Daily Empire.

HUBBARD & BRO., Editors.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New York gold market closed at 57½ to-day.

The Whisky Market closed at 80 to-day.

Kentucky has not yet elected a Senator.

In the transportation of several hundred prisoners from Camp Chase to Rock Island, a few days since, some desperate fellows cut a hole in the bottom of the car, through which ten escaped while the train was running at a rapid rate.

Charleston dates of the 26th, say that the firing on the city had almost ceased.

The New York Custom House investigation is going on at New York. The telegraph informs us that "certain persons" are deeply involved by the evidence. Who are the certain persons? Prominent "loyal people," no doubt.

The Bank of Purviss & Co., Baltimore, has been robbed of $35,000.

A complimentary dinner has been tendered to General Grant in St. Louis. His son is convalescent.]

A new Republican daily, probably in the interest of Fremont, is to be started in Indianapolis.

Wilson has withdrawn his resolution of expulsion against Garrett Davis of Kentucky.

A resolution to renominate Lincoln failed in the Missouri Legislature.

The Ohio Legislature has adopted a joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate Ex-Gov. Tod's military expenditures.

The restoration of Gen. McClernand to a command is regarded as a condemnation of Gen. Grant.

The soldiers at Indianapolis are becoming exceedingly unruly. One house was completely demolished by them, and the residence of another citizen was plundered of provisions.

Gen. Carrington is reported seriously ill at Indianapolis.

The Conscription Bill has been postponed until Monday in the House of Representatives.

The Democratic caucus meets on next Wednesday night, when the conservative address to the people will be issued.

The President has declared that Kentucky and Missouri were now opened to unrestricted commerce. Maryland and Delaware will be included in this order in a few days.

Foreign News.

The City of New York from Liverpoo 13th, has arrived.

Cotton has an upward tendency. Breadstuffs dull, and slightly lower.

There is a rumor that certain persons in Liverpool will shortly be brought before the magistrates, charged with enlisting for the rebel service.

The London *Times* thinks that the threatened war with Japan will be avoided.

The Holstein question is unchanged.

A Hamburg telegram says the Danes have opened the dams of the Eider to inundate the country. The approach to Frederichstadt is practically obstructed. The principal military force of Denmark is 16,000 men, concentrated in the city of Schleswig. Colloeal palisades and extensive barricades were being thrown up. The class of soldiers of the age of thirty-five have been called out by the Danish Government. Warlike preparations are going on in Norway.

Putting on Airs.

It is stated that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express has refused to deliver Government goods in Washington Territory, unless charges were paid in gold, the agent giving as a reason, that his instructions were to take no orders on the Government for money.—*Cin. Gazette.*

It is to be hoped that the impropriety of "putting on airs," will be seen and refrained from. It might, if indulged to any considerable extent, become a "disloyal practice," and "embarrass the Government." We hope that if any of our readers are offered gold or silver they will indignantly reject it, and call for greenbacks. This the way to support the Government.

Small-pox is raging in and around Marion, Arkansas. It was carried there by contrabands, but is not now confined to persons of that class.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Thus it is that these miserable people, set free by Abolition folly and wickedness, not only fall a prey to pestilence themselves, but propagate disease among the whites. What an unmitigated curse to everything and everybody, this abolition Republicanism has proven to be!

The Process of Reimbursement.

A year or two ago, many of the "loyal people" surprised themselves and their neighbors, by making liberal subscriptions for the support soldiers' wives, &c. It was suspected by the discerning, at the time, that there was a cat in the meal; but it was not certainly known until it was afterward announced that they were to be reimbursed from the several county treasuries; and it is not ascertained that any loyalist has neglected to take back the uttermost farthing that he has given. Certain of the States have made liberal advances for the prosecution of the war; and now we are told that the States are to be reimbursed from the Federal Treasury. So far, so good. The next step will be to "reimburse" the Federal Treasury for the inconceivable aggregate of its expenditures. How is this to be done? Before it is effected, we opine that the States will be called upon for contributions vastly larger than their "reimbursements," and even the "loyal people," who publicly subscribed liberal sums, and blazoned their charity to the world, and then sneaked into the treasurer's office, and took back what they had given, will find some day that the war imposes exactions on their purses, for which no warrants will ever be issued on a neighboring treasury. The system of reimbursement is a good one. We admire it. Its only defect consists in the fact that it cannot be made to work indefinitely. The country may reimburse individuals; the State make good what the county has given; and the General Government may repay the State. But every farthing of the whole amount is paid at last by the sweat and labor of the toiling, tax-paying people. At this point, the system of reimbursement abruptly stops.

