The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE
Tallmadge Block--Third Story--to the Left at the Head of the Stairs.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

THURSDAY, - - July 10, 1862.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—We have before us a copy of "Parson Brownlow's Book"—a well bound, vigorously written account of the gallant Parson's trials, sufferings and experience in "secessia." It is a book of great interest to the general reader. Mr. FRITTER has transferred his agency in this book to WM. S. BEATY Esq., who has it for sale and delivery at his Book Store, on Main Street, one door west of the Exchange Bank.

☞ We learn that the subjects of the Jeff Davis Government, living in Pickaway county, have sent a deputation from that place, to secure the aid of a *posse* of said subjects of said Government of *this* county to whip *somebody* for kidnapping, the leader of said subjects. Will ROLAND tell us how many subjects have gone for his majesty's service?

☞ The Democracy of Pickaway county are going to "*prosecute and bring to punishment*," *the Government of the United States*, for "*kidnapping John Kees*." Bully for the Democracy of Pickaway.—They are certainly a great *people*.

CAPT. J. F. CHARLESWORTH, for many years editor of the Independent Republican, (St. Clairsville, O.,) was mortally wounded in the battle of Cross Keys, Va., on the 26th ult. Capt. C. was a noble man and a valiant soldier.

"We have read Mr. Keys' paper weekly and can say that it never contained a disloyal sentiment."—[Ohio Eagle, July 31.

With a view of testing the editor of the Eagle's measure of loyalty, his appreciation of what is a "disloyal sentiment," we publish a few extracts from the last numbers of Key's paper, (the Circleville Watchman.) Of Gen. Butler's proclamation respecting the women of New Orleans, Keys says:

"This is the motto of the Abolition dogs and libertines who are prosecuting this infamous civil war for the freedom and equality with us, of the dusky negro. "Booty and Beauty," is also a motto of such hellians and brutes as Ben. Butler. Why don't the men of New Orleans shoot the infamous wretch like they would a reptile or a dog?"

Speaking more directly of the war, of its "ulterior object" and probable success Keys says:

"Our opinion is, that there is just as much probability of our forces taking the moon, as there is that we will take Richmond. Whenever Jeff Davis gets ready to let us have Richmond, he will let us know by taking up his bed and walking away. It will be just as he pleases about it.

The whole sum and substance of the matter, or rather the conclusion of the whole matter is, that this rebellion will never be crushed or the Union restored, under the existing abolition administration. There will have to be a change of rulers in this country before we shall be rid of this devastating and God abhorred abolition crusade against one half of this once happy and prosperous people It will be waged by the blind, traitorous, fanatical rulers, who are ruling us with an infamous military despotism, their only objects being the destruction of this Union or of slavery, and the satisfaction of their brutal passions for vengeance upon the people of the South, until they are hurled from power by the people. It is to be regretted that the people cannot reach the Nero tyrants immediately—"They would be hurled from their abused places of trust with one voice, as it were. The fear is that before the people can reach them, the country will be utterly and irretrivably ruined and lost."

Of the suppression of the Paris (Mo.,) Mercury, a paper devoted to the interests of the rebellion, and giving all the aid, comfort and information in its power to the public enemy. KEYS says:

"Some weeks ago a paper was suppressed by the strong arm of the infamous and damnable military despotism which assumes to control and suppress the opinions of freemen, and is fast hurrying this country and its people to hell, where all these self constituted tyrants and dirty abolition scoundrels ought to have been long ago After keeping him in prison some three weeks, he obtained the gracious permission of one Major Caldwell to return to his home and family, and resume the publication of his paper under an infamous and unconstitutional self constituted censorship.

When will the people rise in the majesty of their strength, like freemen who know their rights and dare maintain them and put an end to this God abhorred abolition despotism over the constitutional rights and the minds of men? Put an end to the despotism or its authors. That time will yet come, and in the name of a just God, may it come soon! The sooner the better.

Freemen, what are you fighting for? Are you fighting for an infamous military despotism? or for that freedom of action and thought guaranteed by the Constitution which was given us by our fathers? Whatever you may think you are fighting for, you have been the means of establishing in many parts of this once free and happy country, a despotism more disgraceful, more tyrannical, God abhorred and wicked, than ever disgraced any nation upon the face of God's earth, either civilized or heathen."

