

OFFICE
Ballage Block, Third Story--To the
Left at the Head of Stairs.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The Gazette will be published every Thursday on
the following terms:

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all descriptions of
JOB WORK, such as CARDS, CIRCULARS, POS-
TERS, BALL TICKETS, and every other variety of
PLAIN AND FANCY JOBING, with neat and super-
ior type, and on short notice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of the Peace--JESSE LEONARD; Office in Pub-
lic Building.
Prosecuting Attorney--TALL SLOUGH.
Sheriff--JAMES MILLER; Office at the Jail.
Clerk of Court--JOHN C. RAINEY; Office, Public
Building.

General Meigs Official and Descriptive
Report of the Battles of Lookout Moun-
tain and Mission Ridge.
The following Report by Quar-
ter-Master General Meigs is an innovation
upon the usual style of official reports,

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.
Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War:
Sir--On the 23d inst., at 11:30 A. M.
Gen. Grant ordered a demonstration
against Mission Ridge, to develop the
force holding it.

At three P. M. the important ad-
vanced position of Orchard Knob and
the lines right and left were in our
possession, and arrangements were
ordered for holding them during the
night.

General Hooker sealed the slopes of
Lookout Mountain from the valley of
Lookout Creek, drove the rebels around
the point, captured 2,000 prisoners, and
established himself high up the moun-
tain side in full view of Chattanooga.

This raised the blockade, and new
steamers were ordered from Bridgeport
to Chattanooga. They had before run
only to Kelley's Ford, whence 10 miles
of hauling over the mountain roads and
twice across the Tennessee upon pon-
toon bridges brought us our supplies.

At nightfall the sky cleared and the
full moon, the traitors' doom, shone
upon the beautiful scene until 1 A. M.
Twinkling sparks upon the mountain
side showed that picket skirmishing
was going on; then it ceased.

A brigade sent from Chattanooga
crossed the Chattanooga Creek and
opened communication with Hooker.

The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES--ONE COUNTRY--ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 4. NO. 37.

LANCASTER, OHIO, DEC. 10, 1863.

Established 1826.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
A square of ten lines or less, one insertion, \$1 00
Three insertions, \$2 00
For each additional insertion, \$1 00
All advertisements running less than three months
charged at the above rates.

row summit of Mission Ridge, either
concentrating to overwhelm Sherman,
or marching for the railroad to raise
the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of
Chattanooga; would they abandon
that of Chickamauga? The twenty-
pounders and rifled guns of Wood's re-
giment opened on Mission Ridge, and
Orchard Knob sent its compliments to
the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts,
answered, and the cannonade, thus com-
menced, continued all day.

Shot and shell screamed from
Orchard Knob to Mission Ridge, and from
Mission Ridge to Orchard Knob, and
from Wood's redoubt over the heads of
Generals Grant and Thomas and their
staff, who were with us in this favor-
able position, where the whole battle
could be seen as in an amphitheater.

The headquarters were under fire all
day long. Cannonading and musketry
were heard from General Sherman.
General Howard marched the 11th
Army Corps to join him. Thomas sent
out skirmishers, who drove in the rebel
pickets and chased them into their
intrenchments at the foot of the Mis-
sion Ridge.

General Sherman made an assault
against Bragg's right, intrenched on a
high knoll, next to that on which Gen.
Sherman lay fortified. The assault
was gallantly made. They reached the
edge of the crest, and held their ground
for it, seemed to me, an hour, but were
bloody repulsed by the reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and
a strong line of skirmishers followed by
a deployed line of battle some ten miles
in length. At the signal of the leader
(shots from the headquarters on Orchard
Knob) they moved rapidly and
orderly forward.

The rebel pickets discharged their
muskets and ran into their rifle-pits.
Our skirmishers followed on their heels.
The line of battle was not far behind,
and we saw the grey rebels swarm out
of the ledge line of rifle-pits in numbers
which surprised us, and over the base
of the hill; a few turned and fired their
pieces; but the greater number collect-
ed in the many roads which cross ob-
liquely up its steep face and went on
to the top. Some regiments pressed on
and swarmed up the steep sides of the
river. Here and there a color was ad-
vanced beyond the lines. The attempt
appeared to be most dangerous, but the
advance was supported, and the whole
line ordered to storm the heights, upon
which not less than forty pieces of
artillery, and no one knew how many
muskets, stood ready to slaughter
the assailants.

