DAILY EMPIRE.

Death's Ferryman.

BY ALICE CARY.

Boatman, thrice I've called thee o'er,
Waiting on life's solemn shore,
Tracing, in the silver sand,
Letters, till thy boat should land.

Drifting out alone, with thee,
Toward the clime I cannot see,
Read to me the strange device
Graven on thy wand of ice.

Push the curls of golden hue
From thine eyes of starlit dew,
And behold me where I stand,
Beckoning thy boat to land.

Where the river mist, so pale,
Trembles like a bridal vail,
O'er yon lowly drooping tree,
One that loves me waits for me.

Hear, still boatman, hear my call,
Last year, with the leaflet's fall,
Resting her pale hand in mine,
Crossed she in that boat of thine.

When the corn shall cease to grow,
And the rye fields sea-like flow
At the reaper's feet is laid,
(Crossing, spoke the gentle maid,)

Dearest live, another year
Thou shalt meet this boatman here—
The white fingers of despair
Playing with his shining hair.

From this silver sanded shore,
Beckon him to row thee o'er;
Where yon solemn shadows be,
I shall wait thee—come and see!

—There! the white sails float and flow,
One in heaven one below;
And I hear a low voice cry,
Ferryman of Death am I.

A VETERAN OFFICER TO BE EXECUTED FOR MURDER.—We have already alluded to the arrest of a celebrated Dutch officer for poisoning. The Hague correspondent of the N. Y. Herald furnishes the sequel:

Lieutenant-General Gunkel—a pensioned officer who has seen much service and distinguished on many a field of battle, Waterloo included—has escaped the shot and bayonets of the enemy to die on a scaffold, in his eighty-fourth year, for the crime of murder by poison. The sausage, seasoned with arsenic, which he had prepared for his mistress, was rejected by her and eaten by her brother, who died in consequence. The hoary criminal was accordingly arrested, and the evidence as well as his own confession having shown him to be guilty, he was sentenced on last Saturday to be hanged in the Hague. He has since appealed in cessation, but the sentence is sure to be confirmed. The culprit has for many years been on intimate terms with the royal family, and it is not improbable that the king will exercise his prerogative by commuting the punishment of death into perpetual confinement. The miserable old soldier, who, notwithstanding his advanced age, is in full possession of his faculties, has made several attempts at self-destruction; but measures have been taken that he shall not cheat the gallows of its due by thus evading the ignominy of dying on it.

☞ A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Rome, furnishes the following wonders, which are hardly to be credited:

Two deeds of violence have to be recorded, showing how violence and injustice lead to violence and crime. The parish priest of Casorio was lately shot at the altar while celebrating mass, and the murderer immediately shot himself. The priest had been long persecuting him, it appears, in consequence of some affairs connected with women, and the man's wife had also been put in prison. You have been informed of the immense power exercised by the clergy in their surveillance over the morals of families. They can call in the assistance of the police at any time; can, and do, enter private houses forcibly, order the arrest of individuals suspected of immorality; in fact, can and do, commit excesses which are incompatible with individual liberty.

Another case of violence occurred in the township of Panni, in the Vallo di Bovino, where a band of persons, after killing the judge, fled to the country. This band is daily increasing, it is said, and most subsist by acts of violence. It may serve as the nucleus of a larger force, and with ulterior objects.

A Burglar Caught in a Trap and Flogged.

A thief was well come up with a few nights since in the following fashion: Mr. Indemill, a well known merchant, having cause to suspect burglars, set a large wolf trap in his store near the front door, which, after laying in wait several nights caught and held fast a negro who had broken in with the intention of stealing. Mr. Indemill, having ascertained the fact, was about releasing the negro to take him to jail, when the darkey began to beg for dear life that he might not be locked up as he was sure of State prison in such an event. His captor had some mercy on him, and feeling convinced that the fright would deter him from attempting another burglary, especially if tempered with a little corrective discipline, consented to parley with him. After some consideration he made a plain proposition to him to take a thrashing or go to jail. The darkey considered a while and concluded to take a whipping, whereupon the proprietor called in a neighbor, and securing a cowhide made the fellow strip and take a precious flogging. It was well laid on and no doubt it reminded him of some of his southern experiences, but he grinned and bore it, anxious for the end, and gratified at escaping from State Prison at any cost. Having administered as much as they deemed efficacious, his tormentors released him from the trap, being obliged to cut his boots to pieces in the operation. He no sooner gained his liberty than he made for the vicinity of Beaubien street, where negroes mostly congregate, and was seen no more.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—We have received encouraging accounts of the condition of the late importations into England of the American racers of Mr. Ten Broeck and Mr. Harlan. Mr. Harlan writes us that his stock are doing remarkably well, and that the voyage was endured with scarcely any more detriment to their condition than they would have suffered if confined in the same way on shore. "Des Chiles," who is a remarkably nervous animal, felt the voyage most, but she is now doing well, and has regained her form. The whole stable feeds well, and they are daily refreshed by being allowed to crop the fresh green grass for two or three hours each day.

Mr. Ten Broeck's stable is also reported to be in good condition, but the chance of "Prioress" for the Chester Cup have much declined. It is believed that "Belle," the filly by "Siane," which Mr. Ten Broeck bought in England, is much her superior, and will easily out run her for that stake—We perceive that she has been entered for another race at the Doncaster spring meeting, to-wit: The Doncaster Spring Handicap, to be run on the 18th of May. There are some fifty entries, but the weights are not yet applied. Mr. Harlan intends to enter his horses into some of the spring and summer handicaps, and to have two entries for the Goodwood Cup. Mr. Ten Broeck will probably have as many; so we shall probably see four American entries for the Goodwood Cup.—*Porter's Spirit.*

☞ The expression of "A 1," applied popularly to everything of the first quality, is copied from the British and Foreign shipping list of the Lloyds. A designates the character of the hull of the vessel, the figure 1, the efficient state of her anchors, cables and stores, when these are insufficient in quantity or quality, the figure 2 is used.—When we say of a woman or a ship that she is A 1, it means that both hull and rigging are in good condition.

LAWS OF OHIO.

