

GANDOR AND MAGNANIMITY OF A WITTO EDITOR.—The Examiner, in allusion to the Auditor's statement of receipts and expenditures, says:—

"You will see by that list that D. P. Palmer gets \$224 for publishing for the Auditor, all of which we published gratis, except the delinquent lands, which we did not publish."

That is a singular rule of logic by which the Examiner manipulates the word all to a small particle, and excepts the mass. The fact is, that the Examiner published nothing for the Auditor gratis, except the list of receipts and expenditures, and a short road tax notice, for which we received \$31—a very small portion of the \$224.

The Editor of the Examiner has lately said much about his efforts to do the publishing gratis, and has taken considerable pains to let it be known how much we received therefor. He might add to the information of the public by also stating how much he received from the county officers of this county and of Adams county when there was no regular newspaper printed either here or at West Union, and the officers were under the necessity of publishing in the Examiner for want of a more regular and legal publication. The people would doubtless like also to know why he did not then do such publishing gratis.

Under present circumstances, it is strongly suspected that he has been actuated in this affair for a few months past, entirely by a vain hope of breaking down the Standard, that he might charge whatever price he pleased for the public advertising, as he did when there was no other paper but the Examiner published here.

The county Auditor will scarcely thank the Editor of the Examiner for attaching his name to the garbled list of receipts and expenditures he has published, although he does it "gratis." The Auditor made out and published the list so plain and complete that he who runs may read and understand; but the Examiner has published it in such an incomplete shape as to leave the reader ignorant of the State of the Treasury, and do the Auditor great injustice.

THE BOHRER MURDER AGAIN.—The last Examiner contains an article a column in length on this subject, in which an effort is made to impress its readers with the idea that that paper is the great "defender of the laws and fair name of our country," and that the Standard "has taken a decided stand in this case," and "attempts to justify the murder, and excuse the murders."

Had the Examiner copied all we had said on the subject, it would have published a sufficient refutation of the false charge it has made against us. But that would not have answered the Editor's purpose. He would thus have made it known to the readers of that paper (a majority of whom probably had seldom seen the Standard,) that we had called the act "murder," and those who did it, "murderers." And as murder signifies "the act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice," our opinion of the transaction was clearly expressed by the use of the word, which headed both the articles we had published about the affair.

We never have attempted to justify "Lynch law," whatever be the deserts of the person upon whom it is executed; nor do we desire to win fame or favor by endeavoring to excite the prejudice of a whole community against all who may be arrested on a charge of having committed murder, before conviction.

In this case, we were content that the law should take its course, and we should not have said anything more about the affair this week, had it not been for the unfounded charge of the Examiner.

The Examiner adds: "But every person who knows the influence that controls that press, can duly appreciate the attempt at justification." Were we as unscrupulous as the Examiner, we might say, that because one of the Attorneys engaged in the prosecution in this case, owned the Examiner's office, there is a probability of influence being exerted over that press. But we do not believe that he has wilfully exercised any such influence. Yet such a charge would be at least as well founded as the one against us.

It is usual with newspapers, when relating a murder or manslaughter to mention the circumstances and supposed causes of the occurrence, without prej-

dice. The Examiner, in this case, has intimated that those suspected of being implicated would share the property of Mr Bohrer, and as if certain that all suspected were guilty, harps upon this circumstance as furnishing the only motive for the deed, when some of those arrested could not have had any such incentive. If the conductor of that paper had not been under some influence of personal prejudice, or bias of some kind, why did he not mention some of the other circumstances that surrounded this case? such as that Bohrer had cruelly beaten his wife, so that she had fled to her father's house for protection some twelvemonth ago; that there had existed enmity between Bohrer and her father's family ever since; that she was the sister of two of the young men who have left the country since Bohrer was killed, and a number of other similar circumstances, which the editor might have mentioned without subjecting himself to a charge of attempting to justify the murder, and excuse the murderers; or of being influenced by any other motive than a desire to give his readers an impartial history of the affair.

