and Sugar alley.

Vanyork, John jr. grocer, res E s High near South.

Vanhorn Walter res N-W cor High and S. Pub Lane.

Vanvechten, T. [Casey & V.] lumber merchant, bds at American Hotel.

Veth, Peter, wood-sawyer, res S s South bt 3d & 4th.

Vandmark, Gideon carpenter, res N s Friend near 5th.

Valentine, Phillip blacksmith, N s Mound bt 5th & 6th.

W

Webster, A. W. carpenter, res W s Front bt Spring and North.

White, Martin guard O. P. res W s Front near N. P. Lane.

Wilcox. G. G. laborer, res east side Front bt North and Last.

Wallace, carpenter, res east side Front bt Long and Spring.

- Ware, Mrs. res W s High near North.
 Willard, John grocer, res S-E cor State and Front.
 Williams, E. moulder F. Foundery, res Front bt Broad and State.
 Warner, Alex. res W s Front bt State and Broad.
 Wheaton, J. B. druggist, res N s Broad near High.
 Williams, Mrs. seamstress, res S s Broad near Front.
 Williams, Mrs. seamstress, res S s Broad near Front.
 Weherle, Matthias, carpenter, res N s State near Market House.
 Weherle, George laborer, res N s State near M. H.
 White, George blacksmith, res N s Gay bt High and Third.
 Wheeler, H. F. engraver, N s Town bt 3d and 4th.
 Westwater, John [W. & Sons] glass merchant, res N-E cor Third and Long.
 Westwater, Wm. [Westwater & S.] merchant boards at J. Westwater's.
 Westwater, James [Westwater & S.] mer. boards at J. Westwater's.
 White, A. F. clerk, boards at American Hotel.
 Whiting, I. N. [W. & Huntington] res E s 3d near State.
 Wing, C. H. [W. Richards, & Co.] boards S. D. Preston's.
 Williams, W. W. [W. & Breyfogle] res west side Front bt Friend and Mound.
 Winkle, C. tailor, res N s S P Lane near Third.
 Walk, C. physician, boards at Russell's.
 Weaver, L. J. merchant, res west side Third bt Rich and Town.
 Wright, S. E. [W. & Legg] printer, res north side Friend near Front.
 Walcut, J. M. paint store, res N s Town bt High and Third.
 Walcut, Wm. portrait painter, boards at J. M. Walcut's.

Walcut, George portrait painter, res north side Town near High.

Wood, H. boards at City House.

Walton, John chairmaker, res S-W cor 3d & Rich.

Watson, James carpenter, res W side High bt Friend and Mound.

Woolfull, A. wagonmaker, res S s Cherry alley east of Front.

Woodruff, J. shoemaker, res Friend bt High & Front.

Wagoner, Levi blacksmith, res W s Front near Rich.

Wendell, Daniel tailor, res W s Front near Friend.

Wright, John cabinetmaker, S s Rich west of Front.

Wallis, Norman carpenter, res west side Scioto near Friend.

Waas, Henry Canal Hotel, near canal bridge.

Woodbury, D. P. [W. & Co.] board at N. Medbery's.

Woodbury, E. K. [W. & Co.] res at the store.

Wroe, Joseph millright, res E s Front bt Mound and South.

Wingfield, John cooper, res N s South near Scioto.

Warford, Reading wagonmaker, S-W cor Mound and Scioto.

Wetherby, S. P. cooper, res E s Scioto bt South and Mound.

Wesbaker, Adam laborer, res N-W cor South and Scioto.

Whitsell, John carpenter, res west side Friend bt Mound and South.

Wier, Daniel carpenter, res west side Friend bt Mound and South.

Wells, Wm. teamster, res west side Friend bt Mound and South.

Wilkins, John broom maker, res S s South near High.

Walling, Asa grocer, res E s High bt 2d and 3d aly's.

Watson, Wm. distiller, res east side High bt 2d and 3d alleys.

