

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, AUGUST 13, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON. OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SENATORIAL ELECTORS. BENJAMIN JONES of Wayne county, FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM of Preble. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS. 1st District, John H. Gerard, 2nd " James B. Cameron, 3rd " Christopher Stroufe, 4th " Nathan Kelly, 5th " James Cole, 6th " William Skinner, 7th " John A. Fulton, 8th " George W. Sharp, 9th " Daniel Karsfner, 10th " John P. Harpleton, 11th " Samuel Smith, 12th " Calvin Ackley, 13th " James Hoagland, 14th " Ephraim Wood, 15th " Joseph Lewis, 16th " John Sherman, 17th " William DeFord, 18th " Matthias Sheplar, 19th " James Simeral.

OCTOBER ELECTION. FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO, WILSON SHANNON.

- For Representative, DAVID G. DEVORE. For Sheriff, JOHN J. HIGGINS. For Auditor, JAMES J. SMITH. For Recorder, DAVID CRAWFORD. For Commissioner, SAMUEL KERR. For Coroner, SYLVESTER SHAW.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Brown, Adams, Clinton, Clermont and the adjoining counties, is to be held at Russellville, in this county, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next.

The Hon. Col. R. M. Johnson, Wilson Shannon, T. L. Hamer, Thomas H. Benton, Wm. Allen, Benjamin Tappan, and others are invited, and are expected to attend.

BROWN COUNTY MEETING.

A notice is published in another column of this paper, for a copy meeting to be held in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of September next.

HARRISON'S OPINIONS.

Ever since the nomination of Gen. Harrison by the pie-balled convention at Harrisburg, an anxiety has been manifested to know the course he would take if elected, relative to the leading questions before the people. Letters have been addressed to him from various sections of the Union, requesting of him an avowal of his opinions with regard to a United States Bank, the abolition of slavery, &c. In answer to a letter of this kind from Oawego, the fact was disclosed that the General had submitted himself to the keeping of a certain committee in Cincinnati, who denominated themselves his "Confidential Committee," and who said that the policy was, "That the General make no further declaration of his principles FOR THE PUBLIC EYE whilst occupying his present position."

This policy has been strictly adhered to. But it appears that the committee have permitted the general to write letters for the private eye to different sections of the Union, to be used to suit circumstances, and shown to those only with whom they would have an influence favorable to him. Some of the letters, although the General desired that they should not be made public, have been published. In one written to the whig members of the New York Legislature he says, "as it regards the subject upon which the Legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, of the candidates for Congress."

This is a very weak shift. The people know that, Gen. Harrison, if elected President, will have an important duty to perform. They know that the Constitution requires that the President "shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." And they are anxious to know, before they vote for him, whether he will, if elected, recommend the recharter of a United States Bank; whether he will recommend the repeal of the independent treasury law; and whether he has abandoned his plan of increasing the taxes to support a standing army, or will recommend its adoption to Congress.

Gen. Harrison knows that he is supported by various and discordant factions, and that an avowal of his principles might lose him some one or more of them, and therefore he persists in his refusal to answer candidly these inquiries. But if we

are not mistaken in our estimate of the American people, he will be made to feel that he has underrated their intelligence, in supposing they may be thus duped.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Van Buren's course in the Convention held in 1821, to amend the constitution of the State of New York, has been much misrepresented, by giving garbled and one-sided extracts. Before the amended constitution was adopted, a property qualification was necessary to enable a person to vote for all the officers that were elected by the people. Mr. Van Buren and his democratic associates were in favor of extending the right of suffrage; but some of them feared that to great an extension—giving the right to black and white without distinction—"would not be sanctioned by public approbation, and would occasion the rejection of the whole by the people," who were to decide whether the constitution, as amended, should be adopted or not.

Not having the Journal of the Convention, we copy from extracts from the Journal, published in the Madisonian.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th 1821.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee appointed, reported that the committee having considered the subjects referred to them, recommended the following amendments to the constitution.

1st. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State, six months, next preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall, within one year preceding any election have been assessed to work on a public road and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money, therefor, according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the Militia in this state, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to a vote at such election in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, members of Assembly, and all other officers who are or may be elective by the people. Jour. Con. page 134.

A motion was made to strike out the word "white," which motion Mr. Van Buren voted for. His reasons for so doing are given below.

September 23, 1821.

