XENIA SENTINEL.

SETH W. BROWN, Editor.

Office, on Main Street, opp. Court House.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 18[illegible]

oscriptions Received at Feb. 17, 18

Banner of promise, by freemen unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above is the starry throng,
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light,
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—John A. Dix.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We know not what will be recorded in the page of impartial history. We are in the shadow of great events. We are liable to arrive at wrong conclusions. Much that appears false to us now, will be the stern truth of history; and much that appears truth to us now, will be false in the searching eye of future ages. We are at the focus, the culminating point, of a conflict that originated previous to the beginning of this century. Private individuals and presidents; armies and states are tossing in the wild whirlpool, some going up, some going down. The storm rages; clouds lower; darkness closes in around; and in the heat, passion, and confusion of the period, we may seek, but vainly, for the truth of all things. But truth will ultimately vindicate itself, and history will not be false. We know not what place on the historic page will be occupied by the name of Abraham Lincoln; because all now is dark. We know not how events now transpiring will finally shape themselves. We know not what the mystic future will unfold. And thus while our intelligence enables us to know nothing in the future, our faith, strong and unshaken, teaches us to believe that the name of Abraham Lincoln will be an illustrious one through time.

We cannot but suppose that two names will go down to posterity quite inseperably connected—the names of Washington and Lincoln. They each lived in a crisis; and each was the hero of his time. The former not alone in poetry, but in reality, was the Father of his Country. Others labored, fought and died, to bring about the great result; but Washington was the master. In his hands were the materials. He was the originating, governing, shaping spirit. He held over his people the line of right. When public enthusiasm ran too low, he inspired it; when it ran too high, he moderated it. He held the army together for seven years, and the Continental Congress merely put his wisdom in the shape of legislative enactments. He won independence, and for eight years held the helm of the Ship he launched. He stamped his genius indelibly upon the young Republic. He started the youthful Nation in the right direction; but with strange, prophetic eye, he saw a coming crisis—a crisis of Disunion. It came, and but for a hero, all would have been lost. But a hero was not lacking. Heaven had one provided. Abraham Lincoln was given to be the genius of the conflict. The brunt of the conflict is passed, and the hero genius of it is no more.

But some will say that herein is too much belief in the interference of Providence in the affairs of men; to which we only answer, that to believe that this people stumbled by accident upon Abraham Lincoln for President, is to believe also that nations are guided more by the uncertainties of chance than by an All-ruling God.

And others will say that herein is too much mere man-worship. As to this let us see.

IN WHAT WAY HE WAS THE GENIUS OF THE CONFLICT.

On the 4th day of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. On the 20th day of December, in the year previous, South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession. In the month of January, 1861, many Southern States followed the example of South Carolina. By the day of inauguration, so far as the Southern States were concerned, the Union was already dissolved. But Abraham Lincoln was pledged to maintain the Union. In his inaugural address, in speaking to the people of the South, he said:

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy this Government; while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it.

Thus was the President determined to maintain the Union. But what was his policy? Did he at once issue a call for a National Army? During the first whole month of his Administration, he called not a single soldier into the defence of the Union. His policy was one of quiet waiting; and in this he manifested his genius; in this he showed himself to be master of the situation. Had he been a short-sighted President; had he been otherwise than as he was, and at the same time a defender of the Union, three days of his Administration would not have passed away without a call for soldiers. On the 14th day of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was surrendered to the rebels. Then the [blow] was struck; and on the next day, [Ap]ril 15th, a call was issued for [troops]. [H]ad such a call been issued [before t]he firing on Sumter, the [Union w]ould have been divided against itself, and all would have been lost. The President was urged to begin the war earlier. But he fully comprehended the situation. He was ready to lead, but was sagacious enough not to start until the people were ready to follow. In this he manifested his great, surpassing genius.

Abraham Lincoln was an ardent lover of freedom. He was always consistently anti-slavery in his sentiments. In the memorable Senatorial contest, in Illinois, in 1858, he made use of the following language:

Judge Douglass is going back to the era of our Revolution, and to the extent of his ability muzzling the cannon which thunders its annual joyous return. When he invites any people, willing to have Slavery, to establish it, he is blowing out the moral lights around us. When he says he "cares not whether Slavery is voted down or up"—that it is a sacred right of self-government, he is, in my judgement, penetrating the human soul and eradicating the light of reason and the love of liberty in this American people. And when, by all these means and appliances, he shall succeed in bringing public sentiment to an exact accordance with his own views—when these vast assemblages shall echo back all these sentiments, when they shall come to repeat his views and to avow his principles, and to say all that he says on these mighty questions—then it needs only the formality of the second Dred Scott decision, which he indorses in advance, to make Slavery alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South.