What Went with the Monroe Doctrine.

The following, from the London *Daily News*, makes clear, what was before the cause of perplexity to many. It seems that Mr. SEWARD has sold Mexico, and thrown the MONROE Doctrine into the bargain. The *News* says, (speaking of MAXIMILLIAN's acceptance of the Mexican throne):

"The difficulties originally started by the Archduke were, it will be remembered, of two kinds. In the first place, he required certain securities against the contingent hostility of the United States; and in the second, he demanded evidence of his domestic security, if not in the result of a *plebiscite*, at least in a state of things which should assure him that he was not the mere catspaw of a partial military revolution. On the former of these points, it is understood that the extraordinary mission of Marshal Forey to Washington had for its result an undertaking of the United States government not to disturb the new Mexican monarchy; and in return for this assurance, it is believed that certain promises were made by France in regard to the attitude of that country toward the Confederate States."

We have no need to look for Democratic comment on the above. Here is what the Boston *Courier*, a Republican paper, says:

"Without vouching for the authority of this painful rumor from abroad, we can only say, if the Administration has been so recreant to its promises of moral support to the Mexican national cause, its hitherto well defined policy upon this subject, its professions of attachment to the Monroe doctrine, and the overwhelming popular sentiment of the country, as to enter into such an arrangement with the agent of the French Emperor—or even tacitly to encourage such an understanding—it has much to answer for, and will meet on every hand a spontaneous outburst of popular indignation. We cannot serve God and Mammon; and if the American people are really as they profess to be, the friends of republican Mexico, and mean as its special guardians to keep their noble continent intact from the encroachments of European despotism, as they solemnly declared they would, it is palpable treason in their Goverument to say it will not resent or resist the violation of these well-defined principles, and as act of dastardly meanness and servility, for it to encourage such foreign interference by pleading that the country is not in a condition to resist it. The people desire to know the whole truth in regard to General Forey's intercourse with the Government at Washington, and in regard to any negotiations with France touching the Mexican question, which may have given rise to this European scandal.

Another Oath Suggested.

Congress and the State Legislature have latterly employed themselves in devising oaths, for all public officers, to the effect that they have not borne arms against the Federal Government, and will, so long as they remain in office, support LINCOLN's Administration, right or wrong. We suggest another, viz: Let the incumbent be sworn that he has not stolen or embezzled any of the public funds, and that, while in office, he will refrain wholly from grand or petty larceny. This latter oath is really more essential to the public well-being than the first.

Facts.

It is a fact that the only Northern man, since the war began known to have given valuable information to the Confederates, is Mr. HARVEY, a Republican, and now LINCOLN's minister to Portugal. It is also a fact that the only persons in the North known to have furnished materials of war to the Confederates, are Republicans—as PALMER, Collector BARNEY's Clerk, and Chairman of the New York Republican Central Committee. LINCOLN promptly put him under Federal protection, to shield him from prosecution for his crimes.

Important from Knoxville.

LONGSTREET'S ADVANCE.

Danger to East Tennessee and Kentucky

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, January 29.]

