The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, December 3, 1863.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

On Thanksgiving Day the dispatches announced a great victory at Chattanooga. Since the battle of Chicamauga, as is well known, the rebel army held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, two ranges running south from the river, and eight or ten miles apart, between which Chattanooga is situated. Hooker marched upon the rebel position on Lookout, Sherman on Mission Ridge, and Grant marched between the two, toward the rebel centre. The result was the capture of all the enemy's strong positions on the two ridges.—Bragg's army has been routed and completely driven from perhaps the strongest position in the Confederacy, with a loss, according to the latest accounts, sumining up the results of the movement, of 6,000 prisoners, 48 guns, and 7000 stand of small arms. Our losses will not exceed 4,000 in killed and wounded.

This movement gives us possession at last of the great railroad artery of the South. We now hold the famous Chattanooga, Cleveland and Dalton railroad triangle, the Dalton angle of which leads to Charleston, the Cleveland through East Tennessee and Lynchburgh, Va., to Richmond, and the Chattanooga angle through Alabama and Mississippi to Memphis, and through Tennessee to Nashville.—Another movement giving us possession of Atlanta and Macon, Georgia, will slice off the Gulf States from the Confederacy. Then the "Confederate States of America" will be in the condition of a body severed through the heart.

With half their territory and their strongest military positions in our possession, with nearly all their able-bodied population in the army, and with starvation and financial ruin approaching with the winter, the rebels can henceforth make but feeble resistance. The present Administration will see all the territory claimed by the rebels in our possession, and the war virtually ended before going out, and the next President will take his seat to preside over a restored Union, and a South, if the present indications are not deceptive, making rapid strides toward universal emancipation. For all this, let us thank God and take courage.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On next Monday, the Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States will convene. The Senate is already organized with Vice President Hamlin as its presiding officer, and John W. Forney as Clerk, and has an Administration majority. The House will organize by the election of a Speaker. The most prominent candidates of the Union side are SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, who has been in Congress eight years, and ELIHU B. WASHBURN, of Illinois, who has served in Congress ten years. These are the only names, it is thought, which will be put before the Union caucus. There is a clear and undoubted Administration majority of three in the House, and the Administration may rely upon the support of fourteen Border State Unionists besides.

Thus the next Congress will work in harmony with the Administration—The business before it now is not so much to suppress the rebellion, as to restore the Union. The work to be done will affect not only the nation but the race for many generations to come, and demands the most able, elevated and liberal minds for its accomplishment.

Enrollment to be Corrected.

We publish elsewhere the order of the Provost-Marshal-General requiring the Boards of Enrollment in each District to have the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district printed and exposed to public view. Also the advertisement of the Board of this district, giving notice to all persons claiming exemption from draft, to make application to the Board of Enrollment at Chillicothe, before the 20th day of December, after which no cases will be heard.

The lists containing the names of all persons enrolled, are now printed and circulated in the different townships. This is done in order that the enrollment may be corrected, by striking off the names of persons exempt on account of, 1st, alienage, 2d, non-residence; 3d, unsuitableness of age; 4th manifest permanent physical disability; and by placing on the lists the names of persons who may be subject to draft but who have not been enrolled. All persons are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment of any other persons within their knowledge who may be liable to militay duty but whose names do not appear on the printed lists.

Those cognizant of any persons liable but not enrolled should consider that every name reported, diminishes their own risk of being drafted. Let every man subject to draft be made to stand his chance.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES IN WANT.

Some of our citizens, the day before Thanksgiving, purchased a number of turkies and distributed them among the soldiers' families living in the city and vicinity. The act was kind and commendable, and no doubt gladdened the hearts of the soldiers' wives and children. But holidays are soon over, and a turkey is soon gone. What is needed is not a spasmodic effort, but some organized system by means of which the soldiers' families of the county, who are in want, shall be supplied with the necessaries of life. A meeting should be called at the City Hall, and a committee appointed to receive and disburse donations, and to ascertain what families are in want—Committees in the different townships should be appointed to co-operate with a Central committee.

