



McARTHUR, OHIO:

Thursday, April 18, 1867.

A union of hearts, a union of hands.
A union that no one may sever.
A union of labor, a union of lands.
THE AMERICAN UNION FOREVER.

Democratic State Ticket.

- For Governor, ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.
- For Lieutenant Governor, DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.
- For Treasurer, DR. C. FULTON, of Crawford.
- For Auditor, JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.
- For Attorney General, FRANK H. HURD, of Knox.
- For Judge of Supreme Court, Judge THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.
- For Controller of Treasury, WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.
- For Board of Public Works, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

National Democratic Convention.

Thurman Hall, Columbus, March 20, 1867. At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held to-day, the following resolutions were adopted: 1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States should be held this year, not later than the 4th day of July, and Louisville, Kentucky, is the most eligible place for holding the same, yet, in our opinion, May 7th is too early a day for the assembling thereof. Nevertheless, if the other States concur in that day and appoint delegates, our Executive Committee shall provide for the selection of delegates from Ohio. 2. Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee communicate the above resolution to the Central Committee of the several States, and to the Chairman of the National Committee. JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ch'n. C. J. DEAN, Sec'y.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prussia is making preparations for the inevitable contest with France. Luxemburg will be the bone of contention. The Wisconsin Legislature, last Thursday, before adjourning, passed a resolution conferring the right of suffrage upon women. Malimilian is said to be in a bad fix. He is surrounded by the Republican troops, and is anxious to make his escape, and get back to Europe. An American female in England walked 800 miles in as many consecutive hours. Bonnet strings are out of fashion in Paris. A mature gentleman, 84 years of age, is suing for a divorce in Illinois. There is a pervading dread of a great war in Europe. The Prince of Wales is described as disgracefully jolly for an expectant widow. Cincinnati has a law suit about five and a half inches of land. Responsible parties are willing to give \$3,000,000 for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A man named David Horton is to be tried in New York for beating out the brains of a cat. Two years ago, Tuesday, April 2, Lee evacuated Richmond and Petersburg. One year ago President Johnson issued a proclamation announcing the close of the war. In Dexter, Michigan, a few days ago, a hundred thousand pounds of wool were sold for 50 cents per pound. Negro suffrage was voted down by a decided majority in the New Jersey Legislature last week. A subterranean city has been discovered in Turkistan, Central Asia.

To the Public.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail!

DAN WILE & BROTHERS are determined to undersell any and every merchant in Vinton county. They have received a new and heavy Spring importation of Dry and Fancy Goods from the Eastern market; and a fresh supply will always be found at their Store. Everything is rich and elegant—the Proprietors the most agreeable gentlemen and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

The Change the Radicals Propose in the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

MANY of our readers do not understand the nature of the "Amendment to the Constitution" of the State of Ohio, which the Radical Legislature passed on the 6th of this month, and of which we spoke last week—Here is Section I, of Article V, of the Constitution—the Section containing the word WHITE—which Section the Negro-Suffrage Radicals want stricken out, because they are opposed to the Constitution as it is: CONSTITUTION OF OHIO, ART. 6, SEC. 1.—[AS IT IS.] Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections. It is that word WHITE that annoys the Radical fanatics. Now, reader, here is the substitute they want you to go to the polls next October and vote for:—

Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military or naval service of said government in time of war, and have not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections. Do you see how nicely they have drawn up that substitute?—the word WHITE being omitted. They want the Constitution to read—"Every male citizen of the United States," instead of "Every WHITE male citizen," which will of course, if not rejected, enfranchise any Nigger who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election.

The reader will also observe that they are not satisfied with enfranchising thousands of negroes who may come into this State "to vote for the Union," but they must disfranchise white men, who, they fear, will vote against them.

