The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

Thursday Morning July 5, 1855

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE MAMELON AND WHITE TOWER.

GEN. PELISSIER'S DISPATCHES.

In order to form a correct notion of the operation of the allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea, these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected. The ravine farthest to the northeast, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkerman attack, is that descending to the careening harbor.

It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the careening harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravines with great determination, and established two works on the slope of it—one at 800 yards, and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel. These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the Allies, for Pelissier's despatch of June 9th, says, "the enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the careening bay. This is an important position, commanding the ships in port, and almost intercepting the entrance of the town. The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff tower stands, and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies. The Victoria attack carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the tower, and about five hundred yards in front of it, is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself.

The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high semi-circular parapet of earth, pierced with twelve embrasures and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the Careening bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at half way by a battery of sixteen guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of twelve guns on the hill above Careening bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th of June are outside this line—The Redan is saparated from the Malakoff tower by what is termed the middle ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff ravine and this middle ravine. On this ridge also stands the allied Crown battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by an abattis, and a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone-quarry in front of the work, and which was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications.

From the description it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *pari pasu* on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the allies, although distinct, assisted each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise, the plan of the allies being to close the Russian line of fortifications within another line, which shall gradually advance until the besieged are driven into the sea.

We now proceed to give the official accounts of these operations:—

Gen. Pelissia's first despatches are quite dramatic.

June 6—11 P. M.—At half past six our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert and over the two redoubts, of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupied the conquered works. On their side, our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

June 7.—Last evening we took possession of sixty-two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisioners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

June 8.—10 P. M—To-day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them!

June 9.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 21 of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Caroning bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Raglan's dispatch we have already received via of Halifax, as follows:

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, June 7.—The formidable fire yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the White Work an the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

The next dispatch was the following:

June 8—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the works the Mamelon, and those on its right, called the Ouvrages Blancs, and in those they took sixty-two guns, including eight cohorns and four hundred prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts states that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely—Colonel Shearman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Foster, Corbett, Wray; Lieutenants Laurence, Stone, Machell, Lowrey. One hundred and fifty private men killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. Gen. Pelissier's despatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

Pelissier's latest despatches are

June 10—11.30 P. M.—The combat, of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, [of whom 20 are officers,] and 73 pieces of cannon.

June 11—11 P. M.—We are consoling ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther up. We are preparing new batteries.

[Signed] PELISSIER.

From the London Times, June 14.

SEVASTOPOL AND THE CRIMEA.—It seems impossible that Sevastopol can hold out much longer. The official despatches from Kertch state that recently large conveys of grain and flour have been regularly despatched thence to Sevastopol. Our readers cannot have forgotten the graphic description given in a recent letter of our special correspondent in the camp above Sevastopol, of the army of wagons and piles of sacks, apparently containing grain or flour, which he could see through his glass on the heights to the north of the harbor.

These were, there can be no doubt, the Kertch convoys, and this course, whence Sevastopol would appear to have been exclusively provisioned of late, is now cut off. We are not disposed to build on the unauthenticated rumors which have been flying about Sevastopol of dispatches captured at Kertch, which contains most lamentable accounts of the ravages of disease among the garrison at Sevastopol. But there are two passages in the communication of our special correspondent, which we publish to-day, that are pregnant with meaning.

"The Russians have been burying an unusual number of dead on the north side the last few days. These burial places on that side of the harbor are exposed to our view, and with a good glass not only the recent graves can be distinguished, but also the parties at work excavating or performing the last rites of sepulture."

MR. BARTLETT, OF KENTUCKY.

Apprehending that my letter of the 9th has miscarried, I will repeat the history of Mr. Bartlett, the newly elected President of the American organization, as obtained from an authentic source.