And in another speech, in the same contest, he said:

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all another.

Entertaining these views, and seeing as all intelligent men saw, that slavery was the cause of the war, it was natural to suppose that President Lincoln would early in his Administration promulgate an emancipation proclamation. But he did otherwise; and again showed his keen sagacity. On the 31st day of August, 1861, Gen. Fremont issued an order freeing the slaves of all rebels in Missouri. But President Lincoln saw with wonderful accuracy that the masses of the loyal people were not yet ready for such measures, and by his command Gen. Freemont's order was revoked. He saw that the cause of the war would have to be removed, before the war could cease, and before the Union could be restored, but he struck no blow at slavery. When Gen. Fremont, and thousands of other public men, would have proclaimed universal emancipation, he was silent. The hour had not come, and he knew it. He waited; waited for the people. Victories came, and defeats came, but the Executive policy remained unchanged, until the 22nd day of September, 1862, when the following memorable words were given to the world and history:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

And thus went forth a promise of freedom to the bondmen of the land. The people endorsed and sustained it. It was a righteous act, performed at the right time. And herein again was the genius of Abraham Lincoln made manifest.

Perhaps the great secret of the success of President Lincoln in his Administration, is to be found in the fact that he moved with the people; neither before them; nor yet after them; but with them. He appeared to feel that he was merely an instrument, an agent in their hands. He seemed to have a perfect realization of the fact that here the people are sovereign, supreme. He endeavored to execute their will; and this will he was most skillful in learning, and most faithful in obeying. In no other way could the Country have been carried through the great crisis. The people were the interested parties. Union and liberty were theirs, the loss of which they must suffer, or the cost of saving which they must bear. It was for them to say, for them to act, for them to command. It was for them to indicate the means and the measures to be used; and woe to the cause had their wishes been disregarded. But Abraham Lincoln comprehended it all. He was the genius of the conflict. He was given to be the instrument of saving the Country of his people. He pointed out over the roads of impassible obstruction. He was practical. He walked where others could and would follow. Through skill, and faith, and courage, he reached the summit. With his people he marched from the dark land of bondage and anarchy, to the bright one of liberty and Union. He is passed from earth, and his countrymen trust that his spirit is with those of the earlier Fathers. Though no more in presence, his treasured memory shall grow greener with the rolling ages.

THE JUST MAN.

Death is startling in all the forms of its visitation. And when the Chief Magistrate of a great and imperilled nation—and he a loved, revered, just man—is struck down by a brutal assassin, the shock and the anguish which follow are to intense for the powers of human expression; and time alone can bring alleviation.

The manner of the assassination, and the words used on the occasion—"*Sic semper tyrannis*"—would indicate that Abraham Lincoln was a tyrant; yet no man, in disposition and circumstances, can be farther removed from a tyrant than he was. He had none of the qualities, and none of the aspirations of a tyrant; and his name cannot pass into history like Cæsar's, though he and Cæsar met a like fate. Poor in his youthful days, inured to toil and privation, one of the people, a democrat in its best sense, he, of all men, would have been the last to be a tyrant. He occupied his high office at the call of his fellow-countrymen; and while in position, as one of the people, he labored to preserve the people's heritage; and had a crown been offered him, we must believe that he would have spurned it with greater indignation than Cincinnatus and Washington manifested in answer to like offers. He was the most democratic President the United States ever had. No soldier's widow was so poor or unknown that she could not breathe her story of woe in the very ears of her President. No private citizen, in all the length and breadth of the land, was so humble and obscure that he could not shake the hand of his President. Call such a man a tyrant! Idle, false, wicked!

He was a noble, successful President, and a good man. What higher eulogy could be pronounced? He was a Christian. He was a just man. He probably came as near loving his enemies as any living man.

