

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have gratifying news of the progress of re-enlistments among the veterans of the Army of the Potomac.

We also hear daily of regiments from the South and West returning home to enjoy the furlough granted to those who re-enlist.

No authentic information has been received of the postponement of the draft and Congress adjourned without any change of the \$300 commutation clause.

The opinion seems to prevail that the draft will be postponed for twenty days.

Since the British Government has forbidden the departure of the rams built for the rebel service, the rebel agents are offering them for sale.

We hear of an important invention going on in the army. The articles of the Potomac and Cumberland have gone into winter quarters.

This body convened on Monday last. The following officers were elected: Senate—Clark, Wm. B. Davis, of Hamilton county.

House—James R. Hibbs, of Delaware, chosen Speaker, Clerk, A. Kay, of Shelby, First Assistant, O. Scodding, of Medina.

The Ohio Eagle must be aspiring to be the organ of the Bishop of the new church soon to be organized at the call and suggestion of Dr. Olds and V. E. Shaw.

Therefore, when thou dost thine alas do not sound a trumpet before thee as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets that they may have glory of men.

The Eagle knows well enough that the sounding of the trumpet by the hand before the procession of wood, &c., was not the result of the vanity of the donors, but the welcome of the city to those who came thither to minister to the wants of the poor in our midst.

That thine aims may be in secret and thy Father who seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.

Shall we shock the Eagle's ideas of almsgiving if we say that the donations of the occasion referred to were made without reference to reward.

It was enough for the donors to know that an opportunity offered for doing good, and that they embraced it as reward enough.

But when thou dost alas let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.

You have perhaps learned that the surest way to keep the left hand in ignorance is to take good care that the right hand does not do anything.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In compliance with the provision of our Constitution, which requires the Governor to communicate to the General Assembly the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient, I address you.

The condition of my health for the past few weeks, and my present indisposition, will account for the brevity of the communication.

Your well-known character for intelligence and experience as legislators makes it necessary, only that you be put in possession of the true condition of the affairs of the State, to enable you to adopt such legislation as the welfare of our common constituents demands.

The past year has been one of severe labor to all concerned in the administration of the government, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and vigilant manner in which the Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Secretary of State, Comptroller of the Treasury, Superintendent of the State House, Superintendent of Public Printing, and the Librarian, have severally performed their respective duties.

I regret that I cannot include the Attorney General and the former Commissioner of Common Schools in this communication. The School Commissioner, fortunately for the State, resigned his office on the 11th day of November last, and the place is now filled by a highly competent and worthy man.

The duties of the Executive are so arduous as to command every moment of his time. To demonstrate this, it is sufficient to refer you to the note of private Secretary Hoffman, herewith giving a somewhat detailed statement of the labors of the office.

In view of the increased labor thrown upon this department, also, the departments of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, consequent upon the war added to the fact that the expenses of living in this city have greatly increased within the past two years, I recommend an increase of the salaries of these officers.

This increase should not be less than fifty per cent, and to secure the benefit of such increase to the incoming officers, immediate action, during the first week of your session, is necessary, as the Constitution forbids the increase of salaries of any State officers during the term for which they are elected.

I am aware that the people of Ohio have never favored high salaries to their public officers; but I also well know that they will cheerfully sustain us in fixing such a rate of compensation as will enable those in moderate pecuniary circumstances to accept positions of high trust and confidence.

I also renew my recommendation of last year for a proper increase of the salary of the Superintendent of Public Printing. The duties of this office are highly important to the State, and have materially increased within the past year. The present rate of compensation is entirely inadequate to the duties.

I invite your special attention to the Auditor's views on the subject of abolishing that office of Comptroller of the Treasury, and urge that your finance committee thoroughly investigate the matter. So far as I am able to discover, I can see no practical good from maintaining this office.

During the early part of the past year, an unusual degree of excitement, disorder and violence prevailed in many parts of the State, to such an extent did this state of lawlessness exist, as to make it necessary to send an armed force to several points in the State, to maintain the peace.

