DAILY LEADER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The Draft in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a table exhibiting the number of men enrolled in each county of Ohio, the number of drafted men who have actually entered the service from each district during the year 1864, and the amount of commutation money received under the $300 clause. It is official and accurate. The following is the exhibit for this (the Eighteenth) District:

Counties.	No. Enrolled.
Cuyahoga	11,665
Summit	3,850
Lake	2,085
Total in District	17,200
Raised by draft in 1864	418
Commutation paid	$86,700

The following is the result in some of the districts of Northern Ohio:

Districts.	Counties.	Total Enrolment.	Total in District.	Raised by Draft in 1864.	Commutation paid.
9th.	Erie	3,410			
	Huron	3,976			
	Sandusky	3,219			
	Ottawa	1,115			
	Seneca	4,121			
	Crawford	3,201	19,042	777	$73,400
10th.	Lucas	5,120			
	Wood	2,778			
	Fulton	2,076			
	Henry	1,289			
	Putnam	1,654			
	Williams	2,413			
	Defiance	1,981			
	Paulding	781	18,170	850	.....
14th.	Holmes	2,351			
	Ashland	2,706			
	Wayne	3,918			
	Medina	2,959			
	Lorain	4,062	18,972	64	97,600
17th.	Stark	4,053			
	Carroll	1,989			
	Jefferson	3,449			
	Columbiana	4,095	14,323	2,651	113,100
19th.	Athens	4,740			
	Trumbull	3,882			
	Mahoning	3,838			
	Portage	3,176			
	Geauga	1,928	16,566	116	125,700

The total number of men enrolled in the State is 320,863. The total number drafted in the State during the year 1864, is 16,717. The total amount of money paid for commutation is $1,887,000.

¶ The total enrollment is, as will be perceived by comparing it with that taken by township Assessors last Spring, very much too large. The State enrollment for this year is 280,190, or 40,641 less than that taken by the United States authorities, when the difference should have been the other way. This will become clearly evident to every one, when it is remembered that the Constitution of Ohio requires "*all* white male citizens, resident of the State, being eighteen years of age and under the age of forty-five years," to be enrolled in the militia, whether they are fit for duty or not—that is a matter to be settled afterwards—while the enrollment made by the Provost Marshal's department should contain the names of those only who are twenty and not forty-five years of age, and who are physically capable of performing military service. Of course, those who have been drafted and entered the service, or have furnished substitutes, should not be included.

Such being the case, it is clearly the interest, if not the duty, of every man in Ohio subject to the draft to see that the enrollment lists of his particular sub-district are corrected, in accordance with the recent circular issued by Adjutant General Cowen, and without delay, so as to be in good time for another call, if it should be found necessary to make one.

The quotas of Ohio under the several calls of the President, issued since 1863, amount in the aggregate to 122,852. As will be observed by the foregoing tabular statement, but 16,717 drafted men went into the service. The balance of the aggregate quota was filled by volunteers, substitutes, the $1,887,000 commutation fund, and by the excess of credits carried forward from previous years. When we add to this the services of our National Guard, for which we have received no credit, we may justly feel proud of the record we have made in the fourth year of the war.

The Release of the St. Albans Raiders.

Much as has been said about Canadian and British sympathy with the rebellion, we do not think that the country was prepared for so outrageous and flagrant a manifestation of it as was made in the recent decision of the Canadian Judge before whom the St. Albans raiders were tried, that he had no jurisdiction in the case. The announcement has elicited expressions of indignant surprise wherever it was made. Here were a gang of robbers and cut-throats, either guilty of robbery and murder, if private persons, or, if in the service of the Confederate States, of a high crime against British law, in setting on foot an armed demonstration against a friendly power from within British territory. In the face of these facts, which no body pretended to deny or justify, the Judge has released these criminals, deciding that he has no jurisdiction in the case; and they walk forth unharmed and untouched, amid the huzzas of the multitude. Never was there a grosser and more flagrant insult offered to our nation! The time is coming, however, when the Canadian authorities, who now shet and sympathize with robbery, arson and murder, will be compelled to make restitution an hundred fold!

The Herald's McClellan Sword-Fund.