- Wiley, Wm. distiller, res east side High bt 2d and 3d alleys.
- Whiteman, George res west side High bt 2d and 3d alleys.
- Wretz, John cabinetmaker, res east side High near College.
- Winkler, John laborer, res south end New.
- Whisker, John laborer, res S-E cor New and 5th al'y.
- Wible, Godfrey laborer, res W s New bt 3d & 4th al'y.
- Will, John tailor, res S-E cor 3d and 3d alley.
- Waggoner, Adam stone cutter, res west side Third bt South and Mound.
- Wingle, John res south end New.
- Winn, Charles tobaconist, res west side Third bt 4th and 5th.
- Walton, Gideon carpenter, res S s Mound bt 3d and High.
- Wagley, J. B. pumpmaker, res S s Rich near High.
- Wagley, Mrs. milliner, res S s Rich near High.
- Wood, Thos. res N s Rich bt Third and High.
- Whitcomb, Rev. David, res N s Town bt 3d and High.
- Wilson, Mrs. Margaret res S s State bt 3d and High.
- Wells, Misses school teachers, res near N-E cor Gay and High.
- Work, John C. merchant, res E s High bt Gay and Long.
- Whip, George P. carpenter, res E s High bt North and N. P lane.
- Wallis, Wm. laborer, res S s North bt 3d and High.
- Wallis, George laborer, res N s Long bt 3d and High.
- Williams, James laborer, N-W cor Gay and Third.
- Winn, Isaac laborer, res E s 4th bt North and Spring.
- White, Rolin farmer, res E s 4th bt North and Spring.
- Wait, Wm. res E s Third near Gay.
- Wait, James res E s Third near Gay.

Wilcox, Mrs. Amanda, res E s Third near Gay.
 Wilcox, P. B. [W. & Pierrepont] attorney at law,
 res E s Third bt State and Broad.
 Wise, Wm. hatter, res E s 4th bt Broad and State.
 Whitehill, Joseph state treasurer, res N-W cor 4th
 and State.
 Ward, Mrs. res N-W cor 4th and Town.
 Weyman, George laborer, res N s Mound near 4th.

Y Z

Young, Wm. H. carpenter, res E s 3d near Long.
 Zinn, Adam, teamster, res E s Water bt Spring and
 North.
 Zolinger, Jacob tavernkeeper, res S s broad bt Scioto
 and Front.
 Zimmer, John drayman, res W s Front near Mound.
 Zahrenger, Christian skindresser, res S-W cor High
 and 1st alley.
 Zarkman, John stonemason, res E s high near College.
 Zuberd, Jacob farmer, res W s New near College.
 Zuberd, John do do do do
 Zinn, Daniel hackman, res S s Long bt 3d and High.
 Zinn, Elijah P. shoemaker, res N-W cor State & 4th.
 Zigler, Casper laborer, res W s 4th bt State & Town.
 Zigler, Jonas pap'r mak'r, res N s Rich bt 5th and 6th.
 Zeller, Christian, cigarmaker, res S side Friend bt 6th
 and 7th.
 Zettler, Jacob tanner, res N-E cor Friend and 4th.

ERRATA.

Barnet, Isaac res south side Friend near 3d.

Brickle, Michael laborer, res N s Mound bt 3d & 4th.

Bush, Francis wagonmaker, res S-W cor Friend & 4th

Beck, Fred'k C. stonemason, res E s 3d bt South and Mound.

Batterson, Calvin R. Carpenter, res S s Rich bt 4th and 5th.

Barnhart, Mrs. res N side Rich bt 6th and 7th.

Bown, Thos. painter, res N side Rich bt 6th and 7th.

Barns, Robert butcher, res S-W cor Rich and 7th.

Barns, Sam'l T. butcher, res S-W cor Town and 7th.

Brown, James S. schoolteacher, res S s Town near 7th.

Bennignus, Fred'k tavernkeeper, res N-W cor Friend and 7th.

Brydon, David, carpenter, res S s Friend near 6th.

Bullock, John, carpenter, bds at A. Menely's.

Bridgeman, John carpenter, res S s Mound near 5th

Bisson, Morris sawyer, S-W cor Mound and 5th.

Bronson, C. H. clerk, bds at H. W. Derby's.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESTER MATTOON,
STATIONER AND BOOKBINDER,
 State Street, opposite the State House,
COLUMBUS.

Keeps constantly on hand and for sale, every description of

RELATIVE BOOKS,

INCLUDING

RECORDS, Royal, Medium, Demi and Cap sizes.

LEDGERS, do do do do

JOURNALS, do do do do

DAYBOOKS, full and half binding, do

INVOICES, do do do do

BILL BOOKS, NOTE AND CHECK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all sizes,

COPYING BOOKS,

TRAVELERS' REGISTERS,

ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS, SCRAP BOOKS, &c., &c.,

CLERKS, LAWYERS AND MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

STATIONERY,

SUCH AS

FOLIO POST, PACKET POST,

CAP AND LETTER PAPER, FEINT LINED AND PLAIN, DRAWING PAPER,

COLORING PAPER FOR PAMPHLET COVERS,

POSTOFFICE, HARDWARE, CLOTH & WRAPPING PAPER,

Milliners' and Common Bonnet Boards.