To a great extent, the causes of this unhappy condition of affairs may be attributed to political excitement and party strife. I am happy to announce, however, that as the day for the election approached, the passions and prejudices of the people became allayed, and reason and judgment thus left free to acquit and order throughout the State was the happy consequence.

We have seldom, if ever, had a more quiet and orderly election. Copies of several orders, and other correspondence relating to this important matter, will be found among the documents herewith, No. 13.

It will be seen that the main or principal cause of the difficulty referred to, grew out of the effort on the part of the officers and agents of the National Government, to enforce upon our citizens the military orders of the President of the United States; orders deemed necessary by him to crush out and put down the rebellion.

It was claimed, or pretended to be claimed, by those who resisted or counseled resistance to the enforcement of these orders, that they were unconstitutional and void. Happily for us as a nation and people, we had enjoyed so many years of peace, that the questions arising, touching the powers of the President when the nation is in war, had been but little discussed by the present generation of people, and therefore were not thoroughly understood by them.

The Constitution had simply declared that "the President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States." What a commander-in-chief of the army and navy of a nation might do; or might not do, when that nation was at war to maintain its very existence, the framers of our Constitution wisely omitted to attempt to define.

to duty within our borders, my aid and assistance as Executive of the State. It is extremely gratifying to be able to believe, that in this exercise of official duty, I have but met the wishes of a very large majority of the people of Ohio.

The financial affairs of the State were never in better condition. Although we have advanced, during the past year, for the General Government, in the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and in the payment of troops called out to aid in the capture of Morgan and his band, the sum of \$163,436 03, and have reduced our public debt, by payment from the Treasury, the sum of \$676,752 08, there still remained in the Treasury, to the credit of the General Revenue Fund, on the 10th of November last, the sum of \$423,786 91.

All taxes have been promptly and cheerfully paid, exhibiting really a smaller delinquency list than ever before in the history of the State. The Reports of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, which will be laid upon your tables, exhibit in full and in detail, our financial condition.

Under the provisions of the statute, I caused a thorough special examination of the Treasury to be made by the Hon. S. S. Osborn, of Lake county, a highly competent and suitable man for this duty. His report, bearing date the 10th day of June, A. D. 1863, which was duly published according to law, was highly complimentary to the Treasurer and his assistants.

The Reports of the Directors of the several Benevolent Institutions of the State are herewith submitted. These institutions are in a most prosperous condition, the same care and liberality heretofore extended are recommended.

Your attention is particularly invited to the buildings for the accommodation of the Deaf and Dumb. I fear that entire new structures will be found to be necessary. The present main building is ill adapted to the purpose, is in a dilapidated condition, and entirely too small to accommodate this unfortunate class of the children of our State. Workshops should also be provided, so that the boys may have facilities for learning trades.

The Report of the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary herewith presents that Institution in a highly favorable condition. The report of Private Secretary Hoffman herewith, shows that the number of applications for pardons during the year ending November 15th, were 97, of which 41 were granted, 29 refused, and 47 continued. This report also shows, in brief, the reasons or grounds upon which the several pardons were granted.

Upon the application of the military authorities of the National Government, I requested the Directors and Warden of the Penitentiary to receive for safe-keeping certain rebel officers, taken in arms against the Government within our State. They were received on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1863, and the greater portion of them are yet there confined. I regret to be compelled to announce, however, that for the want of proper vigilance on the part of those entrusted with the custody of these prisoners, the leader of the band, the notorious John Morgan, and six others, made their escape.

It is proper to add, that this negligence arose entirely from a misunderstanding between the United States military authorities at this post and the officers in charge of this institution. Full particulars, as to the confinement and escape of the prisoners, will be found in Document No. 6 herewith.

I had the satisfaction of visiting during the fall the State Reform Farm, near Lancaster, and take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and economy of its management.

The institution has proved a profound success, and should receive the fostering care of the Legislature. The Report of the Acting Commissioner and his associates herewith presented, can not fail to prove highly interesting to you. Their several recommendations are approved.

