TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE DEMOCRAT will be published every Thursday morning, at $1 75 cts. per annum, in advance, Two DOLLARS, if paid within six months, or $2 25, at the expiration of the year.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the follwing rates:

For transient advertisements, one square or less, three weeks for	$1.00
Every subsequent insertion,	,25
One square for one year,	8.00
Two ditto ditto	12.00
Half a column,	16.00
One Column,	25.00

Advertisements may be sent in through the Post Office free of postage on the part of the Advertiser.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

As we intend to adhere strictly to the above terms; we trust our subscribers will bear them in mind.

THE DEMOCRAT.

"DEMOCRATIC AND FEARLESS; DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AN SOUND TO NO MASTER."

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO,

AUGUST 12, 1841.

THE DEMOCRATS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY are requested to assemble in their respective Townships, on SATURDAY the 28th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual place of holding elections, and appoint FIVE delegates for each Township, to attend a Democratic Convention on a day to be hereafter designated by the Central Committee of the County.

The Delegates so chosen, to serve as Township Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS, since July 22.—

Geo. Steese,	J. W Albright,
John Brisban,	Nimrod Johnson,
Wm. Carpenter,	J. Browning,
Wm. Baldin,	D. Kinsey,
Geo. Speese,	A. B Dudley,
G. Crile,	James Dunlap,
J. B Reed,	Adam Mauchaman,
C. Cassler,	W. Watson,
Stephen Rogers,	A. Huebner,
Thos. Jerrome,	Wm. Robison,
S. Galbreath,	Dr. J Hobby,
John Yantiss,	Robert Wilson,
Jacob Figley,	Elijah Riley, Holmes Co.
Jacob Sheret,	Fisher McMee,
J. H. Smith,	Wm. Steen, Holmes Co.
John Fisher.	D. E. Mills.
Edward Young.	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

☞ Messrs. Tappan and Allen, of the U. S. Senate, and Mathews, of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for transmitting us important Public Documents.

A "HARRISON DEMOCRATIC WHIG CONVENTION.

Fully aware of the dissensions among the Federalists in other parts of the country, we have been silently watching the course of events at home, to discover i possible what plan the Federal leaders *here* would pur' sue, to reconcile the difficulties amongst themselves. But we have it. The last Advocate gives us the clue. *A* "Harrison Democratic Whig Convention," is to be held in this place, and all who *love* their country, all who served in the memorable campaign of "TIP," (mark, they leave "Tom and Ty." out this time) are requested to assemble in the forum, and say who shall have the offices—who shall have the spoils.

A "Harrison Democratic Whig Convention," is a cunning device, but still it won't do. The Clay whigs, the Tyler whig, the Harrison Democrats, and the old Hartford Convention Federalists who rallied to a man last fall, under the imposing banner of "Tippecanoe and Tyler TOO," are no longer together. They have disbanded—some gone one way, and some another, while a large portion are just like a cross-eyed man in the middle of an entry, looking *both* ways for the *back door*. Yet these dear, country loving Federalists—these 'Harrison Democratic Whigs" who hold all our important county offices, these drones who live by eating the honey of the laboring bees, would make us believe that all is peace and harmony in the great Babel of Whiggery. And why? Because they want Office, office, office! But is there no mutiny, no dissatisfaction, no heart-burning discord in their ranks? Look at this call for a Convention. There's proof enough. If Tyler was a good whig last fall, is he *not* one now? Did they not applaud his message? Then why won't they own him? Why do they shove him by, to take up the name of a Dead man? If you could get one of these self same Federalists to answer, and speak the truth, it would be thus:—"Because we have no confidence in John Tyler. He will not sanction our Federal measures, and we only want Harrison's name to act as a *Charm* upon the *voices*, the rabble, whom we so successfully humbugged, gulled and deceived, last fall, and with this Charm we can do it again." Such would be the language of a "Harrison Democratic Whig" of 1841, alias old Federalist of '98, were he to speak the truth: but that is out of the question They have a "constitutional inability" to tell the truth. Lying is their trade, deception their artifice, and plundering the laboring classes is the means by which they live.

