

Democratic Sentinel.



CADIZ, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, 1854

The Woodsfield Spirit of Democracy speaks truthfully, when it says, that it is sometimes asserted by the fusionists that it is necessary to wrest the government of State, from the hands of the Democracy, in order to reduce our taxes, both State and county. What authority they have for making such an assertion as this, we are unable to conjecture. Not a word is to be found in their Columbus platform on the subject of State policy. From anything therein set forth it does not appear that they are at all dissatisfied with the administration of our State affairs. Their whole aim seemed to be to ride into power on the Nebraska hobby. Even a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was strangled by that body of Freedom-loving politicians! Let the people say to these fusionists, whenever they claim to be in favor of retrenchment or reform, why did you not adopt a platform of principles by which you would be governed in State policy? Were you afraid to express an opinion on the subject, as you were on the Fugitive Slave Law question?

A grand horse exhibition is to come off at Salem Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of October next. Harrison should be represented, for she has horses that are horses.

Missouri Democratic. The contest in Missouri was triangular. The Democrats were divided between the Benton and anti-Benton segments. Of course, in such a case, it might be expected that, even with a minority vote, each Whig candidate for Congress would be elected; and that too while the popular vote would be largely Democratic.

The reasonable antecedent probability is verified by the election for the Legislature, where notwithstanding many Whigs with minority votes were elected over both branches of the Democracy, there has been a majority of Democrats elected. The returns are an indication on this point. The St. Louis R-publican, the great whig organ, of the 15th, says: "Of the thirty three members of the Senate, the Whigs will have at least thirteen, and the remainder will be divided between the Anti-Bentonites and the Benton men. As to the Houses of Representatives, we have returns of the election of 41 Whigs, 29 Democrats, and 29 Bentons. The Whig Representatives may go up to fifty, out of 150, and the eighty votes will be divided among the Democrats and the Benton men."

The St. Louis Democrat of the 15th, sums up as follows: So far as returns have been received, the House stands as follows: Benton men 29; Whigs 41; Administration 25; pledged to vote with the majority 4. Of the Senators now elected and holding over, they stand Benton 13; Whigs 12; Administration 8. Of the counties which are yet to hear from, there will probably be returned eighteen Benton Democrats, ten Whigs and four Anties; and in this event the vote in the next General Assembly, on joint ballot, will stand: Benton 63; Whigs 63; Anti 37.

The ticket nominated at the Convention on the 21st inst., meets with general approbation throughout the county. A ticket composed of men, who are fully competent to discharge the duties of the respective offices for which they are nominated will receive the support of the voters of Harrison county. Such is the ticket nominated on the 21st.

- Ohio County Fairs. The following is a list of the County Fairs to be held in Ohio the ensuing Fall. Many societies have not designated the time and place of holding their Fairs: Ashland, Ashland, Oct. 4, 5. Ashabula, Jefferson, Sept. 25, 26. Belmont, St. Clairsville, Oct. 3, 5. Carroll, Carrollton, Oct. 17, 19. Clarksping, Urbana, Oct. 12, 13. Clark, Springfield, Oct. 3, 5. Clermont, Benton, Oct. 3, 9. Clinton, Wilmington, Sept. 12, 13. Columbiana, New Lisbon, Sept. 27, 29. Coshocton, Coshocton, Oct. 12, 13. Darke, Greenville, Sept. 13, 14. Defiance, Defiance, Oct. 12, 14. Delaware, Delaware, Sept. 14, 14. Franklin, Columbus, Sept. 13, 15. Gallia, Gallipolis, Oct. 5, 6. Geauga, Toledo, Oct. 4, 6. Huron, Cambridge, Sept. 6, 7. Hamilton, Carthage, Oct. 4, 9. Hardin, Kenton, Sept. 27, 28. Harrison, Cadiz, Oct. 5, 6. Henry, Napoleon, Oct. 5, 6. Holmes, Millersburg, Oct. 5, 6. Jefferson, Steubenville, Oct. 5, 7. Licking, Newark, Oct. 11, 14. Logan, Bellevue, Oct. 3, 5. Lorain, Elyria, Sept. 25, 27. Lucas, Toledo, Sept. 26, 27. Mahoning, Canfield, Sept. 25, 26. Medina, Medina, Sept. 13, 14. Monroe, Woodsfield, Oct. 5, 6. Miami, Troy, Sept. 26, 29. Morgan, McConnellsville, Oct. 3, 4. O. & P. Horse Show, Salem, Oct. 12, 14.

