

News from the Army.

From the City of Mexico.

Santa Anna's letter of resignation, which we gave on Friday last, is published in the papers of the 29th ult. but we know nothing of the action taken by Congress on the subject. We also find a long manifesto addressed to the nation by him a few days earlier, which we give below. In the city of Mexico everything is manifestly in a state of confusion and almost unlicensed anarchy. Gen. Bravo has resigned not only his command of general-in-chief, but also his commission as general of division. Gen. Rincon is said to have done the same thing. It is true that Gen. Almonte is under arrest, though the causes of his imprisonment are not avowed. He is confined in Santiago Tlatelolco. Gen. Ampudia has been directed to await further orders at Cuernavaca. What suspicious thing he has done or contemplated we are not informed. The accounts we find in the Mexican papers of the disaffection in Zacatecas confirm those we published a few days since. The official paper of the State publishes every representation made against Santa Anna and in favor of the Americans—Gen. Scott's manifesto among the latter. This latter document is also given in all the papers of the capital.

The Legislature of Durango voted for Senor D. Francisco Ellorriaga for President. Upon the first ballot Ellorriaga received 7 votes, Santa Anna 4, Herrera 1, Pedraza 1, and Angel Trias 1. Upon the second ballot, Ellorriaga received 8 votes and Santa Anna 6. Ellorriaga was the former Governor of the State, and it will be recollected San Santa Anna hard for the Provisional Presidency in the last election by Congress.

The State of Tamaulipas has voted for Gen. Almonte for the Presidency, and Zacatecas for Senor Jose Maria Lafragua. The Legislature of Oajaca (which has been denounced by the revolutionary party in that State) voted for Gen. Herrera. The new legislature voted for Gen. Santa Anna for President.

It is last vote he allowed to General Herrera, the result of the election so far will stand thus: Gen. Herrera 4 votes, Angel Trias 3 votes, Senor Ocampo 1 vote, Senor Ellorriaga 1 vote, Gen. Almonte 1 vote, and Senor Lafragua 1 vote. Give the vote of Oajaca to Gen. Santa Anna and you have the seventh candidate for the unenviable station of President of Mexico.

We have seen a letter from one of the American officers now a prisoner in Mexico. It was dated May 23. He had been promised his liberty again and again, but expected to be released on the 30th beyond a doubt. He writes that General Scott was expected to enter the capital within eight days, and he did not anticipate that any formidable opposition would be made to him.

While exercising supreme power, Santa Anna on the 22d ult., directed that every prosecution against military persons should be discontinued, and all accused of offences be at once set at large. The services of such men are thought to be of sufficient importance to the Government to justify this clemency. It looks to us like an attempt of Santa Anna to strengthen himself with the soldiery.

Senor Pacheco was named Minister of Justice on the 27th ult. In El Republicano of the 28th ult., there is an article upon the defence of the capital and the propriety of removing the seat of Government into the interior. The editor urges upon the authorities to defend the capital to extremities, and says that the work of erecting fortifications is going on actively. But this part of the article is not in its usual strain. From the tone of it, and from private letters from the capital which we have seen, we feel persuaded that little opposition to Gen. Scott's entrance into the city will be made. El Republicano urges strenuously that the seat of Government should at once be transferred. Then, should the capital fall, it urges, the Government will still exist and form a centre of union and a rallying point. The editor urges the point with such force that we are persuaded he anticipated no formidable opposition to Gen. Scott's advance.

In an early article upon the subject of the defence of the capital, El Republicano sets down the troops available for the purpose as follows: The garrison then in the capital (the 26th of May) was not far from 10,000 men, while there were to arrive, says the editor, from the State of Guanajuato 3,000, from the State of Mexico 3,000 from Michoacan 2,000, and from Queretaro 1,000. We infer from allusion made to the article in El Razador that the latter paper ridicules the idea of making any defence of the city.