BENEATH the heading—"Strike, but Hear," the Editor of the Jackson Standard, who, it is generally supposed, is crazy on the African and several other questions, publishes an article, occupying two and-a-half columns in that paper, giving a general history of himself from the first time he voted to the last time, and why he wrote the names of two Copperheads on the last ticket he voted. He says he "arrived at the age of twenty-one years, on the 11th of December, 1840." Truly, that was a distinguished arrival; but we do not remember of reading of the arrival in the History of the United States, or of it in his "Random Thoughts." He says he cast his first vote in April, 1840, and has voted at every election; from President down to School Director, "since that time. He then gives the names of those whom he voted for for President—and of course saying that he voted in 1864 for Lincoln, and that he "regards voting as a religious duty and always votes to effect some purpose." He neglected to say that he voted for Andrew Johnson, in 1864, but he did vote for him when he voted for Lincoln. Of course he "regards voting" for Johnson "a religious duty," and is now happy to have "the people of Jackson county" understand that his two-and-a-half column article that that vote for Johnson "effected some purpose." He uses his old and stereotyped phrases, "Rebel," "Rebel press," "Copperhead," "pro-slavery," a number of times; boasts of his "loyalty" to the Negro; and tries to make the people believe that his honesty, morality, religion, virtue, education, and many other things too numerous to mention, are superior to any other man's—in fact that he is a man of superior merit, of superior bravery, of superior talents, and of superior accomplishments, even if it is known that he is the author—of "Random Thoughts."

THE figures from Connecticut look better as they became more exact. English is elected by a round majority of one thousand, and the Legislature is about evenly balanced. The moral effect of this victory of constitutionalism can hardly be over-estimated. It thrills with joy and animates with a new courage the friends of the Union throughout our broad land.

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HILL C. MILLER has retired from the Democratic Herald, at Jackson, Ohio, and Charles W. Adams is now Publisher. Mackley, of the Negro suffrage organ at that place, made a "last desperate effort" on the day of the Spring election to defeat Miller, for Mayor, the then Publisher of the Herald and thereby "kill the paper." He succeeded in defeating Miller, and killed the paper, as he supposed—at least, he went so far as to publish its "obituary." The paper, however, has been resurrected; and we hope our friend Charley will succeed in its publication. The Republicans, we learn, are talking of starting a new paper there.

HON ALFRED YAPES has removed from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, where he will continue the practice of law.

Who was it that "Nihilist"? We answer the Democratic majorities of Connecticut.—Poor Nihil!

About the Removal of the County Seat.

MR. EDITOR: "YOUNG AMERICA" has for some time been silent upon the question of removal of the county seat from McArthur to Zaleski, for various reasons, the principal reason being that of ill health, but becoming somewhat animated upon hearing the subject mentioned, have concluded to venture a few remarks through my son, and ask indulgence on the part of the public, for any error that he may make, in expressing my thoughts. First, permit me to say to the citizens of McArthur, that your county seat will be removed to Zaleski, in spite of all you can do, if the arrangements be perfected, that are now on foot, and are matters of general talk, and therefore no longer remain a secret.—The arrangements now on foot are these: 1st. Eagle Township wishes to be attached to Ross county, and for the purpose of accomplishing this, will vote for the removal of the county seat to Zaleski. 2nd. Lee Township in Athens county, wishes to be attached to Vinton.—But, Athens county, being already as small as the Constitutional provisions will permit, and thus requiring another Township to be attached to Athens county—and there being two objects to be accomplished in this move—and the parties concerned in the matter, have consented to have Barlow in Washington county, attached to Athens, thus leaving Athens with her political majority the same as before. This matter being accomplished, leaves Ross with a less increased Democratic majority.—Lee Township attached to Vinton, makes Vinton Republican by a majority of two hundred and fifty or more, and changes the centre of the county to Zaleski, or beyond.