Cannot the people of Fairfield County get up a demonstration for the benefit of the soldiers families? In many of the surrounding counties the farmers, merchants, and mechanics, have lately gotten up immense processions of wagons filled with every variety of needful donations, and supplied the soldiers families with wood, flour, clothing &c., sufficient to last them half the winter. We earnestly urge the necessity of some such demonstration in this county, or of some prompt and organized effort for the relief of those who are suffering. We hear of soldiers' families in this city who have not a mouthful to eat, save what is furnished by charitable neighbors. Some of these are women with three or four small children.

Would it not be well for the Soldiers Aid Society, during the next month, to direct its efforts to supplying the soldiers families instead of contributing to the Sanitary Commission? The soldiers will be made happier by the assurance that their families are provided for than they will by any contribution whichthey may receive themselves.

Union Sunday-School Meeting.

The Union meeting of the Sunday Schools, which was held at the Lutheran Church on last Sunday afternoon, was perhaps the most decided success of any held since the association was organized. The seats, aisles and gallery of the Church were filled to overflowing, and numbers turned away unable to find room. WM. J. REESE, Esq., President of the Association, presided, and after reading of the scriptures by Rev. H. D. LATHROP, of the Episcopal Church, and singing by the children, addresses were delivered by JOHN D. MARTIN, Esq., Dr. A. C. BARLOW, L. H. OLDS, Esq. and Rev. C. A. VAN ANDA. After each address a hymn was sung by the children. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of one hundred or more boys from the Reform Farm, under the care of MR. CLARKE, Superintendent of the Reform Farm Sabbath School. The boys, under the leadership of their Superintendent, sang several hymns in such manner as to make a most marked and pleasant impression upon the audience, and their presence and behavior was an impressive commentary upon the virtue of the Reform School. As the union of the Sunday Schools has become permanent and the meetings of the Association are decided successes, a short account of the origin of the union may not be amiss.

About two years ago five of the Sabbath Schools of this city, viz: the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran and Episcopal, associated themselves for the purpose of holding meetings quarterly, or at intervals of three months. At that time it was only an experiment, but was soon realized to be a success. One year ago it was determined to make the movement a permanent one and the representatives of the schools adopted fundamental regulations providing for a board of management, and elected a President, WM. J. REESE, Esq., and Secretary, B. F. REINMUND, Esq. Thus far only five schools have joined in the movement, but we understand that any regular Sunday School of the city or vicinity, may become a member of the association by subscribing to the regulations.

To those who take an interest in the religious education of the children and in the promotion of christian unity, these meetings cannot be but interesting. They increase the interest in the Sabbath School, and promote "brothorly kindness" and Christian fellowship among the different denominations. The tendency of the nineteenth century is UNION, among nations, churches, and sciences, and we hail even the smallest effort with pleasure.

The number of colored troops in the field is 48,000; the whole number of negroes in the service in all capacities is 106,000

FROM CHATTANOOGA!

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

LET THE PEOPLE GIVE THANKS

Bragg's Army Driven at Every Point.

Rebel Loss 2,000 Killed and Wounded; 4,000 Prisoners; 30 Pieces of Artillery.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov 25.

The success of our arms to-day was very brilliant. The enemy were driven from every position. All portions of our army fought splendidly. Piercing the enemy's centre by Wood's, Sherman's and Baird's divisions and their occupation of Missionary Ridge is considered one of the grandest exploits of the war.

Hooker's capture of Lookout Mountain yesterday enabled to sweep around on the Rossville Road to-day and occupy the right of the Ridge, placing our force upon the rebel left. Part of Sherman's force with Howard's corps, went round between the end of Missionary Ridge and the river, thereby placing themselves directly upon the rebel right. The situation is one of great interest, and we scarcely see how the Union arms can fail of achieving a complete triumph if the rebels fight.

On our left we met with a trifling misfortune, a brigade of John E. Smith's division having been repulsed in assaulting a rebel battery on Tunnel Hill.

Our losses are comparatively small, and will probably not exceed 3,000 killed, wounded and missing in the entire three days' battle. Of the enemy we have killed and wounded at least 2,000, and taken 3,000 prisoners, beside 30 pieces of artillery, but the strategic and moral effect of our great victory cannot be measured by the material losses of the enemy.

CAATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 7 P. M.—We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed and driven from every position. Our loss is small. The enemy's loss is heavy in prisoners.