Pickaway, Circleville, Sept. 6, 8. Pike, Pikeeton, Oct. 13, 14. Preble, New Paris, Oct. 11; 13. Richland, Mansfield, Sept. 27, 29. Sandusky, Clyde, Sept. 26, 27. Stark, Canton, Oct. 3, 5. Summit, Akron, Sept. 28, 29. Trumbull, Warren, Oct. 5, 6. Union, Marysville, Oct. 5, 9. Warren, Lebanon, Oct. 5, 9. Wayne, Wooster, Oct. 5, 7. Wheeling (Va.) Island, Sept. 13, 15. Wood, Portageville, Oct. 4, 5. There should be some arrangement made by the officers of the Harrison county agricultural society with the officers of the Belmont and Jefferson societies in relation to the time of holding their different Fairs. As will be seen by the above list, the three Fairs are all held the same week. Suppose that our Fair is held a week sooner or a week later. What do you say to the proposition, Messrs. officers of the Harrison county agricultural society?

Names—Bothered. The party of progress—the party devoted to popular rights and human liberty—was the "Republican party." And so it has been down to the present day.—Journal. If so, what have the Whig party been about? We used to be told that the Whig party had maintained its identity since the Revolution. Be specific in your allegations. Was it the Anti-Masonic Republican or the Know Nothing Republican party which has always been the party of progress? If the Whig party only existed in 1834, as you say, if it then displaced the "National Republicans," it has had just a twenty years' run. It is hardly of age. Why not let it come to maturity before giving it its farewell stab? "May we not lay it down and resume the name of Republican, the better to rally numbers to save the Union from the same ruthless hands? Who shall answer? Not the Slave Democracy, most certainly." Which farewell stab means this: You impatient Whig Central Committees of Franklin, Muskingum, etc., what is the sense of sticking by a name under which you have only met defeat and dishonor? Remember that it is as convenient to politicians as it is to pickpockets. It enables them, under false pretenses to throw off odium and begin a new life of more successful management. So give up your prejudices for the name of Whig. It is but twenty years old year after. The serpent cuts its skin every year—why cannot Whiggery cut its twenty? —Salesman and Dem.

Tricks upon Travelers. When the Whig managers, who got up the late Fusion Convention at Columbus, undertook to induce the Abolition and Free Soil party of Ohio to break up their camp and emigrate, as a body, over to Whig quarters, they managed to play a trick upon them of the most audacious character. We will give a brief idea of its nature: Bickensderfer, whom these adroit Whig tricksters were successful in foisting upon the Convention as the "People's Candidate" for Board of the Public Works, was a member of the Board in 1848, when Mr. Hamlin, a leading Free Soiler and a man of fine talents, was elected by the Legislature as one of that body of St. officers. So intense and intolerant a Whig was Bickensderfer, that, as we have it from reliable authority, he and his Whig colleague in the Board actually refused to associate with Hamlin, and recognized him as one of the body, or allow him to co-operate with them in the office at Columbus, when going out the annual report of the Board's doings.

The only reason Bickensderfer had for his unbecoming conduct toward Hamlin was that the latter, through the Free Soil balance of power, which controlled the Legislature of 1849, had been chosen, instead of a Whig, to be one of the Board. Bickensderfer then held Freesoilism in such high contempt, that, to mark his hatred of it, he refused even to treat as a gentleman, much less recognize as a colleague, a man who had the legislative endorsement which sent Mr. Chase to the United States Senate, and who was possessed of a capacity for the responsible post far superior to his imperious Whig who treated him with such marked contempt. Mr. Bickensderfer is now greatly solicitous to be taken cordially by the hand and invited into the household of which Mr. Hamlin was one of the distinguished heads in 1849-9. Of course he expects Mr. Hamlin and all his friends, as soon as they have heard of the trick, to make a rush for him, to fall upon his neck and kiss him, and laudably ask his forgiveness for the studied insults which the aforesaid Bickensderfer continually heaped upon them during his entire official career. We expect, too, to see Mr. Hamlin, in the meekness of apostolic mood, fairly break his neck to grasp the Bickensderfer hand and press the Bickensderfer lips. We do, verily.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We do not expect Mr. Hamlin to do that thing; for we have always understood him to be a high-minded gentleman, attached to his Free Soil principles from the love of them; and he will not condescend to be treated as a non-creditor for "a consideration."—Statesman.

\$300,000 of State debt Paid in Six Months. In passing through Columbus recently we took occasion to call upon Auditor Morgan, and in doing so we ascertained that the Fund Commissioners had paid off Three Hundred Thousand dollars of the State debt, in the six months ending on the 1st of July last.—This is paying at the rate of Fifty thousand Dollars per month—within a fraction of Eleven Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-eight and a half Dollars per week, and one Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty Dollars per day. That is doing quite well.—The Fund Commissioners are endeavoring to purchase all the State Bonds they can in advance of their becoming due; but find it exceedingly difficult to purchase many at this time at anything like a fair price—a high rate of premium being invariably demanded by holder. The State Bonds of Ohio are now regarded as among the most safe investments for capitalists, and hence are most sought after.