Yes, fellow citizens, these Federal leaders, after killing Harrison, and forfeiting all his pledges of Reform, and promises of Better Times, are now about to put on *his old clothes*, and come down out of their fine houses, and shake hands with you. They will tell you, you are "Harrison Democratic Whigs." They will tell you to live in "Log Cabins," drink "Hard Cider,' eat 'Parched Corn,' and wear strings of "Buckeyes" as *they do*. But mind you. They want *your votes* That's all they're after. They think they can *charm* you. So can venomous Serpents *charm*. The wild Hyenas can imitate the human voice, and by cries of distress *charm* human beings into their power, and then devour them. When you see one of these "Harrison Democratic Whigs" coming towards you, just put your hand on your pocket book, and when he taps you on your shoulder, and whispers in your ear the *charm*-ing words "Harrison Democratic Whig Convention,'—Good Times—Better currency—High wages,"&c., just ask him how much he wants to *tax* you this fall? Ask him how much costs he *will* have, and whether he will take shinplasters, or *Wood* for his pay? Ask him if he is not going to exact Specie off of you and then sell it at a premium? Ask him where *that* Thirty-one hundred dollars has gone to? Ask him if he don't think Coffee and Tea, are *luxuries*, that ought to be taxed heavy, while Gems, precious stones, and ear bobs are *necessaries* of life, and ought not to be taxed at all? Ask him if Webster was not a "Harrison Democratic Whig' during the last war, and if his instructions to Crittendon, and letters to the British Minister, are not "Harrison Democratic Whig" productions? Ask him if it was not a "Harrison Democratic Whig' Administration, that promised to carry on the Government for thirteen millions a year, and now find they must have a hundred millions of dollars? Ask him if *they* are not "Harrison Democratic Whigs," who are turning old Soldiers out of office, because they *are* Democrats and and fought for their Liberty? When you have asked him all these things, tell him that his "Harrison Democratic Whiggery "can't come it' over you this time. Tell him his party is a Foul party, full of Dry Bones and Rottenness—not the working man's party, nor the Republican party—but the old Federal party revived, and piratically sailing under false colors.

THE "GOOD CURRENCY, & PLENTY OF IT."

Before the election we had a shocking bad currency, but then the Reformers told us to go it for "TIP, TOM and TY' and all would come right. We were to have no more trash, but a good sound currency would be created, a currency that would merit the public confidence *entirely*. Well, Tip, Tom and Ty, succeeded, and now where's the "Better Currency?" Look along your canal. Go a day's journey in any direction, and ten to one but you'll meet with twenty different kinds of shinplasters, and if you touch one you are "good for a shave' of from ten to twenty per cent. In Cleveland, the brokers are buying the notes of the Bank of Steubenville, Miami and Exporting Company, at 12 per ct. discount. Such is the "Better currency."

But below we give another specimen, [which we find in the Statesman] of Whig Financeering, by the Whig Commissioners of Ross County, Farmers, do you recollect how these "Harrison Democratic Whigs' with a streak of blue Federalism down their backs as big as a fence rail—do you recollect how they blowed against the Government Treasury notes? We think you do. Then look upon this picture, and see their hypocricy, and deceit.

50 Cts.

No. 783. Receivable for County Taxes.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 9, 1841.

CHILLICOTHE OHIO.

THE TREASURER OF ROSS COUNTY

Will pay *D. COLLINS* *or bearer,*

FIFTY CENTS *on demand, out of any funds in the Treasury.*

C WM. B. FRANKLIN, *Auditor.*

FIFTY CENTS.

We call the attention of our Hon. "Harrisison Democratic Whig" Treasurer, to this shinplaster. Would'nt they be convenient to pay *costs and penalties*?

When you hear a "Harrison Democratic Whig" talking about a "Good Currency,' just take this 50 cent Shinplaster, and politely request him to have the goodness to let you paste it on his forehead, as a practical illustration of that celebrated maxim of a "Roman Consul," namely, that "Those who make the most pledges, tell the most lies."

JOHN W. BEAR.

We announced some time since, that the notorious Bear had been removed, but it appears it is not so. The Federal powers dare not turn him out, for he threatens if they do, to expose the whole scheme of pipe laying, and villainy. The last Ohio Statesman says Bear has just been tried in Marion county, for *Horse stealing*, but was acquitted. Truly this is a Christian Administration!—Government officers—Horse thieves! By the by, the Federalists had better get Bear in the penitentiary as quick as possible. Then they can apply the gag, if he hints about making any "developements."

☞ Read Benton's Speech on the Loan Bill, in this day's paper. It is one of the most erudite speeches ever delivered. If you come across such a thing as a "Harrison Democratic Whig," stick it at him. Hold him fast till you read it to him, and then watch his contortions.

'COFFEE AND TEA.

"A loco paper says the Whigs are agitating the question of taxing Coffee and Tea. Another plumper! The Whigs in Congress are doing no such thing.—*Advocate.*

Another plumper eh! you old curmudgeon. Will the Advocate deny that tea and coffee were among the articles in the new 'Revenue Bill,' on which an ad valorum duty of 25 per cent is to be levied? That Bill passed the House on the 30th July by the following vote: Yeas 116. Nays 101, and but a few whigs voted against it. An amendment was offered by a democrat exempting tea and coffee from duty. It was voted down. One was offered exempting salt from duty. It was rejected by these Reforming Whigs. While they taxed nearly every thing that the laboring man has need of, we find them exempting the gorgeous articles that none but the rich can wear. For instance: Precious stones, Jewels &c. This is Federal whig Reform. Yet the Advocate says it's no such thing. He denies even the acts of his own party. Surely he is either an ass or a knave. Let him read the bill as published in the National Intelligencer, (if he has none we can furnish it) and then come out with a fair statement. We commend the following remarks of the Phil. Times on the subject:

MORE WHIG OUTRAGES—TEA AND COFFEE TO BE TAXED—HOW THE FEDERALISTS INSULT THE PEOPLE.