Your attention is invited to the Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools. Brief as his term of service has been, the Commissioner has submitted a report full of information upon the important interests committed to his care.

I invite your attention to the Report of the Superintendent of the State House herewith. He has, in addition to complying with the duties imposed upon him by law, given a full history of the construction of our magnificent State House, the perusal of which history cannot fail to prove highly interesting. The recommendations of this faithful officer are fully approved.

The organization of the State Board of Agriculture was a wise measure, and should continue to receive your fostering care. In this connection allow me to refer you to that portion of my message of last year, relating to the act of Congress, passed April 24, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." I have seen no reason to change my views as then expressed, and I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation then made.

The several Canals of the State, now under the control of Lessees, are, I believe, kept in a reasonable state of repair. I have no means of knowing whether they prove remunerative to the Lessees or not.

The several Railroads within the State are kept and maintained in good running order. The managers of the several roads have evinced a disposition during the past year to facilitate the movement of troops to the full extent of their ability to do so. The law recently passed for the taxation of this species of property, if faithfully and discreetly administered, is perhaps the best that can be devised. I therefore recommend its continuance.

The recent legislation of Congress, on the subject of Banks and the Currency, seems to have overshadowed all State legislation on these subjects. Without intending to approve or disapprove of the plan adopted by Congress, it is idle to suppose that the capitalists of our State would be willing to engage in the business of banking under any system that you could adopt, hence I recommend that you

simply give the several banking corporations now existing under State authority all reasonable facilities for closing the business of their institutions.

The Militia system adopted by the Legislature of last winter has proved a profound success. The reports of Adjutant General Hill and Quartermaster General Wright herewith submitted, will furnish you all the statistics, as to the Militia of the State deemed necessary to advise you fully on the subject. The amendments to the law suggested by these officers, as also the appropriations asked for to render the system fully efficient, are commended to your favorable consideration.

These faithful officers and their several employees cannot be too highly commended to you.

Benno Spayer, Esq., Commissioner of Immigration, whose appointment was reported to your predecessors, has proved himself to be a highly competent and suitable person for the position. His Reports herewith fully demonstrate the importance to our State of the organization of this Department and it is hoped that it will be maintained and fostered by the Legislature.

The Board for the examination of Claims against the State, growing out of the war, created by the Act to provide a Board of Commissioners to examine certain military claims, and make an appropriation for their payment, has for want of time, but partially performed its work. By the Report of said Board herewith, it will be seen that claims to the amount of \$136,014 18 were presented, of which the Board passed upon \$88,161 78, leaving \$47,852 40 undispensed of. The aggregate sum allowed, being \$38,716 79 should be provided for by appropriation.

In addition to the several claims presented, and not investigated for want of time—claims to a large amount, growing out of the Morgan raid and other causes—are certain to be presented to you for liquidation, unless relief in some other shape shall be provided for the several claimants. For full particulars in relation to this new class of claims, I refer you to documents herewith, marked number 4.

It will be seen from these papers that the estimated amount of pay proper for the militia who responded to my proclamation is about \$250,000—that the damages committed by the enemy to the militia, and those occasioned by our own troops, \$152,000. The pay proper to the militia, is provided for by appropriation made at the last session; and the sum of about \$200,000 has already been audited and paid.

It will further be observed, by reference to document No. 4, that this payment was made upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and is considered by him as an advance by the State to the General Government. The subsistence of our militia, called out in said service, was at once assumed by the General Government, and much, if not all of it, has already been paid. The transportation of the troops was also directly assumed by the General Government. No provision, however, has been made for the adjustment and liquidation of the several claims for damages occasioned by the enemy, or incident to the movement of our own troops. Prompt measures were taken by me, through the several Military Committees of the counties interested, to ascertain and have reported to me, these several claims; and a bureau was inaugurated, at the head of which I placed Henry S. Babitt, Esq., a highly competent person, for the purpose of arranging and preserving the evidence of the same.

