Daily Empire.

HUBBARD & BRO., Editors.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
of Seneca County.
SUPREME JUDGE,
(FOR FULL TERM,)
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
Of Fairfield County.
(TO FILL VACANCIES.)
Long Vacancy,
MACHIAS C. WHITELEY,
Of Hancock County.
Short Vacancy,
ALEXANDER S. BOYS,
Of Highland County.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
LYMAN R CRITCHFIELD,
Of Holmes County.
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,
Of Franklin County.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER S RAMSEY,
Of Hardin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
(FULL TERM,)
WILLIAM LARWILL,
Of Ashland County.
(FOR VACANCY,)
CHARLES BOESEL,
Of Auglaize County.

Current News Items.

Butler has removed Gilmore from the command of the 10 Corps. Cause—not moving on Petersburg last Thursday.

At the latest dates, Kautz had moved with a large cavalry force toward Petersburg. The capture of Petersburg is deemed very essential, and if accomplished, would be a great step on to Richmond.

The pursuit of Morgan is announced to be at an end. He having escaped beyond the lines.

General Sturgis lost 125 wagons, 14 pieces of artillery, and about 1,500 men, according to the last report.

Gold closed firm in New York yesterday at 97¼.

The Gold Bill having passed both Houses of Congress, only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

It is stated that a bill is to be reported to the House to repeal the draft commutation.

An Insult to White Soldiers.

Speaking of the terrible defeat of General Sturgis, the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The safety of 1,600 men who reached Collierville after the main body, is ascribed to the gallantry of the negro convoy of 200 men."

What an outrageous slander is this, upon the brave men referred. Sixteen hundred valiant white soldiers, according to the Gazette, owe their safety to 200 negroes, who went with them and defended them! What will these sixteen hundred soldiers think of this calumnious lie, when they read it in the Gazette?

Two hundred niggers, protect sixteen hundred white men, and the latter owe their safety to the bravery of the former! In fact, the tone of Republican papers, ever since negroes have been in the army, has been to disparage the white, and extol the black troops. The above, however, is the most direct and outspoken slander of the white soldiers that we have yet seen.

Revolution Threatened.

The New Nation, the Fremont organ at Washington is permitted to talk pretty much as it pleases; and it pleases to make threats of rebellion against the rule of Abraham Lincoln. Here is a paragraph from a late number of that paper:

If Lincoln shall attempt, as it is quite probable, to defeat opposition to him by violence and corruption, resistence to such proceedings can hardly be avoided. In order to rid themselves of a tyrant the people may be driven to strike at the foundations of Government, and in the struggle public credit can hardly fail to suffer.

No paper or politician has made a threat of revolution in terms so direct and distinct as these employed by the Nation. Will it be suppressed? or will its editors be imprisoned or exiled?

We learn from the *Journal* that it deliberated for at least twenty four hours, whether it should condescend to notice at all the return of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the city. Finally it concluded that "to ignore the fact would be an absurd assumption,"—and so the "fact" was not "ignored." The *Journal*, in accordance with this deliberate conclusion, states explicitly, and in language not to be misunderstood, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has returned, and for once the *Journal* tells the truth. No one doubts that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is here.

☞"No danger of famine," says a Republican paper. Perhaps there is no danger of absolute famine, but there is grave reason to apprehend a vast amount of destitution and suffering. The surplus in the country is very small, owing partly to the failure of the corn crop of last year. The call of Governor BROUGH for troops, reduced, to an alarming extent, the agricultural force of the State. Added to this, the freezing out of the wheat to a very considerable extent, in all parts of the country, and the prevalent drought which now threatens the corn, makes the prospect anything but hopeful.

A Washington correspondent warns the people that they may expect Martial Law to be proclaimed before three months.

A report from Fortress Monroe, announces the capture of Petersburg. Whether it comes from a responsible source or not we cannot tell.

The Demonstration of Thursday Evening.