We see nothing in the papers about the formidable works said to be going on at Rio Frio. We are inclined to the opinion that the resistance anticipated at this point has been much exaggerated. The Mexican papers which we have seen say nothing about it, and speak only of the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the capital. To the same effect is the letter from Mr. Kendall which we give to-day. It is mentioned in the papers of the capital that an advance party of Gen. Worth had reconnoitered the road as far as Rio Frio.

The resignations of Gens. Bravo and Rincon were induced by an order of the Government bestowing their command upon Gen. Lombardini during their indisposition. The latter general is not celebrated for genius. Gen. Bravo's letter to the Government breathes a fine spirit. The only title he retains is that which the people formerly thought him deserving, "Benemerito de la Patria."

We are at a loss to understand the various movements among the military chiefs of Mexico. We have the resignations of Santa Anna, Bravo and Rincon, and the arrest of Almonte all within the space of eight or ten days, and the departure of other generals to remote parts, and Santa Anna during the time was exercising full authority, and extending every indulgence to the soldiery. It looks as though parties were marshaling their forces for a struggle for power among themselves, rather than to defend their country against a foreign foe.

Purdy McElroy, of Columbus, has been appointed Public Receiver at the Sandusky land Office, in the place of C. Huber removed.

From Vera Cruz—Another Attack by Guerrillas—One Hundred of the Enemy Killed—15 Americans Killed—40 Wounded.

The steamer Galveston has arrived at New Orleans with 150 discharged Volunteers, on their way home, and a number of passengers. By this arrival we learn that seventy armed men were attacked by a band of Guerrillas, on their way to Vera Cruz from Puebla. Notwithstanding the assaulting party was large, the whole force arrived safely at Vera Cruz, with a loss of only six men.

A number of Pronouncements have been issued from the city of Mexico, and a good portion of the Capital has declared against Santa Anna. Santa Anna has again sent in his resignation which, however, was not accepted.

Capt. Walker, with his brigade of horse, armed to the teeth, and as much feared as Texan Rangers, was in pursuit of the Guerrilla troops, and committing havoc among them by way of retaliation. On the day Capt. Bainbridge left McIntosh's camp, Gen. Cadwallader arrived with a force of 800 men and two howitzers.

The two commands were then united, making in all about 1500 men with two howitzers, under the command of Gen. Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.

Gen. C. immediately occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the Mexicans had fired on Captain Bainbridge.

Here he was attacked by the enemy in strong force, posted on the ridges and in the Chapparral. A sharp and well contested action ensued, lasting for several hours, when the Mexicans were finally repulsed.

The Mexican loss in this affair was about one hundred. Gen. Cadwallader lost 15 killed and 30 or 40 wounded. After the retreat of the Mexicans, Gen. Cadwallader passed the bridge and pursued his way to Jalapa.

The heights were then charged and the enemy driven in confusion to the right and left of the Road. After Cadwallader had passed the bridge, he was attacked by a large force of Guerrillas, who hung upon his rear for some considerable distance.

During the fight, Lieut. Blakely of the newly raised volunteers, charged the barricades, sweeping them with two howitzers. In passing through, however, Lieut. B's command received a heavy volley from the enemy on the ridge, sustaining a loss of one killed and four wounded—Lieut. B. was himself wounded in the leg. Several horses were also killed.

Gen. Cadwallader was moving steadily forward, the only way to confront the Mexicans. Captain Gales and his company of the Third Dragoons, being sent by General Cadwallader to the rear, to reinforce the train guard, was attacked by a large force of lancers. These, however they repulsed, after a sharp contest, inflicting on them considerable loss.

There is much sickness in Vera Cruz, but very little in the castle. The Garrison at Jalapa had been broken up by order of Gen. Scott, and the sick and prisoners sent to Perote. This line of communication is, therefore, entirely clear of troops.

Gen. Scott has had a road constructed from Jalapa, by which, in future, all troops and stores will be seen. The success of the attack on Col. McIntosh has given great encouragement to the Guerrillas, who are swarming the country in great numbers and attacking all parties, great and small.