To adjust and determine with any degree of accuracy and safety to the State, the amount of these several claims, it is necessary that a special commission be created for that purpose. I therefore recommend that you adopt the necessary legislation to create and regulate this commission, giving it full authority in the premises, and directing it to report to you at a future session of the Legislature. The reports of the several Military Committees, made to me should be referred to this Commission.

I must not omit to inform you, how greatly the people of the State are indebted to the several county Military Committees appointed by me. They have ever cheerfully responded to the numerous calls made upon them, with a degree of alacrity and generosity unbounded; without their efficient aid, the best interests of the State would at times have materially suffered. I shall ever feel grateful to these gentlemen, for their kindness to me personally, as well as officially.

That everything of interest, relating to the gallant men who have been or may be engaged in the military service of our country, may be collected and perpetuated, I recommend for that purpose the establishment of a bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Military Statistics. These statistics should contain the name, age, and place of residence of every officer and private who was in any way engaged in the service; the date of his enlistment, the Company and Regiment to which he belonged; the term of service; whether killed or wounded in battle; and the time and place of death and burial of those who may die in service. This duty can well be performed by the Surgeon-General of the State; as much of the information will have to be gathered from the records of the several hospitals, can, perhaps, better be performed by him than by any other officer.

Should this duty be thrown upon him, however, the salary attached to that office should be materially increased, as a faithful discharge of the duty would command all of his time.

I submit herewith, communications from Secretary Hoffman, giving in detail the items of expenditure from the Civil and Military Contingent Funds, from the 13th day of December, A. D. 1861, date of last year's report, to the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862. It will be seen, that from the Civil Fund, there has been expended \$926 66, and from the Military Fund \$69,381 35.

I ask for the appointment, at an early day, of a Committee of your body, to examine these expenditures. Large as the expenditure is, I doubt not it will meet your approval, and I urgently

recommend that you place at the disposal of my successor, a like liberal contingent fund, that he may be able to meet all contingencies likely to arise. Our gallant boys in the field, and in hospitals, and en route for their respective homes, must have the fostering care of the State Government. In this connection, allow me to recommend that you keep upon your statute book the several laws now in force providing for the appointment of pay agents, and the agencies for the care of soldiers. The amount received by the several pay agents from soldiers in the field and deposited in the State Treasury for distribution to their families for the past year is \$961,824 81, at a cost to the State of \$2,758 89, and without any cost to the soldiers or their friends.

I also recommend that the levy, for the support of the families of soldiers, be increased from one mill to two mills on a dollar; and that the act of distributing the same, be so amended as to include the families of colored soldiers who have volunteered since the passage of the law. The number of families in the State, requiring relief, will vary but little from thirty thousand; the levy recommended will give to each about \$60; this, with the assistance voluntarily tendered by the generous in every neighborhood, it is hoped will make every family comfortable, and thus stimulate the patriotic soldier to duty.

The sum appropriated for suitable resting places at Cincinnati and Columbus, for our soldiers who may fall in the service of our country, to wit: \$3,000 for the former, and \$500 for the latter, have been expended. Beautiful and eligible grounds, at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, and Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, have been selected. The remains of 568 brave boys have been deposited in the Cemetery at Cincinnati, and 67 at Columbus. Without this express authority, I joined the Executives of other States in securing a suitable resting place for our noble dead who fell at Gettysburg in the battle of July last. The sacred ground thus secured was duly consecrated, with most imposing ceremonies, on the 19th day of November last. Accompanied by my Staff, and quite a large number of State officials, I participated, on behalf of the State, in these solemn ceremonies; the entire cost to the State of this visit was \$2,614 25, which has been charged to the "Military Contingent Fund." The papers herewith presented, in Document No. 12, contain a full statement of the action of this Department in relation to its melancholy duty of caring for our dead.

It can hardly be necessary that I call your attention to, or speak of the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field. Their many noble deeds are familiar to us all; the soil of every battlefield has become sacred with the blood of Ohio's heroes. Our children should be taught to venerate the memory of those who have fallen; and to love and highly respect those who may be spared by an all-wise providence to return among us. God bless our patriotic soldiers, and all who are dear and dear to them.