Finding Hooker so successful in his movement against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that position during the night. Hooker took posession early this morning, and moved south and got on missionary Ridge somewhere near the battle field of Chickamauga. He is expected to intercept the flying enemy. General Hooker is said to have captured not less than 7,000 prisoners in his magnificent assault on Lookout Mountain. General Sherman being all prepared, began an assault at 8 A. M. to day upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had, the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery:—He had to descend into a valley and then made another ascent on the position held by the rebels. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by Sherman, but with the co-operation of the center, he ultimately gained the position and completed the victory. The brigade of Gen. Shurz, with a portion of General Lighthead's brigade composed the storming party. In the first assault they were repulsed, with quite heavy loss, after an attack persisted in for an hour; but being reinforced were enabled to hold a part of the hill.

In this attack General Coarse was wounded quite severely in the thigh.

The 37th Ohio, 6th Iowa, and 103d Illinois were in the attack.

A second assault was made at 1½ P. M., in which Mathias', Loomis', and Raum's brigades were engaged. The forces reached within twenty yards of of the summit of the hill and works the enemy, when they were flanked and broke, retiring to the reserves.

In this assault General Matthias was wounded, and Col Putnam, of the 93d Ohio killed. Their persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right, in order to hold a position of so much importance to him.—About 3 o clock Gen. Grant started two columns against the weakened center, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the center, and gaining possession of the ridge on which the enemy was posted. The main force was driven northward towards Sherman, who opened on them and they were forced to break and seek safety in disordered flight down the west slope of the ridge, and across the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, and perhaps as many as 10,000.

Gen. Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville and the region east of it. There are reports that we have taken a whole corps. Among the casualties are Lieutenant-Colonel Espy, 68th Indiana; Major McCawley, 10th Iowa; Col. Omars, 90th Illinois; Lieutenant-Col. Stuart, 90th Illinois; Major Welch, 56th Illinois, wounded. Full reports of killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Sherman's corps, and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed to-morrow.—Prisoners say Bragg was on the ridge just before they were taken. The successful storming parties consisted of Wood's and Baird's divisions on the left center. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy after Gen. Serman's unsuccessful assault, but were ultimately recovered.

The captured artillery is reported at about 40 pieces. Hooker captured artillery is reported at about forty pieces. Gen. Hooker captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain. We are in entire possession of the field. We have control over the railroad and river to Bridgeport. Our losses will not amount to more than 300 killed and 2,500 wounded in the three days' operations. The success has been most brilliant. The enemy is reported bivouacking two miles beyond Mission Ridge.

The following was received here this P. M. from a responsible source:

"CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—11 A. M. We have had a brisk engagement this morning, and have driven the enemy entirely off from Lookout Mountain, a considerable portion of which they held up to this morning, and the troublesome rifle-pits, in possession of which yesterday's engagement left them at its close. All firing had ceased for a sufficient time to warrant the conclusion that Bragg has retreated, certainly leaving all the ground and strong points in our possession, for which we have been fighting for the last three days. Our army is in glorious enthusiasm over their series of victories."

REVENUE DECISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1863.

SIR:

In answer to your letter of the 19th inst. I have the honor to state that,

1st. The endorsement of the words "a true bill," made by the foreman of the Grand Jury on the back of an Indictment, is not subject to stamp duty.

2nd. The Jurat of an affidavit in a criminal prosecution before a Justice of the Peace, and upon which a warrant issues, is not subject to stamp duty.

3d. The certificate to the transcript of a Justice of the Peace in a criminal prosecution is not subject to stamp duty.

4th The writ, summons or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace in any criminal or other suit, is not subject to stamp duty.

5th. Each and every note or bond secured by a mortgage, having paid a stamp duty of ten cents on every sum of Two Hundred dollars or any fractional part thereof, of the amount thereby bound or promised to be paid, no stamp duty is required on the mortgage securing the same. The Certificate of acknowledgement in the mortgage is exempt.

6th. All Jurats of affidavits made before, or Certificates issued by Officers of Internal Revenue, are exempt, under Decision No. 111. The Jurat of an affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer than an Officer of Internal Revenue, whether to the monthly account of an Assistant Assessor, or for the refunding of taxes erroneously assessed, is chargeable with a stamp duty of five cents.

Very respectfully,
E. McPHERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

To K. FRITTER Esq,
Lancaster Ohio.