It will be remembered that immediately after the defeat of McClellan in the sword-contest, in the New York Sanitary Fair, last spring, the New York *Herald*, disgusted at the result, commenced a subscription for another sword for McClellan. It has now rendered an account of its stewardship. The total amount contributed by a grateful nation for Mr. McClellan's sword was $712.10, of which $127 has since been withdrawn by its donors, leaving a total of $585.10 subscribed. Either the people are not very enthusiastic over the ex-general, or they have a wholesome doubt of Bennett's honesty, and don't care to risk money in his hands.

Substitutes in the First Corps.

In response to many inquiries it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the First Corps, Major General Hancock commanding, and the principles will be exempt from draft; but such substitutes will not receive the government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits may be enlisted in the corps, and these will receive the government bounty.

"*Ich habe es gethan,*" were Muller's "reported" last words. He might have said (and been misunderstood by the minister) "*Nicht habes es gethan,*" which would have meant the exact contrary.

Sherman's Advance on Savannah.

But little reliance can be placed on the *World's* special from Washington, based on information said to have been received from a "loyal resident of Richmond," announcing the details of a fight at Savannah, which appears in yesterday afternoon's dispatches. That Sherman has progressed with a success that seems marvellous, and that he has reached Savannah and effected a junction with Foster, who approached *via* Pocotaligo and the Charleston and Savannah railroad, cutting that road and destroying communication between Charleston and Savannah, is beyond a shadow of doubt. That the final and decisive battle of the campaign has been fought at Savannah is almost equally sure. That Sherman is at this moment in possession of the city is very probable: But the details of the fight at Savannah, given in the dispatch aforesaid, came in too round-about a manner to be accepted as gospel. They *may* be true, but we cannot accept them as indubitably so.

Meantime, everything looks bright. Foster, after two or three repulses, has succeeded in getting possession of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad at Pocotaligo, thus gaining a double advantage—cutting off Savannah from the north, and effecting a junction with Sherman. That officer, steadily advancing without serious hindrance throughout his whole course, has reached his goal with vigor unimpaired. Against the combined armies Savannah cannot stand, and we doubt not that it has already fallen.

Sale of Lord Lyons' Effects.

The horses, carriages, and liquors belonging to the establishment of Lord Lyons have been sold at auction. The wines ranged from thirty to fifty dollars a dozen, and the brandies at seven and a half a bottle. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord Lyons will not speedily return to his country, if at all.

The Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives is a most important and responsible body, having the duty of preparing for Congress much of its most important business. This Committee has recently been modified by the addition of Messrs. Pruyn and Littlejohn. It now stands: Chairman—Thaddeus Stevens; Members—Messrs. Morrill, Pendleton, Littlejohn, Hooper, Mallory, Blow, Kasson and Pruyn.

The New York Incendiaries.

The New York *Herald* says that, through the exertions of the military and the police, there is a fair prospect of the speedy capture of the principal actors in the late attempt to burn down the city. It is said that at least seven of them are now in the city, and under surveillance. Meantime, the registration of persons from the insurgent States continues at General Peck's office. About one thousand have been registered up to this time.

Governor Smith, of Virginia, and the Negro Question.

The rebel Governor of Virginia, "Extra Billy Smith," is a convert to the policy of arming the slaves suggested by Jeff. Davis. He comes out strongly in favor of it in his recent annual message.

Rufus Andrews on Old Fagan.

Mr. Rufus Andrews, lately Surveyor of the Port of New York, in a letter addressed through the public prints to Thurlow Weed, makes a number of charges against that person, amongst which the most noteworthy are the following:

1st. He charges that Mr. Weed was concerned in certain railroad legislation in 1857-8. He writes:

"In the same year that you were introduced to me, I was employed professionally to attend before the Senate Committee on cities and villages to advocate the passage of various railroad charters in the City of New York. You were then a resident of Albany. The charters were granted to certain named corporators, and *in every one of them you had a direct pecuniary interest, at the time of the passage of the act, although your name did not appear in any of the grants as a corporator.* 'The Old Man' was taken care of in every instance where the necessary two-thirds vote was secured!"