We have ever advocated the supremacy of the laws, and we believe that our impartial readers will not accuse us of justifying their violation in this instance.

DEATH OF MR. LEGARE.—The Boston papers bring the melancholy news of the death of Hon. Hugh M. Legare, attorney General and Acting Secretary of State of the United States. He died in Boston on Wednesday, the 21st instant, after an illness of but one day.—His disease was consumption of the bowels, induced probably by the excitement of the celebration and other festivities.

The President, in consequence of this afflictive dispensation, remained secluded to his own room, and has decided to forego his purpose of visiting other places and will return to Washington. Indeed he is quite worn down with this afflictive event conjoined to his previous fatigue. Ctn. Enq.

MURDER OF THE WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON.—Mr. Lincoln, the much esteemed Warden of the State Prison at Charlestown, was going his rounds through the different workshops and yards of the Prison, yesterday afternoon, in the discharge of his duty, and had stepped into the shop occupied by the upholsterers, when one of the convicts, by the name of Albert Rogers, who had been for some time employed there, suddenly rushed upon him with a sharp knife, and with a most desperate blow stabbed him in the back of the neck, the knife entering the spinal cord. Mr. Lincoln fell backwards upon the floor and died instantly.

The murderer as soon as he had accomplished the crime stood still almost petrified with horror, his face was pale, he clasped the knife covered as it was with blood with a firm grip, and his face exhibited the expression of a fiend. He was instantly secured and put in irons. We are unable to account for the cause of this crime, which is almost without a parallel. The prisoner has, we learn, maintained for sometime a dogged, sullen disposition, and exhibited appearances of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Lincoln has filled the station of Warden for many years, during which time he has secured the respect and esteem of the prisoners, and the Prison Discipline Society. He has left, we learn, a large family to mourn his loss.

LOUISIANA.—Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated May 27: "It would be laughable if we carried the whole State in July. The whigs made the districts to suit themselves, and it is more than probable that the Democratic ticket will prevail in every district. We are sure of two."

BUNKER HILL.—A venerable friend has allowed us to copy an official return, in his possession, of the number killed and wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, as returned to General Gage. The great proportion which the number of the killed bore to the wounded, affords sufficient attestation to the accuracy of American shooting, even with the little opportunity which they then had, of discipline in gunning.

Returns made to General Gage of the killed and wounded of the British Troops, at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, return made June 29. 753 Rank and file; 102 Sergeants; 100 Corporals; 92 Commissioned Officers—1047 killed; 449 wounded. Total, 1494 Boston Atlas.

BENEVOLENCE.—I reverence the man, says the eloquent Dean Kirwin, whose gentle spirit flies out to soothe the mourner, whose ear is attentive to the voice of sorrow; whose pity is shared among those who are not the world's friends; whose bountiful hand scatters food to the hungry, and raiment to the naked, and whose peaceful steps as he journeyeth on his way, are blessed again by the uplifted eyes of thankfull indigence and the sounds of honest gratitude, from the lips of the unfortunate.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT.—The Washington Capitol of Tuesday morning, says: "General Washington's colored servant Cary, was buried on Sunday last, from greenleafs Point, and followed to the grave by a large number of blacks.—He was, we understand, at the time of his death 114 years old, and was for a number of years hostler to Gen. Washington, whom he served at the passage of the Delaware, and at the battles of Brandywine and Trenton. Old Cary was known and respected by every citizen of this place—he loved the memory of his patriotic master, and as a humble mark of respect, on his birth day, and in every military parade, wore an old shabby uniform coat, and a three cornered hat with a huge cockade, which he said Washington gave him. On these occasions the boys used to collect around him, but his venerable appearance disarmed them of all thoughts of mischief, and he was always allowed the honorable privilege of hobbling in the rear of the Military, under whose protection he generally placed himself.