PROPORTIONS OF MAN'S FRAME.

Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins is a-tenth part of the whole stature; the same proportion obtains in the hand, measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the fore head is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the whole scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into equal parts the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second the point where eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the height of the entire frame; the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities that have been celebrated of antient painters and sculptors, and all must look for them in these productions, that have excited universal admiration.

The navel is naturally the centre point of the human body; for if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended the periphery of the circle which may be discribed about him with the navel for its center would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if applied in a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, if the arms are extended. The standards according to all admeasurements unusually made are also deduced from the members of the body—such as the digit, the palm, the foot, and the cubit.—[Benomi.

Madam Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Tickling of the Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness of the Throat, and all the effects produced by checked perspiration, &c.

The following shows the high estimation in which the above preparation is held:

☞I have used Porter's Curative Balsam for the past year, and I think it the best remedy for Colds and Obstinate Coughs that I have had occasion to use, and would recommend it to others, especially parents, as a safe and easy remedy for children.

O. W. MORRIS,
Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Madame Porter's Curative Balsam can be obtained of all Druggists. Price, 25 cents, and in large bottles.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Potts, John Fitzgerald, Esq., of this city, (aged 76,) to Miss Mary Carry, of the township of London, (aged 19.)

That the age of romance is not yet departed forever, we refer our readers to a marriage which took place to-day and which will be found above. Seventy-six meets nineteen, and is smitten with her charms. What if the age of the bride requires to be multiplied by four to equal that of the gay Lothario? If "Love laughs at Locksmiths," as it is said, what was there to hinder the sly rascal Cupid winking at the slight incongruity? The happy twain could see no reason for delaying the blissful consummation. A license was procured, the services of a minister were engaged, and the knot quickly tied. We wish the worthy couple all happiness.—*London Advertiser.*

☞Thirty slaveholders of Tennesee, have sent resolutions up to Washington, expressing themselves in favor of emancipation in that State, without compensation.

ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

[From the Ohio State Journal November 30.]

There were seven prisoners, including John Morgan, who escaped. The following are their names; Gen. John Morgan, Captains J. C. Bennett, L. D. Hockersmith, T. H. Hines, G. S. Magee, Ralph Sheldon and S. B. Taylor. All these prisoners, with the exception of Morgan, had their cells on the first range, or ground floor of the east wing of the prison, on the south side. Morgan's cell was on the second range on the same side of the wing. An air-chamber, built and arched with brick, runs the whole length of the wing, directly under the cells. This air-chamber, or ventilator, as it is sometimes called, is seven feet in width and four and a half feet high, and at the end and fastened into the foundation of the main wall strong bars of iron were placed. We are informed that this chamber was built for the purpose of keeping the cells dry. The air passed in at the end where the iron bars were fastened and communicated from this chamber out at the top of the building by means of flues built in the middle or partition wall. The floors of the cells were made, first by the brick arching over the air chamber, about nine inches thick, then a heavy layer of mortar made from sand and lime, and then the last coating, or that which served as a floor, was a cement about two and a half inches thick. Perhaps the whole thickness is two feet.

The first hole made through the floor to the air chamber was in cell No. 20, occupied by Captain Hines. It was made in the corner of the cell, under the bedstead, and, we should judge, was easily done. After getting into the chamber below, he had plenty of room to reconnoiter and work. The balance of the six holes were made from below by removing the bricks and mortar, leaving only the thin crust of cement, which, when all things were ready, could easily be broken with the heel of a boot or shoe. After getting into the chamber, the question was, how to get into the outer world. They first went to the end of the chamber, and removed the foundation stones about four feet in length; but here they met with an obstruction There had been about 20,000 bushels of coal piled up against the end of the prison, through which they were unable to make a hole, and their game was blocked. Nothing daunted they went back about twenty five feet, and, selecting a spot, they dug a hole from near the top of the arch, south, and came up under the foundation of the main wall, opposite the female prison, inside of the prison yard, and then proceeded to the southeast gate, and, by means of a rope made out of bed ticking formed into long links, scaled the wall and made their escape.