He was born and raised in Kentucky, where he now resides, is forty-eight years of age, a lawyer by profession, and now Clerk in the Chancery Court of Kenton County.—In religious faith he is a Baptist, is a rigid member of the communion, and occupies in that church the Presidency of the Board of Trustees of the only theological institution ever established by it in the Great West.—He owns slaves, is reputed a very indulgent master, has the respect and confidence of his acquaintances, and has filled the office of President of the State American organization from the commencement, to the entire satisfaction of the Order. He is not a brilliant man, but is regarded generally as a very solid and decisive one, and possesses a very good knowledge of parliamentary laws and usages. Although not a Maine law man from principle, yet, he was never known to use ardent spirits as a beverage, and is, perhaps, the most strictly temperate man in the West.

Originally a Jakeson Democrat, he still continues to construe the national constitution in accordance with the *dicta* of that school of politics, and being national and conservative only in his doctrines, will never, by any personal or official opinion, or act, invade it, or any of its requirements or enactments.

In his hands the Union destinies of the order are in secure keeping, and under his direction no fanatical or treasonable purposes or plans will meet with any favor whatever. I have seen Mr. B., and from him personally I have obtained the national views and sentiments above expressed. —*Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A MORMON BAPTISM!—About half past 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a party of Mormons, numbering probably about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. Greenholy, crossed the river, by Capt. Air's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the river bank to the foot of East Row, where the converts, composed of both males and females, were prepared for baptism. This preparation was indecent to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their linen, in the midst of the crowd and upon the river bank!

The Elder led an old man aged about fifty years, by the name of Alexander Williams, who resided near the corner of Western Row and Front Street, into the water, and baptised him according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this the old man, who was a good swimmer, struck out into the water, for the purpose it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet, which destroying his motion, caused him to sink. His son, also named Alexander, aged about twenty-three years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking, plunged in after him. He could not swim at all, and getting into deep water, immediately sank and drowned before his father.—*Cin. Times.*

A PLEASING PICTURE.—The Editor of the Seneca *Advertiser* draws this flattering portrait of the 'salt of the earth' —advance paying subscribers. Look at the likeness, delinquents, and if you would enjoy similar blessings and be exempt from all the ills that flesh is heir to, call and pay the printer:

"There is a man up in the country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life; never had any corns or toothache—his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eat his wheat—the frost never kills his corn or beans; his babies never cry at night, and his wife never scolds. The pigs never break into the garden—his wife never hits him over the head with the broom—his horses never run away and smash things —his crops never fail—his sons are always good boys—his daughters are all handsome—he always sleeps sound o'nights; never has the nightmare—and even should he die suddenly, with all his sins on his head unrepented of, he would not be confronted in the other world with a printer's account—dark as Erebus—blackening his sight like the ancient hand writing on the wall. Reader! have you paid in advance?"

After that how many of our patrons will come in and 'sit for their picture?'

"MY FRIEND AND PITCHER."—This expression is found in an old song, running as follows:

"My friend so rare, my girl so fair,
With such, what mortal can be richer!
Give me but these, a fig for care,
"Wha my sweet girl, my friend and pitcher.

[Western Correspondence of the Lancaster Gazette.]

St. Paul, Minnesota, June 20, '55.

DEAR MAC:—The migratory tide sets strongly up the Mississippi, and the Territory of Minnesota is receiving an accession of population this season which almost justifies the prediction that this year will double the number of its inhabitants.—Its hardy and enterprising frontiersmen rejoice in the rapidly growing population of this beautiful region, and with generous heart are constantly extending the hand of welcome to strangers! strangers! strangers! It is really astonishing to see how one boat load of emigrants leave for the "back country" and make way for another. Upon every hill-top and in every valley is written Progress! The numerous fine steamers constantly unloading their treasure at the foot of this beautiful city, with crowded streets busy morials, indicate Progress! The hundreds of fine building springing up as by magic, indicate Progress!. The magnificent farms in high state of cultivation, stretching over hill and plain as far as the eye can reach, are undoubted evidence of Progress! The beautiful, costly, and tastefully constructed private residences that adorn the commanding bluffs in the rear of this lovely city, are indicative of the enterprise, wealth and refinement of her citizens, and add an attractiveness to the scenery unsurpassed even in the sunny clime of Italy.