Yesterday evening a large number of citizens assembled in front of the EMPIRE office, as the starting point agreed upon, before going to the residence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The "Regimental Band" performed in admirable style some of their best airs, the crowd augmenting every moment. At half-past eight the procession moved for Mr. V.'s house.—Great numbers of persons came also from all parts of the city, who were not in the procession: so that the street for a long distance in front of the dwelling was crowded with a multitude of men and women, all anxious to see and hear the distinguished and eloquent champion of the Constitution. VALLANDIGHAM addressed the assembly at considerable length. Of course the purport of what he said has been misrepresented and perverted by the reporters of the Republican press. In the defense of what he and all men of ordinary intelligence know to be the "inalienable rights" of every American citizen, he announced his intention to employ means that would be effective. But he distinctly disclaimed: as he always does, any design to resist, or to incite others to resist, the sovereign authority of the law.

The enthusiasm of the vast crowd, we have rarely seen equaled on any occasion. It manifested beyond a cavil, that those who know Mr. VALLANDIGHAM best, love and honor him most; and repose confidence in his patriotism which the unparalleled calumnies and persecutions of his foes can in no wise diminish. The whole affair passed of quietly and in perfect order.

Have we a Toodles Among Us?

In the *Journal's* report of the magnificent demonstration last night, we read: "Lafe Develin followed, but he's of no consequence." The very words of Toodles! No matter what transpired, Toodles always said: "Its of no consequence." Toodles must be in the city.

In many parts of Ohio, as in the despotic governments of Europe, the women are in the field doing the work of farm hands, while their fathers, husbands and brothers are serving as conscripts in the army. From what a height we have fallen, and to what degradation sunk, under Republican rule!

SHOULD our Government recognize the Empire of MAXIMILIAN, the Dayton EMPIRE will have strong hope of recognition from the *Journal*. The *Journal* in so doing would then be in the line of safe precedents. Our situation is excruciating so long as our neighbor refuses to speak to us.

The Arguelles Case in Cuba.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Certain American journals, like the New York *Times*, have made haste to applaud the disgraceful surrender of Col. Arguelles by Mr. Seward, on the ground that, by doing this small evil, the Secretary of State would accomplish the great good of liberating a number of helpless negroes from bondage. We commend to those journals an item of news which has jus reached us from Cuba. It is to this effect:

"The thousand negroes liberated by Arguelles, have been delivered over as slaves to Zelaeta, on the ground that their seizure was illegal."

Now, it will be remembered that Col. Arguelles, in letters published here, distinctly charged the Captain General, Dulce, with advancing this notorious slave dealer, Zulueta, to high municipal office in Havanna for the purpose of more comfortably sharing with him the gains of his accursed traffic. So far as Mr. Seward could know anything of the difficulties between Arguelles and Dulce (there being no sort of evidence laid before him of any judicial proceedings whatever taken against the former,) the chances were at least evenly balanced that it was Arguelles who was denouncing, and Dulce who was attempting to protect the systematic violation on Cuban soil of the Anglo Spanish conventions for the suppression of the slave trade. But Mr. Seward, apparently, could not resist the temptation to "ring his little bell," and prove himself to be, by the scandalous toleration of the American people, a "chartered libertine" of irresponsible power. In the name of "freedom to the slave," he deliberately outraged the liberties of the free, made the commercial metroplis of America a ward of the pro-consular city of Havana, and submitted the flag of the States to the most intolerable shame which has been put in our time upon the banner of an independent people.

And now he has his reward. The Spanish Viceroy, whom he was so swift to serve, publicly makes him the tool of a slave trader, sends the probably innocent man, whom he has so recklessly sacrificed, to a dungeon or to death; and surrenders to the most conspicuous slave pirate of Cuba all the negroes for whose freedom Mr. Seward was so ready to barter his own good name and the respectability of the American flag.

A Question.

Gentlemen of the Republican and Abolition Party! What is the matter with John Charles Fremont now—he was so perfect as a Presidential candidate in 1856—why so detestable in 1864—is it owing to the Abolition Proclamation which he issued, and which President Lincoln suppressed only to reissue it himself?

Mr. Vallandigham's Return.

The joy among the Democracy at Mr. Vallandigham's return is universal. They understand very well that he has a right to express his opinions as much so as Mr. Lincoln has, and they will maintain it at all hazards. It is not a question for argument.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Fremont in New York.