ALSO,

Ink, Quills, Fine Metallic Pens, Sealingwax, Ink-stands, Sand Boxes, Metallic Sand, Ivory Folders, Rules, &c., &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SUCH AS ARE IN GENERAL USE,

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS OF ALL SIZES,

Record Books for COUNTY and other PUBLIC OFFICES; and Account Books for BANKS, MERCHANTS and others, when not on hand, will be made to order on short notice.

✂ Orders for Blank Work should give the size of paper and pattern of the ruling.

PRINTED WORKS of every kind bound in plain or extra binding in the best manner; and OLD BOOKS carefully rebound.

HARVEY & SEIBERT,

BOOKBINDERS,

HIGH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE BUILDINGS,

COLUMBUS.

✂ Old Books and Periodicals carefully and neatly rebound—Blank Books, of all kinds, made to order.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON,
BOOKSELLERS,

AT THE OLD STAND OF I. N. WHITING,
HIGH STREET, SOUTH OF THE CLINTON BANK,
COLUMBUS,

Keep on hand a full assortment of the most valuable Law, Medical, Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous Books.

The attention of professional men, teachers and persons purchasing for Libraries, is invited to their assortment, and they feel confident that satisfaction will be given as to variety and prices.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STATIONERY OF EVERY VARIETY,

Superior Cutlery,

IMPORTED FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

Printing Inks of all Colors,

FOR NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, ETC.,

School Books at Wholesale and Retail; Family Bibles from \$2 to \$12, &c., &c.

Also, full sets of Ohio Reports, Wright's Supreme Court Reports, &c., &c., Swan's Treatise, Swan's Manual for Executors and Administrators, School and Township Officers' Manual, Ohio Gazetteer, &c., &c.

NEW BOOK STORE.

HENRY W. DERBY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books,

AND STATIONERY.

COLUMBUS.

H. W. D. avails himself of the present opportunity to invite the particular attention of all the country merchants, members of the bar, and medical profession, public and private and social libraries, and all that may want to make purchases of books or stationery, to call and examine his stock before *purchasing elsewhere*.

He keeps a very general assortment of books, embracing, Law, Medical, Theology, Biography, History, Politics, Poetry, Light Reading, and all the School Books in use. Family Bibles from \$1 75 to \$25.

English and American stationery, the best assortment to be found in the west, and very cheap.

Blank Books of every variety made to order.—Banks, Public Officers, Merchants, &c., &c., supplied on the most liberal terms.

Booksellers and country merchants are especially requested to call as above, and examine books and prices.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REED & SHELTON,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and vicinity, that they have opened a shop on

HIGH STREET,

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF W. B. BROOKS' STORE,
AND NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NEW BUILDING OF THE MECHANICS' HALL.

Where they will be happy to execute all orders in their line of business. From a long experience in the ART OF CUTTING, and by close application to business, they confidently hope to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

They are perfectly aware of the present depression of business, and are consequently prepared to make up all kinds of Clothing in the most substantial and fashionable manner, and at as LOW PRICES as any similar establishment in the city.

Gentlemen will do well to call at the above Shop, as we are determined to leave nothing undone to render our establishment popular and deserving of public favor.

The "FASHIONS" are regularly received from New York each season, as soon as they appear.

J. C. REED,
THOS. SHELTON.



Lazell's Pomological Nursery and Garden,

SITUATED HALF A MILE NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE,

ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

More than a thousand varieties of the different species of hardy fruits, selected from the collections of various cultivators, by the Proprietor, has been planted in his grounds for fruiting; that their genuineness and value for cultivation may be tested by himself, previous to an extensive propagation. About 300 varieties of Apples, 150 do of Pears, 50 do of Plums, 30 do of Cherries and Peaches; Nectarines, Quinces, Grapevines, Evergreens and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, in great variety, together with Green House Plants, at all times for sale, at reasonable prices—for prices less than the same articles can be had for at the Eastern Nurseries.

The best time for transplanting nearly every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, is immediately after the foliage is killed by the frosts of Autumn.

JOHN A. LAZELL.