2d. Mr. Andrews charges that Mr. Weed helped to defeat the election of General Wadsworth as Governor of the State. He writes:

"A Governor for New York in the place of the Hon. E. D. Morgan, who had served two terms with great usefulness to the State and equal credit to himself, had to be elected. The State Convention that assembled in that year, following the popular heart, nominated for the executive office that pure man and true patriot, the estimable and lamented Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth. You, following your own grovelling instincts, fell out with the representatives of the Union party. Finding you could not rule, you determined to ruin, and joined your exertions to those opposed to the Union candidate. Your share in producing the defeat of a man the latchet of whose shoes you are not worthy to unloose, is thoroughly understood. The wages of your treachery have been paid you."

3d. Mr. Andrews charges that Mr. Weed made a slanderous and malignant attack upon the character of Mrs. Lincoln. He writes:

"In the spring of 1863, in a public hotel of the city of New York, you announced to an indiscriminate audience that the wife of the President of the United States was guilty of treasonable conduct, and that by order of the Secretary of War that lady had been banished from the capital; an order which you declared had been too long delayed! This occurred in my hearing."

4th. Mr. Andrews charges that Mr Weed made bitter assaults upon Mr. Lincoln, both before and after his nomination. He writes:

"In the dark days of 1863, when treason was so defiant, you were enacting the roll of the melancholy Jaques, wringing your hands and uttering jeremiads of the dolefullest strain. You were especially severe in your denunciations of the President, whom you proclaimed an 'old imbecile,' his conduct of the war a failure, and his advising minister a corrupt and inefficient cabal."

It is hinted that the correspondent of the London *Times*, in New York, will shortly have a warrant served upon him, to act as a witness in regard to the hotel-burning plot, he having predicted the conflagration in a recent letter, in such terms as to make it almost certain that he was in the secret.

The ladies of Paris, not content with dying their hair red, now dye their lapdogs to match the color of their dresses. Green dogs, yellow dogs, and sky-blue pugs are the rage.

A strong protest has been received from Louisiana against the admission of the alleged Senators from that State. Their case will probably be at once referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Washington Gossip.

The Washington correspondents of the Cincinnati papers tell the following interesting bits of gossip.

THE GREAT BORE OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, promises to be as great a bore during this session, as he was during the last. He is to the House what Garret Davis is to the Senate, an infliction scarcely bearable. No matter what the motion is, no vote can be taken until Holman has had a "say." He jumps up, as if by natural instinct, to "object" to everything. It was to just such a man as he that Tom Corwin, while in Congress, said, "I had a dream about you last night." "What on earth did you dream about me?" inquired the gentleman addressed. "Why," said Corwin, "I dreamt that somebody introduced the Lord's Prayer, and tried to pass it, but you insisted on offering twelve amendments." It is a consolation to know that Mr. Holman will not be in the Thirty-ninth Congress to bore its members to death. His constituents very naturally feel ashamed of his artesian qualities in the last session, and would not renominate him; but even if they had done so, he would not have been re-elected.

GOING FOR "ILE."

I have very good authority for saying that Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, contemplate retiring from politics, and embarking in the petroleum business, for which they are by nature and education so well qualified. By a mathematical calculation it has been discovered that Garrett Davis can bore a well seven thousand feet deep in a single hour, without any machinery other than his own tongue, and Holman can accomplish nearly as much in the same space of time with the same plain and simple apparatus.

A QUAKER DECREES JUSTICE.

General Schenck's resolution, introduced to-day, making runaways from the draft, who have gone to Canada, aliens, and requiring them to be naturalized before they can again exercise the right of citizenship, is good but old. Congress will undoubtedly enact the law, but a decision in advance has already been given by competent authority.

"Thee has no right to vote," said a good old Quaker Judge of Election in Warren county, Ohio, to a would-be-voter at the late election. "What do you mean?" stormed the astounded devotee of the "Great Unready." "I mean thee is not a voter; thee is not a citizen of this State." "Why, you old fool, I was born in this country, and have lived here all my life, and there's nobody knows it better than you!" "Thee is mistaken, my friend. Thee was born here, it is true—I knew thy father before thee, and a good man he was; I little thought his son would do such a thing; but thee hasn't lived here all thy life. Thee slipped away about the time of the draft; thee went to Canada, and neither paid thy three hundred dollars, if thee was opposed to fighting, nor took thy musket if thee wasn't; but thee became a citizen of a foreign country; and thee can't vote here?"