With cheers answering cheers the
men swarmed upward. They gather-
ed to the points least difficult of ascent,
and the line was broken. Color after
color was planted on the summit, while
muskets and cannon vomited their thun-
der upon them.

A well directed shell from Orchard
Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the
summit, and the gun was seen gallop-
ing to the right, its driver lashing his
horses. A party of our soldiers inter-
cepted them, and the gun was captured
with cheers.

ENROLLMENT TO BE CORRECTED.
The following order was issued to-
day:
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 17 1863.
CIRCULAR NO. 101.

As complaints have been made that
errors have occurred, in enrolling the
national forces, by the omission of per-
sons whose names should have been en-
rolled, and by the addition of names
of persons who, by reason of alliance
and for other causes, ought not to have
been enrolled; and as it is desirable
that the department should have such
information as may be necessary in
order to do full justice to all parties, it
is hereby ordered that the Board of
Enrollment of each district shall have
printed lists of the names and residen-
ces of all persons enrolled in each sub-
district, prepared and exposed to pub-
lic view in at least five places in each
sub-district, and as many more as the
Board may deem necessary. Each
will be placed upon these lists in al-
phabetical order; public notice will be
given, by advertisement, upon the list
of names and in the newspapers, that
any person enrolled may appear be-
fore the Board claiming to have his
name stricken off the list, if he can
show, to the satisfaction of the Board,
that he is not, & will not be, at the time
fixed for the next draft, liable to mil-
itary duty on account of, 1st, alienage;
2d, non-residence; 3d, unavailability
of age; 4th, manifest permanent physi-
cal disability. Persons who may be
enrolled of any other persons liable to
military duty whose names do not ap-
pear on the enrollment list, are request-
ed to notify the Board of Enrollment,
who shall thereupon direct the enroll-
ing officer of the sub-district in which
the parties reside, to ascertain the facts
and enroll the persons so reported. If
they are found to be subject to enroll-
ment. These may avail themselves of
the privilege of appearing, as specified
in paragraph one, as if they had been
originally enrolled.

4th. Boards of Enrollment will use
diligence in collecting the necessary
information, and making the requisite
notes to perfect the enrollment lists.
Boards of Enrollment will hear cases
as provided in paragraph one, until the
20th of December, 1863, after which no
cases will be heard. As soon as possi-
ble thereafter a report of proposed cor-
rections will be made out according to
the printed instructions, and transmit-
ted to the Provost Marshal General.
The names and residences of those pro-
posed to be stricken off or added will
be written upon sheets of consolidated
enrollment lists, forms 37 and 38, and
transmitted to the Provost Marshal
General, for the purpose of correcting
the lists on file.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Suffering of our Prisoners at Richmond.
Assistant Surgeon Myers, of the navy
just released from a Richmond prison,
made an official report to the Secretary
of the Navy, to-day of his observations
of the way our prisoners are treated.
He says:

"I enjoyed, for several months, daily
access to the hospitals where the sick
and wounded of the Union prisoners
received treatment. I hereby declare
my belief that, since the battle of Chick-
amauga, the number of deaths per day
have averaged fifty, the most prevalent
diseases being those of the respiratory
and digestive organs. Of late the per-
centage of deaths has greatly increased
--the result of causes that have been
long at work, such as insufficient food,
and clothing, and shelter, combined
with that depression of spirits brought
on so frequently by long confinement.
It may seem almost incredible, when I
affirm, of personal knowledge, that in
three hospitals for Union soldiers the
average mortality is now forty-five
per diem, and upon most reliable au-
thority, I am forced to believe that the
deaths in the tobacco factories, and
upon the Island, will raise the total
average mortality among the Union
prisoners to sixty per diem, or eight-
een hundred monthly. The extremely
reduced condition of those brought
from the Island augurs that hundreds,
quite sick, are left behind, who would
be considered fit subjects for hospital
treatment.

