WYANDOT PIONEER.

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TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA.

—o—

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S Periodical Drops Cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

Lyon's Periodical Drops are better than all Pills Powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded preparation could reach; they are in the most obstinate cases

RELIABLE & SURE TO DO GOOD
RELIABLE & SURE TO DO GOOD

AND CANNOT DO HARM
AND CANNOT DO HARM

To the most delicate constitutions.

Lyon's Periodical Drops will certainly produce the regular menses of nature if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than a cure.

Lyon's Periodical Drops have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the six months, and the testimony of all is, "it surely cures."

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my Drops to cure Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these Drops would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, I do not deem it advisable.

BE WISE IN TIME
BE WISE IN TIME
BE WISE IN TIME
BE WISE IN TIME

Let not disease destroy your constitution—Try a bottle of my Periodical Drops, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor.—Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold. For painful or scanty Menstruation it is just the the thing.—I have now in my mind an instance of a lady who had been suffering from painful Menstruation two or three years, confining her to her room each time. She had applied to several eminent physicians, without relief, when one bottle of my Drops entirely cured her.

ONE BOTTLE CURES
ONE BOTTLE CURES
ONE BOTTLE CURES
ONE BOTTLE CURES

In almost every case.

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits, unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity, and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her efforts to obtain for it some other outlet and unless these efforts of nature are assisted the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally, Consumption assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

Do not suffer from these irregularities, when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course, and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you or else enclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will send you a bottle by Express.

☞ See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is printed upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of Counterfeits.—They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief take no other.

DR. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; D. S. Barnes & Co., New York; Lord & Smith, Chicago; Farrand Steel & Co., Detroit, Wholesale Agents.

March 19, 1864.-1y

PILES!
A SURE CURE

EVERYBODY IS BEING CURED OF THIS distressing disease, by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what a sufferer says:

Mr. J. P. Hazard, 194, Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, says he has been a dreadful sufferer with the Piles for a long time and has tried nearly every thing and could obtain no relief. He used about one fourth of a pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Ointment, and it made a complete cure. He advises every one who is suffering, to try it.

☞ Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St. Cincinnati, Ohio. Ask for

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. SEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLAIM AGENT.

Claims for Back Pay, Bounty, and Pensions carefully and promptly attended to.

OFFICE, up stairs over the First National Bank Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
Feb. 5, 1864—tf

L. A. Brunner,

AGENT ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., of Wyandot County, Ohio
☞ Office, Beerys' New Block, Second Story, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

S. W. HOLMES.

RESIDENT Agent of the PHŒNIX Insurance Co.
Beerys' Block Upper Sandusky Wyandot County, Ohio.

McKelly & Grisell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Beerys' Block, Second Story, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Mott & Berry,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Office in the Prosecuting Attorney's Office in the Court House.

T. & H. McCormick,

PAINTERS, will promptly attend to House Painting, Wagon Painting, Paper Hanging, Graining Glazing and Cementing Brick work. All work done in the best manner, and upon the most reasonable terms.

☞ Shop one door South of David Bossher's Grocery Store.

To Teachers.

THE Board of School Examiners of Wyandot County, Ohio, from and after the first of May, 1864. Will hold meetings for the examination of teachers, under the "act to provide for the reorganization supervision and maintenance of Common Schools," and the amendments thereto passed March 14, 1864, as follows:

In Upper Sandusky on the 1st Saturdays in July & August. On the first and third Saturdays in November, December, March and April.

In Carey on the 1st Saturdays in May and September.

In Mexico, on the 3d Saturdays in May and September.

In Nevada on the 1st Saturdays in June and October.

In Marseilles on the 3d Saturdays in June and October.

Under the amended School law, "each male applicant for a certificate shall pay the board of examiners a fee of fifty cents, and each female applicant a fee of thirty-five cents, as a condition of examination."

Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the board of Examiners.

HENRY MADDUX, Clerk.

April 9 1864

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Nov. 16th, 1863, and until further notice. Trains on this Road, will leave the Station at Crestline, as follows:

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
Night Express	6.35 a. m.	Cincinnati Exp.	10.40 a.m.
Cincinnati Ex.	12.20 p. m.	Accommodation	6.10 p. m.
Mail	5.55 p. m.	Night Express	10.18 p. m.

Wm. W. BAGLEY, Agent, Crestline.

WE would take this method of informing the citizens of Upper Sandusky and vicinity, that we have have purchased the

LIVERY STABLE,

formerly owned and carried on by David Heistle, situate on the east side of Main Street, opposite Archie's Block, and are now prepared to furnish at shortest notice,

HORSES AND VEHICLES,

of all kinds, such as Buggies, Carriages, Sulkies, &c., at the lowest rates.

☞ Give us a call, and we are confident that we can please, in rigs as well as price.