From the purport of Captain Hine's letter to the Warden, found in the air chamber after their escape, it is evident that their reasons for delaying the time for their escape seven days, was to wait until a dark night, or that the arrangement between Dick Morgan and John in regard to the exchange of cells, could not be effected with safety until Friday night. The letter referred to had the following superscription: "Hon. (!!) N. Merion," "the faithful," "the Vigilant." On the inside was the following written in a good hand:

"CASTLE MERION, Cell No. 20,
November 27, '63.

"Commencement November 4th, 1863.

"Conclusion, Nov. 20, 1863.

"Number of hours for labor per day, three.

"Tools, two small knives.

"*La Patience est amor mais sou fruit est doux.*

"By order of my sixteen honorable Confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES,
"Captain C. S. A."

There certainly was a want of vigilance on the part of the guards on Friday night, in permitting the Morgans to exchange cells, or rather in not detecting the deception when they locked the cells. Another, and perhaps the greatest want of watchfulness, was in not examining their cells. We learn that the Warden and Directors of the Penitentiary claim that they delivered over to the military authorities the sole control of Morgan and his men, on the third day of November, and that up to that time he caused their cells to be swept out every morning and examined. On the other hand, it is contended that the military were only requested, by the Warden and Directors, to receive the funds of the prisoners and disburse them, guard them at meal time, and attend to their medical treatment, and that in all other respects, they remained there as they had been previously. The following is a copy of the request alluded to, whtch is dated November 2, 1863:

"The Directors and Warden have requested General Mason to receive the funds belonging to prisoners of war here, and through the agency of the United States officers of his appointment, to disburse them to guard them at meal time, and to attend to their medical treatment, subject, as far as possible, to the rules of this prison."

On the same day, Brigadier General John S. Mason issued the following order, appointing a Prison Steward, to attend to the medical and other wants of the prisoners, in view of disbursing their money in purchasing them such articles as were not considered contraband:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
COLUMBUS, O, Nov. 2, 1863.

Mr. N. Merrion, Warden, Ohio Penitentiary:

SIR—I send Sergeant J. W. Moon as Prison Steward. Your obedient servant,

[Signed] J S. MASON, Brig. Gen.
Official: R. Lamb, Capt. and A. C. D.

During the time that Gen. Mason remained here as commander of the forces of the United States, subsequent to the arrangement with the Warden and Directors, Lieutenant Judkins, of the General's staff, was acting as Inspector. His duty, as we understand, was to inspect the letters written by the prisoners, and decide what was necessary for them to purchase, and in this we think he was somewhat careless, for he permitted them to purchase saws, vises, &c., for the purpose, as they represented, of making rings, "to while away the tedious prison hours."

When General Mason was ordered to California, Col. Wallace, being the ranking officer, assumed the command (much against his own will), until another appointment could be made.—This, in addition to his duties as commander of Camp Chase, has made his labors very onerous, but we believe that he has done his duty in every particular, and that no blame can be attached to him. Captain R. Lamb, his acting Aid deCamp, has been inspector since the departure of Lieutenant Judkins, and the supply of different articles to the prisoners since that time has been very limited.

One of our government officials just returned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent inquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the celebrated American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andes down to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country. The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deeper hold on a half civilized and superstitious people than it does with us where the rationale of medical problems is so much more generally understood. No other American has made himself so familiarly known to the masses of the people in foreign countries or excited in them so lively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skillful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease.

That must be a dull man who does not feel some pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcomed there, through the labors of our Statesmen, Merchants, and Scholars, whose renown has become national property, and consequently in some measure his own. Whether Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or or not, they have secured the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their health and lives to one's skill, they are sure to feel an interest in him which will find expression when they meet his countrymen. —*National Era, Washington, D. C.*

REMOVAL!

A. BRENNEMAN

HAVING removed his Book Store from the old stand, to the room One Door immediately East of John C. Smith's Confectionery, would be pleased to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call.

BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
STANDARD WORKS,
NOVELS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, and
LITERATURE of all kinds,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
A BRENNEMAN.

Lancaster, May 7, 1863—6tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING.

P. RISING.

At Springer's Old Stand, Main St
Lancaster, Ohio,

Has now in store a large and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

embracing every description of GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' WEARING APPAREL, which is offered to purchasers

AT PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES,
FOR THE READY CASH.