Every day, and every hour convinces the good people of St Paul that theirs is a "chosen spot," where perfect equality prevails and labor is richly rewarded. They feel, and justly too, that they occupy one of the healthiest and most fertile portions of this great country, and with their united exertions are rapidly making this "Western Wilderness" to "bloom and blossom like the rose." The city is situated on a high bluff, at the base of which the river sweeps in a graceful curve, at two points the bluffs receding from the shore, and forming the upper and lower landings. It is mainly built on a broad plateau, the rear gradually rising and forming beautiful elevations for public and private residences —many of the latter of which are already up and others in a forward state of progress, combining all the modern improvements. The population is about six thousand. Several first class School Houses have been erected, one of which has been endowed with a fund sufficient to make it quite a college. The city contains seven or eight Churches. The Capitol, erected some three years ago, at a cost of $45,000, is eligibly located, of modern finish, though not as fine as might have been erected for the same money. Extravagance, however, generally follow the expenditure of public funds, and the building is, perhaps, as good as could be expected under the circumstances—though a private individual could have erected a palace in comparison, with the same funds. The purpose, however, for which it is now devoted will be but temporary, for as the territory fills up a more central locality will necessarily have to be selected for the seat of Government, cut and divide the territory as you may.—When it is remembered that only seven years ago the site of St. Paul was an Indian village and the Territory contained scarcely 5,000 inhabitants—that the city now enumerates six thousand and the whole population of the Territory over fifty thousand, we are at once struck with wonder and amazement at the contemplation of the rapidity of its growth. The "Red Man" still roams the prairies of Minnesota, and to-day I counted over thirty native sons of the forest in the streets of St. Paul, attired in full Indian costume, the men with guns on their shoulders and the squaws carrying heavy burthens on their backs. A few of the men were nothing but a "breech cloth," and walked the streets with all the noble dignity and haughty bearing of an Osceola or Tecumseh They are peaceably disposed towards the whites, yet the numerous tribes in the Territory are constantly at war with each other, and hundreds are annually killed in their bloody skirmishes. Thus it is that this noble race is fast degenerating and becoming extinct.

No city in the Union will compare with St. Paul in point of enterprise. New buildings are constantly going up, and from *sixty to one hundred dollars per foot* front on the principal business streets is the selling price for lots, and constant sales are making at these figures. Desirable lands in the vicinity of the city are held at 100, 150 and $200 per acre. A large farm lying within two miles of the city recently sold for $175 per acre! Improved farms, some distance in the country, range from 5 to $20 per acre, depending upon locality —though I have no doubt some of the lands now selling at these last figures, will, in the course of a year or two sell for more than double. At first, these prices strike us as ruinously high, and apprehensions are at once created that a terrible revulsion must speedily follow. But when we consider that St. Paul is just about the geographical center of North America, a view of its position will at once convince us that it is the Commercial key to all the vast regions beyond it to the North and West. It is at the head of uninterrupted steam navigation 2070 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi river, and every boat from below is crowded with hardy immigrants to this magnificent land of forest and prairie, hill and valley, river, lake and water fall.

The country between St. Paul and St. Anthony, a distance of eight miles, is rolling prairie, interspersed with groves and oak openings—beautiful and fertile as man could wish, the farms and farm improvements already indicate an old settlement, though but four years ago they were Indian hunting grounds. St. Anthony contains a population of three thousand, and is truly "a town of magnificent distances," clustered around and about the Falls of St. Anthony, which are divided by islands into their distinct cataracts, and these are obstructed by huge masses of rock, lashing the water into a thousand fantastic shaps. Here the water is deep and unbroken—there it rushes madly down an inclined ledge—anon it is white crested and spouts up in showers of spray—and below you it eddies, whirls and leaps along its compressed bed, furious and foaming, racing and roaring.

Across the river from St. Anthony is Minneopolis, an apparently flourishing place, but failing to cross over I am unable to give you a description of the place from personal observation. In my next I will be better qualified to speak of the country, its soil, climate, &c.; but finding that I have already protracted this letter far beyond my original intention, I must abruptly, for the present, bid you adieu!

T. S. S.

[Western Correspondence of the Lancaster Gazette.]

St. Paul, Minnesota, June 25, '55.