Thus Zaleski has a far superior claim for the removal of the county seat, for the reason that the point much is central, and the business done, being greater than that of McArthur.—This matter being accomplished, gives Zaleski the county seat, and the Republican party the power in Vinton county. It is a suggestion worthy of the consideration of McArthur folks, that they begin to work, and WORK LIVELY—WORK DAY AND NIGHT, IN THOUGHT, ACTION AND DEED. WHY? Because your interest in property is at stake. As soon as the county seat is removed from your town, your trade diminishes; your property decreases in value, and your property, now rented, will become deserted, and will stand, as the deserted ruins of OLD HERCULANEUM, to be remembered by the past.

I only make mention of this matter at present for the purpose of learning the sentiment of the public generally; and if, upon satisfactory proof being furnished that the citizens, being owners of property in McArthur, are willing to trade the county seat for political power, then, in that case, you may be assured that you will hear from me again. YOUNG AMERICA. BY YOUNG AMERICA, JR.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS.—To the great relief of the people, the Republican Legislators in a few days will return to their homes, despondent in spirit, and feeling as though glory is about to depart from the Republican party. The next Ohio Legislature will be Democratic in politics. The people will look to that. They did not select a set of men to the Legislature to spend time and money in denouncing and vilifying Democrats, and displaying great indignation because the word "White" is in the Constitution. They were elected to look after the wants of the State; to see to it that economy was being practiced in all the departments of the Government. Instead of doing so they increased the salaries of officials, denounced the Democratic party with being made up of vice and ignorance, and held up the Negro as the sublimest piece of creation. The elections just held intimate very strongly that the voters will see to it that a majority of men are elected to the Legislature with "White" politics.

IT POSSIBLY WILL BE.—The Cleveland Herald, a Radical paper, is unanimously of the opinion that the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing all distinction on account of race or color, and disfranchising White men, "is a measure of importance that should be kept before the public attention." There is a strong probability that this "measure of importance" will be kept before the public attention "a little too much for the benefit of the Republican party.—Ohio Statesman.

MR. EDITOR: Now, so far as we of Western States are concerned, the Yankees down East have shrewdly managed to get us pretty well taxed in advance to speak. They are exceedingly sharp fellows—those Yankees. You never supposed, did you, that all their professions of solicitude in regard to the welfare of the Negro were sincere? Not a bit of it. They are merely "running" the Negro because they can make money on him; and so far, they have succeeded pretty well. They got forty-six millions of dollars from the Government in one year for making fire arms, and managed so as to give us the taxes to pay by way of compensation for not being equally favored with them in the matter of contracts.

Now these Yankees are able to support themselves just about thirty days out of three hundred and sixty-five—they are dependent upon the West the rest of the time; and yet, they exercise a very powerful influence at Washington City. While the Yankees pay three per cent, by way of taxes, we of the West pay five. This should be corrected; the Government should be just to all its parts; it is a disgrace to the Government that, while, we of the West, have more population, as much wealth, and a great deal more genuine devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, we should be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the inhabitants of another section of our country. But how do they manage to do all this? The answer is plain: These Eastern men are all Republicans. A Republican is elected from the West— from Indiana or Illinois—and when he goes and takes his seat in the House or the Senate—if he begins to show the least disposition to think for himself, and do what is best for his constituents at home—these men, who are leaders of that party in Congress, go to him and say: "If you do not vote for and with your party, you will not be regarded as loyal to the Government." It is thus that you destroy your own interests when you place a Republican in power.