About one thousand troops were encamped at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields was at Vera Cruz, preparing to leave for the United States, and he received orders from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

There are no preparations making for defending any point between Puebla and the Capital. All the odds and ends of the Mexican army—numbering about 20,000 men, are collected in the Capital. They are poorly armed, and their equipments are of the most miserable description.

Gen. Bravo was in command of the troops at Mexico. A letter has been received at Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., stating that Gen. Scott had ordered the removal of the Government from Vera Cruz to Tuzpan. This change was made on account of the sickness at Vera Cruz, and the difficulty of keeping open its communications with head quarters.

The communications between Tuzpan and Puebla could be much more easily maintained. A later despatch states, that General Scott had proceeded to Rio Frio and that a deputation had been sent out to him from the conference. What the result of the conference was we have not learned. The next intelligence will be looked for with interest.

The Lancaster Gazette.

GEORGE WEAVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LANCASTER, OHIO.

Friday Morning, July 2, 1847.

Fourth of July. The undersigned, Merchants and Shopkeepers of Lancaster, agree to suspend business, on Monday July 5th. Maccracken & Galbraith, Work, Son & Work, David Hoffman, R. & Kutz, J. Effinger & Co., T. & W. Miller, P. Bopp, Reimann, Son & Beck, Kramer & Cox, Bowling & Crane, J. C. Weaver, Nicholas Young, Klueked & Dady, J. C. Healey, Gates & Cooper, Wise & Hillard, John Lyons, Bury & Beck, W. Blaininger.

We learn, from the Gentlemen, who headed in the above names, that the suspension of business, upon the above day, is to be general.

Rail Road. We are glad to learn that the Farmers of the county, those most deeply interested, are beginning to wake up to the importance and benefits of rail-road communication. When they say the word and are willing to contribute, a road, either to Newark or Columbus, can easily be constructed. They have ample means and as soon as they are convinced that they will be doubly repaid for any outlay they may make, we are certain they will take hold of the matter in earnest and conclude to assist in making the road.

The additional price of all kinds of grain, of hogs, of cattle, which they will receive, when dealers in those articles can find speedy and certain means of transportation, not to say anything of the increase in the value of Real Estate, will induce them to part with a little now that they may, in the end, gain largely. Farmers, look at these things. If the advantages of a rail-road are properly understood and appreciated, we are confident that you will take hold of the enterprise with a proper spirit and the citizens of the county will no longer suffer from the want of the proper means of transportation.

Valuation in Fairfield County. The following is the total value of Real and Personal property, upon the duplicates in this county, subject to taxation for 1847.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Includes Personal Property, Merchants and Manufacturers stock, Real Estate, and Total amount.

The decrease in personal property is not real. Persons not being compelled to swear have taken advantage of the law and would rather pay the penalty—and thus the Assessor had to guess at the amount of Money and Credits, and it is probable that they have not always hit the mark.

Soldiers' Land Warrants. It is now in this city, says the New Orleans Delta, a matter of notoriety, that the shavers have shorn a large number of our deserving returned volunteers of their land warrants, giving, in return for them, about as much as furnished the means for a "spree."

Nothing but absolute want, which the Government honorably bound to supply, could induce the volunteers thus to dispose of their hard earnings.

Brig. Gen. Pillow. The officers of the Tennessee Volunteers, 2nd Regiment, have published a card, in which they accuse Gen. Pillow of gross incompetency and say that the fault was his that the heights of Cerro Gordo were not carried by them. In placing the command of Col. Haskell, the Gen. by his orders reversed it, the front rank becoming the rear and the right of the regiment its left. Gen. Pillow is in a very awkward position and the best he can do is to demand a court-martial. He is the same one, who in constructing a ditch, had the embankment thrown upon the outside, thus protecting the enemy in their attack.

Gen. Taylor's Army. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th instant says—From a passenger on board the Mary Kingsland, we learn that Gen. Taylor's headquarters were still at Walnut Springs, three miles from Monterey, on the 1st inst. His whole force consists of about 4000 troops, of which the larger portion are volunteers, and when all that are ordered to join him have arrived, will not have more than 6000 men—which includes all the garrisons in his rear on the line of the Rio Grande. It was understood that he would not attempt to move upon San Luis Potosi, unless he could have with him, for that object alone, at least 6000 efficient troops.