Everything from the finest coat down to the coarsest Check Shirt,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

I am ready to give give Good Bargains and guarantee the Work. My CLOTHING is nearly all

MADE AT HOME

and I believe to be better trimmed and made than that from the East, and will be CHEAPER in the end

☞Come on with your cash if you want BETTER BARGAINS than were ever offered you before.

Oct. 9, 1862—1y. P. RISING.

NEW HARDWARE
For 1863.

THE subscriber having lately made large additions to his former Stock of

HARDWARE

IRON AND NAILS,

And notwithstanding prices have advanced, he will sell many articles as low as they can be obtained in the Eastern Cities. I have resolved for the year 1863, to sell goods at small profits.

To all who wish anything in the Hardware line, they will find on hand a large Stock, from which to make selection, and I think I can please, both in the quality and price. I have to offer in part:

Mann's, Hunt's, Newmyer's and Graff's AXES.
Mill, Cut, Hand, Pannel and Wood Saws;
Files in every variety;
White and Dark Nob Door, Pad, Chest & Till Locks;
Knives, Forks, and Pocket Knives, new patterns;
Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools;
Saddler's Hardware and Tools;
Coach Hardware, Enamelled Cloth, Leather and Damask;
Oil Cloth, Hub Bands, Tacks, &c.
Elliptic Springs, Axels and Bolts;
Trace, Log, Halter, and Coil Chains;
Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets and Churns;
200 gro. celebrated Gimblet Point Wood Screws;

600 KEGS LABELLE NAILS,
50 TONS ASSORTED IRON,

Also, Anvils, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

All are invited to come and see, and may find the very article they have been wanting.

J. C. WEAVER.

Lancaster, January 1, 1863—tf.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale one of the most desirable farms in the county, containing 53 acres of excellent land, ten acres of which are covered with the best timber. The farm is situated on the Newark road, three miles North-east of Lancaster, and has on it a comfortable dwelling-house, good barn, and never-failing well and spring.

A fine orchard on the premises.

Reasonable time will be given on deferred payments. For further information apply to the subscriber, or to Joseph Macklin, living near the premises.

DANIEL KUTZ.

Lancaster, O., Nov. 17, 63-33 tf.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS

Agents for Procuring

BOUNTY MONEY, PENSIONS,
BACK PAY
AND ALL
MILITARY CLAIMS.

CLARKE & FRITTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. M. CLARKE, Claim Agent.

☞OFFICE—Talmadge Block, South side Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

BOUNTY MONEY.

Every Soldier who has served two years, is entitled to $100 Bounty. Every Soldier discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, is entitled to $100 Bounty. Every Soldier enlisted after July 1st, 1862, and discharged before serving two years, is entitled to $25 Bounty. The Widow, Children, Father, Mother, or Heirs of Soldiers, who die in the service, are entitled to the above Bounties.

PENSIONS

Are allowed to all soldiers who have been disabled, in any degree, by wounds or disease, while in the service in the line of duty—to widows of deceased soldiers—to orphan sisters or widowed mother dependent on the deceased soldier for support.

Back Pay.

We have every facility for the collection of BACK PAY. If final papers are correctly made out, we can have the money in hand in four days from the time the papers are delivered to us. Soldiers who have arrears of pay due them from the Government, will do well to call on us, as we can collect the money for much less than it will cost to go to Columbus, or elsewhere: and much sooner than the State Pay Agent can collect their money.

Write to Us,

And will advise you, FREE OF CHARGE, and send you blanks with instructions for filling them up, so that you can prepare your claim without trouble.

Be Prompt.

The sooner you make your application, the sooner you will get your money. If Application for Pension is not made within a year from the date of discharge, a yearly pension is lost.

Remember the Place!

R. M. CLARKE, CLAIM AGENT: Office—South side Main Street, Tallmadge Block, Lancaster, Ohio.

References:

Martin & Co., Bankers: Hunter & Daugherty, Attorneys; P. M. Wagenhals, Pension Surgeon.
PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE, May, 1863.

To the People of Fairfield County.