Published by Authority.

[No. 182.] AN ACT.

Conferring certain powers on, and prescribing certain duties of, the Board of Public Works.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Public works shall have charge of the public works of the state, and shall have power to perfect, render useful, maintain, keep in repair, and protect the same; and to that end shall have power to remove obstructions therein or thereto, and to make such alterations or amendments thereof, (whether now or hereafter constructed,) and to make such feeders, dykes, reservoirs, locks, dams, and other works, devices and improvements as they may think proper for the respective purposes aforesaid. That each member of said board shall have the like powers, in respect to the division of the public works under his special charge, subject, however, to the control of the board; but shall not undertake the construction of any new work whose cost would exceed two thousand dollars, without the previous direction of the board. That to enable them to exercise the powers aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the board, and each member thereof, within his proper division, to purchase in the name and on behalf of the state such real or personal property, rights or privileges, as may be necessary for the respective purposes aforesaid, and also, to agree with any owner whose property may be appropriated as hereinafter mentioned, upon the sum of money to be paid by the state as compensation therefore, and to pay the same in the manner designated by law. And it shall also be lawful for the board, and each member thereof, and every superintendent, agent or engineer employed by them or him, to enter upon, take possession of and use, upon the conditions and subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed, any lands, waters, streams, or materials necessary for the respective purposes aforesaid doing, nevertheless, no unnecessary damage. And they may also enter upon any lands for the purpose of making any surveys or taking any levels that it may be necessary or expedient to make or take, in the discharge of their respective duties.

SEC. 2. Private property may be appropriated for the respective uses specified in the first section of this act, as follows: when the public use to be made of the property would render it substantially valueless to the owners all estates therein, or rights thereto, may be appropriated, and upon the proper proceedings being had as hereinafter provided, shall vest in the state. When the public use of the property will be temporary, or at intervals only, or when for any other reason it may be unnecessary or inexpedient to appropriate the fee simple therein, or absolute right thereto an easment or right commensurate with the use to be made thereof, may be appropriated; a good and sufficient title to which easment or right upon the proper proceedings being had as hereinafter provided, shall vest in the state. When a breach, other injury or obstruction, destructive or materially impairing the immediate use of any of the public works, (by which term is not meant only the main works, but also all other works, structures, or devices connected with or appertaining thereto,) shall happen or exist or be in immediate danger of happening, or when such breach, injury or obstruction or danger thereof shall occur in any work in process of construction, and repairs or protection shall be immediately necessary for the preservation or restoration of the same such cases all singular, shall be deemed cases of public exigency justifying the immediate seizure of private property to repair or protect such works, or to be used permanently or temporarily, as places of deposit of materials for those purposes, or of matter removed in making such repairs or protection. In all other cases provided for by this act, a compensation for the property to be appropriated shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The mode of making appropriations under this act shall be as follows: In a case of public exigency, as defined in the preceding section, the private property necessary to repair or protect the public work may be seized, either absolutely or for a temporary use, by the board aforesaid, or either of their members, or any one of their superintendants, agents, or engineers, and the rights thereto, or to such temporary use, shall immediately vest in the state. In other cases the appropriation shall be made by the board or one of the members thereof. In such case of public exigency, if the property be immediately seized without first paying for the same, it shall be the duty of the board, or some one of their members (if the compensation to be paid therefore be not agreed upon with the owner,) without delay to make and officially subscribe as many certificates, in all respects alike, as may be necessary, containing, First: A description of the property so taken with the time or times when taken, and whether taken absolutely or for temporary use, and if the latter the extent of the use and the name or names of the owner thereof. Secondly: An offer on behalf of the state to pay therefor a specific sum of money, being such sum as the board, or their member shall deem reasonable; one of which certificates shall be delivered to each of the owners of the property so taken, if resident within this state, or left at his or her usual place of abode therein, provided, that if any owner be a minor, idiot, or insane person, having a guardian resident within this state, service of said certificate, in a manner aforesaid, shall be made on such guardian, which shall be deemed good service upon the ward. But if any owner or guardian reside without this state, or his place of residence be unknown to the board, then notice to him or them may be given either by personal service of such certificate, or by publishing the same for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county wherein the property was taken. One of said certificates with proof of its having been served or published as aforesaid, and the date of such service or publication shall be filed and preserved in the office of the board. If any owner, or his or her guardian as aforesaid, shall at any time after the seizure of his or her property as aforesaid and within one year after the service of the certificates as aforesaid; or its last publication as aforesaid, as the case may be, elect to take the sum of money so offered, or, in case of joint ownership or tenancy in common, his or her proper proportion thereof, the board or the proper member thereof shall pay, or cause the same to be paid to him or her, and shall take therefor a receipt specifying on what account the same is paid: and such payment shall discharge all claims of such owner against the state by reason of the premises But if he or she shall be unwilling to accept said offer of compensation, he or she may, within the year, aforesaid, notify the board, or the proper member thereof, (namely, the member having special charge of the division where the property was taken,) of such unwillingness, and if the board, or said member, and the owner cannot agree upon the compensation to be paid, the owner may at any time afterwards, within said year, file in the probate court of the county wherein the property taken was situate when taken, or, if it was a tract of land situate partly in one and partly in another county, or counties, then in the probate court of either of said counties, one of said certificates, or a copy thereof (which copy shall be furnished to him or her by the board, or proper member thereof, if demanded,) and require the judge of said probate court to empanel a jury and to issue a venire for them in the manner hereinafter provided in section four; which venire shall be served and returned as provided in said last named section. Before such venire shall be issued, the owner shall notify the board, or proper member thereof, when it will be issued. Upon such venire being issued, the same proceedings shall be had so far as the same may be applicable and practicable, in respect to the filling of vacancies, the qualifying of the jurors, the power to administer oaths or affirmations the making and return of awards conduct of trials return of verdicts exceptions or petitions in error, and all other matters, as in hereinafter provided in respect to cases not of public exigency. In cases other than those of public exigency as aforesaid, the proceedings shall be as follows: the board or some member thereof, shall make and officially subscribe as many certificates, in all respects alike, as may be necessary, stating First: The intention of the state to appropriate the property, use, or easement, describing it as fully and accurately as would be necessary in a conveyance, and also stating the name of the owners thereof. Secondly: The specific sum of money that the state is willing to pay therefore, which shall be such a sum as the board, or the member having special charge of the work for which the appropriation is to be made, shall deem reasonable. Thirdly. That if the owner or owners do not, within a time to be specified in the certificate, (which time such board or member may fix, allowing a reasonable period after service or publication of the certificate, as hereinafter provided,) accept said sum as full compensation for such property, use or easement, then, after a specified day the state will cause the property intended to appropriated, or in, to or over which an use or easement is intended to be appropriated, to be condemned to the state, and the value of such property, use, or easement, to be assessed pursuant to law. One of said certificates shall be delivered to each of the owners of the property intended to be appropriated, or in, to, or over which an use, or easement is intended to be appropriated, his or her guardian, or publication thereof made, in the same manner and under the same circumstances hereinbefore provided, In respect to the certificates first herein mentioned: Another of said certificate shall be filed and preserved in the office of the board, with proof of the service or publication thereof, showing the date or dates of such service or publication; and if the appropriation be of real property, or of an easement in or upon such property, and be finally made, it shall be the duty of some member of the board to endorse upon another of said certificates the words "appropriation made," with the date when the appropriation was perfected, and to officially subscribe such endorsement and cause such certificate and endorsement to be recorded in the recorder's office of the county in which the property is situate. If any owner, his or her guardian, as aforesaid, shall, at any time before the appropriation mentioned in said certificate shall be made, elect to take the compensation specified in said certificate, or, in case of joint ownership or tenancy in common, his or her proper proportion thereof, the board or proper member thereof, shall cause the same to be paid to him or her, or his or her guardian, and shall take the receipt of such owner or guardian therefor, and upon such payment all the title or right of such owner in or to the property, use, or easement, appropriated, shall vest in the state; provided, however, that, in case of joint ownership or tenancy in common, when some of the owners or tenants elect and others do not elect, to take the compensation offered as aforesaid, payment to those electing to take may, in the discretion of the board or the proper member thereof, be withheld until the proceedings those so refusing or failing be terminated, and if, upon the termination of such proceedings, the board, or proper member thereof, shall be of the opinion that the amount or amounts assessed together with those payable to joint owner or tenant electing to take the offer of the state as aforesaid, would be too great to justify the intended appropriation, it shall be lawful for the board or such member, to pay the costs of said proceedings and refuse to make the appropriation; in which event said costs shall be so paid, and nothing more. And provided, further, that if any owner, his or her guardian, electing to take the compensation offered by the state as aforesaid, shall fail to make that election until after proceedings for an assessment shall be commenced as hereinafter provided, he or she shall, before receiving such compensation if required by the board or proper member thereof, pay the costs of such proceedings or if the proceedings be against others as well as himself or herself, his or her proper proportion of said costs or he or she may elect to let the state pay the same and deduct it from said compensation.