A Monterey letter in the New Orleans Picayune, dated June 1, says—Although we cannot advance upon San Luis, it is thought there may be some skirmishing on the road from here to Camargo, Urra having again plucked up courage, and being now at the head of a large force of lancers. It had been reported that he was at Tula, but the report was not credited; but I was yesterday informed at headquarters that positive information had been received that Urra was at the head of 4000 cavalry this side of Victoria. It is probable that the force is over estimated.

There is a good deal of sickness here, but not of a serious character, and but few deaths have taken place.

The Local Papers.

The North American, one of the best Whig papers in the country, thus speaks of the importance of supporting local papers. We would fain hope that the hints here thrown out would prove profitable to a large number of Whigs in this county; but they have been reminded of it so often that we begin to fear, that they never will give their home paper an adequate support. We give the article, however, hoping that it may catch the eye of some who read our paper without paying for it—we mean borrowers.

"When the country press receives adequate encouragement, it is a sign that the cause which is advocated is in a healthy condition. We have ever impressed it upon our Whig friends of the interior as their first duty to support their local papers; that duty performed, we shall be pleased to place them on our daily list. But we doubt the fidelity of that man to his party principles who is either remiss or lukewarm in subscribing to the paper of his county advocating those principles."

A true Whig. "Will the Courier, dare Mr. Lyman say that if Gen. Taylor is the regular Whig nominee, he will support him?"—Aurora. The Courier won't do anything else.—Zanesville Courier.

We trust the Editor of the Aurora is perfectly satisfied that his neighbor is orthodox. NEWARK, JUNE 19.—On this day one year ago wheat was selling in Newark at 45 cents a bushel, it is now bringing \$1.05. This difference is the result of the democratic measures in the opening of a foreign market for our surplus productions.—Herald.

The above was endorsed by the Eagle of last week. The article scarcely had been penned and had not been copied by our neighbors, before the price fell to 90 cents. Was the decline the "result of democratic measures?" Answer ye sapient proficients in political economy.

Col. Doniphan. Col. Doniphan has arrived at New Orleans, with seven companies of Missouri Volunteers under his command. They present a brave and indomitable appearance and look as if they had seen hard service. The Picayune says, that they are the lions of the town.

A chapter of sad accidents, we learn from the Licking Valley Register, happened at Covington Ky. on Monday, the 21st inst. While the procession, formed for the reception of the Volunteers, was marching down Front street a premature discharge of a cannon took place, which instantly killed a man by the name of Fish and horribly mangled a Mr. Lemaire, who afterwards died of his wounds. Another individual was seriously, though not mortally, wounded. This is not all. The Volunteers did not arrive on Monday and on Tuesday, as the Steamboat love in sight, the persons having charge of the cannon commenced firing and after firing several rounds, another premature discharge took place, and another sad spectacle presented itself. Mr. William Gracey lost both of his hands and arms and Mr. Jesse Doan had his right hand and arm torn off, and his left hand so badly torn, that his thumb and forefinger had to be taken off. They were young men, had been volunteers and had just returned on Sunday evening previous.

A sad commentary upon the carelessness, which is too often exhibited on similar occasions.

CHANDLER, of the United States Gazette, has disposed of his establishment to the Proprietors of the North American. The American is one of the leading Whig Journals of the country, and as much as the readers of the Gazette may regret the retirement of Mr. Chandler, in the Editor of the American, they will find one who writes with equal vigor, power and spirit.

Our thanks are due to our agent at B. for the many kind favors he has bestowed upon us, in the shape of new subscribers.

The chain of love is made of fading flowers but that of wedlock of gold—lasting as well as beautiful. Com.

A Home Market.

Our internal commerce reaches annually, in value, over two thousand millions of dollars—our exports seldom exceed over one hundred million; thus it will be seen that there is a difference of twenty to one. Is our home market of no value?