DEAR MAC:—The few days which have elapsed since my last letter have enabled me to form, from actual observation, a more extended and comprehensive view of this beautiful Territory and its resources.—Since then I have traveled over the larger portion of its cultivated regions contiguous with this city and bordering on the adjoining counties, and lay before you my notes of observation up to the present writing.

The Territory comprises an area of 166,000 square miles, the greater portion of which is admirably diversified by woodland and prairie, beautifully watered by innumerable lakes, varying in extent from the most diminutive, to lakes many miles in circumference. There is scarcely a farm of any considerable size in the Territory but what borders on one of these lakes of pure, cool and sweet spring water, fertilizing and beautifying its surface.—These lakes are invariably surrounded by fine bluffs, covered with a growth of timber, and affording building spots fit for poet, painter or philosopher. Here the farmer can "sit under his own vine and fig tree," and look at a landscape beautiful beyond comparison. Here the sportsman can sit beneath the shade of his own mansion and shoot innumerable quantities of wild duck and deer, at any moment repast on fine fresh fish, or take a pleasure excursion on his own lovely lake. These lakes, most generally, have a beautiful gravel bottom, which can easily be seen through the crystal like water. Without them, Minnesota would be a barren, desert waste —with them, she is beautiful and attractive, and it is difficult to conceive of more lovely spots, for private residences, than on the banks of these quiet lakes half hidden among the trees and bushes.

The climate is wonderfully conducive to the improvement of the physical constitution, and as healthfulness is "the one great object" among persons selecting "homes in the West," Minnesota, in this particular, is pre-eminently desirable. The winter, generally supposed long and tedious, I am *reliably* informed, is the most charming season of the year. Snows, not deep, but sufficient for good sleighing, and no rain or sleet. The weather clear and bracing, but seldom intensely cold, and then the system seems toned up to it, so that with the mercury below zero, out-door employments are not uncomfortable. From all that I can learn respecting the climate, I am led to believe that there is an unusul amount of magnetism in the Upper Mississippi atmosphere, which adds to vitality, strengthens and rejuvinates. Former residents of the Southern and Middle States express themselves pleased with the change. The winters, from all accounts, are preferable to the same season in Ohio, from the fact that the weather is regular and dry, and not, as in some section, one day sleet, another snow, another sunshine, another rain, and so on through all the winter months.

Agriculturally considered, the advantages of Minnesota are of the most important character. The adaptation of soil and climate to the successful cultivation of all the cereals and leguminous plants has been most thoroughly and practically demonstrated within the past few years. Owing to the protection it receives from the constant coating of snow in the winter, the wheat crop is a sure one, and the yield quite large, being in many instances, as I am reliably informed, as much as forty bushels to the acre. Oats are very productive, and often exceed fifty bushels per acre, and superior in quality to any raised in the States. Certain kinds of corn, being adopted to the soil and climate, fully mature in due season and yield from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre—while other species almost totally fail. The new crop, notwithstanding the season thus far has been remarkably dry, looks equally as well as the same crop in those States where the season has been unusually favorable, as in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I am convinced that the soil of Minnesota will stand drouth much better than either of the States above mentioned, notwithstanding they contain within their borders soil unsurpassed in productiveness, yet the peculiar character of this soil better adapts it to dry weather. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, pumpkins, melons and all kinds of vegetables grow to an immense size, and mature very rapidly.—The common yield of potatoes is from four to five hundred bushels per acre, which grow to an extraordinary size and are of superior flavor.

The soil is generally a black, sandy loam, of great depth, and rich in all the requisites for producing the most luxuriant crops, and from its loose, sandy nature, is easy of cultivation, and will yield bountifully for a long number of years without any artificial manuring. The face of the country is much more diversified with prairie and woodland than either Indiana, Illinois or Iowa, and is also more abundant in pure water, lake and running streams.

