ernments of several States have for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of, treason against the United States; and

WHEREAS, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring the forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon, accords with well-established judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

WHEREAS, it is now desired by some persons, heretofore engaged in said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States, therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons, who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so far as not yet repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so called Confederate Government; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and afterward aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service, as soldiers, as seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the votes cast in such State, at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State, existing immediately before the so called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall have established a State government which shall be republican and nowise contravene said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, and which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the boundary, the subdivision, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained, subjected only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, & such others, if any, contravening said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that their proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that, whether members sent to the Congress from any State, shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive; and still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State Government may be established within said States, or any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, December 17, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish in this issue the President's Message with the accompanying Proclamation. It is a clear and able statement of the condition of affairs, and suggestive of the wonderful power of the American Government and the American people. The portion devoted to the Navy; and the President's plan of re-construction are especially interesting. Those who expected an elaborate and complicated plan for bringing the Southern people back by States are disappointed. The plan goes directly to each individual and grants full pardon to all, excepting certain of the leaders, who will take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Whenever a sufficient number of those who have taken the prescribed oath, shall set up a State government, in the States named, such government will be recognized and guaranteed by the United States.

This plan, the President submits with the modesty of a great man, as the best which he can suggest with his present impressions, but, "it is not to be understood," he says "that another possible mode would not be acceptable."

THE POLICY OF THE FAIRFIELD DEMOCRACY.

The policy of those who control the Democratic party of this county is *Resistance to the Government*. This they distinctly and publicly avow, and teach their followers that resistance to the authorities is the right and the duty of the people. In proof of this charge, so often made, we cite the leading article in the last *Eagle*, in which resistance is openly and boldly advised, and justified by quotations from the list of grievances enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. The attempt of the writer is to create the impression that the grounds upon which the thirteen colonies revolted & those upon which the Southern States rebelled, are the same; and the argument is to show that the powers exercised by the President are the same with the usurpations of George III, and with the injuries inflicted upon the people of the colonies. The lame logic of this attempt might be exposed by showing the dissimilarity of the two cases. The tyranny of the King of Great Britain was exercised upon a peaceable and obedient people, before there was any revolt, while the powers exercised by the President are powers granted by the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and exercised to maintain the Government and suppress a gigantic and causeless rebellion.

It is not our purpose, however, in this article, to defend the Administration. Our object is to show once more that those who control the so-called Democratic party of this county, are in sympathy with the rebellion, and are endeavoring to incite open resistance to the Government. The article says: "If then these acts on the part of King George III were tyrannical, and justified resistance; are they not also tyrannical and wrong in Abraham Lincoln? *And if our fathers were justified in resisting them, are we not justified in resisting to our rights and resisting the usurpations of our tyrant!*" And further: "What is the duty of the people?—*Clearly to resist their exercise, and to redress the grievances under which we suffer.*" Could resistance be advised in plainer terms? And this is not advising resistance to Abraham Lincoln, but to the Government. Resistance to the draft and to the collection of revenue is not resistance to the Executive, but to the Government.

In this article there is no doubt more than appears upon the surface. The approaching draft will be made on the 5th of January, and it will fall to the lot of many of the so-called Democracy to bear a portion of the burden. The members of that party must be advised to resist, and informed that it is their right and duty to do so. Lately there has been an unusual activity among the enemies of the Government throughout the State, which no doubt has reference to the approaching draft. We shall see whether or not these friends of the rebellion and enemies of the Government can succeed in their efforts to incite resistance.

Let the Soldiers Remember

That none but defeated Copperhead candidates are questioning the right of the soldiers to vote. In Pickaway as in nearly every other county where the election of the Union ticket depended upon the vote of the soldiers, they are contesting the election on the ground that the law allowing the soldiers to vote is unconstitutional.