SEC. 4. If any owner or owners, notified as provided in the next preceding section, shall not, within the time specified for that purpose in the certificate mentioned in said section, signify to the board, or some member thereof his, her, or their acceptance of the compensation offered by said certificate to him, her, or them, it shall be lawful for the board, or any member thereof, at any time after the expiration of the time named in said certificate for such owner or owners to accept the offer of the board, to file one of said certificates, with proof of the service or publication thereof, in the probate court of the county wherein the property intended to be appropriated is situate, or, if the property be a tract of real estate, situate partly in one and partly in another county or counties, then in the probate court of either of said counties; and thereupon, it shall be the duty of the probate judge forthwith to notify the clerk of the court of common pleas and sheriff of the county of the filing of such certificate; and the said clerk and sheriff shall, within one day after receiving such notice, proceed to draw out of the box containing the names of persons returned to serve as jurors in the court of common pleas, a jury of twelve, in the same manner that juries are drawn for the trial of causes in the court of common pleas, for the purpose of estimating or assessing the damages such owner or owners shall receive by reason of such appropriation; and the said clerk shall immediately return the names of jurors, so drawn, to the probate judge, who shall thereupon issue his venire to the sheriff, or in case of his being a party to the proceedings, to the coroner of the county, to summon the jurors so drawn as aforesaid, to attend on some day specified, at the office of said judge, then and there to be empanneled and sworn to render a just verdict, in the manner prescribed by law. And the probate judge shall, at the time of issuing such venire, issue a notice to the several owners of the property described in such certificate, of the time when such jury will meet at the office of said judge for the purpose aforesaid; which notice such sheriff or coroner shall serve upon the party or parties therein named, at the time of serving such venire: provided, that if such owner or owners are non-residents of this state, or are unknown, then publication of the objects and purposes of the proceeding shall be made in some newspaper, published in the county, for thirty days next preceding the time named in such venire, which notice shall contain a pertinent description of the property sought to be appropriated, and the name or names of the owner or owners, if the same be known, and the time and place of the proceedings. The probate judge shall have power to issue all subpœnas, and all other necessary process, and to administer all necessary oaths in the execution of this act.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, on receiving such venire, to summon the persons therein named in the same manner as jurors are summoned to attend the court of common pleas; and juries may be challenged and vacancies in the juries filled as in other cases. The jury shall be sworn to well and truly assess the compensation to which the owner may be entitled by reason of the premises, without deduction for benefits to any of his or her property. For good cause shown, or by consent of the parties, they may be sent in such custody as the court shall direct, to view the property, the court appointing the person or persons whose duty it shall be to show it to them; but all testimony shall be given in open court. The state shall be entitled to open and close, in giving testimony, and in the argument. The verdict shall be in writing, signed by the jurors, or their foreman; but the court, with the assent of the jurors, may put it in proper form. A new trial shall not be granted, except for misconduct of the jury, or for an erroneous ruling by the court. Exceptions may be taken, as in other cases, to any ruling of the court in matter of law, and a petition in error may be prosecuted in the district or supreme court, if filed within thirty days after the rendition of the verdict, but not otherwise. Such petition shall not be filed without an allowance by the district court or by the supreme court, or a judge thereof. And the proceedings shall not be reversed for any error of form, or other error, not affecting the substantial justice of the case. Upon a reversal of the proceedings, a procedendo may, in a proper case be awarded, and a new trial had, if thereby commenced. The probate judge shall record the proceedings in that court, including the certificate of intention to appropriate, and the proof of its service or publication, filed in his office as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. After such appropriation is made, it shall be the duty of the probate judge immediately to make up the cost bill of such proceedings. When the board or proper member thereof, shall without any unnecessary delay pay the same, and shall also pay the adjudged compensation by drawing his warrant upon the auditor in the manner prescribed by law, in favor of the proper party, and if the party entitled to such compensation shall not call for the same, the auditor shall nevertheless issue the proper warrant upon the treasury in his behalf for the same, and shall retain such warrant until called for; and the money shall be taken and held to be deposited in the treasury for the use and benefit of the party entitled to the same, from date of such warrant; provided, that no interest shall be paid upon the compensation or costs as aforesaid; Provided, that the board or proper member thereof, may, at their option, pay the costs and refuse to make the appropriation, if in their or his judgement, the compensation assessed is too great to justify the appropriation.