The McClellanite raved, but the Quaker Judge was inflexible. The McClellanite declared there was no law for such a decision, and he would prosecute him; but the Quaker was calm. "Thee may be right about the technical language of the law; I do not pretend to say; but thee went to Canada; and *I am clear in my convictions.* THEE CAN'T VOTE." And he didn't. That Quaker was born for a lawmaker.

WHO WROTE THE MESSAGE?

There have been questions at times, of the authorship of certain documents which bear the name of the President. The original manuscript of the Inaugural, fairly covered with interlineations in the handwriting of Mr. Seward, is still in existence in Washington. The concluding sentence of the Emancipation Proclamation is known to have been Mr. Chase's. The purely departmental parts of one or more late Messages were originally written by other hands.

But the document, which, linked with another great act, will go down to History as having made this a day to be marked in the calendar beside that one which gives us the Emancipation Proclamation, is of no uncertain origin. The more important parts of it were heard by the Cabinet, when for the first time read to them, in silent approbation. Not a change of a sentence or a word was suggested. And, if History wants any Boswellian particulars, it may be interesting to put in print the fact that the President wrote the Message on stiff sheets of a sort of cardboard, which he could lay upon his knee, and write upon as he sat with his feet upon the table and his chair tilted back in the "American attitude."

PREMATURE DELIVERY.

There has been some unnecessary gabble in the newspapers about the next Speakership; and according to veracious paragraphists, two or three speakers have been born before the time. It is comfortable to know that they were still-born.

If Henry J. Raymond had chosen to make himself a candidate, and had been backed up by the New York delegation, his parliamentary experience and admirable skill as a presiding officer might have made him a formidable competitor for Mr. Colfax. As it is, the latter gentleman may wear his honors easy. It would be useless for any other man to run against him, and Governor Raymond openly declares his intention not to be a candidate, and his preference for service on the floor.

The Governor, by the way, was walking through the hall of the House to-day. "Why, Governor, are you down here?" said an acquaintance as they met. "Oh, yes, we newly-elected people are coming down to see the ground where we must shortly lie!—a good deal more than we do in the newspapers," he slowly added.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The following is the list of yeas and nays in the House of Representatives on the passage of the Bankrupt bill. Of the Union members from this State, Messrs. Spalding and Ashley voted in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Eckley, Garfield and Schenck, against it:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin, Mich., Baldwin, Mass., Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Brooks, Brown, Wis., Chanler, Clark, A. W., Cole, Creswell, Davis, Md., Davis, N. Y., Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eliott, English, Farnsworth, Frank, Ganson, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Herrick, Hooper, Hubbard, Iowa, Hubbard, Conn., Hulburd, Janckes, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg, Mich., Kellogg, N. Y., Kernan, King, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McIndoe, Miller, N. Y., Morris, N. Y., Norton, Odell, Pike, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, Rice, Mass., Rice, Me., Rollins, Mo., Scofield, Scott, Shannon, Spalding, Sweat, Thayer, Townsend, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Washburn, Mass., Webster, Williams, Windom, Wood, 2.—76.

NAYS—Allen, J. C., Allen, W. J., Baily, Baily, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Boyd, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eckley, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Harder, Harrington, Holman, Ingersoll, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McClurg, McDowell, McKinney, Morrill, Morris, Ohio; Morrison, Myers, L., Noble, O'Neil, Penn., O'Neil, Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Perham, Price, Randal, Randall, Ky., Rogers, Rollins, N. H., Ross, Schenck, Smithers, Steele, N. J., Stevens, Tracy, Wadsworth, Whaley, Wilson—56.

Hon. Nathan J. Farwell, the new Senator from Maine, to fill Mr. Fessenden's unexpired term, has taken his seat. He is described as a tall, muscular man, slightly bent, with a heavy cast of features, grizzy whiskers, and a facial expression bearing a striking mixture of energy, decision and benevolence.

For the Holidays.

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Tucked,	Silk Corah,
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Point Gaze Collars & Sets,	Black & White Barbes,
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Thread do.	Grenadine Veils,
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Love and Crape Veils,	Mourning Emb. Hdk'fs.