These are specimen extracts. The Watchman has overflowed with them from the beginning of the war, and the ROLAND has "read KEYS' paper weekly," he can say "that it never contained a disloyal sentiment." What an appreciation the Eagle has of, of a man's duty to his Government struggling for self preservation.

The people of Fairfield county who have given attention to the course of the Eagle, in the past twelve months, will not however, be surprised, Its virulent attack upon the Government, its covert opposition to the war, are in character with those of the Watchman. ROLAND and KEES are off one piece of cloth, with this difference, KEES is an educated gentleman with some personal influence, ROLAND a rough blackguard with no influence whatever. Both disloyal, it is not surprising they agree.

Battle before Richmond.

The facts concerning the eight days' bloody and terrible battle before Richmond, are at last before the country. The result may be sumed up in a few words. On Thursday, June 26th., the enemy in strong force attack the right wing of our army under the command of General Porter. The day ended without decisive result. On Friday the attack was renewed with increased numbers and furry. The enemy having been joined by Jackson, flanked our position, and made demonstrations to cut off our retreat, and destroy our immense supplies at White House and West Point. The advantages of position thus gained by the enemy, combined with his overwhelmed numbers, made it necessary to retreat the right wing of our army south of the Chickahominy and join it more closely with the left and center, there menacing the rebel Capital. This movement compelled the abandonment of our base of operations—the relinquishment of our railroad and telegraphic communications, and the removal to the James river, the new base of all our immense stores. This movement was made in the face of a most terrible battle, during the whole day the tide of which was against us till evening, when our brave troops strongly reenforced forced the enemy back.

It now became apparent to our Generals that a retreat of our whole army to the James river was necessary, and according the movement began. Our whole army slowly fell back, closely pursued and savagely assaulted by the enemy, who though largely outnumbering us was beaten in every battle of the eight succeeding days. On Monday, the 30th ult., the bloodiest and most desperate battle of the war was fought, resulting in the discomfiture and repulse of the enemy at every point of attack. The fighting this day was terrific, and the slaughter frightful, 10,000 of the enemy are said to have fallen on this day alone. On Tuesday the conflict was renewed. The enemy goaded to madness and seeming to have staked the fate of the rebellion on the result of the struggle, hurled his columns upon us again, and was again repulsed, this time in disorder and permanently.

The loss in these 8 days of bloody battle is horrible to contemplate. 25,000 of our own brave men are dead and wounded, while the loss of the enemy is estimated at 30,000 to 75,000.

The conduct of our troops is beyond praise—their valor and heroism and endurance unsurpassed by anything in the annals of war. The Army of the Potomac has won the applause and gratitude of the world. It has proven itself worthy of the cause—the finest army of the noblest men ever marshalled in the history of the world.

The movement (changing front and base of operations in the hour of battle and in the face of superior numbers,) is considered the most difficult and most perilous known to the science of war. It was executed by our troops with veteran coolness, courage and discipline, the enemy were repulsed at every point.

Our army, joined by the corps of Burnsides, and heavily reinforced from other sources, is now upon the James river, its base of operations at Turkey Bend, 17 miles from Richmond. An immense naval flotilla is co-operating with it, *and already the advance upon the ribel capital has commenced.*

The National Tax Law.

At the commencement of the war, when the Democracy of the county were most open in their opposition to its vigurous prosecution, their organ (Eagle) shed many tears and uttered many wailings over the ruin that would follow—"bro't upon the country by a black Republican administration, for the purpose of overthrowing the Union and establishing a military despotism." The price of butter and eggs and and produce generally wo'd be ruinously low." "Taxes would be so oppressively burdensome" that "no man could pay them without sacrificing all he had of worldly goods."

In this connection we were admonished that the people "would not submit to be thus beggared to sustain an unholy war against their brethren of the South." "They would resist their collection to the bitter end." Thus inciting a spirit of resistance in the minds of the people against the payment of taxes to support the Government in its efforts to restore the supremacy of law in the revolted States.