SEC. 7. Proof of the service or publication of the certificates aforesaid, when required by this act may be made by the affidavit of any person having personal knowledge of the fact.

SEC. 8. If the property appropriated in a case of public exigency, as herein before provided, or to be appropriated in other cases as aforesaid, shall belong to the heirs, or devisees of a decedent, and the names and places of residence of such heirs or devisees, or of any or either of them, shall be unknown to the board or the proper member thereof such persons whose names and places of residence shall be thus unknown, may be described in all and singular the papers and proceedings aforesaid, as the unknown heir, or heirs devisee or devisees as the case may be, of the decedent naming such decedent, if his or her name be known to the board, or said member thereof. But if the name of such decedent be unknown to the board, or the proper member thereof, or if the names and places of residence of the owners, or any of them, (whether holding by descent, devise or purchase,) be in like manner unknown, such owner, or owners, whose names and places of residence shall be thus unknown, may be described in, all and singular, the papers and proceedings aforesaid, by the general description of unknown owner, or unknown owners. And such general description shall also be sufficient when the residence of the owner, or owners, is without this state.

SEC. 9. Married women whose property shall be appropriated under this act, shall be capable of doing all things which it may be lawful or necessary for an owner to do in the premises, as fully as if they were unmarried and of full age. And guardians as aforesaid, shall have as full power to act for their wards respectively, as the wards respectively would have, were they under no disability.

SEC. 10. Corporations in addition to payment for their property, real or personal, appropriated as aforesaid, shall be entitled to compensation for a destruction total or partial, of the value of any of their franchises directly caused by such appropriation of their real or personal property, as follows. If the value of the franchise be totally destroyed, such value shall be paid and the franchise shall cease to exist; if its value be but partially destroyed, a ratable compensation shall be made. The compensation to be thus paid shall be ascertained, (if not agreed upon by the board or the proper member thereof and the corporation) at the same time and in the same manner that the compensation to be paid for the real or personal property of the corporation appropriated as aforesaid shall be ascertained; and the jury shall state in their verdict, what is the franchise thus injured or destroyed, and whether the destruction is total or partial, which finding if not set aside in the mode hereinbefore provided for vacating verdicts, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so found, to all intents and purposes.

SEC. 11. The witnesses, clerks, sheriff, coroner, constables and jurors, respectively, for the services required of them by this act, shall receive such fees as they are paid for like services in similar cases. The probate judge shall receive for his services five dollars in addition to the usual fees for issuing and recording the proceedings, the persons appointed to show the property and take charge of the jury upon a view as aforesaid, shall receive such fees for their services as the court may allow; and the expenses of conveying the jurors to the place or places to be viewed may be allowed by the probate court and taxed as cost. All names drawn from the jury box by the clerk and sheriff, as hereinbefore provided, shall be by them replaced in the box, and the persons whose names were thus drawn shall be liable to service as jurors in the same manner as if they had not been drawn for the special service required by this act.

SEC. 12. By the word "costs" in this act, taxable costs only are meant. Unless otherwise herein provided, such costs shall be paid by the state; but upon proceedings in error the party failing shall pay the costs in error. Judgment for cost may be given in favor of the state and against the owner by the court, in which the proceedings may be pending, when the owner become liable to pay costs as aforesaid. It shall also be lawful for said board or proper member thereof, to deduct from the compensation in which any owner may become entitled as aforesaid, all costs for which such owner is liable as aforesaid, and which such owner shall not have paid, and if such deduction be made, the board or said member, shall pay such costs to the persons entitled thereto or to the proper clerk for their use.