Surely it should be a cause of congratulation to every Ohioan, and especially to every Democrat, that the credit of the State stands so high. But a few years ago—from the 15th of November 1841, to the 15th of November 1842—Five Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars worth of State Stocks were sold for nine Hundred and ninety-nine Thousand, One Hundred and fifty-one Dollars and Thirty Cents; and on the 8th of March 1844: One Hundred Thousand Dollars of State Stocks were sold for less than Sixty Thousand Dollars. All this transpired under the administration of Whig Fund Commissioners and Whig Financiers. Now, under the administration of Democratic Fund Commissioners and Democratic Financiers, with the "New Constitution" in the hands of its friends, the State Stocks of Ohio are eagerly purchased at a premium, instead of a humiliating discount. The "spiders" of Ohio, as the Democrats have been maliciously termed, it will be seen, preserve unimpaired the credit, honor and dignity of the State. And while the Democratic Party is so mindful of the credit, dignity and honor of the State, what Democrat is there who would lend his aid to its overthrow by uniting with the Fusionists. —Cincinnati Advertiser.

November 1842—Five Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars worth of State Stocks were sold for nine Hundred and ninety-nine Thousand, One Hundred and fifty-one Dollars and Thirty Cents; and on the 8th of March 1844: One Hundred Thousand Dollars of State Stocks were sold for less than Sixty Thousand Dollars. All this transpired under the administration of Whig Fund Commissioners and Whig Financiers. Now, under the administration of Democratic Fund Commissioners and Democratic Financiers, with the "New Constitution" in the hands of its friends, the State Stocks of Ohio are eagerly purchased at a premium, instead of a humiliating discount. The "spiders" of Ohio, as the Democrats have been maliciously termed, it will be seen, preserve unimpaired the credit, honor and dignity of the State. And while the Democratic Party is so mindful of the credit, dignity and honor of the State, what Democrat is there who would lend his aid to its overthrow by uniting with the Fusionists. —Cincinnati Advertiser.

The Sandusky Register is responsible for this: Two little children—a boy and a girl, aged four and three years respectively—were missed by their families, and searched every where for them, but in vain. The day passed and considerable alarm existed. Persons were out in all directions and the bell-ringer had been sent for, when, passing by a thicket of bushes in the garden, the mother thought she heard low voices near. Pulling away the leaves there were the infants, with their night clothes on, locked in one another's arms and very comfortably stowed away for the night. The precocious lovers were stirred for their nest but the boy expressed the utmost indignation, for said he, "the hired man had married me and I say, and that bush house was huzzen and they was 'gint' to live there till it rained." The denouement was so comical that it was concluded to let the babies be married until they had a falling out, which occurred the next day; and now they live apart—a separate man and wife.

The Artificial Reproduction of Fishes. Theodatus Garlick, of Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with Prof. Ackley, have been making some experiments in the lately revived science of breeding fish by artificial means. He says: We determined to select the speckled trout (Salmo fontinalis) for our first experiment. Accordingly, in the month of August last, I started for the Svat Ste. Marie, with the purpose of obtaining the parent fishes, while Prof. Ackley was preparing a suitable place for their reception, by building a dam across a very large spring of water on his farm, some two miles from Cleveland.

The number of eggs produced by a single female trout in one season has been variously stated by different writers, but it is a moderate statement to say that it is many thousands. A word to those who may wish to make the experiment, as to my manner of proceeding. I partially filled the earthen vessel with water, and taking the female in my left hand, and making gentle pressure on her abdomen with my right, the eggs were forced into the earthen vessels containing the water; the male was treated in precisely the same manner, forcing the spermatic fluid into the same vessel; the appearance of the eggs was almost immediately changed to a pale transparent yellow; they were then placed in running water with the vessel containing them.

The attempt should only be made when the eggs are mature; to be certain in this respect, the parent fishes when engaged in depositing the eggs. After the eggs are forced into the vessel containing the water, they should be stirred about a little, the water poured off, and the vessel filled again before the spermatic fluid is added, after which the water should be agitated in order that it may come in contact with all the eggs; this is necessary to the impregnation of all of them. They should then be placed where they have running water constantly passing over them. This must be done by having a series of boxes partly filled with coarse sand and gravel, each placed below the other in the form of a stairway, the water passing from the first box to the second, and so on. It would also be well to have the bottoms of the boxes pierced with small holes in order to prevent the sediment from accumulating, which is very destructive to the eggs.

These general rules, if followed, will be sure to crown the effort with success. The successful experiments of Messrs. Keny and Gelin of France, in the artificial reproduction of certain kinds of fishes without doubt, have repeatedly made in this and other countries, and with the same satisfactory results. The immense advantages resulting from this discovery, particularly in countries abounding with such a variety and extent of inland waters as our own, can hardly be estimated. Such streams as are not suited to the trout can be stocked with other choice varieties of fish with the same ease. Every one who may be so fortunate as to possess a spring of water of moderate size or near this charming fish in great numbers, and the streams that have been depopulated by the untiring zeal of the angler, can be replenished with a little trouble and at a small expense.