GOOD TIME FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

W. M. SAVAGE,
HIGH STREET,
OPPOSITE RUSSELL'S HOTEL,
COLUMBUS.

Keeps constantly on hand a small but good selection of

Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

Of as good quality and at as low prices as can be had
east or west of the mountains.

SPECTACLES



and Spectacle Glasses of all Ages.

Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock Repairing. All work done under his own supervision, and warranted to perform well.

JEWELRY REPAIRED IN GOOD STYLE.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

UNION LIVERY STABLE,

HIGH STREET.

COLUMBUS.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, and his old patrons in particular, that he has refitted his old and well known establishment, and has supplied himself with an elegant stud of horses, consisting of

LADIES' PONIES, GENTLEMEN'S SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES,

Of every description; which will be let with or without Carriages, by the Day, Week, or Month. Prices to suit the times. He has, also, on hand, and manufacturing, Carriages of every description, viz:

CALASH AND STANDING TOP BAROUCHES,

CHARIOTEES, ACCOMODATION HACKS,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS.

Sleighs of all Descriptions.

The above Horses and Carriages are of a quality not surpassed west of the mountains.

The above establishment having been considerably enlarged, the undersigned wishes to give notice that he is prepared to attend to every thing pertaining to a Stable.

The best attention will be paid to Horses, Carriages and Harness, kept at livery. Passengers can be forwarded to any part of this or the adjoining States, at stage fare, if a full load; if not, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the city.

Horses and Carriages bought and sold, at private sale, or taken on deposit, and money advanced on them.

E. GALE.

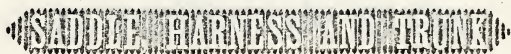
A. SCHNEIDER,
CONFECTIONER,
HIGH STREET,
Opposite the City House,
COLUMBUS.

Keeps constantly on hand, a large and fine assortment of Candies and Cordials; also, the various kinds of Cake, Confectionaries, Fruits, Preserves, Jellies and Fancy articles, which are at as reasonable prices as at any Confectionary in Ohio, either wholesale or retail. The attention of dealers are invited to his stock of Candies and Cordials, which are inferior to none in quality and taste, as it would be to their advantage.

Country Merchants will always find Candies of every description, warranted of the best quality.

Parties, Weddings and Balls, supplied with Temples, Pyramids and Cake, handsomely ornamented, according to order.

↵ Parties promptly attended to. ↵



MANUFACTORY,

ONE DOOR SOUTH FRANKLIN BANK,

HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS.

CUSHMAN & HOWELL

Offer to the public an extensive assortment of every article in their line of business, which will be sold at reduced prices for cash,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Having had much experience in the business, they are enabled to use it advantageously in the purchase of their Stock. They employ none but the best workmen, and can warrant their work to be as good, if not superior to any manufactured in the State.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Harness, Portmanteaus, Valises, Clothbags, Hand Valises, Carriage and Riding Whips, &c. The Farmers, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves, for they are determined to sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be sold elsewhere, west of the mountains.

S. D. PRESTON & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

BRITISH & AMERICAN

GOODS,

Corner of High and Town Streets,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOUSE,

COLUMBUS.

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS.

Diseases of the Teeth and gums cured. Exposed nerves destroyed without pain. Teeth plugged with Gold, in the most durable manner. Artificial teeth inserted from one to a full sett.

**WM. BURDELL,
DRAPER & TAILOR.**

High Street, No. 2, Neil House.

COLUMBUS.

Keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of clothing; also, a good assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bosoms, Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
BOOTH & MINOR.**

HIGH STREET,

Three Doors North of Broad,

COLUMBUS.

The subscribers are prepared to manufacture Carriages of every description, of the best materials, having on hand a good selection of the best seasoned timber, and experienced workmen.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and charges to suit the times. We invite such as want carriages, or such as have carriages to repair, to give us a call.

L. P. PRESTON & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.,

No. 2, Goodale's Row, High Street,

COLUMBUS.

O. W. SHERWOOD & Co.

Produce and Commission

MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

COLUMBUS.

O. W. SHERWOOD.

T. ACHESON.

JOHN WALTON,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER,
HIGH STREET,
THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF THE MECHANICS' HALL.
Columbus.

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Chairs, Settees, Stools, &c.