SEC. 13. Any person whose property has been or may be injured by any breach in or leakage or overflow of, any canal, slackwater, pool, reservoir or other work appertaining to such canal, slackwater, pool or reservoir, or by the want of capacity, or filling up, of any culvert thereof, or the washing away of earth caused by any state dam, under the charge of the board, may at any time within one year from the occurrence of such breach or commencement of such leakage, or happening of the injury occasioned by such culvert or dam apply to the board, or the proper member thereof, for damages. The board, or such member, and the claimant, may thereupon agree upon and appoint three disinterested persons to serve as a commission to consider such claim, but if they cannot so agree, the board, or such member, within a reasonable time, shall apply to the governor to appoint three such commissioners, and the governor shall make such appointments. The commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, severally take an oath or affirmation, to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment. They shall have like powers as are hereinbefore granted to probate courts in respect to summoning and qualifying witnesses, and all subpœnas issued by them may be served and shall be returned to them in like manner as if issued by probate courts. They shall meet at such time and place as the board, or the proper member thereof shall appoint, and shall have power to adjourn from day to day, (Sundays excepted,) and from place to place until their duties be completed. The claimant, when he prefers his claim as aforesaid, may deliver to the board, or member, to whom he prefers it, the name of the post office within this state at which he desires to be addressed, and if he do so, it shall be the duty of the board, or proper member thereof, to give him reasonable notice by letter addressed to him, or any agent named by him for that purpose, at such post office, or personally, of the time and place appointed as aforesaid, for the meeting of the commissioners. The commissioners shall examine the canal, reservoir or other work aforesaid, where the breach, leakage or overflow occurred, or the culvert or dam, if occasioned thereby, and also, as far as may be practicable, the property said to be injured thereby, and shall hear all legal testimony offered by the parties, and having done so, if they, or a majority of them, shall be of the opinion that such injury, if any, resulted from defective construction of the canal, reservoir, culvert, or other work aforesaid, and that such defect might have been avoided by the use of ordinary skill and care in the construction thereof, or that it resulted from the want of proper care in the officers or agents of the state, in maintaining the same, or keeping the same in repair, and also, that the injury was unavoidable by the use of reasonable precaution, vigilance and care on the part of the claimant, and then, but not otherwise, the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall award to such claimant such damages, by reason of the premises, as may be just. Their decision, whether in favor of or against the claimant, shall be in writing, signed by those who concur therein; and shall be delivered by them, with all subpœnas by them issued, and a statement of the number of days they were engaged in the discharge of their duties to the board, or proper member thereof. Each of them shall receive for his services two dollars per day, if such services be performed in the county wherein he resides; but if performed in another county or counties, he shall receive three dollars per day, and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile. Such damages and costs incident to their ascertainment as aforesaid, shall be paid by the board, or proper member thereof, out of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose. Provided, however, that if the damages so awarded shall not exceed the costs aforesaid, such damage shall not be paid. And provided further, that if the commissioners, or a majority of them, determine that the claimant is not entitled to damages, he shall pay the costs. And provided further, that it shall be lawful for the board, or proper member thereof, at any time before the decision of the commissioners, to offer to pay the claimant such sum of money as the board, or said member, may think him entitled to by reason of the premises, which sum, if he agree to accept it, shall be paid to him, and shall discharge his claim; but if he refuses to accept to [it], he shall pay all costs incurred subsequent to such offer, unless a larger sum be awarded to him by the commissioners than the sum so offered. Costs for which the claimant may become liable as aforesaid, may be recovered of him by action in the name of the state. The board shall cause the decision of the commissioners to be recorded in a book to be provided by them for that purpose, and such decision shall bar the claimant from again preferring the same claim against the state. If one of the commissioners fail to serve, the other two may appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy; if more than one so fail, the vacancies shall be filled by appointments by the governor. Provided, however, that when from the circumstances of the case it shall be apparent that such overflow and consequent injury will be of frequent occurrence, it shall be the duty of the board, or member, having the division in charge, to proceed under this act to appropriate for the use of such canal, slackwater, pool, or reservoir, and easement in the property affected, and acquire the right to overflow such lands to the extent to which they are liable to overflow by the works as constructed at the time of such appropriations, and the compensation awarded to the owner shall be in full for such easement, and shall bar any claim of the owner of such lands for damages thereto, occurring after the commencement of such proceedings for appropriation, by reason of any overflow and consequent injury resulting from said works as constructed at said time.

SEC. 14. All payments required or authorized by this act, to be made by the board, or either of their members, shall be made out of the moneys appropriated for the purpose by the general assembly.

SEC. 15. That in all cases in which it may be necessary for the said board of public works, by themselves or legally authorized agents, to let contracts for the performance of labor, or the furnishing of materials, for the construction of feeders, dykes, reservoirs, locks, dams, and other works and devices for perfecting and keeping in repair the public works under their charge, it shall be the duty of the proper member of said board, in his own name, or by the resident engineer having charge of the division of the public works upon which said labor is to be performed, or materials furnished, to cause such general notice of the letting of said contracts by publication in newspapers, and posting up advertisements as will secure a fair and general competition; which said notice shall contain a statement of the time, place and manner of receiving proposals for said contracts, and the character and magnitude of the work to be performed, the materials to be furnished, or both, if required, for the construction of the proposed work; and no proposal for any such contract shall be considered by the board in which any superintendent, engineer or any employee upon the public works of the state shall be intrusted, nor shall they consider any proposal that does not contain the full name of each and every person interested in such proposal, and the board may require the party or parties to whom any contract may be awarded, to give security for the faithful performance thereof; provided, however, that in cases of public exigency as hereinbefore defined, such contracts may be made without such previous notice.

SEC. 16. Where the determination of any matter is or may be devolved by law upon the board, or either of their members, and the examination of witnesses shall be necessary, or proper, to enable them or him to determine the same, and in all cases in which affidavits are, or may be required by law to be filed in the office of the board, or delivered to a member thereof, or to be filed by the board, or a member thereof, in any other office, the oath or affirmation to the witness or affiant may be administered by either of the members of the board.

SEC. 17. To give effect to the true intent of this act, any word herein importing one gender may be construed to include persons, or things, of any other gender; any word importing the singular number may be extended to and applied to several persons or things; any word importing the plural number may be deemed also applicable to a single person or thing. The word "board," when used in this act, means the board of public works, and the term "proper member of the board," or an equivalent expression, means the member of said board of public works, having or who may have, under his especial charge or supervision, the division of the public works for which an appropriation of property or rights may be made or attempted to be made, or for any injury occasioned by a defect or mismanagement of which, as aforesaid, a claim of damages may be made.