In consequence of the heavy decline in prices, several flour speculators have failed, in New York. They anticipated a further advance, when the intelligence by the Cambria should arrive.

Some thirty odd of the West Point students, at the close of the examination, on the 18th ult. were found worthy of graduation. Most of them are designed for immediate service in Mexico. The Address was delivered by E. D. Mansfield Esq., of Cincinnati. It was upon the importance and the utility to the country of the Military Academy, and is very highly spoken of.

Gov. Bobb has appointed Hon. Thomas Ewing, Alfred Kelley and John Brough, Commissioners on the part of the State of Ohio, to meet the three Commissioners of the State of Virginia, to adjust the questions of boundary and jurisdiction.

We will endeavor to make room for the address of the Whig State Central Committee to the Whigs of Ohio, in our next.

A mass interesting matter, which we consider of more importance than editorial, has so crowded our columns, that we have paid little attention to that department. It shall be attended to in due season.

J. M. P. pays for the first volume. We thank him for his compliments and good wishes. The Buckeyes think the Suckers have nobly performed their duty—and the 6th Regiment I. V. could not make a better selection than Col. Baker.

Thanks at a Discount. The Legislature of Ohio, at its late session, passed resolutions complimentary to the Ohio Volunteers, for their gallantry at Monterey. A copy of these resolutions was transmitted by Gov. Bobb, to the Commandants of Regiments of Ohio Volunteers. "A. M. MITCHELL, Col. Commanding" of the 1st Regiment, has written to Gov. Bobb, "respectfully declining" having the resolutions published to his regiment, because his regiment was the only one of the Ohio Volunteers which had been in a regular battle, and "no particular reference" was made in the resolutions to the regiment.

From all this we infer that "the Colonel" is out-growing his regimentals, and thanks are at a discount.—O. S. Journal.

Ohio Troops. Three companies of the 2nd regiment, under the command of Lieut. McGinnis, Capt. Seifert and Harl, and two companies of the 3d, arrived in New Orleans on the 15th inst. On the next day four more companies of the 2nd regiment arrived. The Picayune gives the following list of officers by the last arrival: Lieut. Col. W. Irvin, Lancaster, Ohio; Surgeon Trevitt, Columbus; Capt. Stadden, Newark; Capt. Kinton, A. Q. M. Mount Vernon; Capt. Caldwell, A. C. S. Upper Sandusky; Capt. Julien, Lancaster; Capt. Link, Circleville; Capt. Ganipe, Hillsborough; Lieut. Cully, Newark; Lieut. Spencer, do; Lieut. Smith, do; Lieut. Stewart, Hillsborough; Lieut. Armstrong, do; Lieut. Brown, Lancaster; Lieut. Roessler, adjutant, do; Lieut. Warner, do; Lieut. Ring, Circleville; Asst. Surgeon Leech.

THE DELUSION CONTINUED.—The Editor still contends that "the best results, as relates to the durable well being of this republic have proceeded from the President's policy in allowing the return of Santa Anna to Mexico." Any politician who can prove this can "square the circle," discover perpetual motion, or demonstrate that two and two make five!—Alexandria Gazette.

The Washington Union says in reference to the report that Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs were speculating in the soldier's bounty land scrip. "We feel ourselves authorized to state that Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs have not purchased to the extent of \$1000, and have given par for the few certificates of stock that they have purchased from the soldiers.

This is the second time that we have seen this charge made in the papers. It was asserted the other day that they had purchased through an agent in New Orleans, from distressed soldiers, certificates to the amount of \$100,000. The whole story is false. These gentlemen have shown their confidence in the credit of the government, by subscribing for a large portion of the loan. They deserve credit for their public spirit. But they scorn to mingle in their great transactions any speculation upon the distresses of the soldiers who have served their country."