W. B. BROOKS'
GROCERY STORE,
Corner of High and Rich Streets.
COLUMBUS.

Has for sale, pure Cider Vinegar, Ashbrook's Whiskey, N. Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Flour, Salt, and superior domestic Brandy and Gin, by the barrel and by retail; also, Shoe Blacking, warranted to keep any length of time, to preserve leather and give satisfaction to the purchaser; Coffee by the bag, Paddleford's patent Shot of all sizes, bar lead, and Buckshot; together with a general assortment of groceries selected for family use. with various other articles too numerous to mention.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron
MANUFACTORY.
GEO. J. PUGH,
Opposite the City House,
HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS.

Where a general assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, also, new and improved Lard Lamps will always be found, Wholesale and Retail, at unprecedented low prices.

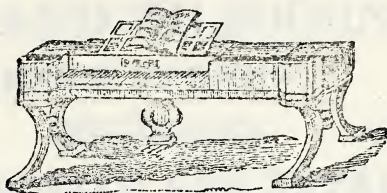
Likewise, Copper Kettles, Copper and Tin Stove Furniture, Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c., made to order, on short notice, in a superior style.

J. B. WHEATON,
Druggist and Chemist,

CORNER OF HIGH AND BROAD STREETS,
COLUMBUS.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

☞ Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals faithfully prepared, or carefully selected. Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish and Glass, sold at reasonable prices, Wholesale and Retail.



Boston Patent Action Piano Fortes.

A. REED & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN PIANO FORTES, PIANO STOOLS, DO. COVERS AND MUSIC.

High Street, Columbus.

Are now opening, at their Ware-room in the new Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio, a large variety of elegant Rosewood and Mahogany Piano Fortes, with harp pedals, extra octaves, all patent action, at prices from \$225 to 800, from the celebrated manufactory of Lemuel Gilbert, Boston, Mass., (on which he has secured a patent,) by which great power and beauty of tone, as well as quickness, elasticity, and delicacy of touch, are obtained; at the same time it prevents the liability to get out of order, and thus overcomes the objection to the action of those now in general use. By this invention, performers will find the labor of execution **REDUCED NEARLY ONE HALF.**

All Pianos sold by the subscribers are warranted for one year, and the manufacturer's warrantee also given; and if they do not prove good, the money will be refunded or exchanged, as may suit the purchaser.

NEW MUSIC.

10,000 pages sheet Music for sale at 3, 4 and 5 cts. per page.

A. REED & BROTHER.

N. B. All orders from a distance punctually attended to.

FAY AND KILBOURNE,
HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO

Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Furs and Hatter's Trimmings, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Wall Paper and Bordering, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Coverleat, Chain and Batting, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Lamp and Tanners' Oil, Machine Cards; a good assortment of Common and Patent Trusses, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Varnish, Juniata Iron and Nails, Tin Plate and Wire, Russia and American Sheet Iron and Zinc, Window Glass, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Carriage and Buggy Springs, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Grass and Cradle Scythes, Manure and Hay Forks.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned articles *for Cash*, will find it to their interest to call.

CONFECTIONARY
AND
CANDY MANUFACTORY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Between the American Hotel and Neil House,

OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

P. AMBOS.

Columbus.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Confectionary of every description, Foreign and Domestic Fruit, American, German and French Toys, every description of refreshments suitable for the season.

Parties, Weddings, Balls, &c., supplied with Temples, Pyramids, Cakes, Deserts, Ice Creams, Jellies, Preserves, Blanc Manche, &c., on the shortest notice, in a style not to be surpassed in any part of the United States.

Country Merchants will always find Candies of every description, warranted of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as any where west of the mountains.



**SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK
MANUFACTORY,**

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE,
COLUMBUS.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM,

Will Keep Constantly on Hand, at the Above Establishment,

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, PORTMANTEAUS, TRAVELING BAGS,

SADDLE BAGS,

Spanish and English Pattern

SADDLES,

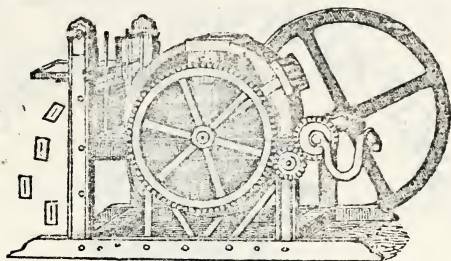
Buffalo Robes, Martingales, Girths and Sursingles,
Carriage and Riding Whips, Superior Russet and
Black Trunks, together with every other article usu-
ally manufactured in the line;

ALSO,

Baldwin's Patent Spring Saddles.