JOHN MILLS,
GIDEON BOWEN.

March 18, 1864—tf.

LIVERY STABLE!

JOHN H. HARDER takes this opportunity of informing the citizens of Upper Sandusky and the public in general, that he has opened a

LIVERY STABLE

On Wyandot Avenue below the Yellow Corner, in this place, and will at all times accommodate the public with any kind of "rig" they may desire.

The Buggies and Carriages are of the most fashionable kind, and the Horses were selected with a view to please the most fastidious.

Don't forget to give him a call, when you want to something nice to ride in. Charges moderate and drivers sent with teams when desired.

JOHN H. HARDER.

Upper Sandusky, Nov 27, 1863-tf

J. A. WILLIAMS,

Proprietor of the old and well known Upper Sandusky

Livery Stable

DESIRES TO SAY TO THE PUBLIC that he is still located at the old stand nearly opposite the "Pierson House" where he can be accommodated with the very best HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES SULKIES, &C.

Just as comfortably fixed up, and accompanied by as careful Drivers, if desired, as can be found in Wyandot County.

☞ Don't forget to enquire for the "Old Upper Sandusky Livery Stable," if you want a Good "Rig."

J. A. WILLIAMS.

Up. Sandusky, April 1, 1864.

DEFERED LETTER.

CAMP OF THE 123d O. V. I., NEAR SANDY HOOK, MD., Aug. 8th 1864.

L. A. BRUNNER—DEAR SIR:—My last was writen on the 21st. July, shortly after the fight at Snickers Ferry. On the morning of the 22d we took up our line of march again, marching that day, through Berryville and Winchester, to one mile beyond the latter place where we went into camp. Some demonstration having been made in our front by the enemy, next morning early we advanced about two miles, and having selected our position, commenced fortifying it by erecting pretty substantial *rail* breast works. After completing them we lay behind till evening expecting the Rebels to advance, which they not doing; we then moved back to our last night's camp and reoccupied it. Next morning (Sunday) early, skirmishing commenced in our front, our line of battle was rapidly formed, a line of infantry extending from the Berryville, clear around to the Romney road, a distance of about three miles; our Brigade occupying the same position that it did on the previous day. We remained there till 2 P. M., when the engagement having become pretty general on the left, we were ordered foward in line of Battle. Moving foward till our line of skirmishers were engaged with those of the enemy, where we remained a short time; till finding that the enemy had massed their forces against our left, driving them back; we were ordered to fall back on *our* old fortification near the town. About 4 P. M. our brigade was ordered to guard the artillery and wagon train, which was then moving towards Martinsburg. When about five miles from Winchester, the Rebel cavalry who had been advancing on our flank attacked our cavalry, causing a stampede among them, which they rapidly communicated to our train, causing a number of drivers to *skedaddle* leaving their wagons behind and even three pieces of artillery; before the excitement could be allayed.

A Brigade of Infantry in our rear was secreted behind a fence and when the Rebel cavalry came dashing on, they were suddenly met with such a volley of musketry, that they fled precipitately in every direction. We moved on to Bunker Hill, twelve miles from Winchester, the wagons, which were left along the road being destroyed by our troops and the artillery brought off safely. Next morning (Monday) about daylight, it commenced raining and kept it up till near noon. At the same time we moved forward toward Martinsburg, when within about a mile of town we were halted, a line of Battle formed and in a short time a skirmish with the "*Johnnies*" commenced artillery being used. We remained there till the wagon train had got fairly started on the Williamsport road, and the railroad trains had all left town. We then fell back through town and took up our position about a mile North of town, when the Rebel cavalry advanced into the place, our cavalry immediately made a dash after them, driving them from the place, and our infantry with the exception of our brigade, following and reoccupying our original position, which they held till dark, when the whole force moved on in the direction of Williamsport, marching all night, and camping at about 2 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, on the bank of the Potomac. Rested till about 8 o'clock when we forded the river, marching through town and on to Boonsboro, where we remained till 10 P. M. when we marched on to Sharpsburg, six miles further. Laid there till next day, when we marched on to our present camp.