Chief Justice SPENCER moved to amend Mr. Root's amendment, by requiring an interest in land or equity, in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the value of \$250, as a qualification of voters for State Senators.—Jour. of Convention, page 215.

Mr. Van Buren opposed this amendment.—See Jour. of Con., page 255, &c. After a long debate, the question on the amendment of Chief Justice Spencer, was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, ayes 19, noes 100, Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative.—Jour. of Con., page 270.

After discussions on some other amendments, the next subject in order was the compromise reported by the committee of thirteen, allowing a negro to vote, provided he had three years residence in the State, one year in the county, and was seized of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon.—Jour. Con. page 360.

Mr. Van Buren said he had voted against a total and unqualified exclusion [of the negroes] for he would not draw a revenue from them, and yet deny them the right of suffrage,—but this provision met his approbation, they were exempted from taxation until they had qualified themselves to vote. The right was not denied, to exclude any portion of the community who will not exercise the right of suffrage in its purity. This held out inducements to industry, and will receive his support.—Jour. of Con. page 376.

The question was taken on allowing negroes to vote, as above stated, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 74, noes 34, Mr. Van Buren voting in the affirmative.—Jour. of Con. 378.

The section as adopted and made part of the Constitution of the State of New York, is as follows:

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the town or county where he may offer his vote; and shall have within the year next preceding the election, paid a tax to the State or County, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall by law be exempted from taxation; or being armed or equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in the militia of this State; or who shall be exempted from performing military duty in consequence of being a fireman in any city, town or village in this State; and also, every male citizen of the age of twentyone years, who shall have been, for three years next preceding such election, an inhabitant of this State; and for the last year a resident in the town or county, where he may offer his vote; and shall have been within the last year, assessed to labor upon the highways, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent

therefor, according to law; shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere for all officers that now are, or hereafter, may be, elective by the people. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall be seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated, and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to a vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Mr. Van Buren and 71 others voted for the section as it reads above. 32 voted against it. Mr. Kent, Mr. Spencer, who is now the whig Secretary of State of New York, and many other prominent federalists, were in favor of a property qualification of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for white voters; and, if we recollect correctly, they were among the 32 who voted against the adoption of the above section.

N. P. Tallmadge, whom the whigs have lately elected to the United States Senate from the State of New York, has given the following evidence relative to Mr. Van Buren's course in the Convention:

"After the close of the war; and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see him, [Mr. Van Buren,] in the Convention to revise the Constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the State—a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people in the extension of the right of suffrage. Here it was that with others of the democratic school, he prevailed over those who were unwilling to entrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle, that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing themselves.

This extract is made from a speech in vindication of Mr. Van Buren, after his nomination as Minister to England had been rejected by the U. S. Senate. We will publish the whole speech hereafter.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The whigs are making much noise about the proposition of the Secretary of War for the re-organization of the militia of the United States. Since the adoption of the Constitution, various plans have been suggested for this purpose, most of which have been rejected as impracticable or inexpedient. The existing law was adopted in 1792. All admit that it is very inefficient and inadequate to accomplish the desired end. It has proved to be very difficult to devise any other plan which would be generally approved. The plan proposed by Mr. Poinsett was reported against by the committee on militia of the Senate, which put an end to the discussion of the subject in Congress.

As it is urged by the whigs, as an argument against Mr. Van Buren, that he spoke favorably of Mr. Poinsett's suggestion, we publish the following, to show that no one has went further, or proposed a more objectionable plan, than their candidate, Gen. Harrison. He wishes to alter the Constitution, for the purpose of giving the General Government more power over the militia.

GEN. HARRISON'S STANDING ARMY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, February 28, 1817.—Mr. HARRISON submitted the following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both houses concurring therein,) That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislature of the several States; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of said States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution. Congress shall, concurrently with the States, have power to provide for training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed for that purpose, and, whilst engaged in that service, they shall be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the militia when in military service of the United States; and, also, to provide for teaching, in the primary schools and other seminaries of learning in the several States, the system of discipline prescribed for the militia.

Vincennes, March 10, 1808.

DEAR SIR: Instead of a few days now appropriated to training, and the very few hours of those days actually employed, some weeks, at least must be devoted to the purpose, and the men must be taught in camps of discipline, those duties, which, representing a faithful imago of actual war, form the best school in which it can be taught.