**Military Work and Repairing Execu-
ted to Order.**

Old Trunks and Harness, and Country Produce
taken in exchange for all kinds of Work.



Scott's Rotary Card Press.

CHARLES SCOTT,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
 At the Office of the Ohio State Journal,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIS establishment is constantly adding to its former large assortment, every variety of new and fashionable PLAIN and FANCY TYPE, BORDERS, RULES, &c., made in the Eastern Foundries; and is at all times prepared to execute with despatch, in superior style, every description of

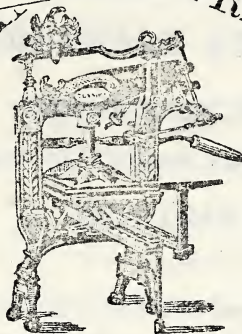
Plain and Ornamental Printing,

SUCH AS

Books,	Wedding Billets,	Bills of Exchange,
Pamphlets,	Ball Tickets,	Way-Bills,
Business Cards,	Labels,	Drafts,
Military Cards,	Hand-Bills,	Bank Checks,
Visiting Cards,	Show-Bills,	Gold Printing,
Wedding Cards,	Bills of Lading,	Blanks, &c., &c.

IF CARD PRINTING is executed in a speedier, neater and cheaper manner than has heretofore been effected. A large assortment of PLAIN and EMBOSSED CARDS always kept on hand. All kinds of BLANKS used by Attorneys, Magistrates, and Constables, are kept on hand, or printed to order. LAWYERS' BRIEFS, CATALOGUES, &c., promptly executed.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.



SAMUEL MEDARY,
BOOK,

PLAIN & FANCY JOB

Printer,

STATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE CAPITOL,
COLUMBUS.

THE above establishment is supplied with every variety of PLAIN and FANCY TYPE, BORDERS, &c.; and the proprietor is prepared to execute, on the shortest notice, all kinds of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, in the neatest manner, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
HAND BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,
LABELS,
CATALOGUES,

WAY BILLS,
BANK CHECKS,
BLANKS, &c.

Gold Printing, in every variety of Style.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE.

GEORGE & BROWN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCIERS,
Corner of Friend and High Streets,
COLUMBUS.

✧ A general assortment kept constantly on hand,
which they will sell as CHEAP, if not CHEAPER, than
any other establishment in the City.

STEWART & OSBORN,
DEALERS IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS,
SHOES AND LEATHER,
EAST SIDE OF HIGH STREET, FOUR DOORS NORTH OF TOWN STREET.
COLUMBUS.

**FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

JEREMIAH A. SLUSSER,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and vicinity, that they he still occupies the same shop on

HIGH STREET,

THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE MECHANICS' HALL,

Where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line of business. From a long experience in the ART OF CUTTING, and by close application to business, he confidently hopes to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

He is perfectly aware of the present depression of business, and is consequently prepared to make up all kinds of Clothing in the most substantial and fashionable manner, and at as LOW PRICES as any similar establishment in the city.

Gentlemen will do well to call at the above Shop, as I am determined to leave nothing undone to render my establishment popular and deserving of public favor.

The "FASHIONS" are regularly received from the east each season, as soon as they appear.

JEREMIAH A. SLUSSER.

WING, RICHARDS & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO S. B. STANTON AND CO.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,**

NO. 1, GOODALE'S ROW,

HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS.

C. H. WING.

W. RICHARDS.

A. LEE.

**A. A. STEWART,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**

AND DEALER IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

AND ALL KINDS OF TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

IN THE NEW BUILDING ON

HIGH STREET,

Opposite the State House,

COLUMBUS.

**CHAIR AND CABINET
MANUFACTORY**

J. C. BRODERICK,
Corner of High and Town Streets,
COLUMBUS.

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of
Chairs and Cabinet-ware. Prices to suit the times.

✂ All kinds of turning done by steam, in the neat-
est and best style.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON,
Rope, Cordage, and Twine Manufacturer, at the
ROPE WALK,
Corner of Front & Broad Streets,
COLUMBUS.

Keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, all
articles in the above line, such as Bed-cords, Plough-
lines, Halter Ropes, Rope Yarn, and Ropes of all
sizes, &c., &c.

TONTINE
COFFEE HOUSE,
COLUMBUS.

The subscriber having taken the above House, situated on State street, No. 36, at the lower end of the Market House, South side, and fitted it up in good style, is ready to serve up, in the best manner, all kinds of Drinks; such as Mint Juleps, Coblers, Punches, Lemonades, all kinds of Wines, Sangarees, Porter, Ale, &c.; also, Oysters, and other eatables, in their proper season.