Fremont clubs are being rapidly organized in New York city, and an enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in the city a few nights since, attended by many distinguished men. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. Fremont, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for carrying on the electoral campaign.

The District Meeting.

HAMILTON June 15th 1864

The Democracy of the third Congressional district of Ohio, composed of the counties of Preble, Warren, Butler, and Montgomery, met this day, in this city, at 11 o'clock. Pursuant to adjournment to appoint two delegates, and two alternate delegates, to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, July 4th 1864.

The convention was called to order by its Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Mayo, of Butler.—In the absence of one of the Secretaries Col. C. J. Beam, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The chairman stated the objects of the meeting, and stated that the first business in order was the committee on resolutions. The committee not being ready to report, on motion, the convention adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past one o'clock in the afternoon the convention resumed its business. The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, John A. McMahon, offered the following resolutions, which were upon motion unanimously passed.

Resolved by the Democracy of the Third District in Convention assembled, That we re-affirm the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

Resolved, That the people of the several States composing these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; that the Union of which this compact is the bond, is a union between the States ratifying the same, based upon their consent; and that the attempt by the Federal Government to perpetuate it by force of arms, is utterly wrong and destructive of the principles upon which it was founded.

Resolved, That the present abolition administration, by its wicked practices, its unparalleled corruptions, its imbecile and vacillating conduct of public affairs, its manifold violations of the Constitution, its persistent efforts to subvert the liberties of the people, its repeated attempts to obliterate State lines and destroy State sovereignty, is unworthy the confidence of the American people, and deserves the execration of freemen.

Resolved, That this war is the natural and necessary result of the success of the Abolition party, and was purposely brought about by the wiles and stratagems of the present administration. It has been productive of incalculable and almost irreparable injury to both sections. It violates the precepts of christianity, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is condemned by the civilized world, and has been conducted by those in power contrary to the ways of modern warfare and with a base vindictiveness and disregard of right and justice that have brought disgrace upon the American name.

Resolved, That the present war originated in an entire misconception of the principles of our Federal Union. That in proposing for its object, the restoration of the Union by force, it proposed an object which was in its nature, and forever must be, incapable of attainment. That the history of the past three years embracing an exertion of national resources, and an experience of national calamities unparalleled in the history of mankind, has already demonstrated the utter hopelessness as well as the gigantic wrong of a future continuance of the present contest. Persuaded, as we are, that it *cannot* result in the restoration of the true Federal Union as established by the Constitution of the United States, that it *ought not* to be waged for the subjugation or the extermination of the people of the South, and that if continued it *will* result in the overthrow of our liberties and the establishment of a consolidated military despotism, we are in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities and the inauguration of the measures that will lead to the restoration of peace between the contending sections.

Resolved, That our Delegates to Chicago are hereby instructed to favor the nomination of no man who is either directly or indirectly committed to the further prosecution of this war, and to use every honorable exertion in their power to secure a decided expression by that Convention in favor of the immediate suspension of hostilities, and the establishment of a lasting and honorable peace.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Third Congressional District Convention assembled tender their thanks to the Honorable Alexander Long for the bold, statesman-like and humane utterances of his recent patriotic speech.

Resolved, That in view of the recent official declarations of the Governors of Ohio and of Indiana that they intended to compel an unanimity of sentiment in their respective States by the use of the organized militia under their control, it becomes necessary that we should express our views upon this subject. The Democracy contemn and despise these puerile threats, and do not believe that any large or respectable number of their fellow citizens could be used for any such purposes; but at the same time they assure their enemies that they will ever be found ready, at all times, to defend their lives, their homes and their property at whatever cost, confident that the spirit of liberty pervades too many hearts to permit the success of the desperate and bloody schemes contemplated by a few abolition governors.

Whereas, We have just learned that the Hon C. L. Vallandigham after a long unjust and arbitrary banishment is again in our midst and is now in the city of Hamilton:

Resolved, That we welcome him with glad hearts and rejoice that his patriotic voice shall again be heard in the councils of free men.

The convention appointed, by acclamation, the following delegates, and alternate delegates:

Delegates—Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, of Montgomery, and Hon. Chris. Hughes, of Butler.

Alternates—Colonel J. C. Bean, of Preble, and David W. Van Dyke, of Warren.