He brought to the service of his country the best qualities of head and heart. He dreaded the first prospect of war, and sought by all the influences he could bring to bear to win the respect of all the people. He closed his first inaugural address with these touching, long to be remembered words:

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic cord of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriotic grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

But he could not consent to a dissolution of the Union. Everything else failing, he invoked the sword. He could not allow the Government of his Fathers to perish. He sacrificed feeling, and personal safety. The preservation of his Country, and its liberties, was the paramount object of his thoughts and his labors. In his message to Congress, on the 5th day of July, 1861, he thus expressed his feelings:

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, or even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

And "without guile," and with a "pure purpose," and with a "manly heart," Abraham Lincoln moved on to the accomplishment of the grand consummation. He listened to all; he examined all policies proposed; he respected the opinions of all men; but nothing could turn him aside from his great purpose of maintaining the Union and civil liberty. And he never lost faith in the ultimate success of the cause. In defeat as in victory his hope was unfaltering. By his faith, and courage, he re-inspired all—nerved all to energy and labor. He seemed to have a perfect realization of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the grand results that would follow a successful termination of the conflict. At the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, on the 19th day of November, 1863, he delivered the following, which, in grandeur and sublimity of thought, is probably unequaled by anything which the war has called out:

Fourscore and seven years ago our Fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

But the great, pure, noble life of Abraham Lincoln is ended; prematurely ended; ended just as final victory was at hand; ended just when his fellow-countrymen were beginning to know, to appreciate, and to love him. And while it is a terrible shock to the country to be thus suddenly deprived of a respected Chief Magistrate, it is a source of greater sorrow, that a just man, after such years of labor, should be struck down by an assassin, without a moment's warning, and without a moment of mind thereafter. How could fate be more cruel?

But undoubtedly he died at a fortunate time for his fame. He had obtained the highest point of earthly renown. His name was known throughout the civilized world, and revered by just men everywhere. Dying as he did, he was A Martyr to Liberty; and as such he will be regarded by future ages and people.

And he was A Martyr to his Country. He was the brightest sacrifice yet laid on the altar of his Native Land. How precious must our Country, and its Institutions be, henceforth! For if we estimate them by their cost, how shall we ever compute their value?

Well may all the people bow their heads in mourning at the fiat of the God of the Universe. Well may tears course down; well may hearts throb; well may souls quake in anguish. Well may the Flag be draped in the sad habiliments of woe; and well may Freedom shriek and start.

But bury Abraham Lincoln gently, softly, as a Martyr in the serenity of eternal sleep; and let the everlasting stars sing his perpetual dirge, and keep endless watch o'er the hallowed tomb of his sacred remains.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson is President of the United States; and it is now our first duty to respect, support and obey him as such.

The following is an extract from a speech lately delivered by him:

The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there too we find last and highest of crimes, treason.

With other inferior offenses our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history, treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with public morals. Let it be engraved on every heart that treason is a crime, and that traitors shall suffer its penalty. While we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people in this as in all things, justice and judgement shall be determined by them. I do not harbor a revengeful feeling toward any.

In general terms I would say, that public opinions should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. When the question of exercising mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly, judiciously, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation.

I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse, but we must not forget what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Misses Mereness & Woodbury,

Dress Makers and **FITTERS,**

Rear of the FANCY STORE, opposite the Hivling House, Xenia, Ohio.

Misses Mereness & Woodbury solicit the attention of the ladies of Xenia and Greene County to the above card and would inform them that any work entrusted to their care will be stylishly, carefully and promptly done.

apr21-tf.

NEW STORE!

Ladies' Dress Trimmings AND FANCY GOODS.

A. STURGE, of Springfield, has opened out a choice selection of

Fashionable Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Traveling and Work Baskets, Toys, &c., &c.,

to which he invites the attention and solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Xenia and Greene Co.

Many useful and ornamental articles, as well as materials for Needle-work, may be found here, not generally kept at Dry Goods Stores.

Stamping and Pinking for Embroidery neatly executed, and work returned twice a week.

Nunnemaker's Block, Detroit Street, two doors south of Thirkield's Dry Goods Store.

ap21-4t

In Partition.