These things must be changed. Let us go to work in earnest. We have a high and important duty imposed upon us. Our fore-fathers have left us, in the free institutions of our country, a legacy richer by far than the wealth of all the mines in the world. They left us a Government under which the avenues of fortune, of honor, and of position, are open to every one of our children; therefore, it has been the privilege of every citizen, no matter though he might be the humblest in the land, to look upon his little children as they sported around his fire-side, and that at some future time he would have the happiness of seeing them occupy respectable positions in society, or perhaps taking part in the councils of the nation. That thought soothed his heart as he travelled the rugged road of life, and in his dying hour he lifted his eyes to heaven in gratitude that he was leaving such a legacy to his children.—Strike that out of our history—let it be written of us that we were the degenerate of noble sires—that we allowed the glorious liberties bequeathed to us by a generation of heroes and patriots to be torn from our grasp; and what more is there to hope for? Life would indeed become a weary thing. What hope could we then have for our little boys, springing up around us? The Government which has ever been the guardian of our lives and property, is destroyed and anarchy must follow. Let us not deceive ourselves into the belief that it is possible to destroy the freedom of our people without a most fearful sacrifice of human life. No people upon earth having once been free has ever yet yielded up its rights and liberties into the hands of a Dictator without a most fearful—a most desperate—a most bloody struggle. And should such an attempt be made upon the liberties of the American people we must expect to pass through such scenes of carnage and of terror as characterized the French Revolution. When Madam Roland, standing beneath the guillotine, raised her hand toward the statue of Liberty, and exclaimed, "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" she only expressed what must occur everywhere when the attempt is made to crush out the liberties of a free people. Our only safety from the horrors of revolution is in the Constitution. Preserve that inviolate and we are safe; destroy it and who can tell where the end will be? Not should I omit to say that majorities need the protection of the Constitution quite as much as minorities and parties in power equally with those who are out. When revolutions sweep over the land, the very men who control the nation one day may be sent into exile the next. Now the present unfortunate state of affairs may be all well enough for those Republicans. They may desire the destruction of this Government. But let them remember that the wheel of fortune turns.—They may be up to-day—somebody else may be up tomorrow. It is as much their interest as it is that of any body else that the Constitution—that instrument which, when correctly interpreted, is itself the best restraint upon all parties, shall be preserved inviolate. Let us rally once more to the defence of the Constitution!—resolved to stand by it to the last!—to protect it with the last of our heart's blood if need be;—and if we fall, let us fall with the sublime consciousness that we die fighting for the best and richest heritage that was ever given to man.—Let us say to these men who have been so long trifling with us and the best interest of the country: we will no longer believe you nor be deceived by you.—I know there are many good and true men who do not now realize that things have come to this terrible pass. But let me tell you that if the Republican ma-

majority is sent back to Congress again it will not be a year until these men will come to us with tears in their eyes and say: "I was mistaken; I did not see the danger of my country; and the most tormenting thought of all is that I, in my blindness, have contributed to its destruction." J. A. M.

EDITOR DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER: I have never written anything yet for publication in a newspaper; but with your permission, I want you to publish a few lines for the benefit of your readers, and particularly for the people of Vinton county. Your paper has an excellent name—ENQUIRER—and I beg leave to suggest to you, Mr. Editor, that you inquire into all the rascally acts of those who want to be looked upon as "big men," "celebrated lawyers," and so on. You will find, by referring to the tenth chapter of Acts, (and I observe in your Enquirer that you, a sinner, occasionally look in the Bible,) that—"The men who were sent out from Cornelius had made inquiry." Now I, a woman, have not been "sent out," but I have "made inquiry" about many things, some of which I wish to make known through the columns of your paper, as I suppose you are pleased to have any one communicate to you—"truth, information, or knowledge." In the first place, I shall tell you some things about "unprotected women," having learned that a lawyer, calling himself Bratton, was a friend to "unprotected women." This lawyer, Bratton, may be a friend to "unprotected women," but I will inquire after his friendship a little. Not three years ago an "unprotected woman," who lives near McArthur, had a bad ten dollar bill passed on her, and when she was told it was bad, she returned it to the person of whom she got it, and he did not take it back; and the "unprotected woman" came to town to see a lawyer about it, and called on Bratton. He said, "I will make him take it back;" and he went away and received a good bill for the bad one, and gave the "unprotected woman" just one half of the ten dollars. Does this lawyer Bratton think he done right in charging an "unprotected woman" five dollars for carrying a bad ten dollar bill three or four miles? I am in the act of inquiring—seeking for information by asking this question, through the columns of your paper. Shame! Shame! Five dollars from an "unprotected woman" and then publicly pretend to be a friend to "unprotected women." Again, I feel disposed to tell you, Mr. Enquirer Editor, of another "unprotected woman" that this lawyer Bratton has been a great friend to, or more properly speaking, a friend to her pocket-book. This "unprotected woman," who has five or six little children to take care of, employed this lawyer Bratton to collect a judgment of fourteen hundred dollars off of her husband, from whom she had been divorced. After about two years, a piece of land was sold, but not for enough to pay her the amount of the judgment by about three hundred dollars, and Bratton tried very hard to get the money of this unprotected woman into his hands by demanding it of the Sheriff. The Sheriff would not pay it to him, thinking of course that the woman with five or six little children needed what justly belonged to her more than a lawyer. Bratton then made her pay him a hundred and fifty dollars for collecting eleven hundred, and was mad because she did not want to give him two hundred. Now this is what he calls being a friend to "unprotected women." "Steal all that can be stolen," and then get angry because more can't be stolen.