I recently made a trip to the flourishing little city of Stillwater, situated on Lake St. Croix, where the General Land Office is located, also the Territorial Penitentiary, a rude stone building surrounded by a stone wall some sixteen or seventeen feet high. The building is situated on a ravine and fronts the Lake—is in rather an out of-the-way place, and to the credit of the morals of the Territory be it said, seldom contains any inmates. The most striking feature in the enterprise of this place is its extensive trade in lumber. One mill, erected at a cost of $50,000 or 75,000, saws, with one "gang," fifty thousand feet in twelve hours, and the whole number of saws, when in operation turn out one hundred thousand feet in the same time. This mill is impelled by steam, has two Engines, and three boilers forty-four feet in length, to each engine. This is the largest and most extensive establishment of the kind in the Territory, but is speedily to be followed by similar ones. I also noticed near Stillwater, some twenty or thirty thrifty looking young apple trees, with apples hanging on them as large as a partridge egg, which will evidently grow to great size and mature in due season—These are the only apple trees I have seen bearing in the Territory, though several fine and flourishing nurseries are located at different points, which have been planted within the past year or two, none of the trees of which are sufficiently advanced to bear. I am convinced that no difficulties, whatever, will alter the successful cultivation of all kinds of fruit in the Territory.

Truly yours, T. S. S.

☞ The Ohio and Mississippi Rail Road has been opened from St. Louis to Vincennes.

☞ On the out side will be found a sweet little poem, THOUGHTS, by Mrs. A. D. DEVELLING, of our city. Also a charming story, "Ben Bolt and Sweet Alice,"—with numerous other interesting items.

Convictions under the Liquor Law.—At the July Session of the Probate Court which terminated on Tuesday evening, James M. Gorman of this city, was arraigned and tried by a Jury "for selling intoxicating liquors to be drank upon the premises where sold" and found guilty. His Honor Judge Shaw sentenced him to pay a fine of $30 and costs and to be imprisioned in the Jail of the county 20 days. He was accordingly sent up.

Andrew W. Levingston, a grocery keeper upon Broadway, near the Railway, was arraigned "for keeping a Grocery of public resort where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of Law," tried by a Jury, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs, and to be imprisoned 35 days. An order has also been issued to shut up and abate the Grocery as a nuisance.

We learn that several other parties have been arrested upon similar charges, and will have a preliminary examination early in the coming week.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAIL ROAD.—We understand from the energetic Superintendent, Mr. Slaughton, that the company have now made arrangements by which they will be furnished with iron as fast as the work can progress. We have been over the Eastern end of the work, and can safely say that there is not a better piece of new road in Ohio. The Company still have some of their Income-bonds for sale on such terms as cannot but prove one of the safest investments in the West.

John R. Mumaugh, Esq., is the Agent of the Company for the sale of these bonds in Lancaster.

Union School Examination.

We are exceedingly sorry, that our duties were such that we could not attend the entire examination of these schools.—We learn however that they passed off with entire satisfaction to the visitors, teachers and pupils.

The commencement exercises in the young ladies' department under the direction of Misses Wilcox and Hale were truly interesting, and we are only sorry that we could not get a programme of the performances for publication. Many of the young ladies exhibited a dramatic talent unequalled by many high in the profession.

Teachers and pupils were all delighted with the prospect of a vacation, and we wish them a merry and joyous cessation from their labors.

THE 'CONTINENTAL.'—We have received the first number of a new paper published by J. W. McBETH, at Columbus, Ohio, the editorial department being under the charge of A. BANNING NORTON, Esq. It is decidedly American in tone and will do good service in the American cause. In mechanical execution it takes the lead of any paper in the State. Success Gentlemen.

THE HARVEST.—At no time we believe, within the history of our country, has the prospect of an abundant yield of all the products of the earth been so good as at the present. About one third of the wheat crop has been cut down, and the farmers are all busy with the most delightful weather.

Celebration at the Rock House.—We learn that the celebration at the Rock House yesterday, was rather a glowing affair.—There were over one thousand of the elite of Hocking and Ross counties present.—The speeches, dinner, &c., were of most excellent quality while the height of good feeling and hilliarity prevailed.

☞ We have on our table several communications that want of room compels us to lay over this week. We have also several anonymous communications to which we can pay no attention. To correspondents and all we say we must have your names or your letters must go under the table.