THE NEW CHURCH.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned have requested Col. Medary, of the *Crisis*, to give notice that at an early day a State Convention will be called for the purpose of organizing a new Methodist Episcopal Church, or some other Christian Church, in which Democrats can be permitted to hear the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ preached, unmixed with Abolition fanaticism, and without being denounced as disloyal for adhering to the old Constitution and the old Union as made by our Revolutionary fathers. An early day will be fixed upon for a County Convention, of which due notice will be given in the Ohio Eagle.

EDSON B. OLDS.
VIRGIL E. SHAW.

Dec. 9, 1863.

We copy the above from the last *Eagle*, and give it the benefit of our circulation. It is encouraging in these times of war and wickedness, to find still a few courageous and self-sacrificing men, who through persecution and revilement, cling to the faith of Calhoun, and band themselves together to worship their master according to the dictates of the Democratic party. Whoever favors treason, whoever favors the right of the minority to rebel against the will of the majority, whoever favors the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, must favor the establishment of the New Church.—Although it will cling to the ancient faith, it will be a progressive church. It will have none of the gloom, nor penance, nor prayer, nor fasting, nor resistance to temptation, of the Abolition Church, but constant enjoyment, abundant eating and drinking, deep cursing of the Abolitionists, and profound plottings for the overthrow of the Abolition Government. Nevertheless it will have many features of the old church. Its members will make great sacrifices. Each will sacrifice the name of a patriot, the respect of loyal men, and the blessings of his children and children's children.—They will endure persecution and opposition, from good and loyal men, from the "Abolitionist" who administers the Government, and from his "minions" throughout the country. They will help those who are in distress. Their sympathy, and whatever aid and comfort they can extend to the suffering and subjugated rebels will be cheerfully given. They will love the brethren, wherever they may be found, whether in armed rebellion, or as prisoners of war, or in the "leathe some dungeons" of "Lincoln Bastiles," or on a foreign shore, where they "wait and watch over the border," or in the party scattered throughout the North. They will be meek and lowly submitting to banishment and imprisonment. They will teach peace calling upon the authorities to withdraw and disband the Federal armies, and to stop this just and bloody war for the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union. They will have the spirit of forgiveness. They will freely forgive Jeff Davis and the leaders of the rebellion for their attempt to overthrow the Government; they will forgive his guerrillas for the murder of innocent Union men; and to all those who, having been led astray by the Abolitionists, will come back and drink, swear, act and vote with the church, they will grant full pardon. Their bowels yearn for the lost votes of the party. They will cling to the institutions of the church, especially to that one called slavery, believing that the African, for the unpardonable sin of being unfortunate and having a black skin, is destined to serve a Souther master, and contribute forever to the maintenance of a Southern oligarchy.

Among the officers of the new church, the faithful and banished saint who "waits and watches over the border," and languishes on a foreign shore, will be Bishop. The pure and paunchcous Edson B., for the "martyrdom" which he has endured, will be Assistant Bishop, and the pale and patriotic Virgil E. will usher in the faithful, and pass the plate for contributions. The proceeds of the church, will be devoted in part to the maintenance of the institution, but principally to the establishment of grog-shops and other machinery to be used in securing votes and offices.

Each member will be required to subscribe to the articles of faith, which are in substance, as follows: 1st, There is but one party, and Vallandigham is its leader. *2. Abraham Lincoln is a tyrant and an Abolitionist. 3. The rebellion of the Southern States is just. 4. It is the duty of all the faithful to favor the rebellion and to resist the tyrant. 5. The chief end of man is to obtain office, and hence the duty of all to labor for the success of the party. 6. All Union parties and War Democracies are devices of the enemy, and all who countenance them are Abolitionists. 7. The Constitution of the United States was made for the Democratic party, and only Democrats can interpret the same. 8. The rebellion can never be subdued, and never shall be if the new church can prevent it.

On being received into the church each person will be required to answer the following questions in the affirmative: 1. Will you drink, swear, work, and vote with the party? 2. Do you make solemn pledge that you will do whatever dirty work the leaders may require of you? 3. Will you hate the "tyrant Lincoln," and curse all Union men as Abolitionists? 4. As much as in you lies, will you give aid and comfort to the rebellion? 5. Will you resist the draft, and all the edicts of the "tyrant?" 6. Do you believe that whatever is done, save by the Democratic party, is unconstitutional?