The following comments of the Eagle on the "tax law" found in its editorial columns last week, is in keeping with this spirit of opposition it has labored so faithfully to engender:

"The War tax act has finally passed both houses of Congress, and is now a law. Every body and every kind of industry *is heavily burdened, taxed almost to death*. We will publish a brief, yet lengthy (short yet long, ED. GAZETTE.) statement of its provision next week. *All are anxious to know how much of their effects they will be compelled to pay over to the Lincoln administration, to be, in part, squandered by his Fremont thieves.*"

Whatever the intention of the Eagle may be in the publication of such matter, the effect of its publication is, to rile up the people to resist the payment of taxes. And we doubt not the editor intended the legitimate fruits of his article. Such articles, to say the least of them, are reprehensible and impolitic. It is an attempt to array the avarice of the people against their patriotism—their love of money against their love of country. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the Democracy of the county to speak for them, doubtless some of them would see the Government overthrown and their liberties prostrated, rather than pay a few dollars additional tax. But for "Union men" we can speak with the utmost assurance. *They* will pay their taxes cheerfully, nay, they will double and quadruple them if necessary to sustain the authorities in their effort to suppress rebellion.

From McClellan's Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—Two steamers with sick and wounded from Harrison's Landing leave here for New York this morning. Many are only slightly wounded.

Parties aboard the steamer Commodore, from there, report they heard cannonading from 9 A. M until 2 P.M. Others say it continued till six o'clock, the time the steamer left Harrison's Landing.

McClellan sent 533 rebel prisoners today to Fortress Monroe. Many of them had clothes on taken from our soldiers. Among the prisoners are 53 officers—two Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels and three Majors.

It is stated that the rebels were driven back, and retreated ten miles, Thursday-July 3d, with great loss of men and cannon.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Advices form the Army of the Potomac up to last indicate all quiet and all in good spirits.

Brig. Gen. Sturgis is ordered to report to Gen. Pope.

McClellan has issued an address to the army on the achievement of the last ten days, saying: "You have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position, you have in conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. We are prepared to meet the enemy who may at any time attack you. Let them come and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our National birthday, we declare to our foes who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail and that the Union which can alone insure internal security and peace to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may, in time, treasure and blood."

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—Rebel gunboat Teaser was captured on James river on the 6th. Very important papers found on her.

Union State Convention.

The undersigned, representing THE UNION CONVENTION which assembled in this city on the 5th of September last, call upon "all loyal citizens who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government," again to meet and appoint delegates to a UNION CONVENTION to be held in this city, on Thursday, the 21st day of August next, for the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

Judge of the Supreme Court.
Secretary of State.
Attorney General.
School Commissioner.
One member of the Board of Public Works.

The Convention will be composed of the same number of delegates as constituted the Conveution of last year, and apportioned in like manner among the several counties as follows:

[Here followa a list of the counties, with the number of delegates each is entitled to. Fairfield is entitled to six delegates.]

We recommend that the delegates be chosen by conventions in the several counties, to be held on Saturday, the 16th day of August.

The Convention will assemble at 11 o'clock A. M:—the place of meeting will be hereafter designated.

GEORGE M. PARSONS, Chairman.
B. F. MARTIN, Secretary.
Union Executive Committee.
COLUMBUS, June 2d, 1862.

A National Victory in Mississippi.

CORINTH, Miss., July 6.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Official reports are just received of a brilliant affair near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st. Col. Sheridan, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments, 728 men, were attacked by a part of eight regiments of rebels, numbering 4,700, which he defeated and drove back, after seven hours' fighting. We lost 41 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss must have been great. They left 65 dead on the field. (Signed,) HALLECK.

☞ "That was a severe coughing fit," remarked a sexton to an undertaker, when the were taking a glass together. "Oh, its nothing save a little ale which went down the wrong way," replied the undertaker. "Ah, ah, that's just like you," said the sexton, "you always lay the *coffin* on the *bier*."

MASONIC CALENDER

REGULAR MEETINGS:

LANCASTER LODGE, No. 57.....July 8th, 1862
ENCAMPMENT, No. 5, " 15, "
Nov. 28, 1861. G. STEINMAN, Recorder

Church Choirs,

REPLY TO VINDEX, No. 1.

Arthur is not "*an old man*" unwisely or irrationally attached to "*ancient usages*," neither is he a young man who has been "*elbowed out of some choir*" He's capabilities of sympathizing with the progress of the nineteenth century will appear to better advantage, when the "*progress*" is winnowed, and the good and bad are separated. The reader will then have a fitting basis, to determine whether he "*comprehends the subject he has undertaken to discuss*."