I hope you will publish these few lines in your good Enquirer, and greatly oblige an "UNPROTECTED WOMAN." P. S.—You will probably hear from me again, soon, if I don't get a Post Office.

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Local Business.

BUSINESS MEN IN VINTON COUNTY CAN HAVE THEIR CARDS INSERTED IN THIS COLUMN AT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Fashionable Tailoring. J. Lillibridge, Fashionable Tailor, McArthur, Ohio, is prepared to execute Gents and Boys clothing in the most fashionable styles. Shop three doors north of Will's residence on Market street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN For 1867.

AS in the past, through sunshine and storm, The Ohio Statesman will continue indefatigably Democratic—unflinchingly devoted to an advocacy of the maintenance of the Constitution, in spirit and in letter, and to the preservation of the Union. Aside from this, The Statesman will bestow particular attention to the following: News, Legislative and Congressional Reports, Choice, Instructions and Pleasing Literature. And will give faithful market reports from the leading Commercial Centers of the country. On the 15th of December, The Weekly Statesman will be so enlarged as to give a new and a half additional columns of reading matter weekly. The following are the TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE. Daily Statesman, per year, \$4 00 Six months, 2 50 Tri-Weekly Statesman, per year, 4 50 Six months, 2 50 WEEKLY STATESMAN. One copy, six months, for \$1 00 One copy, one year, for 2 00 Five copies, one year, for 9 00 Ten copies, one year, for 17 00 Twenty copies, one year, for 32 00 Fifty copies, one year, for 75 00 LAYMAN & ESHELMAN, Publishers, Columbus, Ohio.

DANIEL S. DANA, Attorney at Law, McARTHUR, OHIO.

WILL practice in the Courts of Vinton, Athens, and Jackson Counties, also, in the United States Courts of the Southern District of Ohio. Office—Second Street, Davis' Building, on Main January 24, 1867-68

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS For 1867.

THE Seventh Volume and the Seventh Year of the publication of THE CRISIS is about to begin, and, in accordance with custom, we issue our Annual Prospectus. We need not recapitulate its history during the stormy years of its existence, nor remind those who have read it, of its services in behalf of the great principles of the Democracy, and wait its conductors conceived, and what time has shown, to be the best interests of the country. Its merits have been acknowledged from the time it was started by that veteran and distinguished journalist, Gov. MEDART, and its present conductors simply claim for it the credit of an earnest and undeviating adherence to the plan and principles of its founder. In all the political vicissitudes of the past six years—the failure of some, the apostasy of others, and the unguarded views of many, exponents of Democracy, THE CRISIS has never departed from the straight path of principle, nor been allured by temporary expedients, intimidated by threats, nor disheartened by defeat and disaster.