FRANCIS HALL.

J. OYLER,
FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS.

For many years of the City House, has removed to the more commodious establishment, called the Franklin House.

C. G. SHEFFIELD,



AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Country Produce, Salt, Flour and Fish,

COLUMBUS.

Agent for the Buffalo Line and Merchants' Transportation Co., Erie Canal, R. Winslow & Co.'s Line, and Merchants' Line, Ohio Canal.

DENIG & SON,

DEALERS IN

Drugs and Medicines,

OILS, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE,

PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES,

Tobacco, Glassware, Window-glass, &c.

N. E. CORNER HIGH & RICH STREETS,

Opposite the Mechanics' Hall,

COLUMBUS.

CONFECTIONARY,**L. LINDEMANN.****HIGH STREET,****COLUMBUS.**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he keeps at the old stand, formerly occupied by P. Ambos, opposite the Eagle Tavern, a general assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, Fruits, &c., at prices to suit the times.

✂ Orders for Parties or Weddings, will be punctually attended to, and furnished in the very best stile.

✂ Country merchants will be supplied with Candies, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE GEER,**IRON MERCHANT,****SUCCESSOR TO H. GLOVER, & CO.****DEALER IN****ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON, WROUGHT AND CUT NAILS, STEEL AND****Castings, Carriage Springs and Axles, Smith's
Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c., &c.****No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad St.****COLUMBUS.**

J. E. BAYLER,
Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufacturer,
HIGH STREET,
Opposite the Franklin House,
COLUMBUS.

PETER T. KRAG,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Corner of Mound & High Streets,
Columbus.

DR. J. B. THOMPSON,
OFFICE,
Corner of High and Gay Streets,
COLUMBUS.

American Cutlery Establishment,
HIGH STREET,
 OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
COLUMBUS.

JOSEPH FENTON,

Manufacturer of fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Surgeons' and Dentists' Instruments, &c., &c.

Also, grinder, polisher and repairer of all kinds of Pen, Pocket and Table knives, Scissors, Razors, Tailors' Patent, and other Shears, Surgeons' and other Instruments, and of small hardware in general.

Wood and other Saws, filed and set.

LEWIS HEYL.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.
HIGH STREET.

COLUMBUS.

Practices in the Courts of Franklin and neighboring Counties, and in the United States Circuit and District Courts at Columbus.

References.

J. I. Van Alen & Son,	N. York,	Hon. James Henderson,	Zanesville.
R. Kingsland & Co.	do	F. A. Schneider,	Canton,
Meredith, Henderson & Co.	Pa.	John Saxton,	do
Weber, Miller & Hand,	do	Hon. J. Ridgway,	Columbus,
Hutman & Hamman,	do	Woodburys & Mills,	do
Col. J. Noble,	Cincinnati,	A. S. Decker & Co.	do
Dr. G. W. Boerstler,	Lancaster,	Stone, Kelton & Co.	do

F. J. MATTHEWS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
HIGH STREET,
Columbus.

OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF WHITING AND HUNTINGTON'S
BOOK-STORE, UP STAIRS.

S. BRUSH.

M. J. GILBERT.

BRUSH & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEIL HOUSE,
COLUMBUS.

S. THOMAS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AND
PRODUCE DEALER
AT THE WHITE WARE-HOUSE, WEST END SCIOT BRIDGE,
Columbus.

WILLIAM FLINTHAM,
IRON MERCHANT,

STATE STREET OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Columbus.

Keeps constantly on hand, Juniatta Iron and Nails, of the best quality; also, English, American, German and Spring Steel.

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

CORNER OF HIGH AND TOWN STREETS,

COLUMBUS.

THEODORE L. SHIELDS.

Has opened adjoining his Coffee House, a Shaving and Dressing Room, where he will be ready to serve the public in as good a style, and upon terms as cheap as any other establishment in the city. His long experience in this line of business, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

D. H. TAFT,

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CORNER OF BROAD AND HIGH STREETS,

COLUMBUS.

JOHN WESTWATER & SONS,

GLASS CUTTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

China, Glass and Queensware,

OPPOSITE THE STATE BUILDINGS,

HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS.