Although the wicked rebellion still continues, we can justly claim for Ohio a full performance of duty in the effort to crush it, and maintain our happy form of government. We have raised within the past year, 15,069 troops. This, added to the number reported to the last General Assembly, swells the grand Union army from Ohio, to 200,871. These troops have been, to say the least, as promptly raised, and with as little expense and trouble to the National Government, as those from any other State in the Union. We have taken care of the sick and wounded soldiers and their families, with a generous hand and kind heart; we have, at an expense, repelled raids upon our southern and eastern border, with a spirit and energy worthy of freemen; we have aided in the capture of a most formidable band of desperadoes, led by a wily, dangerous chieftain; we have provided suitable resting places for our gallant dead, and we have given conclusive evidence to the world in our recent elections, as well as in the gallant deeds of our brave men in the field, that we are determined, much as it has cost in life and treasure, or may hereafter cost, to continue to uphold our National Government in its unity and strength, and thus transmit it to our children.

I have directed my Aide and Military Secretary, Col. G. I. Young, to copy and prepare for publication, such portions of the correspondence in the Executive Department, as supposed might prove interesting to you and our constituents. He has done so, and arranged them under the following heads, viz:

- 1. Relating to the care of the sick and wounded.
- 2. Relating to regiments in the field.
- 3. Relating to the new organization of regiments.
- 4. Relating to the Morgan raid.
- 5. Relating to the raid upon our eastern border.
- 6. Relating to the confinement of Morgan in the Penitentiary, and his escape therefrom.
- 7. Relating to straggles and absent soldiers.
- 8. Relating to the draft of 1862.
- 9. Relating to colored troops.
- 10. Relating to pay agents.
- 11. Relating to arming the militia.
- 12. Relating to the burial of the dead.
- 13. Miscellaneous subjects of general interest.

And I herewith submit the same to you. These several documents, together with the report of the Surgeon General, herewith submitted, will put you in possession of everything deemed necessary to make you familiar with the military history of the State for the past year.

I cannot close this brief communication without making my acknowledgments to Surgeon General Smith, Aid-Camp Young, Private Secretary Hoffman, Military Clerk Cox, and my faithful messenger boy Curtis, for their devotion to duty during the past year. Without their constant exertions and efforts, both day and night, the public interest would materially have suffered.

And now, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, in taking leave of you, which, in obedience

to the wish of our constituents, I shall do in a few days, I beg to assure you that although I retire to private life, I shall continue to hold a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of our government, both State and National, and will most cheerfully do all in my power to aid you, and all others in authority, in the noble work of maintaining the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Invoking God's richest blessings upon our country and people, and hoping that our Heavenly Father may endow you with wisdom and purity of purpose, I take my leave of you.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

Extracts From Southern Letters.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Hilton Head, on the 20th, furnishes the following extracts from letters from persons in Dixie to their friends North. They were smuggled through the rebel lines, but came under the inspection of the military authorities at Hilton Head.

From Mrs. Tatnall, the widow of the Commodore: "I hope you have received my letters, in which I begged you to have some undergarments made up for Mary, and if you have, and you are able to come out to us, please stock your trunk well, for we all need our wardrobes replenished."

"I. F. TATNALL." "From a school-master in Columbia: 'I have removed my school for safety's sake, from Charleston to or near Columbia. I have been doing the most prosperous business, but the expense of living is such that I can barely make two ends meet, and have lost all my hard earned resources. If I could carry the opinion my patrons have with me, I would be sure to do in New York as I have done. Expenses are so fabulous that I have given up my carriage and horses, tea, sugar, coffee, and I wear homespun and make my own gloves—these latter cost \$75 a pair; meat is \$2 per pound and flour \$50 a barrel, corn \$7 a bushel. So you can fancy with servants wages 25 to 40 dollars a month how my income can support a family. My friend, Governor Aiken, a thrice-millionaire three years ago, is as poor as I am now, and we are certainly in good company—but my sole motive in remaining was Ellen, and it has pleased God to take her home to Him. I will not remain to witness the last miseries of this dear country. My all is gone, and I am willing to begin again. People hold on to Charleston as if it were the heart of the body of the Confederacy, and fall it will. I dare not express my belief, but it is grounded on more than faith."