HOLIDAY CLOAKS

Velvet,	Beaver,
Plush,	Castor,
Chinchilla,	Tricot,
Zephyr Cloths,	Scotch Plaid,

And others of great variety of Fabric and Design, for Ladies and Misses.

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The assortment of superb Dress Goods is complete.

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Droquet and Corded,	Ottomans,
Gro De Suez,	Saxony Cloths,
Gro Grain,	Lama Cloths,
Taffeta,	Huddersfields,

And others in elegant patterns, in Silk, Silk and Worsted, All-Wool, &c.

SHAWLS.	SHAWLS.
Paisley,	Wool Paisley,
India,	Wool Glasgow,
Persian,	American Wool,
Broche,	Talbot,

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Thibet,	Persian,	Basket Plaid,
Silk,	Wool Broche,	Zephyr,
Rob Roy,	Butterfly,	Paris Broche,
Roman,	Mourning,	Embroidered.

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nov18

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Selected with great care;

SUGARS, of every grade, COFFEE SPICES, EXTRACTS,

And every variety of goods pertaining to a first branch of business, sold by them at prices that will bear a favorable comparison with any other retail house in the city.

mr18

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Sewing Machines

Were Awarded the Highest Premium over all comers, Pictorial, at the following State Fairs of 1863, for the

BESTFAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE,
AND THE BEST MACHINE WORK.

New York State Fair, Indiana State Fair, Vermont State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Iowa State Fair, Ohio State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair, Michigan State Fair and Kentucky State Fair.

The above competes all the State Fairs at which the Grover & Baker's machines were exhibited this year.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
SALE ROOMS—171 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

oct7

THE FLORENCE.

It has many improved features over any and all

SEWING MACHINES.

It has the reversible feed, feeding the cloth either to the right or left, to sew a seam or fasten the ends of seams. It takes three different stitches, the Lock, Double Lock, Knot and Double Knot—each being alike on both sides of the fabric. Its machines are all positive; sews the thickest or thinnest fabrics without change of tension. Hems any width; hems, fells, braids, quilts, binds, gathers, and sews in a ruffle at the same time.

L. W. GLEASON & CO., Agents,
No. 42 Public Square, Cleveland, and No. 7 Merrill Block, Detroit. Agents wanted.

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M. BURT,

146 SUPERIOR STREET, has just received a splendid lot of

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Ware and Fine Jewelry,

Of every description. His stock of CHAINS, Rings, Pins, &c., is the very best to be found, and can be bought at a much less figure than elsewhere in the city.

M. BURT,
Watch and Clock Maker, 146 Superior st.

Agricultural Implements.

Cleveland Agricultural Works,

YOUNGLOVE, DEWITT & CO.,

Manufacturers of a general variety of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY!

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Works—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 West street,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LACE COLLARS IN NEW AND beautiful patterns—a large assortment.

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217 Superior street.

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oct8:R3

Legal Notices.