"Such, too, is the fact, invariably
stated by scores I have conversed with
from that camp. The same to a degree
holds true of prisoners in the city. It
would be a reasonable estimate to put
the number who are fit subjects for hos-
pitals, but who are refused admittance,
at 500. Thirteen hundred are already
under treatment in three hospitals, and
Confederate Surgeons themselves say
the number of patients is only limited
by the scant accommodations provid-
ed. Thus, we have over ten per cent.
of the whole number of prisoners held
classed as sick men, who require most
assiduous and skillful treatment. Yet,
in the essential matter of rations, they
are receiving nothing but corn bread
and sweet potatoes. Wheat is no longer
furnished to any class of our pris-
oners, and all the sick or well, officers
or privates, are now furnished with a
very poor article of corn bread, in lieu
of wheat bread."

"Thank you, I never drink," as
the boy said when his mother wished
him to take some castor-oil.

The idea of right and justice is
instinctive in man, however much his
moral sense may be perverted or ob-
scured by education, and the circum-
stances that surround him.

Great Western Sanitary Fair.

At Cincinnati, December 21, 1863.
This Fair, in aid of the Cincinnati
Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commis-
sion, will be opened, with appropriate
ceremonies, on Monday, the 21st of
December, and continue through the
holidays.

Arrangements have been made on an
extensive scale for collecting and dis-
posing of every article of a saleable
nature that may be contributed.
Nothing will be amiss that can aid
the Sanitary Commission, either in
funds or in any of the stores needed in
camp and hospital.

The Branch of the Sanitary Commis-
sion extends relief throughout the
armies of the Union operating in the
West and Southwest. It supplies with-
out distinction all who are in those
armies, no matter whence they come.
Therefore the far East and the Central
States, will see and feel as well as
the West, the grand object to be ac-
complished by this Fair, and may well
join and share with us in this great
effort, before the rigors of winter be-
gin, to provide for the wants, and
cheer the hearts of their sons, who are
with ours in these fields.

Each congregation or society, of
whatever name, in all the loyal States
is invited to elect a lady delegate or
corresponding member, who will be
registered as such, and if an active con-
tributor, will be entitled to a hand-
somely engraved certificate, commem-
orative of the occasion, bearing her
name and residence.

Contributions from far and wide
will be thankfully received, contribu-
tions in Money; contributions of every
production of the Farmer, Manufactur-
er, Mechanist, Merchant, Clothier,
Jeweler, Milliner, Gardener, &c.;
contributions of Music, Decorations,
Fruits, Flowers and Refreshments;
contributions or loans for Exhibition
in the Fine Arts and Sciences; Relics,
Memorials and Curiosities of every
sort; contributions of Lectures, Con-
certs, and Dramatic or other Benefits,
and to give efficiency to all, a general
contribution of the influence of the
Press, in furthering our efforts.

Every offering, in short, which can
add beauty, interest or profit to any
Department of the Fair, or be used as
material in the work of the Sanitary
Commission, will be acceptable.

In order, moreover, that nothing,
however small, which even our youth
can contribute, may be lost to the gen-
eral offering, it is requested that Di-
rectors and Teachers of Schools, Pub-
lic and private, everywhere, invite
their pupils to prepare articles of their
own handiwork, which will form a
Special Department of the Fair. And
above all, invoke the aid and influ-
ence of the women of the land, as in-
dividuals in their home and social circles,
and as classes in their churches, aid
societies and other organizations.

The whole arrangements of the Fair
have been assigned to committees, on
Finance, Buildings, Machinery and
Mechanical Exhibitions, Public Con-
ventions and Transportation, Merchandise
and Donations, Refreshments,
Art Hall, Gallery of Paintings, Music
and Decorations, Floricultural Exhibi-
tions, Relics, Curiosities and War Mem-
orials, Lectures, Concerts and benefi-
cents, each having duties corresponding
to their titles.

The character of the parties com-
prising these Committees, a list of
whom is hereto attached, is sufficient
evidence of their ability to provide ex-
traordinary attractions for our visitors
and patrons, no matter how large their
number.

LETTER FROM LIBBY PRISON.