RHODA Helmer, Margaret M. Musser and her husband Thos. J. Musser, of Greene county, Ohio, Ann J. Pierce, and her husband Samuel H. Pierce, now in Canada, and Lydia F. Elliot and her husband William F. Elliot, of Champaign county, Ohio, are notified that on the 17th day of April, 1865, David B. Helmer and Altheda Helmer, by their Guardian, Joseph A. Burrows, filed in the office of the Clerk of Greene county Court of Common Pleas, their petition, making all said persons parties thereto, and asking for the assignment of the dower of said Rhoda Helmer in, and for the partition among the several tenants in common therein, of the following several parcels of Real Estate, situate in the village of Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, to-wit: In Lot No. 120, In Lot No Seven, In Lot No. Eight, In Lot No. Nine, In Lot No. Ten, In Lot No. Sixty-nine, In Lot No. Seventy, In Lot No. Seventy-one and In Lot No. Seventy-two, as said Lots are severally numbered, designated and known on the recorded plat of said village.

An order for partition and assignment of dower, will be applied for, at the June Term of said Court, A. D. 1865.

DAVID B. HELMER,
ALTHEDA HELMER.
By Joseph A. Burrows, Guardian.
M. Barlow, Att'y. ap21-6t

Legal Notice.

John Harbien, Plaintiff, against Wm. H. Grimes and Susan Grimes, defendants. } Greene Common Pleas.

SAID Wm. H. Grimes and Susan Grimes, his wife, of Kansas, are notified that said John Harbien, on the 13th day of April, 1865, filed in the office of the Clerk of Greene county Court of Common Pleas, his petition against them, setting up, among other things, that on the 6th day of August, 1856, said Grimes and wife to indemnify said Harbien in the matter of his suretyship for said Grimes, to divers parties in certain large amounts, and to secure the payment to Harbien of certain moneys owing by Grimes to him, executed a deed of mortgage to the plaintiff, upon divers parcels of real estate, including the following, which in said mortgage was described as follows: "Known as the Beavercreek Woolen Factory, which is situated in Beavercreek township, Greene county, and which real estate and property embraces about 20 acres, more or less, together with all the appurtenances and water privileges thereto belonging, also all machinery in said Woolen Factory the property of said Wm. H. Grimes, which real estate was conveyed by Daniel Harbien and wife to said Grimes, by deed dated the 14th of September, 1839, and which is recorded in the office of County Recorder of said county of Greene, in Book 'A,' on pages 492, 493 and 494; reference hereby being made to said record in said office, for more full and complete description of said Real Estate." That on the 18th of October, 1858, one Aaron Harlan, a creditor of said Grimes, and holding a mortgage on certain of Grimes' property subject to plaintiff's prior mortgage, filed his petition in said Court against said Grimes, that plaintiff and others, in which cause certain proceedings were had, so that said Beavercreek property was ordered to be sold at public sale to satisfy plaintiff's said claims, and on the 22d day of Sept. 1860, the same was by the plaintiff bought at public sale, which sale was by the Court confirmed, and a deed therefor made by the Sheriff to the plaintiff: That in the description of the premises by metes and bounds, a mistake was made in the Order of Sale in said case and in said deed, in the omission of the following part of said Factory property, to-wit: "The one acre lot, being the seat for the machinery, beginning at two small honey locusts in a prairie, thence N [illegible]° E 12 poles to a stake; thence N 45° W 13 poles 8 links to a stake; S 45° W 12 poles to a stake; thence S 45° E 13 poles 8 links to the beginning: The tail race begins in the south line of the 1 acre lot 1-6 poles from two small honey locusts, south corner of the lot; thence S 54° E 62.8 poles; thence S 16 1-2° W 11.3 poles; thence S 48 1-2° E 10 poles to Beavercreek; thence up said creek N 41 1-2° E 2 poles; thence with lines parallel to foregoing, in such manner that the survey shall be two poles wide, to the SE line of the one acre lot; thence with said line S 45° W 2 poles to the beginning. Also, beginning at a stone in the line of S. Roberts, on the banks of a race; thence N 2 poles to a stake; thence N 64° W 46.9 poles; thence N 55° W 8.5 poles; thence N 45 1-2° W 10.5 poles to the bank of Little Beavercreek; thence the same course across the creek, so as to secure an abutment for a dam; thence at right angles with said line 2 poles; thence with the course of the above lines to the beginning—with the right to raise the waters of Little Beavercreek two feet above low water mark, by a dam." Also, "beginning at a stake in Geo. Staley's line; thence S 89 1-2° W 34 poles to a stake in a prairie; thence N 1-2 W 38 poles to a stake; thence N 89 1-2° E 34 poles to a stake in Staley's said line; thence with said line S 1-2 E 38 poles to the beginning, containing 6.65 acres;" with a reservation of certain water rights to John Harbein. Said parts so omitted are fully and particularly described in said Deed referred to in plaintiff's said mortgage from Grimes, and comprise parts of said Beavercreek Factory property, embraced in said mortgage.