At length we have full and definite intelligence from Knoxville, through a letter from our special correspondent, written on Wednesday the 20th inst. Longstreet it seems, did advance, and on Sunday week there was a severe cavalry fight, in which we lost one hunred and fifty. The enemy's loss was also heavy. Subsequently, the enemy moved down the Dandridge road, seemingly with the intention of flanking Knoxville. Our forces, under General Sturgis, fell back to Knoxville, but again crossed the Holston river and moved toward Sevierville, which is sixteen miles southeast from Knoxville. General Granger was moving in the same direction, and the enemy being in force, a battle was believed to be pending on the 20th, when our correspondent dispatched his letter. It had been satisfactorily ascertained that Longstreet had received re-enforcements from Virginia, some of the prisoners taken on Sunday, being fresh from Richmond. There was much anxiety at Knoxville on the 20th, and a panic among the citizens, many of whom were procuring passes for the North. Longstreet occupied all the foraging ground, where anything was to be had. This was important to him, but hardly less so to us. The enemy, it will be observed by looking at the map, have pressed our forces back, practically to Knoxville, and there was danger of another siege, for which it is to be feared are not well prepared. Longstreet, however, will have difficulty in maintaining his forces before Knoxville for any great length of time. During the former siege he had railroad communications with Bragg's army. Now his nearest railroad point is Bristol, which is about the same distance from Knoxville, as it is from Knoxville to Chattanooga. The latter is really the base of supplies for our Nashville forces, while Bristol is Longstreet's base. In this respect both parties are about even, with the exception that Longstreet commands the only valley where forage is to be had. Whatever may be the result of this last movement of the enemy, and we do not apprehend any thing very serious, from the fact that formidable military operations at this season are impracticable; but whatever may be the result, we say, it is apparent that the safety of East Tennessee and Kentucky, requires that Longstreet be driven from that country at an early day.

[Communicated.]

Another View of the Tax Question.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see you have a correspondent by the name of PENNILESS. It is to be hoped that you have not many *subscribers* of the same style. I have no doubt that Mr. PENNILESS is honest in his "views on the tax question," and there is no doubt that he is entirely *disinterested* one way or the other. He will be no better nor no worse off, whether the county foots bills to the amount of a million, or escapes with a few thousand. But that's not the case with all of us.

For my part I am opposed to settling the private account he refers to. I object also to paying the hotel bills of "*our soldiers*—a lot of fellows from Cheesedom and other outlandish places, brought here and used to oppress the fathers, brothers, sons and relatives of the brave men in the field fighting the armed enemies of our country. If an accident happened to Lieut. MCLEAN's pants while in the discharge of services to the sweet and innocent darlings of the loyal league, it is as little as the league could do to have them well washed in return. I know plenty of them that would gladly have done the service with the greatest delight.

I am still more strongly opposed to allowing KEITH's liquor bill. PENNILESS says it will not overrun one thousand dollars. I say he knows nothing about the capacity of Major KEITH for liquor. He was a perfect sponge; a sand bank; a bottomless reservoir—a very sea for the reception of every river of whisky that run in his direction. Let the loyal league, which assisted in his potations, foot the expenses of their special favorite. What! Shall they present him flags at the court house; praise him to the skies in the daily press; ride, drink, sleep and get drunk with him, and then—oh, shame—turn their backs upon his little accounts incurred by him for the creature comforts of this world? The like was never heard of before.

Let me say one thing: If the Democracy of Dayton ever bring to their city a band of soldiers to run down, imprison and iron the loyal league as traitors and abolitionists,—if we keep "our soldiers" at the public hotels, and should get so low down as to present flags to a second Major KEITH, or any other creature like him, depend upon it we will pay our little bills, and won't ask the poor devils to divide the cost with us.

That's my platform now. Whoever wants to dance, ought to throw in to pay the fiddler. The abolitionists have had their dance, and let them foot the cost.

JOHN PURSEFULL.

The strange coincidence of the times is the resolution introduced into the Senate to expel Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, who himself one year ago introduced a similar resolution to expel his colleague, Mr. Powell.—*Ex.*

And if, a year or so hence some one shall introduce a resolution to expel Senator WILSON, it will be another strange coincidence, but a very desirable one, and withal, quite consistent with the history of times like these.

The Vallandigham Fund.

The amount of money received by the State Central Committee, at Columbus for the Vallandigham fund, this week, is two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents.—*Enquirer.*

☞In the Missouri Legislature a member by the name of Allen has spoken two days, and says he has just got through his preliminary remarks.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY EMPIRE

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—HOUSE—A general conversation occurred, with a view to coming to an agreement concerning the consideration of the enrollment bill.

Schenck said it was necessary the bill should pass early, to resist any desperate and wild attempts which the rebels might make against us.

The House re-considered the vote by which the enrollment bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, by 100 to 44.

The bill then came before the House, but further consideration was postponed until Monday.

SENATE—Conness reported back, with amendment, the bill to amend the homestead act. The amendment was adopted, giving benefits of the bill to persons in the naval service.

Clark addressed the Senate on Davis' expulsion resolution.

Mr. Garfield advocated the forfeiture of the personal and real estate of rebels.

The joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, praying for legislation relative to navigation of the Ohio river, was referred.

The pension bill was taken up and passed. The bill amending the homestead law was passed.

A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the President what steps have been taken to execute the laws relative to the colonization of Africans in Hayti, Liberia etc.

A petition from citizens of Wisconsin, praying that the reciprocity treaty be modified to prevent the importation of lumber from Canada, was referred.

The resolution to expel Senator Davis was taken up.

Mr. Clark thought the Senate was bound to accept Mr. Davis' disclaimer of intention of inciting insurrection, and hoped Mr. Wilson's resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. Foster would vote against expelling or censuring Mr. Davis, but found grave fault with Mr. Davis' resolutions. Messrs. Johnson, Howard and Fessenden followed.

Mr. Wilson reiterated his love for free speech, free press, free men, free country, and free world, and after a few remarks relative to the resolutions of Mr. Davis, with his disclaimer becoming a farce, withdrew his expulsion resolution.

The bill to encourage enlistments was discussed by Mr. Johnson. Adjourned till Monday.

FROM PANAMA.

NEW YORK, January 28.—There was some excitement in Panama when the Champion left. A British Catholic clergyman had been brought before the Prefect, and had a criminal suit entered against him for performing mass for a few persons in a hotel. This matter is likely to cause trouble between New Grenada and England. An engagement occurred in the State of Antioqua between the government forces and some 400 conservatives. The latter were routed.

CAPTURING A HOME GUARD REBEL CAMP.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The following har been received here:

Chattanooga, January 28.—To General Halleck: Colonel Boone, with a force of 450 men of the 28th Kentucky mounted infantry and the 4th Michigan cavalry, attacked a camp of Home Guards, Colonel Culbertson commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp and a considerable number of arms and other property, and retired to their camp without any casualities in his force. Johnston's brigade of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's Ferry and then proceed to Alton's to capture our forces there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding a large number, and taking some of them prisoners, among them three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

LATEST NEWS.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

RIVER NEWS.

CAIRO, January 28.—The steamer Isabel and Empire city come out of the Mississippi river to day. The steamer Luzene sunk at Crawford's landing in sixteen feet of water, but can be raised. Her fit was barges and safe. The steamer Starlight was sunk at Hanging Dog Island, but can be raised and most of her fit saved. Two or thre barges belonging to the above boats were lost. Damage not ascertained.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer Australia, from Liverpool 16th, P. M., and Queenstown 17th, arrived here this morning.

The Government investigation into the case of the rebel privateer Rappahannock, late war steamer Victor, resulted in proving certain officials at Sheerness guilty of gross neglect of duty and violation of the neutrality law. The Government determined to prosecute the principal offender, Ramblo, principal engineer and inspector of machinery, who was brought before the magistrates and bound over in heavy bond. No proceedings yet against others.

The case of the Pampero, seized on Clyde, had been transferred to the Court of Sessions, and would shortly be debated.

The steamer Germania, from Southampton, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre, for the Federals.

Three persons were summoned to the Liverpool police court on the 15th, charged with enlisting for the rebels. Only one appeared, and denied his complicity. He was bound over to appear.

The Government prosecutor and defendant's counsel denounced the case as one of the merest trumpery ever got up, and condemned the Federal espionage.

The King of Denmark had made a brief speech, pledging himself to defend Danish rights.

Austria and Persia had taken steps in the diet with pacific tendency.

Opposition speeches in the corps legislatiff had given rise to alarming rumors in Paris.—It was stated the Emperor was greatly offended. There were some rumors of a possible *coup-de-etat.*

Provisions cheaper under heavy arrivals—Pork steady. Bacon in fair demand at further slight advance. Lard again 6 pence. Breadstuffs dull and declined.

APPOINTMENTS—DESERTERS

NEW YORK, January 29—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says General Pleasanton is to be chief of cavalry bureau, and General Averill to command cavalry corps in the Army of Potomac.

The *Herald's* army dispatch the 28th, reports that 130 deserters came in our lines in one squad on Wednesday, including pickets.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—The Senate and House to-day passed the Convention bill. Both bills are almost identical. They provide for taking the vote on the question of calling a Convention, and for the election of delegates on the sixth of April. In case the Convention signifies its approval, it is to meet on the 26th of the same month.