My style shall be the first and second person.

When I penned my article on church choirs, I had no thought of inquiring how singing, as a part of worship, came into practice; whether by human or divine appointment. Your first argument is a comical one, and not at all pertinent to anything that I said; but courtesy requires that I shall notice it. You have said nothing that I can object to, really: it is your strange views of the practice of singing at times of worship, that attracts my attention.

You assert, "*unhesitatingly*," that singing, as a part of divine worship is of "*human introduction*," and you say that it has been practiced from as far back as the history of the church extends, and that God has approved and authorized this human invention: and then you further say, that "*no conformity* (I quote your own phraseology,) *is intimated, which would lead us to believe that it was an indispensable part of devotion*." All this sounds very strangely to me. You virtually say, that almighty God has prescribed some parts of a system of devotion which he requires his creatures to render to him, but leaving it incomplete, has afterwards accepted such amendments as finite man chose to make. For myself I cannot accept the proposition, that God has approved and authorized any forms of worship, in his church, that are not "*indispensable*," as parts of devotion.

Taking the scriptures of the old and new testament as the embodiment of God's will concerning man, I recognize that he requires prayer, praise and adoration, from his intelligent creatures. What then is prayer? You will say, it is the sincere desire of the heart, "*uttered or unexpressed*." How is expressed prayer rendered? In the voice, with intelligently expressed words. How is praise rendered? By intelligent enunciations from the lips All this is well enough understood.

When God commanded his creatures to offer fitting and becoming worship, due to him, did he prescribe any special cadence or intonation of the voice to be used? Was it to be in the major, or minor scale? Were all the words spoken to be pitched upon the same key, precisely? If not is it not quite reasonable to suppose, that the worshipper was left to adopt his own style, and pitch his own key? That I presume you will not question: and having made this concession, do you not at the same time admit his right to vary his intonations from the lowest sound the human voice can make, to the highest, even to three or more octaves.—Why do you draw a distinction between prayer and singing, as separate parts of divine worship, at all? Much of the singing in worship, is simply prayer: many prayers, as such, are made up of petitions, praises and thanks. If you call one singing, and the other prayer, you often confound terms. The chanting of the mass at the altar, and the responses of choir, are all parts of the same worship, in the Catholic church. The Protestant forms are of the same nature.

It is entirely evident, from all the authority that is given, that if God has required worship from the beings he has made, that he has left the modes and forms, with man. He is not required to assume the prone or kneeling posture. If he uses his voice, he chooses, as above said, his own pitch, and varies the key at his pleasure. I have been wholly unable to perceive any distinction between singing and prayer, as parts of divine worship, except the mere conventional distinctions that men have made. Many prayers that I have heard offered, were quite as musical as many tunes that I have heard sung and sometimes, in point of musical merit, I would give the preference to the prayer.

In your last paragraph of your first article, you make a strange admission; at least logically; as compared with your former assertion, that singing, as worship, was of "*human introduction*," when you say that, "*some things in relation to worship were left to the judgement of men. Among this was singing, which has secured the divine sanction, which is equal to a divine command*."

The logical deductions, then, from your arguments, are, that God commanded worship, and left it with man to introduce the forms and methods, so that he rendered that worship at all. Therefore, all forms of prayer, praise and adoration, whether uttered in song, set prayers or chantings, together with all church ceremonies and usages, are of human introduction. I will not assent to this rather wide field of latitude for finite man; and I express the charity, that you did not quite conceive the bearings of the admissions you have made.

I do not comprehend clearly what you intended, when you alluded to the circumstance, that Moses and his host sung songs of deliverance after their escape from Pharaoh; for there is nothing, surely in the announcement, that there was a select choir sent up on the mountain to sing for all the rest. I hold, that the inference is clear, that the whole congregation of the children of Israel broke out in songs and anthems of praise to God for their deliverance from their oppressors. This one instance, from the authority of the bible, surely bears no other interpretation.

But my dear sir, I fully agree with you that singing, as a part of divine worship, has the sanction and approval of the great head of the church, and so will our readers; and so all that has been written on that subject, goes for nothing. But especially, it constitutes no part of the question we set out to discuss. I propose to show, that singing by the whole congregation is the rational and religious method of conducting this part of devotion and while I shall insist as strenuously as yourself, that singing shall be done according to rule, I shall be able to show abundantly that this can be accomplished as well in large assemblies, as with a select choir.