SEC. 18. The act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to abolish the board of canal commissioners, and to revive the board of public works, and the several acts supplemental and amendatory thereto, and for the better regulation of those having in charge the public works of this state," passed March 6, 1845, and the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the internal improvement of the state of Ohio, by navigable canals," passed February 13, 1832; and the act entitled "an act further to amend the act entitled an act to provide for the internal improvement of the state of Ohio, by navigable canals," passed February 27 1849; and sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of the act entitled an act for the regulation of the public works of the state of Ohio," passed April 12, 1858, are hereby repealed; provided, however that the repeal of said acts shall in no manner affect any act done, or right that has accrued under, or in pursuance of them, or of either of them; and all pending proceedings under said acts, or either of them, may be completed as though this act had not been passed, or such pending proceedings may, in future, so far as may be practicable, be carried on in conformity to the provisions of this act.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

[No. 183.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled an act to provide for the partition of real estate.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section one of the act entitled an act to explain the act to provide for the partition of real estate, passed January 23, 1838, be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 1. That it is hereby declared to be the meaning and intent of the act providing for the partition of real estate, passed February 17, 1831, that in all cases where a sale of lands or tenements may have been made by virtue of, and proceeding for, the partition of real estate under the present or any former laws on that subject, and a conveyance of the landes sold or elected to be taken, shall not have been made by the officer making such sale, the court, before which such proceeding may have been had, may, on motion, order the sheriff of the county, or any officer who may then be executing the duties of sheriff, to execute and deliver to the purchaser, or any person or persons electing to take the same, a deed for the lands so sold or elected to be taken—the court being first satisfied that such sale or election was regularly made, and that the purchase money has been fully paid or secured.

SEC. 2. That section one of the act to which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby repealed, this act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage: provided, that such repeal shall in no wise affect any rights or liabilities under such section so repealed.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

[No. 184.] AN ACT

To prevent the recovery of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange, and to repeal section one of an act entitled "an act Ascertaining Damages on Protested Bills of Exchange," passed February 15, 1831.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That damages on protested bills of exchange, drawn by any person or body corporate within this state, shall not be recoverable on any contract entered into after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That nothing in the second section of the act aforesaid shall be so construed as to permit the recovery of damages on protested bills of exchange drawn within this state after the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the first section of the act entitled "an act ascertaining damages on protested bills of exchange," passed February 15, 1831, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate

April 4, 1859.

[No. 185.] AN ACT

To provide for the payment of the expenses of re-appraising real estate for the 1859.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the commissioners of any county in this state may, and they are hereby authorized, to assess a tax not exceeding one-fifth of one mill on the dollar, of real and personal property, moneys and credits on duplicate of the county for the year 1859, the proceeds of which tax shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the re-appraisal of the real estate of the county for the year aforesaid

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President, of the Senate

April 4, 1859.

[No 187.] AN ACT

To provide for the sale or lease of estates tail in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be competent for the courts of common pleas of this state, on application of the first donee in tail, or for life, to authorize the sale of entailed estates for life with remainder over to any other person or persons, when satisfied that the sale would be for the benefit of the applicant, and do no substantial injury to the heirs in tail, or others in succession, reversion or remainder.

SEC. 2. The petition shall contain a description of the estate to be sold, a clear statement of the interest of the petitioner therein, and a copy of the will deed or other instrument of writing by which the estate is created. All persons in being who may be interested in the estates or who may, by the terms of the will, deed or other instrument creating the entailment, thereafter become interested therein as heir, reversioner, or otherwise, shall be made parties to the petition; and if the names of any persons who ought to be made parties are unknown to the petitioner, or if the residence of any such party is unknown to the petitioner, the fact shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner, and the sale may be ordered notwithstanding such names and residences may be unknown. The same notice shall be given to defendants, of the application for the sale, as now is or may hereafter be required in cases of petitions of administrators for authority to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

SEC. 3. If, upon the hearing of the petition, it shall be made to appear to the court by satisfactory proof, that a sale of the estate would be for the benefit of the first donee in tail, or for life, and do no substantial injury to the heirs in tail, or others, in succession, reversion, or remainder, the court shall direct a sale of the estate to be made, and the manner thereof; and shall appoint some suitable person or persons to make the same, and such sale shall vest the estate sold in the purchaser, freed from the entailment or limitation over.

SEC. 4. All parties in interest may appear voluntarily and consent in writing to such sale, and testamentary guardians, and guardians appointed by the court of probate, may assent in the place of their wards to the sale.

SEC. 5. All such sales shall be reported to the court authorizing the same, and if, on examination thereof, it shall appear that such sale has been fairly conducted and made, and that the price obtained is the reasonable value of the estate sold, the court shall confirm the sale and authorize and direct a deed of conveyance of the premises sold, to be made to the purchaser or purchasers on payment of the purchase money, or on securing the payment thereof, in such manner as approved by the court.

SEC. 6. All moneys arising from sales under this act shall, for purposes of descent, succession, reversion, or remainder, have the same character, and be governed by the same principles, as the estate sold, and shall pass, accordingly to the terms of the deed, will, or other instrument creating the estate.

SEC. 7. Moneys arising from such sales shall, under the direction and approval of the court, be invested in the certificates of the funded debt of this state, or of United States, or in bonds secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, situated in the proper county, of double the value of the moneys secured thereby, exclusive of buildings and other improvements, and of timber, mines and minerals. The court shall appoint competent trustees to invest the moneys aforesaid, and manage the same who shall, from time to time, report to the court their proceedings and the condition of the fund; and the court shall require of such trustees security for the faithful discharge of their duty; and may from time to time require additional security, and may remove such trustees for cause shown, or reasonable apprehension thereof, may accept the resignation of a trustee, and fill vacancies by new appointment.

SEC. 8. The net income accruing from sales authorized by this act, shall be paid to the person or persons who would be entitled to the use or income of the estate were the same unsold, and all taxes and the expenses of the investment and management of the fund, shall be paid by the person or persons entitled to the income thereof.

SEC. 9. Upon like proceedings as hereinbefore authorized by the court may, in their discretion, authorize and direct that such estates be leased for a term of years, renewable or otherwise, as may appear most beneficial, and upon such terms as may appear just and equitable, the rents and profits to be paid to the person or persons who might otherwise be entitled to the use and occupancy of the estate or the income thereof.

SEC. 10. The costs of the petition and sale or lease shall be paid by the person or persons entitled to the income aforesaid.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

[No. 188.] AN ACT

To provide for the election of township assessors, and to prescribe their duties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in each township town or ward, in this state forming an election district, there shall be elected, on the first Monday in April annually, by the qualified electors of such township, town or ward, forming an election district, one assessor for such township, town or ward, or part of a township not included in any other election district.