From a gentleman in Savannah to a friend in New York: "I sincerely hope that the Revolution will not continue much longer. For I feel like one in prison, and I am getting old and rusty. May God in His infinite mercy, send relief to us soon, and show us a way of escape. Savannah is a very little business here. Rice is 22 cents, flour 120 dollars per barrel, soap \$2 50 per pound, candles 3 dollars, whiskey 75 to 120 dollars for common to fair, butter 5 dollars per pound, meat \$1 per pound, turkeys \$20 per pair, broad cloth coat and pantaloons 500 dollars. My sons indulge now and then in boots at 130 dollars, but I cannot. These are realities now, what it will end in we shall see. If you anticipated such a state of things, you were wiser than I. I dare never realize that such madness could exist on earth in this Christian age. We must wait patiently for the end; but we both can regret the patriotic and innocent blood that is being shed on both sides for our country."

From the same to another: "I feel that I am growing old during these sad and uninteresting times, hopes of the speedy end of the war alone keep me alive. Savannah gets more and more gloomy every day, and I do really fear real starvation and suffering in sixty or ninety days. Everything appears to be conducing against us, universal distrust is beginning to prevail; little did I anticipate so long a continuance of the struggle."

From a daughter in South Carolina to her mother in Canada: "Ah mother! you know little what sights I witness daily in consequence of this cruel war; not a family here but is suffering the very depths of bitterness, save the Alder family. They have not yet been called upon to bury their nearest and dearest in this terrible strife. Pray that peace may once more dawn upon this once beautiful land."

From a lady in Georgia to her brother in California: "Our poor country is in a sad state of anarchy and confusion, distress and apprehensions are in every family; and we all sigh for the good old times when law and order, and good will prevailed."

From a sister in Augusta to her brother in New York: "There seems now little hope of difficulties being settled for many years, which is most lamentable, and being a woman, I think it right and proper for me to cross the ocean. God grant that we may all meet in that spirit world where we shall find a better land."

From a lady in Barhamville, near Columbia, S. C., to her cousin in New York: "Our lifeline is inexpressibly dreary and monotonous. If it were possible to return to Charleston we would do so; but even there all is so changed; our friends are so dispersed it would be very sad for us. I wish very much to go North. The long Autumn evenings recall to us the happy days of yore, the gladsome memories of 'La Pierre Brevort,' and what not."

Slavery Reversed. A certain wealthy old planter, who used to govern a precinct in Alabama, in a recent skirmish was taken prisoner and at a late hour brought into camp, where a guard was placed over him. The aristocratic rebel, supposing every thing was all right—that he was secure

enough any way, is a prisoner of war, and is permitted to do as he pleases, except himself into "sleep a dead slumber." Awaiting about midnight, to find the moon shining full, he arose, he was chanced to "inspect his guard," when, O horror of horrors! that soldier was a great big black, ugly, thick-lipped, knobby-nosed, bumpy-legged negro! And worse than all, he recognized this "Southern Boy," slowly and steadily walking a beat, one of his own slaves!

"Human nature could not stand that; the prisoner was enraged, furious, and swore he would not. Addressing the guard, through clenched teeth, foaming at the mouth, he yelled out: 'Sambo!'

"Well, massa!" "Send for the Colonel to come here instantly! My own slave shall never stand guard over me! It's a d—d outrage; no gentleman would submit to it."

Laughing in his sleeve, the sly soldier promptly called out, "Corpl de guard!" That dignitary appeared and presently the Colonel.

After listening to the Southerner's impassioned harangu, which was full of enraged invectives, the Colonel turned to the negro with, 'Sam!' 'Yes, Colonel.'

'You know this gentleman, do you?' 'Oh course; he's Massa B., and has a big plantation in Alabama.'