FROM JAPAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *Tribune* has a Japan letter of December 1st, confirmatory of the fact that Satsuma had offered to pay $25,000 indemnity for the murder of the Englishman Richardson, but a number of days had passed without any being forthcoming.—It was supposed the Tycoon would be the party really making payment.

The Yeddo Government has promised to pay 10,000 pounds for firing into the American steamer Pembroke, by the Prince of Nagate.

THE STARS AND STRIPES TOASTED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

FT. MONROE, Jan. 28.—The Raleigh *Standard* says Gov. Vance has tendered the seat in the Confederate Senate made vacant by Mr. Davis, to Hon. W. A. Graham.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says the stars and stripes were toasted at a supper given on Christmas evening in that city, at which Holden, of the *Standard*, Pennington, of the *Progress*, and Gov. Vance were present.—Late numbers of the Petersburg *Express* and Raleigh *Register* comment on such proceedings at the very capital of the State.

MEMORIALS ASKING FOR IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Colonel Cobb of Wisconsin has presented to the House two memorials asking for the impeachment of Judge Miller, of that State. The matter is to be fully investigated by the Judiciary Committee, to whom it has been referred.

REPORTED REBEL FORCE NEAR PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The *Herald's* dispatch from the department of West Virginia, dated 28th, gives a report, believed to be unfounded, of a large rebel force approaching Petersburg, Hardy County.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE REMOVED IN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Secretary Chase has promulgated an order removing the restrictions on trade in Missouri and Kentucky, provided no products or goods shall be taken from them into any insurrectionary State or port except in compliance with the regulations of September 11th, 1863. Restrictions on trade into and from other States, especially on the Mississippi, &c., will be renewed when, in the opinion of the President, it is found compatible with military necessity for the suppression of the rebellion.

FROM THE WEST.

LEAVENWORTH, January 27—The Lower House of the Legislature adopted an amendment making St. Joseph the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

Twelve hundred colored troops have re enlisted as veterans.

A personal quarrel is going on between Secretary Arny and Chief Justice Benedict, of New Mexico.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

CINCINNATI, January 29—General Rosecrans left last night for St. Louis.

The officers of the Sanitary paid over 20,000 to the Commission, making in all 220,000.

The 45th Pennsylvania arrived here yesterday.

About twenty-five Indiana Regiments have re-enlisted.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 28.—Gen. Grant has accepted an invitation to a public dinner tendered him by a large number of prominent citizens.

The 1st Missouri Cavalry, 900 strong, have nearly all re-enlisted as veterans.

The Missouri river is rising slowly, with every indication of a speedy break up. The Mississippi is supposed to be open to Cairo, but no boat has yet come up. Several are loading here for Southern ports.

The steamers Luzerne and Sunshine were sunk by ice at Crawford's Landing, near Cape Girardeau. Loss unknown.

Dayton Market.

DAYTON, January 29.

HARSHMAN'S FLOUR—Red wheat, wholesale 6 00, retail 6 50.

WHEAT—$1. 25.
CORN—80@85.
OATS—68.
RYE—1 10@1 15
BARLEY—$1 45.
HAY—Timothy 22 00 per ton.
COFFEE—34@37.
SUGAR—14@16.
WHISKY—80.
CHEESE—14@16.
DRIED PEACHES—12½@15.
DRIED APPLES—8@10.
BEANS—Per bushel $2 50@3 00.
EGGS—25@30 per doz.
TEAS—$1 00@1 60.
RICE—8@10 per lb.
BUTTER—25@30.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton very dull and heavy. Flour five a ten higher and in better demand 6 90@7 05 for extra State 7 74@7 85; for Round Hoop Ohio. Wheat a shade firmer and in good demand 51@56 Chicago spring; 54@59 for Milwaukie club. 48@53 for Winter Red Western; 57@60 for Amber Michigan, the latter for; choice Corn heavy; 1 25@1 26 for store. Oats c. lower 85@86½. Pork shade firmer 1 50 @1 62 old; 1 11½@1 12 new mess. Lard firmer 11@12½. Whisky dull and unsettled at 80.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Stocks dull, easy and steady. Money in fair demand at seven per cent. Sterling nominal. United States sixes at 81. Erie 61. New York Central 1 31½. Reading 1 18½. Gold 1 57½. Coupons $1 25. Harlem 93. One year certificates 98½.