Plaintiff prays that said mistake and error may be corrected, and that by the judgment of the Court the plaintiff's said title papers under his purchase, may be reformed so as to conform to his right under his said mortgage, and to the true intent and purposes of said sale, and for other proper relief. Rule day for answer, June 17th, 1865.

JOHN HARBIEN.
ap21-6t. M. Barlow, Att'y.

Notice in Partition.

TIMOTHY D. NEAL, of Greene county, State of Ohio, Sally Strong and John V. Strong of Atlanta, Logan county, State of Illinois, Prudence Lawrence and Edward G. Lawrence of Waynesville, DeWitt county, State of Illinois, Patience Bullock and Morgan L. Bullock of Champaign county, State of Illinois, Charlotte Ruth and William M. Ruth of Thornton, Boone county, State of Indiana, Reuben D. Neal of Atlanta, Logan county, State of Illinois, Aylette R. Crihfield of Lincoln, Logan county, State of Illinois, and Narcissa Crihfield, of Harrison, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the twentieth day of April, A. D., 1865, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Greene and State of Ohio, by Edmund Neal, and is now pending, wherein the said Edmund Neal demands partition of the following described Real Estate, being Real Estate of which the late Edmund Neal died seized, to-wit: Situate in the county of Greene, in the State of Ohio, and being part of Military Survey No. 1188, in the name of George Baylor, originally for 2166 2-3 acres, on the waters of Cæsarcreek, a branch of the Little Miami River; beginning at a stake or stone in the middle dividing line of said survey, and south-west corner of Lot number 3, as surveyed and subdivided by Levi Lukens, and corner to Joseph Wilson's land, a white oak 12 inches in diameter, bears north 9 1-2° E 15 links, and another white oak 30 inches in diameter, bears south 5 1-2° E 13 links; running thence with said dividing line north 88° E about 60 poles to a stake or stone corner to Ebenezer Hatch; thence with said Hatch's line S 3° E 107 poles to a stake or stone, also corner to said Hatch; thence with another of his lines north 88° E 37 1-2 poles to a stake or stone also corner to said Hatch; thence with another of said Hatch's lines S 3° E 107 poles to a stone in the original south boundary line of said survey and line of John Tench's survey No. 1272; thence with said line north 88° E 149 5-10 poles to a stake near a shell bark hickory in said line, and corner to Thomas C. Moorman, formerly Levi F. Hadley; thence with said Moorman's line north 3 deg W 107 poles to a stake, jack oak and ash, also corner to said Moorman; thence S 88 deg W 37 5-10 poles to a stake or stone in the center of a township road, also corner to said Moorman; thence along the center of said road north 3 deg W 107 5-10 poles to a stake or stone in said road, also corner to said Moorman; thence north 88 deg E along said road and said Moorman's line north 88 deg E 18 75-100 poles to a stake or stone in said road and line, and south west corner to William G. Sutton's land, a white oak 6 inches in diameter, bearing S 27 deg E 4 links, and an ash 6 inches in diameter, bearing S 61 deg W 14 links; thence along said road and with said Sutton's line north 3 deg W 107 poles to a dogwood and white oak, corner to Henry Turner; thence with Turner's and J. G. Patterson's lines S 88 deg W 226 5-10 poles to a stake or stone, corner to Joseph Wilson; thence with his line S 3 deg E 107 poles to the beginning, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, more or less.

Said petition sets forth that the said Edmund Neal, Timothy D. Neal, Sally Strong, Prudence Lawrence, Patience Bullock, Charlotte Ruth and Reuben D. Neal have a legal right to and are seized in fee simple, each, of an undivided one-eighth part of said Real Estate, and that the said Aylette R. Crihfield and Narcissa Crihfield have a legal right to and are seized in fee simple, each, of one undivided sixteenth part of said Real Estate.

At the next term of said Court, which begins June 5th, A. D. 1865, the said Edmund Neal will apply for an order that partition be made of said premises.