'Well, Sam, just take care of him to-night; and the officer walked away. As the sentinel again paced his beat, the gentleman from Alabama appealed to him in an argument.

'Match, Sambo.' 'You hush dar; it's done gone talkin' to you now. Hush, rebel!' was the negro's emphatic command, bringing down his musket to a charge bayonet position, by way of enforcing silence.

The nabob was now a slave—his once valued negro, the master; and thank you, O people of America, as he sank back upon a blanket in horror and shame that he believed human bondage a divine institution, ordained by God! I will not believe it.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS Agents for Enrolling BOUNTY MONEY, PENSIONS, BACK PAY AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS. CLARKE & FRITTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. R. M. CLARKE, Claims Agent. 207 1/2 FIFTH STREET, PHOENIX BLOCK, SOUTH WIDE MAIN STREET, LANCASTER, OHIO.

Remember the Place! R. M. CLARKE, Claims Agent, 207 1/2 South side Main Street, Phoenix Block, Lancaster, Ohio.

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To the People of Fairfield County. We are personally acquainted with R. M. CLARKE, Esq., and believe him to be honest and capable. We therefore recommend him as the best person to attend to the collection of Soldiers' Claims, and to collect the money for John M. Moore, Colonel 17th Regiment O. V. I., A. J. Davis, Adjutant 17th Ohio, Daniel Clark, Captain R. F. Butler, 6th Co. 4th O. V., Lieutenant J. H. Adams, 1st Co. 17th Ohio, Captain R. M. Ripley, Company F, 7th Regt. O. V., A. P. Ashbrook, 1st Lieutenant Company B, William H. High, 2d Lieutenant Company B, Leo Nelson, 1st Lieutenant Company I, 17th Ohio, J. M. Ross, Captain Company K, 17th Ohio, S. E. Collins, 2d Lieutenant, O. V., O. E. Peters, Assistant Quarter Master 17th Ohio, R. H. Stewart, 1st Lieutenant Company B, Captain C. H. Ripley, Company D, 17th Ohio, Lieutenant G. M. Webb, Company D, 17th Ohio, Lieutenant C. H. Ripley, Company G, 17th Ohio, Lancaster, June 15, 1863—121.

NEW HARDWARE OF 1863. THE subscriber having lately made large additions in 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 States. I have reserved for the year 1863, to sell goods at small profit in the Hardware line, they will find out a large stock, from which to make selections, and to order goods in the quality and price. I have to offer in part, Mann's, Hunt's, Newberry's and Gray's AXES. Mill, Set Rods, Painted and Wood Nails, Files in every variety, White and Dark Nails, Putty, Chest & Tilt Locks, Knives, Forks, and Pocket Knives, Sewing Machines, Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools, Saddlery, Hardware and Gunpowder, Coach Hardware, Embossed Cloth, Leather and Denmark, Oil Cloth, Rub Bands, Tacks, Ac., Elastic Springs, Axes and Bolts; Traces, Log, Splitter, and Chain Saws; Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets and Chairs; 200 yds. celebrated Gimblet Point Wood Saws; 600 KEYS LABELLED NAILS, 50 TONS ASSORTED IRON. Also, Axes, Needles, Pins, Ac. All are invited to come and see, and may feel the very article they have been wanting. J. C. WEAVER, Lancaster, January 1, 1863—41.

Money Lost. LOST, on Christmas Day, at the post-office, between it and the residence of the subscriber, Union Street, \$11 in money, consisting of one \$20 bill, two \$5 bills, and a one dollar bill. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of the same to the subscriber, either at his residence or at Black's store. Dec 31, 1862—39.

Real Estate for Sale. I HAVE for sale the House and Lot on Main Street, Lancaster, now occupied by the residence of the subscriber. One Lot in East Lancaster, fronting on the Pike; and five acres improved in Lisle in Northwestern addition. Also, the residence of the subscriber, on the corner of the town of Oakland. Dec 20—39 JOHN T. BRASSE.