On motion, Hon. J. W. Gilmore, of Preble, was appointed as an elector.

M. J. SWADENER, }
J. C. BORDEN, } Secretaries
COL. C. J. BEAN, }

THE word "War Democrat" is a misnome. Strictly speaking there can be no such thing as a "War Democrat," no more than there can be a black white man. If a man is for the war he is not a Democrat of any kind, unless it would be proper to call him an *apostate Democrat*. There is not a principle of Democracy that is not violated by this war.—That is the name for those who have abandoned the principles of Democracy—"*apostate Democrats.*"—*Day Book.*

Anecdotes in the Clouds.

Whenever any general or public officer springs suddenly into public favor, a set of sensation scribblers and penny-a-liners rush into print with not only exciting panegyrics upon the new hero, but with also a lot of racy reminiscences of his former career, and anecdotes illustrating certain characteristics which the aforesaid Alcibiades is supposed to possess. In their haste to be first before the admiring gaze of the worthy populace, these cacherics jumble up facts in a most ridiculous manner, forgetting the old proverb

'Lest men suspect your tale untrue,
Keep probability in view.'

The Cincinnati Commercial is responsible for the following, published some months ago:

'General Grant, yesterday morning, asked a huckman at the Spencer House what he would charge to take him across the river to Covington. The reply was, three dollars. General Grant said that it was too much—he would rather walk—and walk he did.'

Now that is *rather* steep. In days gone by, a famous Indian chief, named "Walk-in-the-Water," used to make frequent visits to his Great Father at Washington; and in one of his accustomed forays he mysteriously disappeared. Can it be that the Egyptian theory of transmigration of souls is true, and that the spirit of "Walk-in-the-Water" has entered the body of our noble General? If so, he is a bigger brave then ever, and could walk across the Ohio without ever wetting his galoshes, as it appears "walk he did," for *there is yet no bridge at the place mentioned.*

We are sorry to see that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has fallen into this evil habit of cacheexy; and in her late brilliant panegyric on President Lincoln, she has sought to elevate her hero at the expense of our credulity. In her elaborate sketch of the "Defender of the Faith," she treats us to the following morceau:

In 1836 our backwoodsman, flat-boat Land, captain, surveyor, obtained a license to practice law, and, as might be expected, rose rapidly. One anecdote will show the esteem in which he was held in his neighborhood. A client came to him in a case relating to a certain land claim, and Lincoln said to him:

"Your first step must be to take thirty thousand dollars and go and make a legal tender; of course it will be refused, but it is a necessary step."

"But," said the man, "I haven't the thirty thousand to make it with."

"Oh, that's it. Just step over to the bank with me, and I'll get it."

So into the bank they went, and Lincoln says to the cashier: "We just want to take thirty thousand dollars to make a legal tender with. I'll bring it back in an hour or two."

The cashier handed across the money to "Honest Abe," and without a scratch of the pen in acknowledgement, he strode his way with the specie, all in the most earnest simplicity, made the tender, and brought it back with as much nonchalance as if he had been borrowing a silver spoon of his grandmother.

In the days to which the above incident was supposed to have transpired, no bank in the Northwestern country, except the Bank of the State of Missouri, ever saw or imagined they saw any such sum of specie. In those times gold, too, was a scarce commodity, and not to be had, even in the Atlantic cities, except at a premium of one per cent. over silver; and our own experience and recollection leaves no shade of doubt but that any coin held by any such bank must have been in silver dollars. Now, $30,000 in silver weighs just 2500 pounds troy—*twenty-five hundred pounds* is a pretty good burden even for "Old Abe" to trot off with, and we think Mrs. Stowe drew the arrow rather tight that time.

It is almost equal to the narrative of the graceful and well-known writer of household stories, wherein a thoughtful and prudent wife saved up the odd change from her market money, and when her husband, in 1837, was just toppling off the precipice of ruin for the want of $7,000 to pay the last note with (it's always the *last note.*) this charming helpmate tripe gaily up stairs and brings down $8,500, all in ten and five cent pieces, *in her apron*, to the delight and astonishment of her spouse.