On the score of principle we claim for it the merit of fidelity, honesty, and consistency. As a newspaper we claim for it the merit of being an exponent of Western interests and ideas, a reliable journal of the times, a valuable companion of the farmer, the mechanic, the business man, and the family circle. It is our aim to fill the large sheet with matter of real interest and permanent value—to discuss questions of principle that are of real significance, to inform, improve, and instruct, as well as amuse—and to this end we discard the idle twaddle which goes so far to fill up the daily papers, the obscene advertisements and the sensational folly of the day. We could publish hundreds of letters from the best men of the country approving of the course of THE CRISIS in this respect, and to this course we propose to rigidly adhere. The reliable market reports and the great amount of statistical, agricultural, financial, and political information we publish, is of importance and value to business men, farmers, mechanics, and politicians; while the carefully selected page of literary miscellany which each number contains, commends it to the home circle of all.

The political views of THE CRISIS scarcely require definition. It is in favor of Democratic principles in all their breadth and purity, as expounded by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the other really great men and founders of the Government; and upon which the Government was successfully conducted for seventy years. It is opposed to the Abolition despotism which now controls the Federal Government, in all its shapes and under whatever device it may appear. It is opposed to the entire Abolition theory of politics, and all the monstrosities, humbugs, and delusions which grow out of it. It is opposed to the thieving ascality, the tyrannical assumptions, the stupid and barbarous policies and the lawless usurpations of Congress, and to all the machinery that the Jacobins have devised and put in operation to overthrow Republican Government, inaugurate anarchy and abolitionism, enslave the people, and oppress them with odious taxes, and tyrannical, insane, and corrupt legislation. And in advocating the correct principles and opposing the evils we have named, we shall continue to do it without fear or favor.

In order to successfully conduct such a paper as THE CRISIS, it must have a large list of subscribers; and to secure that we rely upon our friends and those who have taken the paper. We cannot compete with the cheap and shoddy publications of the East by offering bogus premiums or employing traveling agents; but we earnestly solicit the aid of our readers in extending our circulation by their personal efforts. It will require but little exertion from each, but the aggregate will enable us to furnish them with a paper fully equal in size, superior in print to any Eastern publication, and of a great deal more interest and importance to Western Democrats. Friends, shall we call upon you in vain, for the small favor we ask, and in a cause of such magnitude and value? Now is the time to send us subscriptions for the new volume, which, at the end of the year, will be worth thrice the amount of the subscription price.

Our terms are \$3.00 per year, \$1.50 for six months, \$1.00 for four months. One extra copy will be sent to any one getting up a club of six yearly subscribers; and to any one sending a club of ten for six or four months an extra copy for the club time. For a club of ten yearly subscribers a copy of either of the five bound volumes—'61, '62, '63, '64 or '65. For a club of thirty yearly subscribers, a complete set of the volumes of THE CRISIS for six years. Address, WILLIAM TREVITT, Publisher and Proprietors, Columbus, 1867.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture, and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Gymnastic, Equestrian Exercises, Skating, Music, Amusements, etc.; all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature. No person of refinement, economical household, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free.—Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5.00; three copies, \$7.50; five copies, \$12, and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premium to each subscriber. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New York. Demorest's Monthly and Young America to either, \$4, with the premium to each.

Notice.

Edward D. Dodge, Adm'r de bonis non, Pettibone, Samuel V. Dyer, James Hurl, Charles E. Hurst, and Edward D. Dodge, Defendants. In Vinton County Probate Court, State of Ohio, JAMES DEMOREST will take notice that Edward D. Dodge, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Dodge, deceased, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1867, filed his petition in said Court, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts, and the charges of administering his estate; that he did succeed of the following Real Estate, situate in said county and State, to-wit: In Lot Number Fifty-two (No. 52), and South half of 16-105 Number Thirty-three (No. 33), as numbered and designated on the Recorded Plat of the Town of McArthur, in said county and State. The prayer of said petition is for a sale of said premises, for the payment of the debts and charges aforesaid. Said petition will be for hearing on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1867, or as soon thereafter as leave can be obtained. EDWARD D. DODGE, Joseph J. McBrethell, Att'ys.