JAMES ASTON,

Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF HIGH AND GAY STREETS,

Where can be obtained on the most reasonable terms,

SOFAS, CHAIRS,

Bureaus, Tables, stands, Bedsteads, & c.,

Hair and Moss Mattresses, Carpets Fitted,

Window Trimming, &c.

COLUMBUS.

UNION HOTEL,
E. GALE,
HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS.

H. A. MOORE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE STATE BUILDINGS,
COLUMBUS.

NEIL HOUSE,
BY R. B. COWLES,
High street, near Broad,
COLUMBUS.

J. N. GLAZIER,
Livery Stable Keeper.

SUGAR ALLEY,

Near High Street,

COLUMBUS.

Bank Exchange Coffee House,

UNDER THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE,

BY JOHN ZETTLER,
 Corner of High and State Streets.

COLUMBUS.

A. C. BROWN,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

HIGH STREET,

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

COLUMBUS.

BUCKEYE HOUSE,**BY H. HURD,**

North side Broad near

HIGH STREET,**COLUMBUS.**

YOUNG**Buckeye Coffee House,**

CORNER OF HIGH AND TOWN STREETS,

COLUMBUS.**THEODORE L. SHIELDS,**

Has removed to the above establishment, where he intends to serve up all kinds of drinks and eatables on the shortest notice. There will be a Lunch served up every day at 11 o'clock, and Turtle Soup will be served on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the same hour.

DR. WILLIAM TREVITT,**Office and Residence on the****North side of Broad Street,**

FOURTH HOUSE WEST OF HIGH,

COLUMBUS.

J. E. M'CORMICK,
TAILOR,
HIGH STREET,
One Door North of Town Street,
COLUMBUS.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
FAMILY GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,
Corner of High and Friend Streets,
COLUMBUS.

I. D. POUNDS,
GUNSMITH,
NORTH SIDE FRIEND, BETWEEN HIGH AND FRONT ST'S,
COLUMBUS.

Rifles, Shot Guns, and Pistols, of all descriptions
on hand, and made to order.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BY Wm. KELSEY,
HIGH STREET,
Opposite the State House,
COLUMBUS.

J. P. BRUCK'S
CABINET WAREROOM,
HIGH STREET,
A few Doors South of the Mechanics Hall,
COLUMBUS.

Where he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Cabinetware of every description; also, Mahogany Chairs, Rocking and common Chairs, equal to any in the United States.

N. B. Old Furniture repaired and varnished on the shortest notice.

A. FRANKENBERG,
Retail Grocery and Provision Store, and
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
EAST SIDE HIGH, STREET BETWEEN MOUND AND SOUTH STREET,
COLUMBUS.

H. DANIELS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 3, Champion's Building,
BUCKEYE BLOCK,
COLUMBUS.

CITY HOUSE,
BY P. H. OLMSTED,
Corner of High and Town Streets,
COLUMBUS.

J. W. BAKER,
DENTIST,
HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS.

Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to a whole set. Exposed nerves destroyed without pain, by a single application. Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured. Teeth filled, in almost every instance, without pain—cleaned and set on pivot, and warranted permanent. Charges so moderate that dental operations are placed within the reach of every person.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE,
No. 1, Basement Story, Neil House,
COLUMBUS.

The undersigned having taken the establishment formerly kept by John Young, and having fitted it up in a superior manner, offers to the public every variety and luxury of the table and bar. Having secured the services of an excellent Cook, we shall be at all times enabled to serve up Wild Game, Soups, Fish, &c.; in a word, every thing the market affords, as expeditiously and in as good style as any Restaurant in the west. Of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, we pledge ourselves to keep the best.

☞ House opened at all hours.

CULBERTSON & VINAL.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
BROAD STREET, NEAR HIGH,
COLUMBUS.

BENJAMIN BLAKE,

Continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand, where he will manufacture work to order, on the most reasonable terms, and in the best manner. He has now on hand every description of

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,

at prices to correspond with the times.

↪ Old work repaired and repainted, at the shortest notice.

C. ORTMAN,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
WEST SIDE HIGH,
Between Rich and Town Streets,
COLUMBUS.

Where he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, of the best eastern stock.

↪ All kinds of work made at the shortest notice.

MATTHIAS MARTIN,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Grainer, Glazier and Gilder,
HIGH STREET,
Five Doors North of Broad,
IN DESHLER'S BLOCK,
COLUMBUS.

↳ Paper Hanging Done in the Neatest
Style.

NICHOLAS HESS,
BLACKSMITH,
Friend Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
COLUMBUS.

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