"I have recommended camps of discipline for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms; but the career of military instruction for our youth should commence as soon as their mental and bodily powers have acquired sufficient strength.—Professorship of tactics should be established in all our seminaries, and even the amusements of the children should resemble the gymnasia of the Greeks.

"It will, no doubt, be urged as a reason for continuing the old plan, that the poorer class of our citizens cannot spare five or six weeks in a year from their farms to military duty. I know that they cannot without being paid. But is not our government able to pay them? If not, they ought to make themselves so, by laying on additional taxes. But I am persuaded that the money which is devoted to other objects might be more usefully, and certainly more consistently, devoted to this purpose. Under our present circumstances the six thousand regular troops we have are very proper; but I think one hundred thousand disciplined militia would be better, and the money which is spent in the former would soon effect the discipline of the latter.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

"THE BANK PARTY."

The last Examiner attempts to prove that the democratic party is the bank party. It publishes a table, by which it appears that a portion of the democrats voted with the whigs for certain banks during the legislative session of 1833-4. It also appears that a greater proportion of the whigs than of the democrats voted for these banks. Had the whigs united with the democrats that voted against the charters, they might have prevented the passage of any bank bill at that session. The fact is however notorious that but few whigs have been found voting against banks, either before or since that time.—Banks had, before that time, confined their operations more within their legitimate sphere, and were more honest in their transactions, than they have since been; hence, when it was represented that the commercial business of a section of the State required their agency, a number of democrats voted with the whigs for them.

In 1837, the banks, by refusing to redeem their notes, violated their charters; and since that time have been disregarding laws passed for the protection of the people against their swindling operations. They have, in violation of law, issued post notes payable twelve months after date, and turned from their doors the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to examine their affairs and ascertain whether they were in a sound condition. No democrat upholds them in these unlawful acts, but all lovers of order are united in watching and guarding them as they would an individual after he had proved himself to be dishonest. But what do the whigs do now? So far are they from desiring any restraint to be put upon the Banks, that they are found voting in the legislature against all laws suggested for the government of the banks, and even attempt to justify them in all their unlawful doings. Thomas Corwin, who is going about the state electioneering for the office of governor, does not hesitate to denounce the legislature for "meddling" with what he calls the "SACRED bank charters." He is now at the head of the bank party in this state; and is supported by the bankers as their candidate for Governor. Should he succeed, he will undoubtedly do all in his power to abolish the Board of Bank Commissioners, and remove restrictions upon banks. If his is not the bank party, we know not what the term means.

HARD TIMES.

We understand that a whig in this vicinity desiring to attend the hard cider meeting at Batavia last week, and being in want of money to pay his expenses, sold a hog worth seven dollars, for four dollars, jumped into the wagon and was off.

Riots.—The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of repeated riots having taken place in Front street, Kensington district, in consequence of the Trenton Railroad Company's attempting to build their road through the streets. The rails, having been laid down, were torn up and destroyed. The police came to quell the rioters, but finding them too numerous, they took shelter in a hotel, which was attacked by the mob, the police driven out, and the building burnt. Many of the rioters were arrested, some sent to the Penitentiary, and others held to bail.

As we have not received any exchange papers from the south or west this week, we cannot yet give any returns from Kentucky or Indiana. The whigs here are claiming the elections in both States.

The communication signed "K," will appear next week.

LOUISIANA ELECTION. THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BULLETIN of the 24th inst. (Fed.) says that the Democratic majority in Louisiana is 142, and in Caddo 8, and that Woods, the Federal candidate for Congress, is elected by 55 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA. The election for Governor and members of the State Legislature, commenced in this State on Thursday last. About a dozen counties, we believe, voted on that day; the others vote this and next week. We have heard the result in Warren county only for Governor, which follows: SANDERS, (dem.) 700. MORRISON, (Fed) 86. This is the county in which the late venerable Democrat, NATHANIEL MACOS, resided. It has always given a decided democratic majority; but never within our recollection, so large as at this election.—Globe.

New Boston, Brown Co., O., August 11, 1840. To the Editor of the Standard.