MARRIED.

SHANK—REED—On the 28th of January, by Rev. J. F. Shaffer, at his residence, in Xenia, Ohio, Mr. I. M. Shank to Miss Eva L. Reed, all of Greene county, Ohio.

DIED.

STUTSMAN—In this city, January 25, Eliza Jane, wife of J. O. Stutsman, in the 27th year of her age.

It was hard to part with Liza. None knew her but to love, and those who knew her best loved her most. It was truly a sad stroke to us all. But to him to whom she had pledged her love only about fifteen months since, nothing but the Christian's hope can give consolation. And may that be the true balm for husband, mother, brothers and friends in their sad bereavement.

L.

Hair Restorer.

ANNUAL TOUR.

IS COMING—WILL REMAIN ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1864.

CAN be consulted upon baldness, Thin Hair, Falling off of the Hair, Diseased Scalp, and premature Blanching of the Hair, at the PHILLIPS HOUSE Hours for consultation for Gentlemen, from nine A. M. to one P. M. and seven to nine P. M. Ladies, two till five P. M. Consultation free. Professor DeMun's extensive laboratory is at 39 Orange street, Albany, New York. ja29d1w

Millinery.

TO MILLINERS & MERCHANTS.

DEVOU & CO.,
83 & 85 PEARL ST.,
WHOLESALE
Millinery Goods
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

CINCINNATI, FALL, 1863.

WE are now prepared to offer for your inspection, a large and elegant stock of ladies, misses, and children's straw, fur, plush and felt

HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
Laces, Head Dresses Beltings &c
Including every description of
MILLINERY GOODS.
Our facilities for manufacturing
Cloaks, Sacques, Mantilas
From all the new fabrics, are such that we can supply them lower than you can get them elsewhere. Our stock of
FALL SHAWLS
Comprise al the novelties in both foreign and domestic.

Our buyer being constantly in New York, we will offer all Goods in our line at lowest market prices for Cash.

"A call, before purchasing elsewhere, will result to your advantage."

Respectfully,

DEVOU & CO.,
se17 83 and 85 Pearl street, Cincinnati.

Skirts.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GIANT SKELETON.
HOOP SKIRTS
HOOP SKIRTS
HOOP SKIRTS
HOOP SKIRTS
The undersigned has established a
HOOP SKIRT FACTORY
AT 327, SECOND ST., BET. MAIN AND LUDLOW.

We pay particular attention to the quality of our material and use only the best English Steel.

We repair all the skirts which we sell, without extra charge.

☞ Our retail department is in charge of competent ladies. Corsets and Spiral Bustles constantly on hand. A. WALDMAN.

Sold wholesale and retail at No. 327 Second street, Dayton. ja8dly

Provisions.

Andrew Weingartner,
Stall No. 37, Western Market House,
Dealer in
Fresh Meats, Hams, Sausage, &c.,
Always on hand, of choice No. 1 stock. au19d3m

Legal.

MARGARET GEBHART'S ESTATE.

ON the 27th day of January, A.D. 1864, the undersigned was appointed and qualified Administrator of the estate of Margaret Gebhart, late of Montgomery county, Ohio, deceased.

ja30w3 JOHN SHUPERT.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

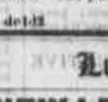
Mary Jane Bright, Administratrix of Wm. Bright's estate, Plaintiff, against Jonas Beeghley, Defendant. Before John Burnett, Justice of the Peace of Jefferson township, Montgomery county. Amount claimed—$115 75.

ON the 18th day of January, 1864, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy five cents. Case set for hearing on the 5th day of March, 1864, at 9 o'clock A.M.

ja30w3 MARY JANE BRIGHT.

Meat Market.

DAILY MEAT MARKET



THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he slaughters only of No. 1 stock, and, notwithstanding this, will sell good beef-steaks at eight cents; second quality at seven cents, and soup-meats at five cents a pound. The public are invited to give him a call.

FRED. ECKERT, Fifth street,
de12 Opposite Wait's store.

Leather Store.

NEW LEATHER STORE.
ADAM WEINGARTNER,
2d Third street.

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of Leather, such as sole, upper, kip, calf skin, and morocco, also, harness and bridle leather, shoe skirting, shoe findings, &c.

☞ The highest price in cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. au16dtm