EDMUND NEAL.
E. H. Munger, Att'y. [ap21-6t

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS A. J. CRAWFORD

IS prepared to show the new Spring Styles of Bonnets and Dress Patterns to all her friends and the public. She has employed an experienced Milliner, from the east, who is well qualified to satisfy all who are wishing Bonnets made or Trimmed.

The Dress and Cloak Making Department, as usual, is under Miss Crawford's own direction.

Agency here of the Parker Sewing Machine, which is the best now used for Sewing and Embroidery. apr7-1m

For Sale.

I OFFER at PRIVATE SALE for a few weeks the following property:

On Barrett street, a Brick House 18 by 30 ft., three stories high, new, well-finished, with a Lot 75 feet by 200 feet deep; said House rents for $216 dollars per annum; also, adjoining 2 frame Houses 18 by 30 feet, Lots 50 by 200 deep; also 12 Lots on the same street, adjoining the above, 50 feet by 150 feet back. These Houses and Lots are well situated, being within one hundred yards of the passenger depot, and will always be in demand when improved, for dwellings for the employees of the railroad, and others wishing to reside near that great thoroughfare. DAVID BARR.

jan20-tf

JAMES MITCHEL,

at the Old Stand of Amos Rogers,

OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,

Has on hand a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

Which will be sold

CHEAP for CASH.

BROAD CLOTHS,
FINE FANCY CASSIMERES,
SATTINETTS, JEANS,
FANCY VESTINGS,
HOSIERY,
SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS,
NECK TIES,

and any article in the line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also, a nice lot of

SPRING SYLES OF HATS,

which will be sold low.

Come, also, and get ANDREW HUTCHINSON to cut out for you a nice, neat suit of good Clothing.

Soldiers will do well to patronize one of their number.

mar24-3m JAMES MITCHELL.

Sheriff's Sale.

Jorden Deprad & wife, vs David Washington, *et al* } Greene Common Please, Case No 1920, Order of Sale.

BY virtue of the command of the above order of sale, to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Greene, Co. Ohio, I will offer at Public sale, in front of the Court House, in Xenia,

ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF APRIL A. D., 1865.

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate t -wit:

Four undivided fifty-fourth parts of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Greene, in the State of Ohio, to-wit: a certain tract or parcel of land, being part of military survey, No. 2240, in the name of Warren and Addison Lewis, on the waters of Cæsarcreek, marked and designated as No. 1, on the plat made by Washington Galloway, surveyor, in a certain suit in partition, brought by Jorden Deprad and wife, in the Court of Common Pleas, of Greene county, Ohio, against Wm. Bush, etal, recorded in Vol. No. 8, page 432, Final Records of said Court, and on file with the papers in said cause, beginning at a stone as represented on said plat at [G] in the line of Francis Watson, and corner to *Mary* Wright; thence N. 7° E. 18.50 poles to a stake [4] from which a sugar tree 10 inches in diameter bears N. 30 1-2° E. 10 links, one do., 16 inches in diameter bears S. 63 1-2° W. 31 links; thence N. 80° W. 48.70 poles to a stake [3] in the line of Mary Butler, a sugar tree 12 inches in diameter bears N. 81 1-4° W. 7 a-4 links; thence with her line S. 17 1-2° W, 18.67 poles to a stone [F] corner to said Mary Butler, in the line of said Watson, S. 80 1-2° E. 52.10 poles to the place of beginning, containing five and 82-100 acres, more or less. Also another tract of land, marked and designated on said plat as No. 3, beginning at a stone [B] in the line of Dan'l. A. Dean, corner to Warren Ledbetter; thence with said Dean's line N. 80 3-4° W. 43 poles to a stone [C] at the end of a Hedge fence, corner to Elizabeth Butler; thence with her line S. 5 1-2° W. 38.80 poles to a stone [D,] corner to said E. Butler; thence S. 84 1-2° W. 8.90 poles to a stone "E" in the line of said Butler, and corner to Mary Butler: thence with her line S. 17 1-2° W. 43.87 poles to a stake "2"; thence S. 84 1-4° E. 61.80 poles to a stake "1" in the line of Warren Ledbetter near the end of a bridge from which an ash 6 inches in diameter bears S 28° W. 53 1-2 links; thence with the line of said Ledbetter S. 7° E. 83-80 poles to the beginning, containing twenty-seven and 19-100 acres, more or less. The above property appraised at $60 per acre.

HENRY BARNES,
m17-ts—mar31. Sheriff Greene County.