Due notice will be given our readers of the time when the organization of the new church is completed. It is to be expected that in this age of treason, rebellion, and corruption, a new church should spring up for the degeneration of the millions, and move on to that triumph which awaits it at the gates of Hades.

The "Harmonious" Democracy.

It is amusing and encouraging to see how "harmoniously" the Democracy are divided among themselves.—In the vote for Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam'l S. Cox, of Ohio, received 42 votes; John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, received 22 votes; Robert Malory, of Kentucky, received 10 votes; Austin A. King, of Missouri, received 6 votes; Henry G. Stebbins, of New York, received 8 votes; and John D. Stiles of Pennsylvania, received 1 vote.

Such united and concentrated effort will insure the triumphant and successful defeat of whatever they undertake.

Great Western Sanitary Fair,

TO BE HELD AT

CINCINNATI, OHIO DEC., 21, 1863.

CIRCULAR

Of the Committee on War Memorial, Relics and Curiosities.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, December, 1863.

THE GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR, under the control of a General Committee appointed by the citizens of Cincinnati, will be opened on Monday, December 21st, and continue through the Holidays. The proceeds will be donated to the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, to aid them in their good work of alleviating the sufferings of our brave Soldiers in the Union armies of the West and South-west, both in Camp and Hospital, an object which appeals to the patriotism and liberality of every individual in the nation.

The special duty of the Committee, which now addresses you is the collection and arrangement of War memorials, relics and curiosities, the care of such articles as may be sent for exhibition and the sale of such as may be donated for the benefit of the Commission, *embracing, Trophies of the present Rebellion; or of any former war; the battle stained and bullet-riddled flags of our own noble Regiments, the captured colors of the Rebels, bolts, shells, torpedoes, swords, or any other memorials of our conquests on land or water; Indian relics, Curiosities from foreign countries; object illustrating the natural productions and natural history of our own or other lands; rare or unique coins, autographs, manuscripts, books, &c.* Anything, indeed, which will give an interest or prove an attraction to our Rooms, or by their sale or exhibition further the great object of the Fair.

Articles for *exhibition* only, should be of value of general interest. The Rooms assigned to this Committee, in Mozart Building, are fire proof; all contributions will be insured; every possible care will be taken of them, and at the close of the Fair they will be securely packed and returned to the owners.

Articles *donated* to our Special Department may be any thing which will come under any of the heads enumerated above, which can be sold for the benefit of the fund, even if of trifling value.

There is scarcely a family in the land which cannot spare some little article of ornament or value from their parlors or libraries, especially when donated for the enlargement of the fund to afford relief and give comfort to our noble band of citizen soldiers, who are offering up their life's blood on the battle field, or more sadly in the hospitals, for us and for our posterity, in their efforts to save our country and perpetuate the free institutions and the free government confided to us by our fathers.

To the kind hearts and willing hands of the Ladies we especially appeal for a response to our call. Even the little ones at home can add their mite.

To Western men in the Eastern cities, and to the friends of the soldier everywhere, we also appeal for co operation and assistance, they do much for the cause, if not in contributions of materials for the Fair, at least in donations of money, which can be addressed to ROBERT W. BURNET, Treasurer.

All contributions should be labelled with the name and residence of the donor or exhibitor carefully packed and addressed to the "*Committee on Relics, Sanitary Fair, Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.*" Heavy articles should be sent by freight lines; lighter and more valuable packages by Express. The various Railroad and Steamboat lines centering in Cincinnati, and all of the Express Companies, have liberally offered to transport articles to and from the Fair *free of Charge*.

Whatever is done, let it be done *quickly*.

"Every man according as he proposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly—for God loveth a cheerful giver." GEORGE GRAHAM, Ch'n.