We are permitted to publish the fol-
lowing letter from Lieut. O. R. Brandt,
to his parents, living in this county:
LIBBY PRISON, Nov., 1863.
DEAR PARENTS--I once more have
the privilege of writing to you. This
date finds me, with rest of my fellow-
officers, well and hearty. The weather
for a week or two has been cold. I
have not as yet received a box or let-
ter from you; this makes the third
letter that I have written since I have
been here. There is a Lieutenant of
our regiment, from Lancaster, with
me here, who has received a letter from
home, (his name is George Blair.) I
hope ere this you have received my
letters and complied with my request,
for our rations are very short, and my
clothes are about gone up, and I sleep
cold, as we have no fire in our rooms.
There are now about one thousand of-
ficers in the building. There are six
rooms that we occupy, each room is
112 feet long and 48 feet wide, so you
can judge the cold that gets in these
rooms. This winter we shall have
rather hard times. We have one room
the same size of the rest to cook in;
we have ten stoves that do all the
cooking. We have water running to
each room by way of pipes. This
does for cooking, drinking and wash-
ing. We are allowed the privilege of
each of these rooms, and this is all the
exercise we have; all that is lacking is
the open air. Our rations are rather
light, we get but about three quarters
of a pound of bread a day, and for the
last week this has been corn-bread.
Up till Sunday we were getting about
one quarter of a pound of meat to a
man (fresh beef), a little over two
quarts of rice for 29 men a day, but
we get just enough salt to season our
viands. Soup we get once a week,
and this in small rations. This com-
poses our rations; you can judge how
we live. We have the privilege of
sending out and buying potatoes,
bread, and other articles, but these
are very high--get two loaves of bread
for one dollar, a peck of sweet potatoes
for ten dollars. We get for our green-
backs in Confederate currency \$7 for
\$1. We are obliged to deposit our
greenbacks, on coming to this place,
in the hands of the authorities of the
prison; from this, in their money, we
receive \$50 a month. I put in their
hands \$34, and have received in turn
in their \$75. I spend this for out-
side dishes, such as extra bread, pota-
toes, &c. Our rooms are kept clean
by the darkeys that are captured by
the enemy. The building is situated
close to the James river, at the head
of tide water, and at the north east
side of the city. From the south side
of the building we have a view of
a beautiful country for some miles,
and on the north of the city, but we
can see but little, as it is hid from us
by large buildings.

We have just drawn our rations for
to-day, and in place of meat we get
sweet potatoes--get about half a peck
for five men for one day. This goes
to show that the Southern Confedera-
cy is hard up. We are permitted to
get their papers every morning, and
the tone of their papers shows plainly
that the citizens will have a hard time
this winter. Their cry is, how will
we live through this winter. Of
course, if we remain we will have to
suffer with the rest; but if I can do
my government any good by remain-
ing here and eating them out, it is all
right; but if it does no good, I should
love to be with my regiment. I think
that our government will take some
action on this subject soon, and have
us all exchanged; but I don't want
my government to sacrifice any prin-
ciple to accommodate us; make them
come to our terms or not at all; ex-
change man for man and rank for
rank. This is the only fair way, but
the rebel authorities won't do this.
They are willing to exchange man for
man and rank for rank, but want the
excess of prisoners in our hands of
their's to be paroled.

Although we are deprived of many
comforts and blessings that our fellow
men have at home and other places, I
want not my government to sacrifice
any principle for my release; and I
think there is not an officer in this
house that would. Unless we show
our independence to the world, what
are we in the eyes of other nations?
Time will show that we have the pow-
er, and that our government is able to
maintain itself. I think the time is
not far distant when the stars and
stripes will float gloriously and tri-
umphantly over the whole United
States, and peace once again reign in
our beloved country. They are press-
ed on every side, East, West, North
and South. They tremble in every
joint. They call loudly for their peo-
ple to stand to their secession, and in
time they will conquer.

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THE LADIES' APPEAL.

The Ladies making preliminary ar-
rangements for the Great Western San-
itary Fair, to be held at Cincinnati, on
or about the 15th of December, hope
that all ladies of the North, as well as
all the loyal men, will co-operate with
them in this great effort to minister to
the comfort of their kindred--fathers,
brothers, husbands and sons--in the
camp and in the field, exposed not only
to the imminent and terrible casual-
ties of battle, but also to hunger and
thirst, sickness and death, away from
home, friends and kindred, with no
mother's or sister's hand to smooth
their pillows, nor sympathising hearts
to cheer and comfort them in their hours
of anguish and sorrow.