STATE FAIR ITEMS.—The Fair will commence on Tuesday, September 19th. Jos. E. Holmes, Esq., late Superintendent of American Machinery at the World's Fair in London, and at the Crystal Palace, New York, is to be the Superintendent of Machinery, and of the Mechanical Department at the State Fair at Newark. A large amount of machinery, propelled by steam power, will be on exhibition. A building two hundred and eight feet in length has been erected for the mechanical display.—Dr. Habbitt, late Superintendent of the Agricultural department of the Crystal Palace, will also act as one of the Superintendents. Prof. Turner, of Ill., a prominent Agriculturist, will deliver the annual address. Members of the committees and others are requested to register their names at a place which will be designated, near the entrance gates, immediately on their arrival.

val. Committees will be called at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, at the Executive Committee's Tent, on the "mound," in the centre of the grounds, and vacancies will there be filled. One of the best Brass Bands in the State will be in daily attendance. An abundance of hay, straw and water will be delivered at the stalls and stock pens, free. An experienced police force will be in attendance from the large cities, but still visitors will need to be on the lookout for the light-fingered gentry. The driving-rings for roasters and blood horses, is one-third of a mile in circumference. Seats will be erected for ladies, on the inner side of the embankment, overlooking this ring, forming a fine "Amphitheatre." All applications for premiums, after the Fair is over, should be addressed to "Tear Moore, deputy Treasurer of Board of Agriculture, at City Bank, Columbus. As set forth in the premium list, single admission tickets will be furnished on Thursday and Friday, at 25 cents. Railroad Superintendents will this year furnish more liberal facilities to visitors than ever before. Fifteen of the seventeen railroad routes that will be made available at the time of the Fair, will carry upon all trains without distinction at half fare. On the Cincinnati, Xenia and Columbus, and the Ohio Central roads, fall far: be charged on regular trains, and extra trains will be run at half fare. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroads, will charge half usual rates on stock and articles. All other roads will carry free, except the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.—Shippers will generally require to pay on going to the Fair, but the money so paid will be refunded on return of such stock or articles. Those who got to the Fair in their own conveyance, will find good hitching ground protected by shade, and feed convenient and will then be provided with means to return to the country at night for accommodations. Extensive preparations are being made by the farmers and by the citizens of Newark, to furnish accommodations.—The Newark Machine Company are preparing to lodge five hundred persons in their extensive buildings newly erected. The lottery drawings advertised to come off at the time of the State Fair, are in no way connected with or countenanced by the Board of Agriculture. And, it is probable, that property intended for these lotteries will be prohibited from the Fair grounds, and any attempt to sell tickets on the Fair grounds or in Newark, at the time of the Fair, will be dealt with as the law directs. All items of information that will promise to add to the convenience and comfort of visitors, will be posted during the Fair.—Statesman.

Keeping Milk from Souring. Milk is a compound substance, made up of a mixture of oil, butter sugar, casein, curd, and water. If allowed to stand still, the oily matter will rise to the top in the form of cream. There is a little free alkali—soda—in the water of all sweet milk, and without this soda the water will not have the power to keep the casein, or curd, dissolved. The sugar of milk is also dissolved in water. If the sugar can get access to the air, it is constantly inclined to change to an acid—lactic acid—just as sweetened water changes to vinegar, when exposed to air, and we can see just why milk curdles, and how it may be kept sweet. We all know that acids destroy or neutralize the effects of alkalis—such as soda, potash, lime, &c. As before stated; when the milk is new, there is some free soda in it, but when some acid is formed from the milk sugar, this acid neutralizes the soda, and the water without the soda cannot dissolve the casein; but it separates into a mass of curd. More sugar turns to more acid, and in time the whole becomes quite sour. Now there are two ways of preventing this souring. The first is, keep the air from the milk as much as you possibly can. We cannot very well keep the milk covered airtight, but the oil or cream which rises to the top forms a very good cover if it is kept unbroken. If, then it is desired to keep the milk some length of time great care should be taken to keep it still, and preserve the cream undisturbed. Those who get milk but once a day should divide it into several portions each portion to be kept undisturbed till it is wanted for use. The second method is, put into new milk a little extra soda to neutralize the acid as fast as it is formed. A bit of soda, say of the bulk of a marrowfat pea, to a quart of milk will not injure its taste or quality, while it will often keep it sweet for a day or more longer than without it.—We have often taken milk already beginning to sour, and by stirring in well a little soda, and boiling it, have re-dissolved the curd and rendered the milk as sweet and good as when first drawn from the cow. We know that sweetened water will turn more rapidly to vinegar—acetic acid—if it is kept warm.—Just so the sugar milk turns to acid if it remains sweet, and on this account, the colder milk is kept, the longer it will remain sweet. It is well known that a heavy thunder storm will often render the milk speedy sour. This may be affected in two ways: the agitation of a thunder-clap may introduce more air into the milk, and the amount of electricity passed through the milk may hasten the change of sugar to acid. We have heard it suggested, with how much truth we cannot say, though there is some plausibility in the statement that milk is less likely to be affected by thunder if it is kept in glazed earthenware instead of metal vessels like tin pans; and also that it will, at such a time keep better if the vessels are placed upon dry wooden benches or shelves, away from the walls, than if set upon the bottom of the cellar or milkroom. The reason assigned is, that the dry benches or shelves act as non-conductors, and prevent electricity from going through the milk in its passage from the clouds to the earth. The most important thing in the care of milk, however, is to leave it undisturbed—not even moving the vessel, or agitating the surface, from the time the milk is strained, until it is required for use. The shallow milk vessels are made, the greater will be the yield of cream, as it will more readily rise to the top.—Agricultural Advertiser.