☞ We publish this week two letters from T. S. Slaughter, Esq., giving his observations in the north and west. They will be read with much interest by the old patrons of the *Gazette.*

Dr. CASPER THIELL, formerly editor of the Ohio Eagle, and late Post Master at this place, and now a resident of Belleville, Illinois, dropped in upon us this morning. He is on a visit to his friends in this county.

☞ By private dispatch from Cincinnati we learn that the celebration of the fourth passed off quietly and without accident or violence of any kind. We are glad to hear it.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. Webb, by the Rev. J. M. Jemeson, Mr. JOSEPH CARTER and Miss LAVINIA CALENDINE of Lancaster.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, at his residence, Mr. JOHN FULLER and Miss ALMIRA FRIEND all of Rushcreek township.

On the 4th inst., by the same, at the residence of Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Mr. EDMUND C. KREIDER and Miss MARY A. GATES, both of this city.

We wish our young friends a long life of unalloyed happiness;—may they realize all the sweet of matrimony without any of its bitter trials.

That cake was indeed delicious, and our devils unanimously prayed that they may always be remembered as bountifully.

DIED.

On the 23rd of June, 1855, in Lithopolis, Fairfield county, Ohio, Mrs. CATHARINE DUNBAUGH, formerly the wife of John Bachar, aged 63 years.

We miss her, yes we miss her.
No tongue can tell how much,
But God he thought it best
To take her home to be at rest. E. C.

NICHOLAS FOX,
FASHIONABLE BARBER
Main Street, 2nd door East of City Hotel,
Lancaster, May 3, 1855—52

SALE OF BURYING LOTS.

Will be sold on Monday morning, July 16, 1855, on the premises, 23 full Lots and several parts of lots, known as divisions 14 and 15 in the plat of City GraveYard. These Lots are laid off for Family Grounds, are 11 feet wide by 70 feet in depth, with wide avenues on two sides, they are central in location and are the most desirable family lots in the enclosure. Persons wishing to secure lots should not fail to attend, as these are the only unsold ground remaining to be disposed of.

By order of the City Council.

E. A. RICHARDS, Marshal.

Lancaster, June 30, 1855.

Desirable City Property for Sale.

THAT desirable property located on Wheeling Street, corner of Broad Alley, being 100 feet on Wheeling by 196 feet on Broad Alley—Residence contains 6 rooms, kitchen, Outhouses, &c., with all the conveniences of a family residence, also a new and convenient Carpenter's shop, Smoke House, Stable, &c. Terms reasonable. For farther particulars enquire of LITTLE & DRESBACHS.

Lancaster, July 5, 1855—9

Road Notice.

A Petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of Fairfield county at their next session, praying that so much of the county road leading from the Rock Mill to its intersection with the Lancaster and Royalton road on the Busby farm, as lies between the following points in Bloom township in said county, be vacated, to wit: From the mouth of Jacob Ballenbaugh's lane to the Zion Church road, and praying that a new county road be laid out and established between the following points, beginning at the mouth of Jacob Ballenbaugh's lane thence running South along the Section lines between the lands of said Jacob Ballenbaugh, Samuel Crist, Henry Wagner, Amos Welsh and Levi Williamson to said Lancaster and Royalton road, at the corner of the lands of said Welsh and Williamson in said Bloom township and there terminate.

July 5, 1855—4w9* MANY PETITIONERS.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that David Hilyard, Administrator of Thomas Hilyard and Solomon Spangler, Executor of John Rehnig have filed their accounts and vouchers in the Probate Court of Fairfield county, Ohio, for inspection and settlement, and that the same will be for hearing on the 30th day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be.

July 5—3w9 VIRGIL E. SHAW, Probate Judge.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the pasture field of the subscriber, a short time since, a BLACK MILCH COW, large horns, six or seven years old. Any one returning said Cow to me in Lancaster will be liberally rewarded.

June 28—3w8 JOHN R. MUMAUGH.

CITY HARNESS SHOP,
Gazette Building—Public Square, Lancaster, Ohio.

L. O. DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to his excellent assortment of *Harness, Collars, Whips, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.* His stock of Harness comprises Silver, Brass and Black Mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness also, Wagon and Plow do—all of which cannot be surpassed in the city, either in stock, workmanship or low prices. He has also a trimming shop, where

Buggy and Carriage Trimming,

will be done on short notice in superior style.