All that is wanting is, to get the whigs to hear & read. Last Saturday we had an appointment for Col. D. Utter, the old hard-fisted hero of Democracy of Clermont, and D. G. Devore, Esq., your young hero of Georgetown, to speak at this place. We expected some 50 or 60 hearers, but by 10 o'clock A. M., we saw them flocking in from the east, west, north and south, many of them in their fine woollen jackets and flax and tow pants, until by 2 o'clock P. M., the hour appointed, there were about two hundred on the ground, when we reared a hickory sprout 101 feet long, with a plain American flag on it, without any log cabins, cider barrels or conchins about it. When the Colonel mounted a fine box and in his plain and common style gave a history of the two great political parties and beautifully contrasting their former doctrines with the present, fully proved to any rational man that the whigs held the same principles of their leaders, A. Hamilton and the elder Adams; and left the Box with great applause.

When Mr. Devore took his place, and spoke of Jefferson's administration, gave an excellent history of the United States Bank, contrasting it as a deposit with the present treasury plan, left not a remaining doubt even on the minds of some of the whigs. He left the box amidst the shouts of the whole crowd. One whig, out of some 5 or 6 present, as he walked away, said he was no longer a whig, and would vote for Van Buren; two more said they would vote for neither. So we say, go ahead you with your pen, and Utter and Devore with their tongues, and if you can only get them to read and hear, they must come in the honest ones at least.

Your Friend,

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Russellville, August 11, 1840. At a respectable meeting of the Democrats of Russellville, held pursuant to a public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a public meeting in this place, Wm. Smith, Esq. was called to the chair and Thomas Mefford, Esq. appointed Secretary; when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously carried.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats of Russellville, highly approve of the measure now in contemplation of holding a public meeting in this place, and that the 23rd day of September next be set apart for that purpose.

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed to select a suitable place for the meeting to be held, and also to engage a suitable person on that occasion to get up a dinner on the ground.

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed to correspond with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to our State Senators and Representatives, and that we also invite some of our distinguished Democratic friends from our sister States to attend and address the meeting on that occasion.

Resolved, That we invite all of the several committees of vigilance in each school district throughout the county and in adjoining counties to correspond with us and to attend the meeting.

Resolved, That, on the day of the meeting we erect a splendid Hickory Pole on the public square decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and invite all good and true Democrats to give us a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together, as the raising of the said Pole.

Resolved, That we as Democrats have undiminished confidence in our patriotic President, Martin Van Buren, and admit his unflinching firmness in the cause of equal rights and the perpetuity of our free institutions; and that we will use all honorable means to secure his reelection to the office that he now holds with so much dignity.

Resolved, That we will give our hearty support to Col. R. M. Johnson, the real Hero of the Thames, and who needs no certificates to attest to his bravery and courage.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Standard, and Mayville Monitor.

WILLIAM SMITH, Chairman. THOMAS MEFFORD, Secretary.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN. Extract from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Bryce of Crawfordville, Ia., dated Hermitage May 9, 1840.

"My relations with Mr. Van Buren continue as they were throughout my administration, of the most friendly nature. They have, if possible, been made more cordial, as far as my feelings are concerned, by the signal ability and steadiness with which he has steered the vessel of state through the storm which has of late threatened it. To think of abandoning him when he is so nobly performing his duty, would be treachery to republican principles.

ANDREW JACKSON."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On Saturday the 5th day of September next, a meeting will be held in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. The Hon. T. L. Hamer, Gen. J. J. McDowell, T. J. Buchanan, Esq. and other distinguished gentlemen, will address the meeting. The friends of truth of every name are requested to attend.

ANDREW ELLISON, D. G. DEVORE, P. L. WILSON, WILLIAM McNEAL, SAM'L M. BLAIR, JOHN ELLISON, Aug. 10, 1840.

Democratic Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting at Fayetteville Brown county Ohio on the 29th day of this month at 10 o'clock A. M. Gen. McDowell, T. J. Buchanan, W. H. Baldwin and other distinguished men are expected to deliver speeches. A general attendance, of the friends of truth of every name, is requested. Aug. 3rd 1840.

From the Mount Vernon Banner. TO THE DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN OF OHIO.

GEORGETOWN.—The State Convention of the democracy of Ohio, held in the city of Columbus on the 8th of January last, unanimously adopted the following resolution, to wit: "Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic young men of the State to hold a Convention on the 3d Wednesday being THE 19TH OF AUGUST NEXT, at Mount Vernon, in Knox county.

In pursuance of the above resolution the most ample preparations will be made for the accommodation and convenience of the thousands who will be in attendance. It is distinguished and prominent men of the democracy of the Union have been invited, and are expected to be present during the sittings of the Convention and to participate in its proceedings.