I will close what I have to say for the present, by reaffirming, that select choirs in churches are necessarily aristocracies; and if I am pressed to that point, I will show from numerous instances, that my charge is just.

I further say, that special choir singing in time of divine service, does not meet the approval of the majority of sincere worshipers: that it is a conformity to worldliness, and an innovation on time honored and better usages, and detracts very much from the spirit of worship, and the life and power of religion. Let all be equally educated, and all have the same right to sing. You will never accomplish congregational singing in any other way. Respectfully, ARTHUR

☞ The United States Senate has passed a bill which establishes arsenals for deposite and repairs of arms, at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois, and appropriates $100,000 for the erection of each. They will be the same as the Springfield Arsenal except they will only repair, not manufacture originally.

MARRIED.

CARD—MATHER—On the 24th of June, by Rev. Dr. Trimble, at the Wesley Chapel Parsonage, Columbus, W. W. CARD, Esq., of Lancaster, O., and Miss HATTIE DINSMOOR, daughter of Rev. D. D. Mather of the Ohio Conference.

Lancaster Produce Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. A. GEBELEIN.]

Wheat per bush.	70@75
Flour per barrel,	$4,50@4,75
Oats per bush	22@25
Rye per bush	45a50
Barley per bush	45a50
Lard per lb	5a6
Butter per lb	6a8
Eggs per dozzen	5a6
New Orleans Sugar per lb	10a12½
Coffee per lb.	22a25
Potatoes per bushel	75a80
Flax Seed per bush	100
Beans per bushel	100
Salt per barrel	2 00
Corn per bush	23a25
Cloverseed per bushel	4 00a4 50

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in boating and the coal business, at Lancaster, under the firm name of Powers & Noonon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of the firm are in the hands of M. Powers, and claims must be presented and payment made to him.

THOS. NOONON.
MARTIN POWERS.

Lancaster, July 10, 1862—3w16

Attachment Notice.

William Boyer, Plaintiff vs. Jesse H. Allen, Def't.

BEFORE Samuel Bogle, J. P. of Amanda township, Fairfield county, Ohio. On the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, said Justice issued an attachment in the above action, for the sum of five dollars and sixty cents.

WILLIAM BOYER.

Amanda, July 1st, 1862.

VIRGIL E. SHAW, LAW OFFICE,

OVER SIFFORD & DELASHMUTH'S DRUG STORE, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Lancaster, July 3, 1862—13tf

DENTISTRY.

H. SCOTT. H. L. CRIDER.

OFFICE, Glesy Block, Main Street, the same as heretofore occupied by H. L. Crider.

P. S. My peculiar business will be filling (plugging) Teeth. I will be glad to see my old friends.

Lancaster, June 26, 1862—14tf H. SCOTT.

TO THE FARMERS!

THE undersigned having refitted his **Flouring Mill**, commonly known as the "KOONTZ MILL," situated one mile and a quarter South of Lancaster, on the Logan road, and having obtained the services of the old and well known miller, SAMUEL DEEDS, is prepared to do all kinds of **CUSTOM GRINDING** on as short notice, and in as good manner as any Mill in the county. I desire all persons who want good flour, &c., to give me a call.

THOS. H. WHITE.

June 12, 1862.—tf12

NO CURE NO PAY!

JUST received a new supply of **HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT**,

For the cure of Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Ulcers, Scalds, Burns, Barber's Itch, Ulcers in the Ear, Pimples, Blotches, Inflamed Eyes, Corns, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Gout, Piles, and all Eruptions of the skin.

To be had of E. L. Slocum, City Drug Store, where the money will be refunded if it does not cure.

Lancaster, June 19, 1862.—3w13.

Estate of Jacob Cullers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been qualified and appointed as Executor of the Estate of Jacob Cullers, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come up and make immediate payment. DAVID CULLERS.

June 12, 1862.—3w12

Attachment Notice.

Frederick A. Shaffer, Plaintiff, against Joseph McCrea, Defendant.