T. T. KECKELER, Secretary.

☞The New York *Tribune* says a singular incident occurred at Secretary Chase's house on the occasion of the nuptials of Miss Chase. "Just as the ceremony was about to begin, a strange lady, some thirty-five years of age, in winter bonnet and cloak, walked into the room with a little mulatto girl, also in out-of-door costume, by her side. The two, who were unknown to host or guests, stood in the midst during the ceremony, and then retired as suddenly and mysteriously as they entered."

Letter from Captain Stinchcomb.

We are permitted to copy the following letter from Capt. Stinchcomb to his wife:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.
December 1st 1863.

As I am in command of the regiment and it being the end of the month and just after the battle, I have not had time to write for two or three days.

The Rebels have been driven entirely away, and we now have but little to do as an army. Our army took 6,000 prisoners, 61 pieces of cannon, and no one knows yet how many small arms; ammunition, any quantity; corn in sacks, and cornmeal by houses full; Blankets, sacks, &c.

The world cannot show as brilliant an operation as this fight. 1st. Two Brigades, Hazens and ours went down the river, ours by land and Hazen's in boats, to Brown's Ferry, and before the rebels knew it, Hazen landed in the darkness, captured their pickets, when our Brigade was ferried across, and with only a loss of eleven men in killed and wounded, drove the rebels from a hill equal to Mt Pleasant fortified, and held it until Hooker was ready to try his luck on Lookout Mountain. Hooker then took Lookout with a loss of only 250 killed and wounded, whilst the rebel loss was about 500. Then came Missionary Ridge for the Army of the Cumberland to try its hand on, with Sherman on the left.

The attack was to have been made on Saturday morning, but owing to a rise in the river General Sherman was unable to lay his pontoons until Sunday night. He then crossed a squad of men, took a rebel picket and made him give them the countersign. He then relieved the rebel pickets, stationed his own men in their place. Soon the rebel officer of the day came along to caution his pickets to be on the alert, came up and gave the countersign and to his utter surprise found himself in the hands of the Yankees.—At daylight General Sherman having crossed, marched on the rebels without having to drive in their pickets, as he had already "taken them in." He found them strangers, and why should'nt he? This was Monday morning. General Sherman had hard fighting until about 4 P. M. when "Old Rap" as the boys call General Thomas, ordered his whole line three miles long *forward* on the run until they should take the two lines of rebel breastworks at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Over 100 cannon were opened on the line from the top of the Ridge, but forward went that line of veteran soldiers determined "to do or die." As the rebels started up the hill or ridge as it is called, our army became too eager for victory to stop, and up the ridge started the whole line. It was like climbing a hill three times as high as Mt. Pleasant from the side next to Major Cox's, except about one-fourth of the way (near the top) is steeper, but onward went the line nearly exhausted, the rebel cannon all the time belching forth a stream of fire, dealing death and destruction at every shot, yet undaunted the army of the Cumberland pushed forward.—The top of the ridge is gained, one or two volleys is enough to put the rebel lines into confusion. Thousands surrender, hundreds fall before the cool aim of our soldiers, and in one half hour the whole field is ours, and a victory won. Over 40 cannon were taken and some three thousand prisoners. The rebels having massed their troops on General Sherman, his fighting was of longer duration and more severe.—It took him until dark to complete his victory, but what has Sherman ever undertaken where there was a prospect or a hope of success that he has not succeded in when allowed to follow his own ideas. So it was then; he chose his own road, fought his own fight and had in the evening gained his own victory, and has added another bright laurel to his wreath. He has during this war, exhibited a military talent and genius possessed by few men, and now has a hold and deserves the gratitude not only of the army but of the nation.

General Grant proves to be what was expected of him—a general in the true sense of the word.

Hooker is still fighting Joe.

Granger is in the class and nearly at the head.

Thomas—who can say too much about him? Talent, genius and bravery come far short of giving you an idea of what kind of a General he is. "He is the right man in the right place," and his army will go and will stay where he tells them to.

Major Butterfield fell badly wounded in the right ankle in the thickest of the fight. He was a gallant and noble officer and has the entire confidence of his men. We hope that amputation will not be necessary, yet at this time it is hard to tell.