We are personally acquainted with R. M. CLARKE, Esq., and believe him to be honest and capable. We cheerfully recommend him to our friends of the 17th Regiment as a proper person to attend to the collection of Soldiers' Claims, Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

John M. Connell, Colonel 17th Regiment O. V.
M. F. Moore, Lieutenant Colonel 17th Reg. O. V. I.
A. J. Davis, Adjutant 17th Ohoi.
Daniel Kutz.
Captain B. F. Butterfield, Comd'g Co. A. 17th O. V.
Lieutenant J. H. Arney.
Captain Ezra Rickets, Company F, 17th Reg.
Lieutenant D. O'Sullivan.
J. W. Stinchcomb, Captain Company B.
A. P. Ashbrook, 1st Lieutenant Company B.
William H. Pugh, 2d Lieutenant, company B.
A. Ogden, Captain Company I, 17th Ohio.
Leo Noles, 1st Lieutenant, Company I, 17th Ohio.
D. M. Rea, Captain Company K, 17th Ohio.
S. B. Collins, 2d Lieutenant.
O. E. Peters, Assistant Quarter Master 17th Ohio.
B. H. Showers, Captain Company G. 17th Ohio.
Captain C. H. Rinore, Company D, 17th Ohio.
Lieutenant G. M. Webb, Company D, 17th Ohio.
Lieutenant O. B. Brandt, Company C, 17th Ohio.
Lancaster, June 18, 1863—12tf

TALL SLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LANCASTER, OHIO.

☞Prompt attention given to Collections.
OFFICE—In Sifford's Block.
Lancaster, March 22, 1860—47tf

N. H. CROUCH,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

LANCASTER, OHIO,

On the corner of Broad and Market square one door South of J. D. Jackson's Grocery.

He keeps constantly on hand a full supply of every thing in his line of business. Give him a call.

Lancaster, May 8, 1863-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST received and for sale, a new and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

embracing

Miscellaneous Books,
School Books,
Blank books,
Bibles and Testaments,
Prayer and hymn books,
All the standard poets,
Biographies, histories and
Narratives for the old and the young,
Juvenile Books and Toys,
Pocket Books, Diaries and Purses,
Wallets, Port Monies, and a
great variety of Fancy Articles.

A large stock of

WALL PAPER
Very Low.

School Books,

Blank Books, Paper and Stationary, furnished country dealers at a small advance on Eastern prices.—Any books desired, if not on hand, will be ordered and procured in a few days at the lowest price.

JOHN L. TUTHILL.

☞Greene's Block, opposite the Sheffer House.
Lancaster, Dec 19'61—39tf.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE!"

FURNITURE ROOMS!

Jesse P. Outcalt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to supply all who want

CABINET FURNITURE

With a good article at reasonable prices. His Parlor, Bed-room, Office and Kitchen Furniture is of the latest style, and manufactured of good materials, and in the

Best Style of workmanship.

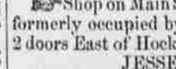
He feels confident that he can sell more Furniture for the same money than has ever been bought in the City of Lancaster before.

UPHOLSTERING,
REPAIRING & VARNISHING,

Done on the shortest notice, and warranted to give good satisfaction. All orders in his line of business will be promptly filled, and he hopes, by punctual attention to business, and low prices for his work and wares, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

The public are invited to give him a call.

Undertaking.



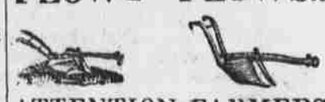
COFFINS of any style, furnished on short notice. I will attend funerals in town and country, with or without a Hearse.

☞Shop on Main Street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Smith & Eckert, 2 doors East of Hocking Valley Bank.

JESSE P. OUTCALT.

Lancaster, May 7, 1863—6tf

PLOWS PLOWS!!



ATTENTION FARMERS

YOU will find at P. J. BOVING'S Hardware Store a large assortment of PLOWS and other Agricultural implements of the following celebrated makers;

J. L. GILL & Son's combination Plows, Points, Port and Land sides.
Gibbons' Steel Plows.
W. Darst's Cast Plows, Long's Pattern.

All of which have been thoroughly tested by the Farmers of this and the adjacent counties, and are acknowledged to be the best in the market. Call, examine and make your choice to suit your ground and teams. Also constantly on hand a full stock of

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL
House-building Materials
OF ALL KINDS.
Saddlery and Carriage Trimmings.

TOOLS of all descriptions, of the best quality and the lowest prices. P. J. BOVING.

Lancaster, June 18'63-12tf.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.