This story ran the rounds of the papers, until some growling old bachelor of an editor discovered that the little pile weighed about *seven hundred pounds*, and remarked that he would like to know something about them ere apron strings.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the fair record of General Hancock, and the new heroes who are niching themselves into Fame, will not be smouched by any such gauzy adulation.

The Re-election of Lincoln.

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:

PHILADELPHIA, June 8th, 1864.

SIR—What justice is there in the course pursued by President Lincoln, towards the Southern people? Have not the Confederate government made three efforts to send commissioners to Lincoln, with the view of making peace and restoring the Union, and has not Lincoln refused to receive commissioners, or make peace with the Southern people, unless they consent to free their niggers, give the niggers the lands, and make slaves of the white men? These facts are well known at the North, and yet there are people trying to re-elect Lincoln, involve the nation in a debt that can never be paid, and furnish him with an army that will deprive the members of the Democratic party of the North and the West of their liberty, and their property.

A DEMOCRAT.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham at Home.

The telegraph informs us that Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Hamilton, Butler County Ohio, yesterday, and made a speech there. The Democratic District Convention for the Third Congressional District was held at that place, and it was, we presume, before that body he spoke. He then went home to Dayton, where he doubtless received a warm welcome from his friends.—*Statesman.*

J. C SNOWBALL is a delegate to Mr. Lincoln's Convention from Florida. We suspect that his full name is Juba Cæsar Snowball. It is not necessary to report the color of his skin, nor the race from which he descended—now that there is no distinction of color, race, political or social condition, in the party to which Mr Snowball belongs. We believe there are two or three more of the same sort from Florida; and there are six of them from South Carolina. They are the kind to make Black Republican Presidents, since that party has assumed that it requires the aid of the blacks to save the country, and its leaders demand that they shall vote and be voted for—the white race in this country, under their policy, having become incapacitated "to save the country.—*Chicago Times.*

The Repeal of the $300 Clause—Protest Against it from the Republican Press.

As a specimen of the way the Republican press treat the proposed repeal of the $300 clause, we give the following from the New York Evening Post:

"THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

"If Congress does what the Provost Marshal General desires, and what Mr. Schenck yesterday, asked it to do, it will do, certainly, what the factious opposition demanded a year ago, but what all classes and parties now oppose. The repeal of the three hundred dollars exemption clause will operate, we are satisfied, only to increase the hardships of the workingmen, while it will neither help to fill the armies, nor affect in any manner the rich. It will, in truth, be a singularly unfair discrimination in favor of the wealthy. We do not accuse any one of desiring to do this, but such will be the effect of the measure which is strongly urged upon Congress.

"If that body, however, is determined to repeal the three hundred dollar clause, let it make a clean sweep of exemption altogether; let it pass a law that all who are drafted shall march. Then, at least, the workingman will see that his wealthier neighbor has no advantage over him; that both are placed upon the same footing; and that the chances of the conscription bear equally upon all."

OLD ABE TO TAKE THE FIELD.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"Since the nomination at Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln appears to be ambitious of military as well as civil honors. He is understood to have declared to day that if military success is not speedily achieved he intends to take the field in person, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States."

Our gold product this year there is little doubt will be one hundred million of dollars. *Boston Post.*

This amount of gold if it was "in hand" to-day would purchase about $191,000,000 (one hundred and ninety one millions) in greenbacks; and this sum in greenbacks would nearly cover the amount it has cost the "government" to send Mr Bullitt and other delegates from the "Free State of Louisiana," Deacon "Snowball" and his friends from "loyal Florida," and Robert Small, Prince Rivers and brethern from South Carolina to vote for the Lincoln succession at Baltimore. —*Hartford Times.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John B. Kessler vs. Jesse Duncan, et. al. } No. 2807. Superior Court.

BY virtue of, and in obedience to, the command of an Order of Sale made in the above cause, and to me directed by the superior Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in the city of Dayton, on Saturday, June 25th, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, viz:

Lots numbered four thousand one hundred and thirty-five (4135), four thousand one hundred and thirty-six (4136), four thousand one hundred and thirty-seven (4137), four thousand one hundred and forty five (4145), and four thousand one hundred and forty six (4146), as numbered on the revised plat of the City of Dayton, County of Montgomery, and State of Ohio.