RULES FOR Executors and Administrators, ADOPTED BY THE PROBATE COURT OF HARRISON COUNTY.

Notice to Creditors. Every Executor or Administrator shall, within three months after giving bond, cause notice of his appointment to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the County for three consecutive weeks. A copy of said notice, with an affidavit of its publication, must be filed in the Probate Judge's Office, and recorded within one year after giving bond. The Inventory, &c. Every Executor or Administrator shall within three months after his appointment, make and return upon oath, into Court a true inventory of all the goods, chattels, moneys, rights and credits of the deceased, which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his knowledge or possession.

Form of Appraisal Notice. An appraisal of the personal estate of A. B., deceased, will be had on the day of A. D. 185 , at his late residence in Township, Harrison County, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 3 P. M. of said day, and continued between the same hours from day to day until completed. C. D., Executor. The appraisers (first having taken and subscribed an oath, which must be annexed to the inventory, that they will truly, honestly and impartially appraise the estate and property, which shall be exhibited to them, and perform the other duties required by law in the premises according to the best of their knowledge and ability,) shall, in the presence of the next of kin, legatees or creditors of the Testator or intestate, as shall attend proceed to appraise the property and estate, and each article or item shall be set down separately, with the value thereof, in dollars and cents distinctly in figures opposite to the articles or items respectively. The emblements or annual crops raised by labor, whether severed or not from the land of the deceased at the time of his death, shall be included in the inventory. The inventory shall contain, 1st. A particular statement of all the bonds, mortgages, notes and all other securities for the payment of money belonging to the deceased, which are known to such Executor or Administrator, specifying the name of the debtor in such security, the date, the sum originally payable, the endorsements thereon, if any, with their dates and the sums which, in the judgment of the appraisers, can be collected in such security. 2. A statement of all other debts and accounts belonging to the deceased, which are known to such Executor or Administrator, specifying the name of the debtor, the date, and the value or sum which can be collected thereon in the judgment of the appraisers. 3. And also an account of all moneys, whether in specie or bank bills, or other circulating medium, belonging to the deceased, and if none have come into the hands of the Executor or Administrator, the fact shall be so stated in the inventory.

Allowance to Widows and Minors. When a man having a family shall die, leaving a Widow or minor child, the following articles shall not be deemed assets, nor shall be administered as such, but shall be included and stated in the inventory of the estate, and signed by the appraisers without being appraised: 1st. All spinning wheels, weaving looms, and stoves put up and kept for the use of his family. 2d. The family Bible, family pictures, and school books used by or in the family of the deceased, and books not exceeding fifty dollars in value, which were kept and used as part of the family library before the decease of such person. 3d. One cow, all sheep to the number of twelve, and the wool shorn from them, and the yarn and cloth manufactured therefrom. 4th. All wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, necessary cooking utensils, the clothing of the family, the clothes and ornaments of the widow, the wearing apparel of the deceased. 5th. One table, six chairs, six knives and forks, six plates, six ten-cups and saucers, one sugar dish, one milk pot, one tea-pot and twelve spoons. The appraisers shall also set off, and allow to the widow and her children, under the age of fifteen years, if any there be, or if there be no widow, then to such children, sufficient provisions or other property to support them for twelve months from the death of the decedent; and if the widow or such children, have since the death of the deceased, and previous to such allowance, consumed for their support any portion of the estate, the appraisers shall take the same into consideration, in determining the amount of the allowance.—When there is not sufficient personal property of suitable kind to set off to the widow or children for their one year's support, the appraisers shall certify what sum or further sum in money is necessary for the said support, and allowed for the support of the widow and children must not be included in the inventory, but the same shall be stated in a separate schedule, signed by them and returned with the inventory in to the Probate Judge's Office. Upon completion of the inventory, it shall be signed by the appraisers, and a copy thereof shall be returned by the Executor or Administrator, and he shall return the original to the office of the Probate Judge. Whereupon said Executor or Administrator shall take and subscribe an oath before said Judge, stating that such inventory is in all respects just and true, and that it contains a true statement of all the estate and property of the deceased which has come to his knowledge, and particularly of all money, bank bills or other circulating medium belonging to the deceased and of all just claims of the deceased against him or other persons to the best of his knowledge. Whenever personal property or assets of any kind, not mentioned in any inventory that shall have been made shall come to the knowledge or possession of the Administrator or Executor, he shall cause the same to be appraised as aforesaid, and return an inventory of the same within two months after the discovery.