Lancaster, June 28, 1855—1y8

EXCHANGE OFFICE RE-OPENED,
Corner of Main and Columbus Streets.

IS prepared to do all kinds of Banking business. Discounts good Notes. Buys all Uncurrent Money at highest prices. Buys and sells *Gold and Silver.* Deals in Exchange of all kinds. Makes collections at any place. Pays interest on *all Deposites.* And deals in

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS,

of which 100,000 acres are wanted; and when sold are guaranteed in every respect, to locate land as well as coin. Forms of assigning and locating, and any information in relation to Warrants given willingly to any one that applies. *Upper Wabash Bank Notes redeemed at par.*

J. W. TALLMADGE.

Lancaster, Ohio, June 28, 1855—8tf

CITY CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, having recently fitted up rooms in Martin's row, immediately under the Ohio Eagle Printing Office, and one door north of the Post Office, most respectfully invite public attention to their extensive and well selected stock of *Confectionaries*, consisting of candies of their own manufacture, which they will sell at wholesale and retail prices.—**Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisons, Dates, First Quality Catawba Wine and Ale, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.,** constantly kept on hand.

We are also fitting up in fine style for a Ladies' Summer Saloon, the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Kast, where the refreshments of the season will be in readiness at all hours. HENLY & LADABAUGH.

April 12, 1855—No. 49—1y.

ALFRED McVEIGH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, JUSTICE OF PEACE AND GENERAL LAND AGENT,

Lancaster, Ohio,

WILL give attention to the purchasing and selling of Real Estate, also, to the procuring of Bounty Lands.

OFFICE—In the Brick Block, nearly opposite Hocking Valley Bank. may 10 1854

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully inform his friends and public in general, that he has much enlarged his

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

as to the variety. He has just opened and has for sale No. 1, **Mackerel** of the best quality. Also, best **Pickling Vinegar**, and a small **Stock of Dry Goods** to suit customers all of which will be sold low for cash or approved country produce at his Old stand, corner of Broad and Winding Streets, and nearly opposite the Leander Hotel. L. CHURCH

N. B. Butter, Bacon, Lard and Corn Meal wanted

Lancaster, September 21, 1854—29.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

I have disposed of the Gazette establishment to GEORGE W. MAC ELROY, Esq. All those indebted to me for Advertising and Job Work are respectfully solicited to settle without delay. In my absence accounts can be settled with MARIS LEVERING, Esq.

Lancaster, May 31, 1855. T. S. SLAUGHTER.

P. S. My successor is authorized to receipt for all subscriptions due me, and will fill up all advance subscriptions.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

L. C. BUTCH.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Martin's Row, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry with neatness and dispatch.

☞ All work warranted to perform well.

Lancaster, June 14, 1855—6tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against T. S. Slaughter, will present the same to the undersigned for payment. MARIS LEVERING.

Lancaster, June 14, 1855.

NEW CHINA STORE.

JUST opened on Main Street, nearly opposite Reber, Kutz & Co's Dry Good Store, consisting of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND WINDOW GLASS

all of which will be sold low at wholesale and retail. Merchants and the public are respectfully solicited to call and examine my stock, it is full and selected.

Window Glass almost all sizes from 7 to 9 up to 30 by 40. WILLIAM STEWART.

Lancaster, april 12, 1855—49

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment into his New Rooms *North Side Main Street, over Zink & Bick*, and has fitted them up in style unsurpassed in the West. He hopes that the public will appreciate his efforts to please and extend to him a liberal patronage. Everything has been done that could be done to ensure success in every department of the art, and his pictures cannot be surpassed. V. M. GRIswOLD.

N. B. Persons wishing to learn the art will have great facilities for doing so here.

Hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M.

Lancaster, November 16, 1855—28

TO FARMERS.