Gen. Scott and the Presidents Protege. Gen. Scott, in his Jalapa Proclamation says: "But in the midst of the malvolence (encono) which Gen. Scott shows he has against me, he does me too much honor when he says that they had been decided as to my real intentions, and that on account of this mistake his Government permitted me to pass to my country. Indeed, most excellent sir, the United States were deceived when they dreamed that I was capable of betraying my country. Before this should happen I would prefer to be consumed by fire and my ashes should be scattered that not a single atom be left."

Why the fellow seems disposed to laugh at the credulity of his great patron Mr. Polk.

Gambling in Flour.

Few persons not dealers in the article are probably aware of the extent to which gambling in flour is carried on by dealers in New York. For instance, we frequently see reports in the New York papers, similar to the following:—"Sales of 5000 barrels to arrive in July, at \$7.50; sales of 10,000 barrels to arrive in August, at \$7.25." We do not pretend to say that none of these transactions are genuine, but we are confident that not one-twentieth part changes hands. When the time comes for delivery, the difference between the price agreed upon and the current rate, is paid either by the buyer or seller, as the case may be. It is in fact, nothing more nor less than a bet on the state of the market at a given time.

In some cases bets of this kind are probably adopted to bolster up the market. For instance, we find in the New York Shipping List, the following transaction in flour, which took place shortly after the arrival of the last steamer:—"A sale of 1000 barrels Western, (deliverable) within 48 hours of the arrival of the next Steamer at \$8.50." On the day this transaction took place, good Western flour could have been bought at \$8 and the market was tending downward.—Breadstuffs would seem to be the last article in which a man would wish to gamble.—Boston Journal.

Let us have a Reason for it. The Locofoco propose, as we understand, to revolutionize the State after a while, and get into power again. What for? What object have the people in putting them in power any more? What can they gain by it? But since they are disposed to make proposals for governing the State again, let us have the programme of their intended government. Will they bind themselves to redeem at par the bills of all the banks they broke, when in power before; and all the shin-plasters they caused to circulate by driving out a better currency? Will they restore to their original owners all the farms that their measures caused to be sold under execution? Will they pay back to the poor man the money that capitalists and brokers made by shaving their notes? If so, let us have them back again, by all means.—O. S. Journal.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We have noticed the circulation of counterfeit \$100 notes on the Dayton Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Messrs. Presbury & Co., have just shown us one of them. As no notes of that denomination have ever been issued by the Bank, the public should not touch them at all—all are counterfeit. This and other notes were received from Galena and Dubuque.—St. Louis Republican.

GREAT TAYLOR MEETING.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting, held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 14th inst., Gen. Taylor was nominated, with entire unanimity, for the next Presidency. Judge Reese delivered an able speech in support of the nomination, and he was followed by Gen. Alex. Anderson, "formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from Tennessee, who came out boldly in favor of Gen. Taylor, and gave his reasons for being desirous of seeing the old hero elevated to the Presidency at the next election."

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—This celebrated edifice has been sold to a committee of the Catholic church, for 75,000—This community have also purchased other property at Nauvoo. The building is to be appropriated to educational purposes, connected with the church into whose hands it has passed. The contract requires only the sanction of the Bishop to complete it. The last of the Mormons in Nauvoo, consisting of thirty or forty families under charge of Daniel H. Wells, have left Nauvoo to join the California expedition. Balbit & Co. still remain at Nauvoo, to close up the affairs of the Mormons. These facts are stated in the Warsaw (Ill.) Signal.

Rapid Printing. The New York Sun is erecting two Mammoth Cylinder Presses constructed by Hoe & Co., of that city, which will print from 24,000 to 30,000 newspapers per hour! The number of impressions would be increased if human hands could feed the press faster. The inking apparatus of this press is now, as the old reciprocating movements give place to rotary action. There is but little friction in the new operation, and the wear and tear is consequently greatly diminished. The form of types in the new plan is placed upon a large cylinder four feet or more in diameter, in contact with which smaller impression cylinders, in any desired number are placed. This Press, the Sun says, "is destined to produce an entire revolution in newspaper printing."