Remained there till the next evening (28th) when we crossed the river at the Ferry, and marched a mile beyond Halltown. Next day drew clothing for the men. In the evening Kenley's Brigade (100 day men) to which is attached the 144th O. N. G.—arrived, and the Wyandot county Boys of each Regiment, were in a great glee at having met one another. Met Adj't Ayres, Capt's. Ragon and Brayton and Lt's. Baumgartner and Fergeson, all of whom seemed to think they were having a prety tough time of it, for 100 day men. Next day (Saturday) about 2 P. M. we started again this time back through Harpers Ferry, Sandy Hook, Weaverton, Knoxville, to four miles beyond Petersville, where they went into camp about 10 P. M. This was the hottest day, we have experienced this season, and marching the first seven miles without any rest, caused a good many cases of sun stroke, a few of whom died, a good many were left along, myself among the number, but I succeeded in overtaking the Regiment about 1 A. M. next day. Sunday, we marched about 15 miles to near a little town called Wolfsville, where we encamped till the morning of the 4th, when we move through Frederick to two miles beyond Monocacy Junction. We found the 6th and 19th corps and Kenley's Brigade in camp here. The evening of the 5th, our division was formed in a hollow square to witness the execution of a deserter. Just as the sun was going down he met his doom, "shot to death by musketry." He was a member of the 23d Ohio. Had deserted from his reg't., accepted of a large bounty, been assigned to his old reg't., again deserted, this time going over to the enemy, was captured, recognised, tried, sentenced, and this evening we witnessed the infliction of the penalty. It was a solemn scene, I assure you, it was the first time our reg't., had ever been called out to behold an execution. Next morning at 5 A. M. (6th) we again moved through Jefferson and Petersville to this place, which is about a mile and a half from Sandy Hook, and two and half from Harper's Ferry. Yesterday we laid quietly in camp except, drawing some ordinance stores. We have now present about 350 men, of whom about 25 are sick, only 5 commissioned officers for duty. Since the first day of May, the reg't., has marched 810 miles. We rather expect that our reg't., will be paid off at this place as they have not received any pay for nearly 8 months. Where we go to next is very uncertain, but that an important movement in this direction is about to take place, I think cannot be doubted.

Yours, &c.,
J. C. W.

HEAD QUARTERS 144th REG'T. O. N. G., BOLIVER HEIGHTS, AUG. 17th, 1864.

W. M. AMBROSE, CAPT. & A. A. A. GEN.—SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 144th Regt., O. N. G., in guarding wagon train from Halltown to Winchester, and in the action with Mosby's guerillas, near Berryville, Va., Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1864.

Pursuant to instructions from Brigade Head Quarters, the 144th, O. N. G., was ordered to guard the rear of train, with two Companies in the extreme rear and counting from the rear to place one Co between 20 wagons. Brig. Gen. Kenly's Brigade, was to bring up the rear of the train. The wagons of the several corps arriving indiscriminately, it was very difficult to ascertain what was the rear of the train, but when the brigade teams began to move, we fell in their rear, when we had marched but a very few miles I met Col. Brown, of the 149th O. N. G., who informed me that he had not got through distributing his companies, yet, as per order, and that the Cavalry train had not passed, I informed Gen. Kenly of this fact by Col. Brown. I halted my command to await the arrival of the cavalry train, which finally made its appearance, waiting for 120 to 140 wagons to pass, I was informed by the officer in charge that was the rear of the Cavalry train and accordingly fell in and ordered my Adj't to distribute the companies among the wagons as per order, and I found them distributed exactly in the manner ordered, this brought it nearly dark before arriving at Charlestown.

It was extremely difficult to regulate the movement of the train, the rear being late in starting, hurried to come up with the advance, consequently it was [illegible] my men to keep up, some [illegible] entirely, some were put in ambulances and wagons,

Three miles North of Berryville, I was detained for some time by the breaking of a bridge. Moving on until within ½ mile of Berryville, I ascertained that the train had been ordered parked by a Major, this I thought a very strange proceeding, I, in coming up to the place soon met Lieut. Idskooper of whom I asked if the train was ordered parked, to which he answerd in the negative. I told him to inform the General commanding of the situation, and at the same time to mention the dangerous position we were in, in case of an attack. Soon after, meeting Capt. Mann; with his assistance made every effort to move the train, in which we finally succeeded. Capt. Mann rendered valuable service and did all in his power to move the train after finding it parked. While the train was getting ready to be moved, the train of another Cavalry Brigade came up guarded by some Cavalry and drove past without halting, thereby escaping the affray. This was the first intimation I had of another train being in our rear. At four o'clock A. M., the train was under way with the exception of from 30 to 40 wagons which was getting ready to move. I had distributed the companies of my command in the following order, company C. Lt. Lamb, in the advance followed by Capt. Brayton, Co. D, next was Capt. Ragon, Co. A, Lt. Leith, Co. H, intending to bring up the rear with companies B, and K. I had sent Adjutant Ayres in advance to see to the proper distribution of the Co's. among the wagons, at this time and before the rear of the train had got under way a simultaneous attack was made upon the front, center and rear of this part of the train, (at and between Berryville and the extreme rear,) by about two hundred of Mosby's cavalry, with two light pieces of artillery, Meeting with Capt. Mann, at this time, I ordered to regulate and hurry on the wagons and carry the news to the front of the train if possible. The companies under way successfully checked the attack of the Rebels, the companies under Captains Ragon and Brayton, forming a junction, together with co's. C and H, assisted by Adjutant Ayres, finally drove the Rebels through and out of town.