NOTICE—AMANDA B. PAYNE, John Everett Payne, Richard Budding, Guardian of James E. Payne, Ray Follivar Payne and Frederika R. Payne will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1864, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Cuyahoga, by Eldridge J. Payne and Ann S. Payne, his wife, and Austin W. Gordan and Sarah J. Gordan, his wife, and is now pending, where in said Eldridge J. and Ann S. Payne and Austin W. and Sarah J. Gordan demand partition of the following real estate, situate in Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, to-wit: Parcel sold for sins (9) in Charles A. Foster, Pease and Denslean's sub-division of ten-acre lots, one hundred and thirty-four, (134), one hundred and thirty-five, (135), and one hundred and thirty-six, (136), as recorded in Book U, page eight, (8), being a strip (60) sixty feet on Willson street, running north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and of equal width, front and rear ends of the same, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways; being the same heretofore conveyed by B. K. Bailey and wife to Amanda Smith, and recorded in Book sixty-one, (61), pages 517 and 518. Also, part of sub-lot thirty-two (32) in David Long's subdivision of original ten acre lots one hundred and fifty (150) to one hundred and sixteen, (116), inclusive, beginning on the north line of Bolivar street, twenty-four (24) feet east from the west line of said lot, thirty-two, (32), thence running north ninety (90) feet, thence at right angles one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, thence south ninety (90) feet on a line parallel with and first-mentioned line, and thence west on the north line of Bolivar street twenty-four (24) feet to the place of beginning, but subject to all legal highways. Also, a strip of land four (4) feet wide, on the east side of the above-described premises and running back the whole depth of ninety (90) feet, which said four (4) feet shall be kept open for a passage-way, to be used in common with the houses on each side of the passage-way. Also, the passage-way on the north end of said premises as passage for persons and horses; and also, the well on or about the line of the passage-way between the above-described premises shall be used in common, by the families residing on each side of the passage-way, each family to have half the expense of said well, being the same land heretofore conveyed by Alphonso Wood and Lucy B. Wood to Amanda Payne, April 15th, 1853. Also, the lot of land known as part of lot No. 51, in J. M. Woodsey's sub-division of city lots Nos. one hundred and fifty-six (156) and one hundred and sixty-seven, (167), all inclusive of the original allotment of the village of Cleveland, and is bounded northwesterly in front by Chestnut street; southwesterly by the northwesterly line of said lot No. 51, being also the side of an alley; southeasterly in the rear by the northwest line of Hickory road; and northeast by a line drawn through the center of said lot No. 51 from front to rear, so as to divide the lot into two equal half parts; being thirty-two (32) feet in width and one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eight (8) inches in depth, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways. Also, the north half of the easterly part of lot eight, (8), sub-division of original lots thirty five (35) and thirty-six, (36), west side of Onta to street, bounded east by said street; north by land now or heretofore owned by Jacob Lewman; west by an alley in common with Schultz Brothers; and south by land owned by Schultz Brothers, thirty-three (33) feet wide and one hundred and ten (110) feet deep, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways; and that at the next term of said Court, the said Eldridge J. and Ann S. Payne, and the said Austin W. Gordan and Sarah J. Gordan, his wife, will apply for an order that partition be made of said premises.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D. 1864.

BAUGUS & NOBLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

dec7:186

NOTICE.—Charles C. Davis, Charles E. Davis, William H. Davis, James E. Davis, Virginia R. McQuiston, Amanda H. Payne, Richard Budding, Guardian of James E. Payne, Ray Follivar Payne and Frederica R. Payne, John E. Payne, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1864, in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Cuyahoga by Eldridge J. Payne and Ann S. Payne, his wife, and is now pending, wherein said Eldridge J. and Ann S. Payne demand partition of the following real estate, situate in Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, to-wit: Parcel sold for sins (9) in Charles A. Foster, Pease and Denslean's sub-division of ten-acre lots, one hundred and thirty-four, (134), one hundred and thirty-five, (135), and one hundred and thirty-six, (136), as recorded in Book U, page eight, (8), being a strip (60) sixty feet on Willson street, running north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and of equal width, front and rear ends of the same, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways; being the same heretofore conveyed by B. K. Bailey and wife to Amanda Smith, and recorded in Book sixty-one, (61), pages 517 and 518. Also, part of sub-lot thirty-two (32) in David Long's subdivision of original ten acre lots one hundred and fifty (150) to one hundred and sixteen, (116), inclusive, beginning on the north line of Bolivar street, twenty-four (24) feet east from the west line of said lot, thirty-two, (32), thence running north ninety (90) feet, thence at right angles one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, thence south ninety (90) feet on a line parallel with and first-mentioned line, and thence west on the north line of Bolivar street twenty-four (24) feet to the place of beginning, but subject to all legal highways. Also, a strip of land four (4) feet wide, on the east side of the above-described premises and running back the whole depth of ninety (90) feet, which said four (4) feet shall be kept open for a passage-way, to be used in common with the houses on each side of the passage-way. Also, the passage-way on the north end of said premises as passage for persons and horses; and also, the well on or about the line of the passage-way between the above-described premises shall be used in common, by the families residing on each side of the passage-way, each family to have half the expense of said well, being the same land heretofore conveyed by Alphonso Wood and Lucy B. Wood to Amanda Payne, April 15th, 1853. Also, the lot of land known as part of lot No. 51, in J. M. Woodsey's sub-division of city lots Nos. one hundred and fifty-six (156) and one hundred and