Col. Moore of the 69th Ohio, proved what we all expected him to be, a soldier such as is needed in the place he occupies. He had command of three regiments and handled them with skill and was always found where needed. He received two wounds, slight, but is suffering from the one in the breast yet, it was caused by a piece of shell. He was the first Colonel of his division on the Ridge, and his three regiments were first also of his division.

Ed Bodenheimer was shot through the breast; he was in the front rank. He laid his prayer book on his wound and died in that position. He was a good soldier, good boy and has gone to reap the reward of such.

I have made diligent search since my return for both Solomon Smethers and Solomon Miller of my Co., who were wounded in the Chickamauga fight, and from the best information I now get, they both have died of their wounds; better and braver soldiers could not be found. They were both wounded in the afternoon of Sunday in the front rank on the hill where the terrible fighting was done under Thomas. Smethers was a member of the M. E. Church, and never forgot his duty and obligations as a christian.—No kinder hearted man ever lived than Miller.

Thomas Claugy (or Kleinick) of my Co. has also died of wounds received at the same place. He too was a brave soldier and was wounded near the spot where the other two were. They all three died soldiers. No one can appreciate the feeling of a soldier when his comrade dies, except it be one who has had the trial; it is just like taking one of the family away, yet I have no doubt many at home often wonder why it is we cannot give more definite information of their friends. A battlefield such as Chickamauga, seven miles long and five or six wide, and we compelled to leave in the night without means to convey the wounded, surely will explain to any one the reason. If they had seen as many tears shed as I did by stout hearted soldiers, when they looked back on that bloody field as they remembered their wounded comrades, I know such a thought would never occupy their minds for one moment.

This last fight was nothing in comparison to the fighting at Chickamauga, for the reason that this was done by a dash on our side, and before the rebels could be made to believe the Ridge would be stormed, our lines were on its top; yet the fire was very heavy, especially with cannon, the latter being the heaviest probably, during the war.

The weather has been very cold ice an inch thick. The boys say if the weather is to be trusted, this region still belongs to the North.

Our rations are still short owing to the limited transportation, and it may be a portion of the army will be sent back to Bridgeport as soon as Sherman gets back from his expedition against Longstreet.

I forgot to mention in its proper place that John Red, another brave soldier of Co. D was killed. He was from Hocking county. I have been unable to see the 46th since I got back and know nothing of its loss.

The 90th was at Bridgeport and hence lost none.

J. W. STINCHCOMB.

Ohio Election in Libby Prison.

Dr. Breckford of Greene county, Surgeon of the 74th O. V. I., lately returned from Libby Prison, bringing with him the poll books of an election held by the prisoners on the 13th of October. The list of voters is given in the State Journal, among whom we find the following from this county:—Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hunter, who acted as one of the Judges of election; Capt. H. C. Yontz, 126th O. V. I., Lieut. Geo. E. Blair, and Lieut. O. B. Brandt 17th O. V. I. The following is the certificate of the judges:

We hereby certify that the whole No of votes polled at this election was one hundred and sixty-three, and that Hugh J. Jewett had one for Governor, John Brough had one hundred and sixty-two votes for Governor, Charles Anderson had one hundred and sixty votes for Lieutenant Governor, Hocking Hunter had one hundred and sixty votes for Judge of Supreme Court, James H Godman had one hundred and fifty-eight votes for Auditor of State; G Volney Dorsey had one hundred and fifty seven votes for Treasurer of State, and John M. Barrere had one hundred and sixty votes for Member of the Board of Public works.

ORRIS A. LAWSON
Col. 3d O. V. I.,
JOHN HENRY,
Major 5th O. V. I.
H. B. HUNTER,
Lt-Col. 123d O. V. I.
Judges of Election.

Not a single vote for Vallandigham.

Greenbacks.