BEFORE G. Steinman, J. P. of Hocking township, Fairfield county, Ohio. On the 16th day of June, A. D. 1862, said Justice of the Peace issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, and interest from April 1st 1861.

FREDERICK A. SHAFFER.

Lancaster, June 20, 1862—3w14

DR. A. C. BARLOW

STILL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE ON THE **HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM**, and will attend to the duties of his profession both the city and country. **Office on Main Street in the New Glesy Building.**

N. H. CROUCH,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
LANCASTER, OHIO,

On the Corner of Broad and Market Square, one door South of J. D. Jackson's Grocery.

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

Lancaster, May 8, 1862—tf

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold in front of the City Hall, in Lancaster, on **Saturday, July 19th, '62**, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a large quantity of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

BEDS, BEDDING,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS
TABLE WARE, COOK STOVE, &c.
Also, one Fine MILCH COW.

Terms of Sale.—Amounts of Three Dollars and under cash; all amounts over that sum, a credit of six months on the purchaser giving note with approved securities.

C. F. GARAGHTY,
Administrator of Caroline Ginat.

Lancaster, June 26, 1862—3w14

REMOVAL!

I HAVE removed my Clothing and Jewelry Store to the **North Side of Main Street, one Door West of Beery's Grocery, Creed's Building**, and invite my old customers and the public generally to give me a call at the new stand, where better bargains than ever can be had. I will have on hand in a few days an entire new stock of **CLOTHING, CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY**, embracing every variety.

☞ Don't forget the place, sign of the

Big Watch!

ADOLPH AARON.

Lancaster, April 17, 1862.

52ND REGIMENT FOR SERVICE IN KENTUCKY.

To the Patriotic Citizens of Old Fairfield.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Governor to raise a Company for the 52nd Regiment O. V. Infantry, under command of Col. Chas. H. Sargent and Lieut. Col. H. E. Hunter. This Regiment has been ordered by the Secretary of War for service in N. E. Kentucky, to give assurance to the loyal citizens there that they will be protected and to intimidate bands of guerillas now organizing. The experienced the Regiment will be ready for complete organization within twenty days.

I have accepted the appointment of Captain in the full belief that the patriotic citizens of Fairfield county will assist me in filling up my company within the prescribed time. I can be found at my Recruiting station on Main Street, Lancaster, when full information can be had in regard to the service.

J. T. HOOKER,
Captain in the 52nd Regiment.

Lancaster, Ohio, June 5, 1862.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry and Notions.

RARE BARGAINS TO BE HAD.

GEO. H. SMITH, JR.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of JAMES GATES would inform the public in general that he has now in store at his establishment, in the **Greene Block, Second Door from the Corner, Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio**, a larger assortment of articles pertaining to the general Jewelry trade than was ever before offered in this place.

He has just received a large invoice of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

of every variety, such as

GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
CONCERTINAS,
FLUTES,
FLAGEOLETS,
CLARIONETS,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c., &c.,

and all kinds of

VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS.

CLOCKS, in endless variety—among which are the celebrated "Seth Thomas Clocks." These popular Time keepers will be sold at prices to suit the times.

SPECTACLES, WATCHES, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Music Books, &c., in endless variety. Purchasers are invited to give me a call.

☞ All kinds of Repairing done promptly and cheaply.

GEO. SMITH.

Lancaster, May 29, 1862.—1tf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY MONEY,

Pensions, Back Pay, &c.,

Due Soldiers, their Widows or Heirs,

Will be collected, through my Agency, by the well established firm of T. W. Tallmadge & Co., for a fee of

FIVE DOLLARS.

By reason of our extensive business in this department, and in return for the confidence manifested towards us by soldiers and their friends, we are induced to offer our services for collecting any claims for

Bounty, Pensions, or Back Pay

that may hereafter be place in our hands for a fee of

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

All who wish their claims attended to with promptness will please apply at my **Office, on Columbus St., one Door South of Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio.**

B. F. REINMUND, Agent.

Lancaster, Ohio, May 29, 1862.—10tf

CLOTHING —AT— WAR PRICES —AT— LEVY & BLOCK'S,

In the Shaffer Building, 3 Doors East of the Tallmadge House.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

a large and carefully selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, &C.,

For the Fall Trade,

We are prepared to accommodate our old customers with anything in our line at reduced prices, and 20 per cent. lower than any establishment in the city.