THE GREAT INSULATED IRON FRAME

PIANO FORTE!

MADE BY

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., NEW YORK.

HIGHEST PREMIUM

AT THE

American World's Fair,

AND

Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

S. Thalberg, G. Satter, W. Mason, Theodore Eistfield, Strakosch, Hoffman, Vieuxtemps, Eckhard, Arthur Napoleon, Geo. F. Bristow, Henry C. Tim and Jullien.

Official Certificate from the Public School Department of New York.

Opinions of the Press.

These instruments are unequalled for beauty, tone and durability.—*New York Herald.*

They are, without doubt, superior to all others made in this country.—*New York Tribune.*

Every item constituting the best Piano-Forte can be found in these instruments.—*New York Times.*

Their splendid exterior and careful interior finish are unsurpassed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Their tone and touch are superior to anything we have seen.—*Washington Republican.*

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The regulation of these instruments is truly admirable.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

They combine, with a rich and powerful tone, the utmost strength and power.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

We advise all our readers, wishing a Piano Forte, to secure one of these superb and popular instruments.—*Boston Journal.*

While none are more powerful when played loud, they are the sweetest accompaniment to the voice, being sensitive to the slightest touch.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

The above splendid Instruments we offer for sale at prices less than inferior Pianos are being sod in other markets.

MERRICK, McCLURE & CO.,
jan13-m XEVIA, OHIO.

INFORMATION FREE!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, [free of charge,] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cherfully sent by return mail.

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

dec9-3m.

If you want to buy

A Good Cook Stove

Cheap for Cash, go to

BIGGER & FLEMING'S, Detroit St.,

Sign of the Big Coffee Pot.

Extraordinary Announcement!

Purchasers can avail themselves of the LAST HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

MERRICK, M'CLURE & CO.,

would announce to the public that having made their purchases since the latest decline in prices, they will be prepared to offer

NEXT WEEK

A Large and Splendid Stock of

Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS & CARPETS

AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

We are enabled to do this from the fact that we purchased our stock during the latest severe panic, at from 20 to 30 per cent less than others bought theirs, who made earlier purchases. We offer

PRINTS, FAST COLORS, - 18c.
MUSLINS, - - - 25c.
MUSLIN DELAINS, - 30c.

in new and beautiful styles.

ALPACCAS

in new and choice colors at

75c., 87c., and $1.00;

worth two weeks since,

1.00, 1.25, AND 1.50.

Choice New Style Dress Goods

At Similar Reductions.

Purchasers will obtain some idea of the

GREAT DECLINE

that has taken place during the last fortnight, by examining our Stock.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

BARGAINS

MERRICK, McCLURE & CO.

mar31 tc Main street, Xenia, O.

DR. J. C. FALL,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

HAS permanently located in Xenia, and offers his professional services to the public.

From long and successful practice, and prompt attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Office and residence on Market street, in the dwelling lately occupied by Dr. Ackelson. mar31-6m.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, &C.

SPRING GOODS,

Bought since the great fall in Gold and Cotton, at

RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

Hosiery, Gloves, Shoes, Hats,

A fine line of

Cassimere and Men's Wear,

of all kinds, at

RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

PRINTS, DELAINES,

FINE MOHAIR PLAIDS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED

SHEETINGS,

—AT—

RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

Balmorals, Hoop Skirts,

BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

AT

RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

Shawls, Ginghams and Checks,

HICKORY TOWELLINGS, &C.

—AT—

RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

CALL AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

mar17

MARCH 25, 1865.

A Great Slaughter.

Dry Goods Fallen!

A. THIRKIELD,

XENIA, O.

I have just received my Spring stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS,

Embracing the new and beautiful styles of the season. Among them may be found

Silks,	*Lusters,*	*White Goods,*
Delaines,	*Shallies,*	*Embroideries,*
Alpacas,	*Bombazines,*	*Ginghams, &c.*

SHAWLS---A SPLENDID LINE.

TABLE LINEN & NAPKINS, GLOVES a full line

MUSLINS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED 22c@50c.

MOURNING GOODS, A FULL LINE,

TRIMMINGS, HEAD NETS,

Men and Boys' Wear,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Hoop Sirts, Bradley's Duplex,

With other Goods make the above a complete assortment. They will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices. Come and see us.

mar24 A. THIRKIELD.