Few people, perhaps, are aware why the national currency is printed with greenbacks, therefore I will explain the reason. Ever since the adoption of a paper currency, it has been the constant study of engravers to get up some plan of printing bills that could not be counterfeited; in this they only partly succeeded till as late as 1857. A man named Stacy J. Edson invented a green ink, which he patented June 30th of that year. It is called antiphotographic ink, because it cannot be photographed, on account of this color, and cannot be dislodged with alkalis, by counterfeiters, to get a complete fac simile of the bills. And as it is a secret known only to the American Bank Note Company and the inventor, it is impossible to counterfeit the greenback money. It was used by many banks before the war, but it was never a leading feature in the bill; but even if the composition of the ink was known it would be of no use, as the work could not be copied from the genuine bills as with any other kind of ink. The date of the patent can be seen in small print.—*Exchange.*

REMOVAL!

A. BRENNEMAN

HAVING removed his Book Store from the old stand, to the room 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, Oh o.

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 cost 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, 1863—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 Groff's AXES.
M. H. & 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 Coopers Tools;
Saddlers Hardware and Tools;
Coach Hardware, Enamelled Cloth, Leather and Dimasks;
Oil Cloth, Hub Bands, Tacks, &c.
Elastic Sawers, Axels and Bolts;
Trace, Log, Halter, and Coil Chains;
Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets and Churns;
200 gro. celebrated Gimlet Point Wood Screws;

500 KEGS LABELLE NAILS,

50 ONS ANS TRON,

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—41.

Notice.

George Crook, Plaintiff, against Boswell S. Benedict, William A. Hall, Lewis S. Benedict and Henry C. Southwick, Defendants, partners trading and doing business under the firm name of Benedict, Hall & Co.

In Fairfield county Common Pleas Court, Ohio.

Boswell S. Benedict, William A. Hall, Lewis S. Benedict and Henry C. Southwick, partners trading and doing business under the firm and name of Benedict Hall & Co., all residing in the City of New York, in the state of New York, will take notice that George Crook of the City of Lancaster, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, did on the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1863, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas within said county of Fairfield in said State of Ohio, against them, setting forth that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1859, the said defendants did employ and hire him the said George Crook as their clerk or salesman, for and during the period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1859, and terminating on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1860, and then and there agreed to pay him the said George Crook, or and in consideration of the services of the said George Crook, under said contract, to be rendered by him, the sum of eight hundred dollars and praying for judgment against the said defendants for the said sum of $800; and also praying for a writ of attachment against them. The said Boswell S. Benedict, William A. Hall, Lewis S. Benedict and Henry C. Southwick are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 21st day of January, A. D. 1864.

GEORGE CROOK.
By John S. Brasee,
Clarke & Fritter, Att'ys.

Dec. 3, 1863—w7t$7

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

TO Catherine Strock and Bernhard Strock of Hocking county, Ohio, Carol ne Goodberlodd and John Goodberlodd, and Sophia Rouse and Mary Schmidt (a minor) all of Hamilton county, Ohio, Frederick Schmidt, Peter Schmidt and Matilda Schmidt (a minor) all of Franklin county, Ohio, William Schmidt (a minor) and Catharine Schmidt, (widow of Peter Schmidt, dec.) of Fairfield county, Ohio.

The widow and heirs at law of Peter Schmidt, deceased, late of Berne township, Fairfield county, Ohio, will take notice that on the 21 day of December, A. D. 1863, the undersigned filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, Ohio, their petition demanding partition and the assignment of the Dower estate of said Catharine Schmidt in the following described real estate situate in Fairfield county, Ohio, being the East half of the Southeast quarter of section Number eleven (11), township number thirteen (13) of Range number eighteen (18) containing eighty-four (84) acres more or less.

At the next term of said court the undersigned will apply for an order that partition may be made of said premises, and the Dower of estate of the said Catharine Schmidt, widow of said decedent be assigned in said premises.

JULIA E. WEIMAN,
JACOB WEIMAN,
Petitioners,

By Trogan and Clarke & Fritter Attorneys.

Dec 3-3t—6w

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Dec. 10, 1863 A. AARON.

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