Articles are sold that are not in the inventory, the same shall be so designated. The said bill shall be signed by the said clerk, and the Executor or Administrator shall make oath that the same is in all respects correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief. In all sales of personal property, a credit shall be given by the Executor or Administrator of not less than three, and not more than nine months, when the amount purchased exceeds three dollars. Notes or bonds, with two or more approved sureties shall in all such cases be taken by the Executor or Administrator. Every Executor or Administrator shall, within eighteen months after giving bond, render his account of his administration on oath, and he shall in like manner tender such further accounts of his administration from time to time, as every twelve months thereafter, and also at such other times as may be required by the Court, until the estate be wholly settled. In rendering such account, every Executor or Administrator shall produce vouchers for all debts and legacies paid, and for all funeral charges, and just and necessary expenses, which vouchers shall be filed with the accounts in the Probate Judge's Office. An Executor or Administrator applying for further time than eighteen months to settle up an estate, shall make an affidavit setting forth the grounds of the application, the amount of money in his hands applicable to the payment of the debts of the deceased, and that the Executor or Administrator, has used due diligence to collect the assets and to pay the debts. Granting Letters and Filing Accounts. 1st. Letters of administration will not be granted to any person, there being in the county, any one having by law a prior right to the administration, unless such person or persons having prior right, have previous notice by citation or otherwise, to come before the Court and show cause why Letters of Administration should not be granted to them—or a written declination of the administration by such person having prior right by previous filing in this Court, or proof made to said Court, that the persons so entitled are incompetent, or evidently unsuitable for the discharge of the trust, or that they have neglected, without any sufficient cause, to administer. 2. That in all cases, in requiring a bond from an Executor or Administrator, unless the pecuniary ability of the sureties named be known to the Court, the Court will require the written statement of Council to be put on file, that said sureties are worth the amount of the bond required after their debts are paid, or the sureties themselves will be required to testify under oath. 3. That every Executor or Administrator shall procure an account book, and enter therein the copy of the inventory and account list, and keep an accurate account of all money received and expended—keeping the account of the money's received for personal property sold and returned on the list, separate from other accounts; and such Executor or Administrator, should enter in said book a memorandum of all claims presented for allowance as well as those of which he otherwise has notice, and also keep an accurate account therein, of his actual and necessary expenses, for any extraordinary services not required of an Executor or Administrator in the common course of his duty. This account book shall be at all times subject to the order of the Court. 4. That where the evidence of a claim against an estate exists in book account, the Executor or Administrator shall require the creditor to furnish a copy of the account, specifying the items with his receipt thereon or thereto attached. And if the claim be upon an account the last item of which shall appear to have been of more than eighteen months standing previous to the death of decedent, the affidavit of the creditor must in all cases accompany such claim. 5. Executors and Administrators should always take a receipt for the payment of money, whether paid on note or book account, and the possession of a note without a receipt specifying the amount paid by said Executor or Administrator, will not entitle him to any credit on final settlement of his account. 6. That every Executor or Administrator, as soon as he ascertains that the personal estate of decedent will not satisfy the debts, shall apply for the sale of his real estate; and in all applications for the sale of real estate, or equitable interest in the same, this Court will require the petition to set forth the amount of debts due from the deceased as nearly as they can be ascertained, the amount of the charges of Administration, the value of personal estate and effects, and a description of the real estate and the value thereof, if appraised. 7. That if at the expiration of one year from the time he gave notice of his appointment, an Administrator or Executor believes the estate of his decedent to be insolvent, he shall so represent to this Court, which representation shall be made in writing, and shall give the names of the creditors, with the amount of their several demands, as near as may be, including all claims of which the Executor or Administrator has notice, whether presented for allowance or not, and whether he supposes there is a good defence to them or not, which representation shall be signed by the Executor or Administrator and verified by affidavit. 8. That every Executor and Administrator failing to render his first account of his administration within eighteen months, after having given bond, or failing to render further accounts every twelve months thereafter, as required by law, will be compelled to do so in the manner directed by the Statute. 9. That when any Executor or Administrator shall file his vouchers for final settlement of an estate, he shall file therewith an account current, drawn in a fair hand, in which shall be stated the amount of money in possession of his testator or intestate, at the time of his death, received by said accountant, of whom received, and the time when; also what debts due to the estate have been collected, stating particularly the time when any money was received, of whom and the amount; also what money has been re-estimated, on account of sales of personal property and real estate, of which the time and amount of each receipt, and of what received; and these respective debts shall be entered in their order of time. After debiting himself with all assets that may have come to his hands, there shall be stated on the credit side of the account;—first, the expenses of last sickness and funeral expenses; second, the amount paid on account of year's maintenance set off to widow and family; third, costs of administration; fourth, all payments made upon mortgages or judgments, that operated as a lien on the estate of the decedent; and lastly, all payments made upon any other account to the creditors of the estate. Each of the above classes of items shall form a separate aggregate; and the vouchers in support of each item shall be numbered and referred to corresponding numbers on the account current. 10. That the accounts of Executors and Administrators shall also state for the information of the Court the date of the death of the decedent, the number and names of his, or her, children (if any), designating the minors, (if any), and their respective ages, the amount of the schedule returned of debts due the estate, the time and amount and terms of each sale of personal and real estate, and be accompanied with a schedule or list of debts due the estate, which the Executor or Administrator has not been able to collect, and where the accountant has rendered a former account that fact shall be so stated, and the time of rendering such former account given. 11. Provided, That when the settlement of an estate has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, or for any other special cause, this Court may excuse from a strict and full compliance with either of the foregoing rules, so far as they exact anything not required by law.