The time is short for preparation; but
so much the more urgent the necessity
for immediate, energetic, united and
wholesome effort, to make this Fair
yield the largest possible amount, to
aid in alleviating the sufferings of our
brave and self-sacrificing soldiers.

This appeal is intended so to be as
broad as the interest in this cause is
universal. They ask the widow's
mite. They ask the rich to contribute
of their abundance. In short, they
plead that the hands, hearts, and hands
of all may be cheerfully, earnestly and
heartily engaged, in this most com-
mendable work. They ask not for
money only. They ask for goods,
wares and merchandise. They ask for
that which is ornamental, as well as for
that which is useful. They ask for
the handiwork of the cunning crafts-
man, as well as for the annies of the
hands of their country women.
They ask for something from all, of all
creeds and all professions; from the
rich and from the poor; from the learn-
ed and from the unlearned. They ask
for anything that will sell and that is
appropriate to be sold at such a Fair
and for such a purpose.

Finally, they ask all to work--to
work now--and to continue to work
until the Fair is over.

This appeal is not intended to be lim-
ited in any sense by State, party or
sectarian lines. It is addressed to the
loyal everywhere. It is hoped that, as
far as possible, every State, every
Church, and as far as practicable, every
individual not in the army, will be
represented at this Fair by some sub-
stantial token of their good will to the
cause.

ELIZABETH MENDENHALL, Pres't
CORNELIA WILLIAMS, Sec'y

If you wish to cure a scolding
wife, never fail to laugh at her with all
your might until she ceases--then kiss
her. Sure cure and no quack medicine.

Advice to Young Men.

A lady who signs herself "A Martyr
to late Hours," offers the following sen-
sible suggestions to young men:

Dear gentlemen between the ages of
eighteen and forty-five, listen to a few
words of gratuitous remark. When you
make a social call upon a young lady,
go away at a reasonable hour. Say you
came at eight o'clock, an hour and a
half is certainly as long as any of the
most fascinating of you in conversation
can, or rather ought to, desire to use
his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be
very pleasantly spent with music, chess
or other games to lend variety; but
kind sirs, by no means stay longer.
Make short calls and come often.
A girl--that is a sensible, truehearted
girl, will enjoy it better and value your
acquaintance more. Just conceive the
agony of a girl who, well knowing the
feelings of father and mother upon the
subject, hears the clock strike ten, and
yet must be compelled to sit on the
edge of a chair, in mortal terror lest
papa should put his oft repeated threat
in execution, that of coming down and
inviting the gentleman to breakfast.
And we girls understand it all by ex-
perience, and know what it is to dread
the prognostic of displeasure.

In such cases a sigh of relief generally accom-
panies the closing of the door behind
the gallant, and the don't get over the
feeling of treachery till safe in the arms
of Mother. Even then sometimes
the dreams are troubled with some
phantom of an angry father and dis-
tressed (for all parties) mother; and all
because a young man will make a long-
stay that he ought to do--Now,
young gentlemen, friends, I'll tell you
what we girls will do. For an
hour and a half we will be most ir-
resistibly charming and fascinating;
then beware, monsignor-like responses
will be all you need expect. And if,
when the limits have been passed, a
startling query shall be heard coming
down stairs, "Is it time to close up?"
you must consider it a righteous pun-
ishment, and taking your hat meekly
depart--a sadder, and it is to be hoped
a wiser man. Do not get angry, but the
next time you come be careful to keep
within just bounds. We want to rise
early those healthy mornings, and im-
prove to be up at such unseasonable
hours at night, exhausted nature will
speak, and as a natural consequence
with the utmost speed in dressing, we
can barely get down to breakfast in
time to escape a reprimand from papa,
who can't believe in beaux--just as
though he never was young--and a
mild, reproving glance from mama,
who understands a little better a poor
daughter's feelings, but must still dis-
approve outwardly, to keep up appear-
ances. And now, young men, think
about these things, and don't--for pity
sake don't--throw down your paper
with a "psaw!" but remember the safe
side of ten.

"Waiter!" cried a patron of one
of our cheap restaurants, the other
morning, "bring me a pickle for these
here beans."

"No pickles!" ejaculated the bean-
eater; "what the deuce are beans with-
out pickles?"

"Six and a quarter cents," replied
John, as he turned to supply another
guest with a plate of fried doughnuts.