WANTED immediately 2000 bushels of CORN in the ear, for which cash will be paid on delivery at the Lancaster Depot of the C. W. & Z. Rail Road

Morrow, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1855—20tf

☞ Mr. Milner freight Agent will receive and pay for the Corn.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

D. K. FISHEL.

HAVING returned to the city and erected a large building in the rear of the brick house, on the *corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, one square South of the Market House*, intends manufacturing upon a large scale all the various articles of Cabinet Furniture, Bedsteads and Chairs. Which he will keep always on hand, together with a large assortment of Cincinnati manufacture. His long experience in the business will enable him to have manufactured at home and imported from abroad the very best of work, and as he intends to employ none but the most skillful workmen and use the best materials, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

The public are invited to call and examine the assortment. The entrance to the rooms is upon Broad Street. D. K. FISHEL.

N. B. Repairing done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Lancaster, May 30.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 4th day of August, A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following property, to-wit: The North half of the Northwest Quarter of Section No. 24, Township No. 12, of Range No. 10, situate in said county of Fairfield. Appraised at $4 per acre.

To be sold as the property of Elias Turrow, Asa Green and James M. Pratt, at the suit of Cornelius Steenrod. Terms of sale cash.

WM. POTTER, Sheriff.
By C. M. L. WISEMAN, Deputy.
MARTIN & SCHLEICH, Att'ys. June 28—5w8pf$3

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County of Fairfield and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court house in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 28th day of July A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, being Lot No. 2, and the West half of Lot No. 4, in the sub-division made by G. W. Beatler, Sothenus McCabe, Ewel Jeffries and Charles Borland, of that part of Lot No. 8, in the Bank Sub-division, adjoining the Eastern addition to Lancaster, which lies in the triangle formed by the turnpike, diagonal street and the extension of Wheeling street. Lot No. 2, appraised at $150. West half Lot No. 4 appraised at $200. To be sold as the property of Nathan Nisley and Zibey Nisley his wife, at the suit of A. McVeigh. Terms of sale cash. Ordered by Pl'ff.

WILLIAM POTTER, Sheriff.
By C. M. L. WISEMAN, Deputy.
Lancaster, June 21, 1855—5w7pf$3

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order for sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 28th day of July A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the County of Fairfield and State of Ohio, being the equal and undivided half of Lot No. 8, Square No. 4, Section 2, addition to the Town of Baltimore; also, a Water Privilege which is next to run a Woolen Factory on said Lot No. 8. Also, Lots No. 8 and 9 in the central addition to the Town of Baltimore, excepting 25 feet off the South side of Lot No. 8. Also, one equal and undivided half of all the Machinery belonging to the Factory which is erected on said Lot No. 8. The undivided half of Lot No. 8, Square 4, East addition, appraised at $50. Water privilege at $50. Lot No. 8 in central addition $20. Lot No. 9 in central addition at $150 The undivided half of all the Machinery on the Factory Lot No. 8 at $75.

To be sold as the property of George H. Houser and Rumah his Wife, at the suit of Edward Calkins.

HUNTER & DARCHMARTY, Att'ys. WM. POTTER, Sheriff.
Lancaster, June 21, 1855—3w7pf$4,50

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Fairfield County, ss.

J. & L. Weaver vs. Mary Weaver, et al. } In Partition, Fairfield Com Pleas

PURSUANT to the command of an order for sale from the Court of Common Pleas of said county and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Lancaster, on *Saturday the 14th day of July A. D.* 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, known as the property of Jacob Weaver, deceased, lately of Pleasant township, to-wit: Lot No. 1, being part of Section Five, Township Fifteen, Range Eighteen; beginning at the Northeast corner of said Section No. 5; thence West on the North boundary of said Section, 42 chains and 84 links to the half section corner stone on said boundary; thence South on the half section line 27 chains and 61 links to a stone on said half section line, from which a gum 14 inches in diameter bears north 38 deg. east 36 links distant and a beach 10 inches in diameter bears south 86½ degs. east 36 links distant; thence East 42 chains and 71 links to a stone on the eastern boundary line of said section, from which a maple 24 inches in diameter bears south 48 degrees West 92 links distant, and a beach 12 inches in diameter bears north 49 degrees west 90 links distant; thence North on said Section line 28 chains and 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 119 50-100 acres more or less, and appraised at $37 per acre free of dower.

Also,