It is recommended to the younger democracy of Ohio, that upon this occasion, they so far depart from an established usage as to come themselves instead of sending their delegates. On behalf of the State Central Committee of the democratic Young men of Ohio, JAMES BLAKE, Mount Vernon, Ohio, June 27th, 1840.

We are requested to announce ROSEAN C. DODD, Esq. of Lewis township, as a candidate for Auditor.

ROAD TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Clerks of the several townships in Brown county, that separate lists of the Road tax in their respective townships have been made out and are now ready at this office. The law requires said Clerks to call for them. H. LINDSEY A. B. C. O. August 10, 1840.

Perpetuating Testimony.

Peter Peany's heirs, James Leuning, Aaron Leonard's heirs, James Dunkason's heirs, Lewis Thompson, John Brooks, Lewis Peany, George Vandamont, John Neal, John Watson, Jacob Wells, and all others whom it may in any way concern.

WILL TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend with John D. White, the Surveyor of Brown County, Ohio, at the south west corner of George R. Clark's survey, No. 573, on Tuesday the 27th of October next, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon, and one o'clock in the afternoon of said day; and shall proceed to survey all my lands, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony relative to the lines and corners thereof; (some of which are decayed) that the said surveyor may set stones or posts to perpetuate the same.—The said lands lie in the county of Brown, and State of Ohio, on the waters of Clover Lick creek, adjoining your lands, and are part of George R. Clark's survey No. 573; Anthony Mullen's survey No. 573; Edward Teell's survey, No. 573, and of Charles Patterson's survey, No. 2936. Said surveys are bounded by Goulet's survey, No. 573; Wm. Tomlin's survey, No. 573; James Morrison's survey, No. 2940, and John Watt's survey, No. 3781.

We shall continue from day to day, or adjourn from time to time, as circumstances may require, until the same is completed. You can attend, if you think fit. WILLIAM NEAL. August 7th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County, Ohio, made at their June term, 1840, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: A tract of land lying in Brown county Ohio, on the waters of Whiteoak creek, containing one hundred and four acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at Higgins' and Titus' corner, three sugars; thence binding with Titus & Holden's line North 11 deg. E. 202 poles to an ash, buckeye and stake; thence S. 70 deg. W. 110 poles to a stake, corner of Thomas and Abner Elliott; thence binding with their line S. 11 deg. W. 152 poles to a beach, hick and sugar-tree; thence binding with Oreturk's line S. 81 deg. E. 96 poles to the beginning.

Ordered to be sold at the suit of Isaac Cochran against Stephen Bowen. Valued at \$1800. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS SH'F. B. C. O. Sheriff's office August 11th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of F. fa. et Le. fa. to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas within and for Brown County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: In lot No. 126 in the town of Higginsport Brown county, Ohio, in that part of said town laid off as an addition thereto.

To be sold at the property of Wilson B. Crouch, at the suit of Sarah Campbell against said Crouch, A. B. Newkirk, Wm. Stables and others. Valued at \$300. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS SH'F. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, Aug. 11th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County, Ohio, made at their March term, 1840, and revived at their June term, 1840, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown on Saturday the 19th day of September, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: In lot No. 47 in that part of Georgetown laid off by said town, in Henry Newkirk's addition.

Ordered to be sold at the property of Samuel G. Sisco & wife at the suit of George Mefford. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS SH'F. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, August 11th 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County, Ohio, made at their March term, 1840, and revived at their June term, 1840, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: A certain tract of land lying and being in the county of Brown, on the little Eastfork of Eagle creek.—Beginning at two white walnuts and buckeyes S. W. Corner, to the old survey of which this is a part; thence N. 29 deg. 55 " E. 105 poles to a white oak and sugar tree corner to Wm. Hill; thence with Hill's line S. 9 deg. E. 150 poles to three limes in Wm. Gilbert's survey, and corner to Wm. Hint; thence S. 29 deg. W. 107 poles to two beeches and iron of the line of the old survey and corner to Wm. Gilbert's thence with the old line N. 58 deg. 47 " W. 150 poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres.

Ordered to be sold at the suit of Wm. Cunningham against Edward McDaniel and others. Terms, one third in hand, one year, and the residue in eight equal payments to be secured by mortgage.

JOHN J. HIGGINS SH'F. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, Aug. 11th 1840.