CROPS.—The Lebanon Star of June 23, says: From personal observation, in almost every township in the county, we are fully satisfied that even with the most seasonable weather from now till harvest, the growing wheat cannot produce more than half the ordinary yield. And it is now equally certain that the deficiency, though not to so great an extent, will be very heavy throughout the country. In view of this, farmers will be able to estimate the probable rise or fall of prices in the article of wheat during the coming agricultural year.

CHEAT AND WHEAT.—To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot: A letter in the Patriot to day, dated "White Hall (Ohio) June 12, 1843" contains this sentence—"A field of my own, which a week ago looked as well as wheat in this season of the year could look, now proves to be at least half cheat." The writer is lamenting the unfavorable season for crops, but I beg him to bear in mind that if his wheat field "proves to be at least half cheat," it is because he has sown the seed of cheat. He must remember, that "whatever he sows, that shall he reap," whether wheat, or cheat, or dandel, or tares. The inference that appears to be intended to be drawn from the sentence above quoted and the context is that the unfavorableness of the season has caused half the wheat to turn to cheat. So as farmers continue to entertain such ideas, so long will at least "one half" of their crops continue to be cheat. But it is because they, "cheat" themselves, and not that their wheat becomes cheat. It is time for farmers to open their eyes to facts, and to cease to delude themselves with the idea that the season, and not their own carelessness, "cheats" them of their crops. What I intend to say distinctly, is, that cheat can only grow its own seed—if this seed be not in the ground, and be not sown, there will be no cheat, whatever may be the season. If the seed of cheat be in the ground, or be sown with the wheat, then an unfavorable season will be sure to produce an abundant crop of cheat; because cheat is a very hardy plant, and wheat a delicate one.

DANIEL M. BRODHEAD.—A gentleman who has lately spent several weeks in the State of New York, informs us that he passed the splendid mansion of D. M. Brodhead, the chief of the lumber dealers in 1840, and saw that distinguished person. He represents Brodhead as living in splendid style, and says he has lately spent some forty or fifty thousand dollars in improvements, besides employing French, Spanish, and Italian teachers, to instruct his children in music and the languages. We wonder how many of the destitute widows, who lost their all by the failure of the United States Bank, which he aided to rob, can afford teachers of music and languages for their children!—Many of them would be thankful for bread for the mouths of their little ones. Can D. M. Brodhead have any conscience? If he has, we envy him not all the wealth that his lumber transactions have yielded. Our informant says that, with all his wealth, Brodhead is shunned by the people "living near him." In his own words, they are afraid of him. [State Capitol Gazette.

NOT INDICTED.—The citizens of Mercer county who made a breach in the canal Reservoir and drained it of the water. The grand jury refused every man, to find a bill.

BUENOS AYRES.—At Baltimore news arrived on Thursday last that Oribe is before Montevideo with 10,000 men, and he has blockaded—the British won't acknowledge the latter.

CANADIAN EXILES.—The Rochester papers state that Sir C. Metcalfe has applied to the Home Government, urging the propriety of a free pardon to all the Canadian exiles. A reply will probably be received by the next steamer. Should it be a negative one, the Governor has declared his intention of offering a pardon to all who will petition for it.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Norfolk Herald says that a person who has just returned from a tour through the Eastern counties in North Carolina, describes the wheat in that region as presenting a prospect of a luxuriant harvest. In the same counties last year there was an almost entire failure in the crop.

THE PROSCRIPTIVE ANTI-MASONS IN Lancaster county have had a meeting, and denounced all the Old Fellows, and appointed a committee to ascertain and publish the names of such. Thaddeus Stevens addressed the meeting.—U.S. Gazette.

N. ORLEANS MINT.—The Crescent City of the 17th, says: "Our mint in this city is now in a flourishing condition and has in deposit at the present time, nearly \$2,000,000, most of which is gold. It is not generally known that our minted men, who are in the habit of receiving large quantities of foreign gold, send most of it to this establishment to have it melted and recoined into American money. The premium on this is sufficient to afford them a handsome profit. For the information of those who don't know the fact, we may also state that old silver and gold plate, and in fact any article composed of these two precious metals, can be sent to this establishment and coined free of all charge."