While at some clothing establishments in our city clothing is "*RISING*," WE are selling cheaper than ever before. Do you want the

Best Overcoat, Best Dress Coat,
NEATEST AND BEST PANTS,
THE BEST VEST,
YOU WILL FIND THEM AT
Levy & Block's

We keep the *BEST TAILOR* in the city and will make to order Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., warranted to fit and price to please.

We have the largest, best selected and cheapest stock of clothing ever brought to this market. Buying for cash, we can sell at the lowest figure.

COME ONE AND ALL,

And see for yourselves. Get the best Goods for the least money at LEVY & BLOCK'S.

Lancaster, September 26, 1861—27tf

LANCASTER WOOLEN FACTORY,

The manufacture of Woolen Goods, such as

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS,
Satinetts, Cassimeres, Jeans,

Stocking Yarn, &c., &c., will be continued. Also,

ROLL CARDING,
CARDING AND SPINNING,

FULLING AND CLOTH DRESSING will be carried on as usual.

Cash for Wool,
100,000 lbs. Wanted.

L. H. OLDS.

Lancaster, April 24, 1862—3tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, &c.

THE BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSION &c., DUE VOLUNTEERS, THEIR WIDOWS, OR Heir, quickly and certainly collected by me, for the very low fee of

Three Dollars

OFFICE—On Main street, one door west of Kaufman's Drug Store, up stairs, Lancaster, Ohio.

S. A. KISTLER.

Lancaster, May 22, 1862.—tf

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE.

HAVING lately made large additions to my extensive stock of Hardware, I am now selling goods in my line at very short profits, for prompt pay. I have on hand a large and complete assortment of

House Building

Hardware, Carpenter and Mechanics' Tools, Vices, Anvils, Nails and Cross Cut Saws, Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Oil, White Lead. Also, a large variety of

Buggy Trimmings and Saddlery HARDWARE.

My stock of Harvest Tools,

IS LARGE AND COMPLETE

Also, on hand, Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Wooden Bowls, Brittania Ware, &c., &c.

Having the largest and best stock of Goods in the Hardware line in this market, and having purchased with great care from the manufacturers and importers I am enabled to sell at LOW PRICES. And as an inducement, I wish to reduce my stock, and will sell same goods at cost. Now is the time for bargains, as quick sales is the motto.

J. C. WEAVER.

May 17, 1862—7 Tallmadge Block, Lancaster, O.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER

THE GREATEST REMEDY **In the World** and the MOST DELICIOUS and DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL **Ever Taken.**

The Testimony of thousands who are daily using McLean's Strengthening Cordial certify that it is absolutely and infallible remedy for invigorating and Invigorating the shattered and diseased system, purifying and enriching the Blood—restoring the sick, suffering invalid to

Before taking. After taking.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

It will cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentary, Headache, Depression of Spirits, Fever and Ague, Inward Fever, Bad Breath, or any disease of the Liver, Stomach, or Bowels.

☞ Gentlemen, to you wish to be Healthy, Strong and Vigorous?

☞ Ladies, do you want the Bloom of Health to mount to your Cheek again?—then at once and get **McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.**

Delay not a moment; it is warranted to give satisfaction. It will cure any disease of the Kidneys, Womb, or Bladder, Fainting, Obstructed Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, or any disease arising from Chronic or Nervous Debility, as an Infallible Remedy.

FOR CHILDREN.

Do you want your delicate, sickly, puny Children, to be Healthy, Strong and Robust—then give them McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. (See the directions on each bottle) It is delicious to take.

☞ One table-spoonful, taken every morning fasting, is a sure preventive against Chills and Fever, Cholera or any prevailing disease.

☞ CAUTION—Beware of Druggists or Dealers who may try to palm upon you a bottle of Bitters or Sarsaparilla, (which they can buy cheap,) by saying it is just as good. There are even men BASE enough to steal part of my name to dub their vile decoctions. Avoid such infamous villanies and their villainous compounds! Ask for Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. Take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify your blood thoroughly, and, at the same time, strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. It is put up in large bottles—$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, *Sole Proprietor.*
Corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo

DR. McLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS,

For Liver Complaint, Billiousness, Headache, &c.