The companies in the rear in my immediate command (drinking their coffee while waiting for the rear of the train to move.) were cut off at once from the balance of the command, were overpowered, and after making all resistance possible were compelled to yield to superior numbers many were made prisoners and others made their escape, some of whom joined other companies. The officers and men, considering the exhausted condition in which they were did nobly, saving thereby much property, especial credit is due Capt. Ragon, of Co. A, and Capt. Brayton of Co. D, together with the officers and men of co's. C and H, for coolness and bravery.

My command left Halltown with about three hundred men but the severity of the march made many fall out during the night, I don't think that we had more than 230 men all told, in the action. Our casualties are heavy considering the number engaged, five killed six wounded and sixty prisoners and missing. Capt. Black, Lt. Sagg and Lt. S. H. White, are supposed to be taken prisoners. Several are coming in however, and it is to be hoped the list of missing will be greatly diminished.

The disaster is my opinion is due to some extent to the tardiness of the train of the cavalry corps, in moving from Bolivar the detention at the breaking of the bridge three miles North of Berryville, and finally the parking of the train near Berryville. But for these causes the train could have been moved with more regularity, and would have been miles beyond that place, before daylight of the 13th. The scattering cavalry did not render the slightest assistance, if anything they added with the frightened teamsters and wagon masters, to the confusion and panic.

Very Respectfully your Ob't Serv't,
F. R. MILLER,
Lieut. Col. Comm'g.

J. AYRES,
Adjutant.

The list of killed and wounded from Wyandot county, is as follows:

Co. A—Killed—John Pullenberger and Warner Osburn. Wounded—Henry McCormack, slight. Missing—V. V. Fleck, P. Olliver, A. Carnes and E. Sa[illegible]

Co. D—Wounded—Daniel Shell and Egbert Sage. Missing—Harrison Kimble, Jones Bachard, Lewis Bachard, Wm Hurd and A. Hoising.

Co. H.—Prisoner, J. Rolston—Missing Sephus Henry and Aaron Price.

Co. G.—M. Cosier,—Killed, L. B. Cook wounded.

This part of the report will be especially interesting to your readers.

J. AYRES.

Brevities.

☞ The yellow fever is raging at the island of Burmuda.

☞ The Captain of the Tallahassee is a grandson of the ex-President Taylor's.

☞ Of the lake shipping 140 vessels are owned at Detroit.

☞ Latest from Le Follet—The sweetest things in bonnets—The ladies faces.

☞ One New Hamshire clergyman pays taxes on 1,300 ounces of plate.

☞ The Earl of Derby was fighting with the gout at last accounts and the gout was ahead.

☞ Gounod the composer, has gone mad—music on the brain.

☞ "August is the month for shooting stars." Then the game law dont apply to them.

☞ It is estimated that the manufacture of boots and shoes in Detroit amounts to $3,000,000, annually.

☞ Capt T. A. Florer, of Lafayette, Ind., has purchased two large peach orchards in Tennessee, and is shipping the fruit to Louisville.

☞ The peach speculaters of New Jersey and Delaware have been badly bitten on account of the unprecedented crop.

☞ The daily average of baskets of peaches brought to Philadelphia from Delaware is 35,000.

☞ The peach crop in Central and Western New York is said to be large. There are plenty also in Canada.

☞ Prof. Neurmayer, of Munich, says the world will come to an end in 1865. well, let it but God take care of the Union.

☞ If you were at the North Pole, freezing what animal would you wish to be? A little 'otter.

☞ The Annapolis Gazette, says that the delegates from Maryland to Chicago are as sound rebels as Jeff Davis desires.

☞ Missouri has a veteran in the service who has served three years and is now only 18 years of age.

☞ A Father of nine children, named Day, and living in Wesley, Me., lost 7 of them within two weeks by diptheria.

☞ "When I first married my wife," said a fond husband, "I loved her so much that I could have eaten her; and now he added, with a sigh, "I wish to heaven I had."

☞ Friendship, it is said, is love without its wings. But we have an old friend who, although he has no wings, can fly into a passion with extraordinary ease.

☞ Waifer says, in his opinion "poverty is no disgrace except when accompanied by French airs!"

☞ „Nobody ever lost anything by love" said a sage looking person. „That, is not true" said a young lady, who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights sleep by it."

☞ Gen. Burnside tells the Providence Journal that everything in the army is most encourageing, and is astonished at the despondency of many people in the North.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that the Government will have troops enough in and about that city to see that the draft is enforced.

☞ A man in Newport, R. I., married four wives in three months, the last of whom was a widow whose husband had been dead (killed in battle) only four weeks.

☞ Bayard Taylor has a new novel in press, to be published in September, entitled "John Godfrey's Fortunes, related by himself; a story of American life."