KIDNAPING.—Two constables of Lawrenceburg, Ia., arrested two negroes, who were strangers, waiting at the house of a colored friend for a boat, told them they must go before the Mayor, which they consented to, but instead of going there took them to jail, and from thence in the night, carried them over to Kentucky and lodged them in the Burlington jail, one of the constables filing his affidavit that they were taken up in that county as runaway slaves. The people of Lawrenceburg were so incensed at the wickedness of the outrage that the constables cleared out, for whose apprehension a reward of \$50 is offered.

CONFESSED IT.—John M. Breedlove one of the persons engaged in the robbery of the Treasury notes, from the Custom house of New Orleans, has made a full and unsolicited confession of the whole affair. He implicates Halliday directly, but says nothing of the other persons charged as accomplices. According to this confession, J. M. Breedlove obtained the notes at the instigation of Halliday, and the latter extracted the ink of the cancelling from them. They then passed them for their joint property.—"Breedlove was what is known as the duty bond clerk in the customs house, and was the only one of the persons said to be concerned in this base transaction who was employed there."

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register publishes a letter from the hon. A. Rencher, who in 1840, was a prominent leader among the whigs, and now abandons them because of their faithlessness, extravagance and incompetency. He says: "I did not separate from the whig party until after they came into power and adopted a system of measures as whig measures, which I believed to be in conflict with sound policy, and at war with the republican principles I had always held; and which I expect to carry with me through life. Nor have they, in my opinion, carried out those salutary measures of retrenchment and reform, which they so fondly promised a suffering people, in the campaign of 1840, and without which, it is of little importance to the people what party may wear the robes of office. No party, whether whig or democrat, deserves their continued support, who, when in power, shall shrink from this great and self-denying truth."

ACQUITTED.—One of the Bank robbers at Columbus, Geo. The people were so incensed that they tolled the bell, held a meeting and denounced the court and jury, resolved to petition the legislature to change the law for the selection of jurors, called for the publication of the testimony against the acquitted robber, who was guilty beyond doubt, and demanded his resignation of the office of Solicitor General which he held before the robbery and still holds.

ORIGINAL ENTRY.—A suit on Tuesday before Alderman Brown, the plaintiff in the case brought into the office a large closet door, upon which the original entries were made. The charges were for Lard.—Phil. Gaz.

FALSE PROPHECY.—Out of a list of fifty four authors who have given their opinion of the commencement and the end of the prophetic numbers, 1,260 days, &c. the calculations of 32 have already proved false. These and others have had their adherents, some of them a multitude; all of whom probably believed their leaders, and proved as clear as daylight their separate theories.

A fatal accident occurred in Salem township, in this county, on the 10th inst., from the careless use of firearms.—A Mr. Stephen Whitehead of that township had been out hunting on that day, and on his return home left the loaded gun in the house. A short time afterwards the children got hold of it, and supposing it to be empty, one of the boys snapped it at his little brother, aged about 5 years, when the gun went off, the contents of which entered his body, and he expired about two hours afterwards. Urbana Gas.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning announces the death of Mr. Barker Burnell, late member of Congress from Massachusetts. He died in Washington city, where he has been detained by sickness since the adjournment of Congress.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The N. Y. Sun says that on Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., as a shower was passing over a small dwelling, situated about three miles below Peekskill, the lightning struck a large oak tree that stood by its side, passing down its branches, and gliding off through the side of the house, killing in its course three women and an infant child. There were other persons in the room on the opposite side, but none were seriously injured, though considerably stunned. One of the women was the wife of John Cocklin, and mother of the child; the other two young women, one his sister, the other his wife's sister.