SEC. 2. Each township assessor shall give bond and take the prescribed oath of office on or before the first Monday after his election, and the township clerk shall notify the county auditor thereof; and if the county auditor shall receive no notice of the qualification of the assessor, in any township, ward or city in his county, on or before the third Monday in April in each year, he shall consider such office vacant; or if there should be a failure to elect by the people, or shall be at any time or from any cause, a vacancy in the office of assessor, or if the assessor of any township or ward, having qualified, shall not have proceeded to the discharge of the duties of his office before the third Monday of April in each year, the county auditor shall forthwith appoint one or more suitable persons, residents of the county, to discharge the duties of assessor in such township or ward, who shall thereupon take the necessary oath of office, give the same bond, perform the same duties, be entitled to the same fees, and subject to the same liabilities as in case of assessors elected by the people.

SEC. 3. Every such assessor, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more freehold sureties, to the acceptance of the township trustees or proper authorities of any city or incorporated village, payable to the State of Ohio, and conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office according to law; and shall take and subscribe an oath of office, which shall be indorsed on such bond, and the bond so indorsed shall be deposited with the township treasurer or town or city treasurer, as the case may be. In case of an appointment by the auditor, the bond may be approved by the auditor or the township trustees or authorities of any city, town or village.

SEC. 4. Each assessor as aforesaid shall, during such year as is now required by law, take an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years whose usual place of residence shall be in any family in his township, and who are residents of his township, town or ward, on the day preceding the second Monday of April, and shall make out a list of the names of said inhabitants, and return the same to the clerk of the court of common pleas on or before the third Monday of May of the year wherein such enumeration is taken.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of each township assessor, at the time of taking lists of property for taxation in each year, to require each person in their several townships to make a statement specifying the number of acres they may have had in wheat, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, oats and meadow, and the quantity of each produced in each preceding year, and said assessors are hereby required to make a return of the aforesaid statement to the county auditor of their respective counties at the time of returning the lists of property for taxation.

SEC. 6. Each assessor as aforesaid shall make a list and valuation of all taxable property in his township, ward or district, now or hereafter taxable by any law of this state, and discharge all such other duties as shall from time to time be imposed upon him, by law.

SEC. 7. Assessors in cities of the first class shall be paid out of the county treasury, two dollars and and fifty cents per day, and all other assessors two dollars per day, for the time during which they shall be necessarily engaged in the performance of their duties; each assessor shall make out an account in detail, giving the date of each day in which he shall have been thus engaged, and shall verify the same by his oath, which the county auditor is hereby authorized to administer; and if the auditor shall be satisfied that such account is correct he shall draw his warrant on the county treasurer for the amount thereof, but in no case shall such order be drawn until the assessor shall have filed with the auditor his list of assessments, accurately made out, and added up the statements returned to him and the books on which the original assessments were entered.

SEC. 8. The act entitled "an act to create the office of township assessor," passed March 20, 1841, and which took effect April 1st and August 1st, 1841, and section one of an act regulating the mode of taking the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, passed January 10, 1837, be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, that the repeal of the aforesaid acts shall in no wise affect any liabilities or rights accruing under them.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

[No. 189.] AN ACT

Supplementary to an act providing for the Punishment of Crimes, passed March 7, 1835.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person over the age of eighteen years who, under promise of marriage, shall have illicit carnal intercourse with any female of good repute for chastity, under the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed guilty of seduction, and upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for not less than one, nor more than three years, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, but in such case the evidence of the female must be corroborated to the extent required, as to the principal witness in cases of perjury.

WILLIAM B WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WEKLER,
President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

[No. 190.] AN ACT

To amend section one of an act for the confinement of persons under the authority of the United States in the jails of this State, passed December 20, 1806, and to repeal section two of said act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the first section of an act entitled "an act for the confinement of prisoners under the authority of the United States in the jails of this State," passed December 20, A. D. 1806, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That the sheriff or the keeper of any jail in any county of this state shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to receive all prisoners committed to his custody by the authority of the United States, and to keep them safely until discharged by due course of the laws of the same; and if any sheriff or jailor shall neglect or refuse to perform the services and duties required of him by this act, or shall offend in the premises, he shall be liable to the like penalties, forfeitures and actions as if such prisoner or prisoners had been committed under the authority of this state, provided, that every prisoner who shall be committed for any offense by the authority of the United States, shall be supported at the expense of the same during his or her confinement in said jail, and no greater compensation shall be charged by any sheriff or keeper of any jail for the subsistence of said United States prisoners than is authorized by law to be charged for the subsistence of state prisoners; provided, also, that the commissioners of any county in which said prisoner may be confined, shall be entitled to receive from said United States the sum of fifty cents per month for the use of said jail for every person so committed.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 4, 1859.

Secretary of State's Office,
Columbus, O.

I hereby certify that the foregoing acts are true copies of the original rolls on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Portable Grinding and Bolting.

FLOUR MILL.

CORN AND FEED MILLS, OF ALL sizes, in Strong Iron Frames, cast solid.
We dress all of our Burrs with Natcher's Diamond Point Dress (patent) for which we own the exclusive Right. With this Dress a larger yield, and a better quality of Flour can be made than with any in use, and its simplicity enables any man to be his own miller without being a practical Burr Dresser.
Smut Machines, Flour Packers,
Bolting Cloth, Belting, etc., etc.,
Portable Engines and Boilers,
W. W. HAMER and CO., Sole Manufacturers,
Northeast corner Western Row and Columbia,
(Second st.,) Cincinnati, Ohio.
N. B.—We build both Upper and Under Runner Mills.
Circular sent on application with P. O. Stamps.
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RINDSKOPF, BRO'S & CO.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND A
General Assortment of Notions
79 PEARL STREET,
South Side, between Vine and Race,
CINCINNATI, O.,
And at 20 Exchange Place, New York.
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J. BECKLEY & CO.'S
EXCELSIOR
Elastic Fire and Water-Proof
CEMENT ROOFING!!
Patented September 15, 1857.
First Premium Awarded
OHIO STATE FAIR, 1857.
State and County Rights for Sale.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO PUT our Patent Cement on new Roofs, or over old shingles, Iron, Tar or Tin Roofs, it making no difference how steep or flat the Roof may be. On account of its great durability, it is one of the cheapest and best preservers of metal roofs. *Price $6 per square,* (100 square feet,) on new Roofs, or old Shingle Roofs; $3 on Metal Roofs. Prompt attention given to orders for material, addressed to
J. BECKLEY & CO.,
No. 112 Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
☞ Composition and Cement for sale.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
CINCINNATI, O., February 15, 1857.
This is to certify that I have examined the samples of J. Beckley and Co.'s Cement and Composition Roof, and can say that I think them equal, if not superior to any Cement or Composition Roof now in use. I have one on my house, adjoining to where I was lately burned out, and must say that it stood the test admirably.
D. A. POWELL.
CINCINNATI, June 29, 1856.
This is to certify that we have employed Messrs. J. Beckley and Co. to put their Cement Roof on our foundry at the west end of Eighth street, and thus far it has given entire satisfaction, having been fully tested by severe rains, etc. The burning of a large frame ware-house adjoining, scorching our wood work and destroying our glass, produced no effect on our roof.
BREED, BARSTOW and CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A FINE FAMILY HORSE.—Inquire of
mh10 J. M. WATTERS & BRO.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Seeds! Seeds!