FOR CONSUMPTION.—DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Licorice, 375 Bowery.—We know of no medicine equal to this unrivaled remedy. A friend called on us a few days since and stated that he had left Stoughton, his residence, forever, as he thought, came to New York, was induced to try this remedy; he says he bought three bottles and used, instead of being a mere skeleton, he weighs thirty-five pounds more, is well, hale and hearty. To such a medicine we say all praise else than such facts are useless, and for this fact we can refer any one to Mr. Hancock himself the Rev. Dr. McAnly has also taken it with equal advantage.—Price of 1/2 \$1 and \$1 per bottle. See that Dr. LEBES' name is signed to it.

FOR SALE BY Bury & Beck, Lancaster, O. H. Moller, Southerst; C. G. Wilson, East Rushville; S. Clayton West Rushville; D. Holderness, Anand; C. & N. L. Olds, Circleville; S. Backwater, Hillsville, Ross county; B. & M. A. Patterson, Adelphi; Lewis, Friend & Amstrong, South Perry; Douglas & Lansing, Clitico; F. E. Rempel, Logan.

State of Ohio, Fairfield County. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. In Probate, Adam Neill, Rebecca Neill, William Craigill and Catherine Craigill, vs. THE above named defendants will take notice, that a petition was filed against them on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1847, in the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County, Ohio, by the petitioner, Jacob Cly, and is now pending wherein the said Jacob Cly demands partition of the following Real Estate, to-wit: The West half of the Township fourteen (14) of Range nineteen (19), in the Township of Hocking Township, said County of Fairfield, containing Eighty Acres—and that at the September Term of said Court, application will be made for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

GILSY & SHAW, Attorneys for Petitioner. 622 pf \$3.50. May 21, 1847.

ANOTHER LARGE AND SPLENDID ARRIVAL OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, AT THE PEOPLE'S LINE. Wholesale and Retail.

REBER & KUTZ, REBER just receiving the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, that have ever been brought to Lancaster or that ever will be by any other firm than theirs—and which will be sold at the lowest cash rates, so low that no person can look at them without buying.

We are connected with no manufactory, no eastern establishment, and thus confined to making our purchases at one house, but have the advantage of selecting our Goods from the stocks of all eastern Merchants and Manufacturers. We hope all who wish to purchase cheap and beautiful Goods, will first read the big advertisements, and after laughing at them, go and examine the little stock of Goods, that they call big; then call and see what we have and what we can do for them.

Our assortment consists in part of the following articles: 75 PIECES OF BROAD CLOTHS, Of all colors from \$1 to \$4 per yard. 50 pieces plain and striped Cassimers from 75 cents to \$1.25. 300 do plain, striped and barred Satinette, (very cheap) from 37 to 75 cents per yard. 100 do Kentucky Jeans from 25 to 31 cents for the best. 100 do Red, White and Yellow Flannels. 150 do Black, Colored, Striped and Figured Flannels. 25 Bales Brown Muslins. 100 pieces Bleached do from 6 to 12 1/2 cents. 100 do Ticking and very cheap. 2500 pieces of CALICOES, Cheaper than ever known before. 50 do Cashmeres, Molinee de Laines and other fancy Goods for LADIES' Dresses and Cloaks. 20 do Gingham, new style, and very desirable. A large and beautiful variety of SUMMER SHAWLS, of all sizes and at very low prices. 40 pieces Apron Checks, Linon and Cotton Table Cloths, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs. Dress Silks Black, colored and Big'd Hosiery Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Cambric and every thing in the Dry Goods line to make our assortment full and complete, among which will be found a fine variety of ROUGH and READY Goods.