A MONEY MAKING SCHEME.—Dubuque's great paintings of Adam and Eve have already been equivalent to a small mine of gold to the proprietors. It is stated that they have been visited in all by 547,000 persons; and they are now advertised in the London papers to be disposed of by lottery. There are to be but 20,000 tickets, at only one guinea each, or one hundred thousand dollars for the two pictures. Purchasers are invited to be quick in securing their tickets, as the number is positively limited to 20,000.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The lightning during the storm of Wednesday, struck a tree in Blockley township; it struck and killed three cows.—lb.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—John A. Miller et al. vs. Brown common Pleas. Allen D. Sweet. By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas 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 5th day of August 1843, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: A tract of land lying and being on the East Fork of the Little Miami river in Perry township, Brown county Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at an Ash, beech, and oak on the bank of the East fork of the Little Miami river, at B. F. Sweet's lower corner, running south 80 degrees east, 417 poles to an ash and old oak in Henry Miller's line, thence south 23 west 49 poles to an oak and small sugar in the line of said Miller and A. T. Sweet's corner; thence south 78 west 417 poles to stone, dogwood and water-beech on the bank of the said East fork of the said Little Miami river and Andrew T. Sweet's upper corner on said river; thence up said river with its meanders 49 poles to the beginning; containing one hundred and twenty five acres more or less.

To be sold as the property of Allen D. Sweet at the suits of John A. Miller and Thomas Gilkey against the said Sweet, and Mariah Williams vs. Allen D. and James Sweet. Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Brown & Miller et al. vs. Brown Common Pleas. John H. O'Conner & wife. By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas 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 Monday the 5th day of August 1843, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All that tract of land situate in the county of Brown and State of Ohio, on the east fork of the Little Miami river, part of a tract entered in the name of Archelus Perkins, No. 2589, and patented to Walter Warfield, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the Anderson estate road, running from thence up said road, 364 poles to Jacob Foxe's North-west corner, thence north 46 poles to a burr oak and beech; thence south 58 west, 394 poles to a stake; thence south 46 poles to the beginning, containing 8 acres, more or less.

To be sold as the property of John H. O'Conner at the suits of Brown and Miller and William Kirk against said O'Conner. Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Archibald Liggett vs. Brown common Pleas. Jesse Harlan. Vendit. Exponas. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of August 1843, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: The undivided one-third part of a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Ripley, Ohio, being forty-two feet six inches in front on water street, by ninety back, off the upper side of a lot in said town of Ripley No. 6. To be sold as the real estate of Jesse Harlan at the suit of Archibald Liggett. Terms cash.

WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's Office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Wm. K. Bort vs. Vendit. Nosh L. Roberts. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on the 5th day of August 1843 between 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In lot in the town of Higgsport Brown county Ohio, known on the recorded plat of said town by its number thirty five (No 35), with the appurtenances thereto belonging. To be sold as the real estate of Nosh L. Roberts at the suit of Wm. K. Bort. Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Robert Craighhead vs. Fi. fa. Benjamin Applegate. By virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. et. fa. to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of August 1843, between ten and four o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All the west half of in lot (No. 3) No three in the town of Georgetown, north of Market street in Brown county Ohio. To be sold as the property of Benjamin Applegate, at the suit of Robert Craighhead. Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas, of Brown county, Ohio; I will offer for sale at the Foundary in the lower end of the town of Ripley, in said county, on the 14th day of July 1843; the following property, to wit: One steam engine and the apparatus belonging thereto, and one lot of stone coal, supposed to be two thousand bushels; to be sold as the property of Joseph Renshaw at the suit of John Long against John Raddish, Joseph Renshaw and John Moore.—Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of August 1843, between ten and four o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: The undivided one-third part of a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Ripley, Ohio, being forty-two feet six inches in front on water street, by ninety back, off the upper side of a lot in said town of Ripley No. 6. To be sold as the real estate of Jesse Harlan at the suit of Archibald Liggett. Terms cash.