S. W. HASELTINE & CO.,
NO. 171 WALNUT STREET,
One Door below Gibson House.
JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OFFER to purchasers, a complete assortment of
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS,
From the celebrated houses of Messrs. D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, and J. M. THORBURN & CO., New York. All warranted genuine Fresh Seeds, at Eastern Catalogue prices.
☞ Remember the place—No. 171 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOS. P. MAYER. HEN. W. MYERS. GEO. MYERS.
MYER & CO
40
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS
No. 40 Main St., 3d door below 2d.
CINCINNATI.
mh11-3mdaw

CHINA,
PLATED WARE. QUEENSWARE.
JUST received Plated and Bre. Spoons, " " Castors " " T. Sets.
Brittania Coffee and T. Pots,
Champagne, Wine and Ornamental Glasses,
Tumblers,
Fruit Bowls,
China Vases,
Looking Glasses,
And a general assortment of
KNIVES AND FORKS, &C.
Give us a call.
HECKLER, REMLEY and MAXTON,
april 3d street.
GLASS.

JOHN C. CAIN,
Wholesale Dealer in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
NOTIONS!
Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Candies, Toys, Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c.
NO. 305 THIRD STREET.
North side, next door West of Phœnix House.
DAYTON, OHIO.
HAVING one of the fullest assortments in the line to be found in the West, and constantly receiving additions, I am prepared to supply the trade on the best possible terms, and solicit dealers to call and examine.

Dissolution Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by the senior member, J. Lebensberger, to whom accounts may be paid, and who will settle the debts.
J. LEBENSBERGER,
apr8 A. LEOBOLD.

Clear the Track!
THE undersigned will continue the Clothing business in all its branches, at the old stand, on 3d street, one door east of the Central Bank. He returns his thanks to all his patrons for their liberal patronage heretofore, and desires to inform them, and scores of new ones that he is better than ever prepared to accommodate them and the great public, with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, of every description, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.
☞ He has high collars, to stand up, and straps to keep down those who are inclined to rise too high!
In a word, he has every thing in the Clothing line, which the public may desire.
"Clear the track, Rabbits!"
apr8-tf JOSEPH LEBENSBERGER.

FORSMAN'S
Portable grinding & bolting
FLOUR MILLS.

HAVING MADE AN ARRANGEMENT with the Patentee, we are now prepared to furnish to order the above Mills, of any size, burrs and bolts. The Mill is simple in its construction, having very little machinery occupying but little space, and warranted to do more work with the same amount of power, and make as good a quality of flour, as any Mill now manufactured. Proprietors of Saw Mills, especially those that use steam, would find it to their advantage to purchase one of these Mills, for the purpose of doing custom grinding—either wheat, corn or other grain. The Mill will be sold with or without the bolt. The principle of the Mill is equally applicable to the construction of large Merchant Mills, and persons about to build, would do well to call and examine.
We will also furnish with the Mills, Bolting Reels of any size and length, Smut Machines, Wheat Cleaners, Flour Packers, etc.
Orders respectfully solicited.
PEASE, CLEGG & CO.,
Buckeye Foundry, cor. 3d and Wyandot sts.
mh11

JOHN COHAN,
CARRIAGE
Manufacturer,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
On 5th st., between Jefferson & Canal,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c., &c.,
Of the Latest Style and Best Quality. Old Carriages taken in exchange for new, and a liberal price allowed. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞ REPAIRING Done on Short Notice!
A FINE LOT OF
SPRING WAGONS
On Hand, at REDUCED PRICES!
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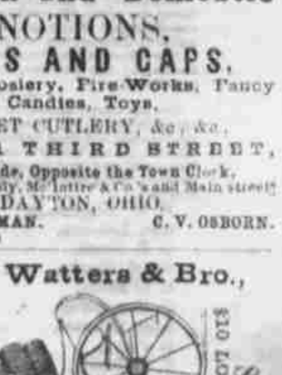
NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS.
J. COFFMAN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
Gloves, Hosiery, Fire-Works, Fancy Candies, Toys,
POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
NO. 321 THIRD STREET,
North Side, Opposite the Town Clock,
Between Kneisly, McIntire & Co.'s and Main street,
DAYTON, OHIO.
JACOB COFFMAN. C. V. OSBORN.
mh17-daw6m

J. M. Watters & Bro.,



MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING WAGONS.
$10 LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE!
☞ Repairing done PROMPTLY! ☜
Manufactory on Third street, adjoining Montgomery House. mh8

Medical Notice.
DR. A. GEIGER has associated with him in the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. J. L. Stephens, late of St. Johns Hospital, Cincinnati. Prompt attention will be given to all calls in their profession. Office, south east corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. mh21

Butter, Butter.
YOU can always find good choice Butter at the Preservatory, Eastern Market House.—Also, Eggs, Meats, fresh and dried, and all kinds of Country Produce.
apr20 STOYER & PFLAUM.

THE Police Gazette, containing the Sickles Trial, for sale by
apr18 D. & F. S. SHULL.