Also, the following lots and parcels of land situate in said County of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Sixteen Lots, numbered from one to sixteen, inclusive, in Henry Bacon Smith's subdivision of outlot, numbered eight (8,) in Short's Survey, on the Mad River, in Mad River Township, in the County of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, as aforesaid, as designated on the recorded Plat of said subdivision.

Said premises have been appraised as follows:

Lot No. 4136, at	$250.00,	Lot No. 7, at	$50.00,
" " 4146,	225.00,	" " 8,	50.00,
" " 4137,	225.00,	" " 9,	50.00,
" " 4136,	225.00,	" " 10,	50.00,
" " 4135,	225.00,	" " 11,	50.00,
NORTH DAYTON.			
" " 1,	50.00,	" " 12,	50.00,
" " 2,	50.00,	" " 13,	50.00,
" " 3,	50.00,	" " 14,	50.00,
" " 4,	50.00,	" " 15,	50.00,
" " 5,	50.00,	" " 16,	50.00.
" " 6,	50.00.		

And cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said Appraisement.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in one, and the balance in two years from the day of sale. The deferred payments to bear 6 per cent. interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises. GEORGE WOGAMAN,
SMITH & CUPPY, Attys. Sheriff.
May 24, 1864. 14t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON WAYNE STREET, CITY OF DAYTON.

William P. Huffman vs. Benjamin Longstreth, et. al. } No. 411, Superior Court.

BY virtue of, and in obedience to, the command of an order of sale made in the above cause, by the Superior Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at the door of the court House, in the city of Dayton, on Saturday, June 25th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, and in section thirty-three (33) town two (2) range seven (7) between the Miami rivers, to-wit:—Beginning at the centre of the Waynesville road; six poles south-east of a planted stone in the centre of the same, two and one-fourth poles north-west of the north line of Oak street, witness a walnut 20 inches in diameter, bearing north 14 degrees west distant three poles. Thence north 47½ degs. east twenty-seven poles to a stake; thence south 42½ degrees east, six poles to a stake. Thence south 47½ degs. west, twenty-seven poles to the centre of said road; thence north 42 3/4 degrees west, six poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-two (162) perches more or less.

There is on said premises two good brick dwellings—one on Wayne street, and the other on Quitman street—and is desirable property, and has been appraised at twenty five hundred dollars ($2500) and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement. Terms, Cash.

GEORGE WOGAMAN, Sher.
SMITH & CUPPY, Attys. [mch1] M. C. O.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Jacob Ward vs. D. & M. Railroad Company—Allen Common Pleas.

BY virtue of several executions issued by the court of Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer at public sale, at the door of the court house, in the city of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, Ohio, on Saturday, JULY 16th, 1864, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbered one thousand eight hundred and twelve, (1812) and one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, (1831) as numbered in the revised plat of the city of Dayton, county of Montgomery, Ohio, with the improvements thereon. Taken on execution as the property of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Co., at the suits of Jacob Ward, William Dowling, Frederick Ritter and Ann Dowling.

APPRAISED as follows: Lot No. 1812, at $3,000; Lot No. 1831, at $1,800, and cannot sell for less than two thirds of the above appraisement.

Terms—CASH. GEO. WOGAMAN, Shff.
CANNON & MYERS, Attys. Monty'y Co.
June 11, 1864 w14

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Herman W. Koch, Adm'r, vs. Theresa Lukey et. al. } Montgomery Probate Court.

ON Saturday, July 2d, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the door of the Court House in Dayton, will be sold to the highest bidder, bidding over two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, the following real estate, as the property of Herman W. Koch, deceased, to wit: Lot No. three thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, (3867) in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. To be sold free from dower. Appraised at six hundred dollars, ($600.00). Terms of Sale: One third cash balance in one and two years, equal payments, secured by mortgage on the premises.

CONSTANTINE SWISHER,
Adm'r with the Will annexed of
THOS. TENNERS, Atty. Herman W. Koch, dec'd.
June 4, 1864 dtw-w4t.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to Governor Brough for the pardon of Clayborn Hagan, now a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary.

18w2* CATHARINE HAGAN.