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Dissolution.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of E. W. Smith & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts are left with E. W. Smith; and all those indebted to the firm are requested to call upon him and settle. E. W. SMITH. G. BRAINARD. Higgsport, May 4, 1843.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.—ON the 19th day of August 1843, the undersigned will sell on the premises situate in Perry township Brown county Ohio, near Fayetteville, the following tract of land, being part of survey No. 2639 in the name of Claypool and Hull, Beginning at a red oak in the original west line of said survey, corner to William Kirk, thence east 80 poles to a stake and four beeches, corner to said Kirk; thence south, 48 degrees east, 108 poles to a stake, corner of said Shields and said heirs; thence with the division line between said Shields and the heirs of Peter Hull, 154 poles to a stake, corner of said Shields and said heirs; thence with the division line between said Claypool and Hull south, 85 degrees west, 156 poles, to a stake, corner of said Hull in the original line of said survey; thence north 85 poles to the beginning; containing ninety nine acres, more or less; being the same tract of land conveyed to George D. Brannon decd. by Thomas E. Shields by deed dated 22d day of January 1839 and recorded in book of deeds 2 No. 18 pages 69, 70, in the Recorder's office of Brown county Ohio.

Said sale will be made under an order of the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, made at the May term 1843 of said court, in a certain petition by the undersigned administrator of George D. Brannon decd. against the widow and heirs of the said George D. Brannon decd. to sell real estate &c. discharged of the dower right of the widow.

The terms of sale are as follows, viz: One half the purchase money to be paid in hand and the other half in six months thereafter, the deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on the premises. JOTHAM CLARK, Administrator. July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Brown Com. Pleas. Samuel A. Bowen et al vs. William Blanchard. BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas 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 5th day of August, 1843, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All those in-lots in the town of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, known on the plat of said town by their numbers two hundred and twenty-eight and two hundred and twenty-nine (Nos. 228 and 229) called the Sand Mound Lots.

To be sold as the property of William Blanchard, at the suits of Benjamin Bowman and Samuel A. Bowen against said Blanchard and Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Archibald Liggett vs. Brown common Pleas. Jesse Harlan. Vendit. Exponas. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of August 1843, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: The undivided one-third part of a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Ripley, Ohio, being forty-two feet six inches in front on water street, by ninety back, off the upper side of a lot in said town of Ripley No. 6. To be sold as the real estate of Jesse Harlan at the suit of Archibald Liggett. Terms cash.

WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's Office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Wm. K. Bort vs. Vendit. Nosh L. Roberts. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on the 5th day of August 1843 between 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In lot in the town of Higgsport Brown county Ohio, known on the recorded plat of said town by its number thirty five (No 35), with the appurtenances thereto belonging. To be sold as the real estate of Nosh L. Roberts at the suit of Wm. K. Bort. Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Robert Craighhead vs. Fi. fa. Benjamin Applegate. By virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. et. fa. to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of August 1843, between ten and four o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: All the west half of in lot (No. 3) No three in the town of Georgetown, north of Market street in Brown county Ohio. To be sold as the property of Benjamin Applegate, at the suit of Robert Craighhead. Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4th, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas, of Brown county, Ohio; I will offer for sale at the Foundary in the lower end of the town of Ripley, in said county, on the 14th day of July 1843; the following property, to wit: One steam engine and the apparatus belonging thereto, and one lot of stone coal, supposed to be two thousand bushels; to be sold as the property of Joseph Renshaw at the suit of John Long against John Raddish, Joseph Renshaw and John Moore.—Terms cash. WM. SHIELDS, Sh'ff. B. C. O. Sheriff's office, July 4, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed by the court of common Pleas of Brown county Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the court house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 5th day of August 1843, between ten and four o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: The undivided one-third part of a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Ripley, Ohio, being forty-two feet six inches in front on water street, by ninety back, off the upper side of a lot in said town of Ripley No. 6. To be sold as the real estate of Jesse Harlan at the suit of Archibald Liggett. Terms cash.

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