We have also constantly on hand, a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, and every thing in the Fur, Silk, Leghorn, Palm Leaf and Straw Hats SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, Cotton Yarn Carpet Chain and Coverlid Warp. A full assortment of GROCERIES of all KINDS, Cedar Churns and Tubs, Wooden Buckets, Salt, &c. &c. &c. Come every body and look through our MAMMOTH FILES of Goods. We are always on hand and ready to prove to you, what is no undoubtable fact, that we have more Goods, better assortments and sell at lower rates than any other establishment in Lancaster. Of these facts you can convince yourselves by calling at our OLD STAND and examining our stock.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 bushels of WHEAT, Any amount of CORN, RYE, OATS, Flax-seed, Feathers, and every thing else that the Farmers have for sale that is worth having. We will give the highest prices in CASH and GOODS for the above articles, and give MORE GOODS for the same amount of trade, than any other house. Call and give us a trial. Lancaster, June 4, 1847.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW GOODS. MORE GOOD NEWS, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. HARDWARE CHEAPER THAN EVER. Just received and now opening, in the EAST ROOM of Mr. R. M. AINSWORTH'S Block opposite THE TALLMADGE HOUSE, from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, a large and general assortment of English, German and American HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Comprising in part the following articles: Hardware. English and German Door Locks, Mortice locks and Latches, of all kinds, Brass Fill and Falllocks Latches and door handles, window springs, &c. Sash fastenings, assorted. Socket and Firmer chisels, gouges & spur bits. Ball Braces in sets, plain bits all sizes. Common and Screwed Spike Shaves. Screw drivers, Compasses, Steel squares, Slide Bevels, Mill saw, double cut and 3 square files, Horse Raps, Drawing Knives, 1000 Gross wood Screws assorted. 300 dozen Maltingy Knobs Cut Tacks from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 ounces. Spring from 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs. Patent Brads, Clout Nails, Tenuent, Hand, panel, Pruning and Butcher's Saws Iron, Britannia, German Silver and Silver plated Table Tea, and Basting spoons. Bread Trays, Washers, Iron and Solar Lamps, Iron and Brass Candlesticks. Looking Glasses and Looking Glass plates. Cutlery. Super Rodger's Congress Knives Westonsome's do 1, 2, 3, and 4 Bladed do, Pruning Knives Razors assorted and Razor Strops, and a general and fine assortment of TABLE CUTLERY. Saddlery. Buckles of all sizes, Terrets and water Hooks, Harness spurs, Trace and Halter bolts. Brass, Silver and Gilted Stirrups. Cotton, Straining, Waxed and Boot webbing assorted. Coach and Buggy bags, tufts of all colors, plain and figured gun cloth, Japanese Muslins, assorted colors Morocco, Boot do, Goat and Hog skins, Sealing, Vaseline, and Gilted assorted. Patent Leather and Oil Cloth.

Cooper's Tools. Broad axes, Adzes, Chisplinger knives, heading, do, Stave do, Crow cutters, Hollowing knives, Shave up and Dress hoops assorted. For the Farmers. 1 pair General assortment of Halter, Trace, Log and Breast chains. 30 dozen Grass Scythes. 12 do Corn do. 3 do Brush do. 2 do Patent Grain Cradles. 23 do Hay Rakes. Common and best steel Corn Hoops, with and without handles, Goose neck do, socket shovels, Long Handle do, D. Handle do, Ames No. 2, do, Hay and 3 and 4 prong manure Forks. Also, Mill and Cross cut Saws, Stogyards, Hatchets and Hammer, Adzes and Broad Axes.

Iron Nails and Steel. 1 1/2 Kegs Junitta Nails. 30 do Best do. 20 do Junitta Iron. 10 do Rapid Forge do. English Blister, American Blister, Shear, German and Cast Steel. 2-10 and 12-12 Window Glass, and a large assortment of LEICESTER Machine Cards, Together with a great variety of other Hardware, all of which will positively sell as low for CASH, as any other house, west of the mountains can sell them. Come and see for yourselves. P. BOPE, Lancaster, June, 4th 1847. 4tf

Cheap Watches. PERSONS wishing to purchase a good Gold or Silver Watch, as cheap as they can get in the Eastern cities, are invited to examine the extensive assortment for sale by GATES & COSPER, Tallmadge House, Lancaster, June 18, 1847.

Gold Pens. A new arrival by express at GATES & OSPEER'S, June 18, 1847.