There has never been a Cathartic medicine, offered to the public, that has given such entire satisfaction as McLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they are perfectly innocent and can be taken by the most tender infant; yet prompt and powerful in removing all Bilious secretions, Acid or Impure, Foul Matter from the Stomach. In fact, they are the only Pills that should be used in malarious districts.

They produce no Griping, Sickness or pain in the Stomach or Bowels, though very active and searching in their operation, promoting healthy secretions of the Liver and Kidneys. Who will suffer from Biliousness, Headache and Foul Stomach, when so cheap a remedy can be obtained! Keep them constantly on hand; a single dose, taken in season, may prevent hours, days and months of sickness. Ask for Dr. J. H. McLean's Universal Pill. Take no other. Being coated, they are tasteless. Price, only 25 cents per box, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

J. H. McLEAN, *Sole Proprietor,*
Corner of Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT

The Best External in the World, for Man or Beast.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery, by the use of this invaluable Liniment. It will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify and heal the foulest Sore in an incredible short time. *McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment* will relieve the most inveterate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, or Neuralgia. For Paralysis, Contracted Muscles, Stiffness or Weakness in the Joints, Muscles or Ligaments, it will never fail. Two applications will cure Sore Throat, Headache or Earache. For Burns or Scalds, or any Pain, it is an infallible Remedy. Try it, and you will find it an indispensible remedy. Keep it always on hand.

PLANTERS, FARMERS, or any one having charge of horses, will save money by using McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It is a speedy and infallible cure for Galls, Sprains, Chafes, Swelling, Lameness, Sweeney, Sores, Wounds, Scratches, or any external disease. Try it and you will be convinced.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ E. L. Slocum, agent. aug. 15, 1861—1y

S. A. KISTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LANCASTER, OHIO.

MAKING Deeds and Mortgages, and Collections promptly and carefully attended to.

OFFICE—On Main Street, in Foster's Building, one door west of Kaufman's Drug Store—Up Stairs Notary Public on hand.

Lancaster, May 8, 1862—tf

H. L. CRIDER. C. J. INGMAN.

CRIDER & INGMAN, RESIDENT DENTISTS, LANASTER, OHIO.

TENDER their professional services to the public. Filling, Plugging, and High work done in neatest and most durable manner.

☞ OFFICE—In the Glesy Building.

Lancaster, april 12, 1862—2tf

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

ROOT & BUTTERFIELD

Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio, one Door West of Hunter's Drug Store, keep constantly on hand a large and superior assortment of

Henry Clay, Con Regalia, La Palmetta, Principe, Rough and Ready, Half Spanish

Cigars, of the very best quality, which they will sell cheaper than any manufacturing establishment in the west. We are working the best quality of Yarren, Cuba and Connecticut Seed Tobacco, and challenge a comparison of results.

☞ We invite smokers and dealers to examine our stock. ROOT & BUTTERFIELD.

Lancaster, Feb. 14 1861—tf

MILLINERY STORE,

Mrs. Crowl,

WILL continue her Millinery Establishment in the rooms on the corner of Main and Columbus Streets, Lancaster, Ohio, where she will continue to receive the

Finest and Most Fashionable MILLINERY GOODS.

She will furnish all Goods in her line, at the most accommodating prices. She will employ the best workmen, and warrant satisfaction.

Thankful for patronage bestowed, she respectfully invites all to call and examine her stock.

MRS. CROWL.

Lancaster, March 27, 1862—no 1.

APPEAL FOR LITERATURE.

A. BREMNEMAN'S BOOK STORE,

Three Doors West of Hocking Valley Bank.

The richest soil without the aid
Of Books is sadly choked with every weed,
And brings old heathenism back again
With every vice and crime that human nature stain!
Has ignorance diseased the soul with pregnancy?
A. Bremneman has Books—the foul disease to cure;
Would parents save their children from each vice and crime?
His volumes suit each case and suit the time!
Would parents now prepare them for their manhood's day?
His Stock points out and keeps them in the way!
From School Book up to Books for deepest minds,
The Stationery cheap and fine of different kinds.
And Fancy Articles and paper for the Walls and Blinds.
Come see his ample Stock while low War Prices spread,
And prove that Bremneman is going ahead!
Come buy, to Bremneman truth,
And push ahead your children and your country too!

Lancaster June 17, 1862.