Sal List. The Executor or administrator shall, within three months after the date of his bond, sell all the personal property belonging to the deceased which is liable to sale except such as shall be taken by the widow at the appraisement, and such property as is specifically bequeathed, and growing crops that are defined. The Executor or Administrator shall give fifteen days' notice of the time and place of sale by advertisement in a newspaper, or by notice set up in at least five public places in the county, and such sale shall be public vendue. The Executor or Administrator shall, previous to such sale, make out a list of all the articles mentioned in the inventory, which are liable to sale, in the order they are set down in the inventory, whether the same are destroyed, taken by the widow at the appraisement, or otherwise falling due or not, and some suitable clerk, who is not interested in the estate, shall at the time of sale, place opposite to each item on the list the name of the purchaser, and the amount for which the same sold. And if there be any article not sold, the words "not sold," or "taken by the widow at the appraisement," or other statement according to the fact—and if any

articles are sold that are not in the inventory, the same shall be so designated. The said bill shall be signed by the said clerk, and the Executor or Administrator shall make oath that the same is in all respects correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief. In all sales of personal property, a credit shall be given by the Executor or Administrator of not less than three, and not more than nine months, when the amount purchased exceeds three dollars. Notes or bonds, with two or more approved sureties shall in all such cases be taken by the Executor or Administrator. Every Executor or Administrator shall, within eighteen months after giving bond, render his account of his administration on oath, and he shall in like manner tender such further accounts of his administration from time to time, as every twelve months thereafter, and also at such other times as may be required by the Court, until the estate be wholly settled. In rendering such account, every Executor or Administrator shall produce vouchers for all debts and legacies paid, and for all funeral charges, and just and necessary expenses, which vouchers shall be filed with the accounts in the Probate Judge's Office. An Executor or Administrator applying for further time than eighteen months to settle up an estate, shall make an affidavit setting forth the grounds of the application, the amount of money in his hands applicable to the payment of the debts of the deceased, and that the Executor or Administrator, has used due diligence to collect the assets and to pay the debts.

Granting Letters and Filing Accounts. 1st. Letters of administration will not be granted to any person, there being in the county, any one having by law a prior right to the administration, unless such person or persons having prior right, have previous notice by citation or otherwise, to come before the Court and show cause why Letters of Administration should not be granted to them—or a written declination of the administration by such person having prior right by previous filing in this Court, or proof made to said Court, that the persons so entitled are incompetent, or evidently unsuitable for the discharge of the trust, or that they have neglected, without any sufficient cause, to administer. 2. That in all cases, in requiring a bond from an Executor or Administrator, unless the pecuniary ability of the sureties named be known to the Court, the Court will require the written statement of Council to be put on file, that said sureties are worth the amount of the bond required after their debts are paid, or the sureties themselves will be required to testify under oath. 3. That every Executor or Administrator shall procure an account book, and enter therein the copy of the inventory and account list, and keep an accurate account of all money received and expended—keeping the account of the money's received for personal property sold and returned on the list, separate from other accounts; and such Executor or Administrator, should enter in said book a memorandum of all claims presented for allowance as well as those of which he otherwise has notice, and also keep an accurate account therein, of his actual and necessary expenses, for any extraordinary services not required of an Executor or Administrator in the common course of his duty. This account book shall be at all times subject to the order of the Court. 4. That where the evidence of a claim against an estate exists in book account, the Executor or Administrator shall require the creditor to furnish a copy of the account, specifying the items with his receipt thereon or thereto attached. And if the claim be upon an account the last item of which shall appear to have been of more than eighteen months standing previous to the death of decedent, the affidavit of the creditor must in all cases accompany such claim. 5. Executors and Administrators should always take a receipt for the payment of money, whether paid on note or book account, and the possession of a note without a receipt specifying the amount paid by said Executor or Administrator, will not entitle him to any credit on final settlement of his account. 6. That every Executor or Administrator, as soon as he ascertains that the personal estate of decedent will not satisfy the debts, shall apply for the sale of his real estate; and in all applications for the sale of real estate, or equitable interest in the same, this Court will require the petition to set forth the amount of debts due from the deceased as nearly as they can be ascertained, the amount of the charges of Administration, the value of personal estate and effects, and a description of the real estate and the value thereof, if appraised. 7. That if at the expiration of one year from the time he gave notice of his appointment, an Administrator or Executor believes the estate of his decedent to be insolvent, he shall so represent to this Court, which representation shall be made in writing, and shall give the names of the creditors, with the amount of their several demands, as near as may be, including all claims of which the Executor or Administrator has notice, whether presented for allowance or not, and whether he supposes there is a good defence to them or not, which representation shall be signed by the Executor or Administrator and verified by affidavit. 8. That every Executor and Administrator failing to render his first account of his administration within eighteen months, after having given bond, or failing to render further accounts every twelve months thereafter, as required by law, will be compelled to do so in the manner directed by the Statute. 9. That when any Executor or Administrator shall file his vouchers for final settlement of an estate, he shall file therewith an account current, drawn in a fair hand, in which shall be stated the amount of money in possession of his testator or intestate, at the time of his death, received by said accountant, of whom received, and the time when; also what debts due to the estate have been collected, stating particularly the time when any money was received, of whom and the amount; also what money has been re-estimated, on account of sales of personal property and real estate, of which the time and amount of each receipt, and of what received; and these respective debts shall be entered in their order of time. After debiting himself with all assets that may have come to his hands, there shall be stated on the credit side of the account;—first, the expenses of last sickness and funeral expenses; second, the amount paid on account of year's maintenance set off to widow and family; third, costs of administration; fourth, all payments made upon mortgages or judgments, that operated as a lien on the estate of the decedent; and lastly, all payments made upon any other account to the creditors of the estate. Each of the above classes of items shall form a separate aggregate; and the vouchers in support of each item shall be numbered and referred to corresponding numbers on the account current. 10. That the accounts of Executors and Administrators shall also state for the information of the Court the date of the death of the decedent, the number and names of his, or her, children (if any), designating the minors, (if any), and their respective ages, the amount of the schedule returned of debts due the estate, the time and amount and terms of each sale of personal and real estate, and be accompanied with a schedule or list of debts due the estate, which the Executor or Administrator has not been able to collect, and where the accountant has rendered a former account that fact shall be so stated, and the time of rendering such former account given. 11. Provided, That when the settlement of an estate has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, or for any other special cause, this Court may excuse from a strict and full compliance with either of the foregoing rules, so far as they exact anything not required by law.

Form of Appraisal Notice. An appraisal of the personal estate of A. B., deceased, will be had on the day of A. D. 185 , at his late residence in Township, Harrison County, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 3 P. M. of said day, and continued between the same hours from day to day until completed. C. D., Executor. The appraisers (first having taken and subscribed an oath, which must be annexed to the inventory, that they will truly, honestly and impartially appraise the estate and property, which shall be exhibited to them, and perform the other duties required by law in the premises according to the best of their knowledge and ability,) shall, in the presence of the next of kin, legatees or creditors of the Testator or intestate, as shall attend proceed to appraise the property and estate, and each article or item shall be set down separately, with the value thereof, in dollars and cents distinctly in figures opposite to the articles or items respectively. The emblements or annual crops raised by labor, whether severed or not from the land of the deceased at the time of his death, shall be included in the inventory. The inventory shall contain, 1st. A particular statement of all the bonds, mortgages, notes and all other securities for the payment of money belonging to the deceased, which are known to such Executor or Administrator, specifying the name of the debtor in such security, the date, the sum originally payable, the endorsements thereon, if any, with their dates and the sums which, in the judgment of the appraisers, can be collected in such security. 2. A statement of all other debts and accounts belonging to the deceased, which are known to such Executor or Administrator, specifying the name of the debtor, the date, and the value or sum which can be collected thereon in the judgment of the appraisers. 3. And also an account of all moneys, whether in specie or bank bills, or other circulating medium, belonging to the deceased, and if none have come into the hands of the Executor or Administrator, the fact shall be so stated in the inventory.

Allowance to Widows and Minors. When a man having a family shall die, leaving a Widow or minor child, the following articles shall not be deemed assets, nor shall be administered as such, but shall be included and stated in the inventory of the estate, and signed by the appraisers without being appraised: 1st. All spinning wheels, weaving looms, and stoves put up and kept for the use of his family. 2d. The family Bible, family pictures, and school books used by or in the family of the deceased, and books not exceeding fifty dollars in value, which were kept and used as part of the family library before the decease of such person. 3d. One cow, all sheep to the number of twelve, and the wool shorn from them, and the yarn and cloth manufactured therefrom. 4th. All wearing