"Let every one who loves a cup of tea or coffee, as they take either, recollect that the Whigs have taxed both, and taxed them as luxuries. Whenever a female in the upper tier of a theatre appears flaunting with jewellery, or an officer in gold epaullettes, call to mind good people, that epaullettes and jewellery are necessaries of life! Yes, they are. By act of Congress, tea and coffee have become taxed luxuries, and precious stones, gems, statues, paintings and engravings, all necessaries! The poor have plenty of them, because they cannot do without them. They are *necessaries* of life!

But if any old woman, of *either* sex, sips tea as a comfort, let her remember that it is a luxury which the poor ought not to enjoy untaxed There is a tax of 25 per cent. on the luxuries, tea and coffee, while jewels and pictures and the like are free as necessaries! Such is the law: Iron and coal, the jewels of Pennsylvania, find no favor in Congress. What though some factories are prostrated, and their owners driven to bankruptcy!

What though a score of merchants are ruined, said Fillmore, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (see his speech, in short, in the National Intelligencer of July 31,) "are they not patriots! and will they not readily suffer for their country's good! If they will not, we'll relieve them—by a bankrupt act. Here am I, and all my Whig associates; look at us: we get but eight dollars a day for ruining the country in stationary, &c. The Secretary of the Treasury, poor fellow, he receives but about twice as much for helping us in doing the job; and shall a pack of fellows complain because we bring them to the benefit of a bran new bankrupt bill the wretches! No. Perish commerce! Perish manufactures! But let the Whigs carry out their magnificent schemes. Winthrop says that Ewing and I, and most of the other Whigs are ignorant lawyers, and know nothing of the business we are tinkering at. But is'nt he another? And Salstantall, and Swallow Barn Kennedy, and all of them, what are they but lawyers! He wiser than Ewing and I! Then Perish teal and perish coffee! Let commerce be ruined! It will be but temporary. That up a few factories. Cant the fools open them again under the compromise act! If they can't they are not patriots, that's all. They don't love the 'general welfare'—which is constitutional. There's little Sergeant, too. With what patriotic constancy and State fidelity he *votes against* every one of his stupid colleagues, Whig and Loco Foco Oh he's a man after my own heart. He never deserts a corporation. Not he. Perish iron! Perish coal! Perish all but taxes on the luxuries of tea and coffe, and none on the necessaries of life, which the very rich alone ever have, and the poor only hear of. Long life to jewels and busts. Down with tea and coffee. Hurrah for corporations!"

That's the way the Federal Whigs speak in Congress, and we beg the people to remember it! That is the kind of language they indulge in while speaking of their constituents, Tea and coffee for the *poor* are by the Whigs called *luxuries*, and taxed accordingly—while gems and precious stones, &c. for the *rich*, are called by them things of *necessity*—and are voted upon to be imported free of duty! Oh, beautiful consistency! These are the friends of the poor man! These are the swindlers who cried out so lustily, and promised us "Harrison and Better Times." God bless 'em, if they get much *better* our poor Houses and Penitentiaries will be filled to overflowing, while our cities will soon be desolate places, where the wolf will howl, and the rall rank grass will grow, without hindrance or interuption!'

THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Whig organ of this county chuckles over the idea that the States are to get three millions of dollars annually out of the U. S. Treasury, from the sales of Public lands. This he says, will "lighten taxation on the people, and to supply its place a tax will be levied on silks, wines and *other* luxuries used only by the *rich*." Yes, we'll tell 'em how it's going to 'lighten taxation.' Coffee and tea are among the "*other luxuries*," which are to be taxed 25 per cent. The tax the people will have to pay on these two articles alone, is estimated at two and a half millions per annum. Is this going to lighten taxation? Oh, you Crocodiles! But we trust the people are already beginning to see into the merits of Whig Reform!

☞ They had a great anti-bank meeting in Philadelphia, one night last week. The editor of the Baltimore Republican says it must have been a bumper, for he heard them cheering. That' a good one.

THEY'RE COMING.—The Indiana Democrat says "that the Hon. John McLean, a prominent Whig in that State, James Rariden, Esq. a late member of Congress, and Jonathan McCarty, one of the Harrison Whig Electors, have abandoned the Whig party, as they conceive the Administration to have abandoned the ground on which it came into power." "Perish humbuggery! Perish roguery! Perish Whiggery!"

ELECTIONS IN AUGUST

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d, inst. says that Elections take place in the following States, in August:

Kentucky for members of Legislature, 2d.

Illinois and Indiana on the 3d. Illinois votes for Congress.

Tennessee for Governor and Legislature, on the 6th.

Alabama for Legislature, this week.

Maine and Vermont vote in September, for Governor, &c.

The same paper says, Mr. Littlefield, member of the House of Representatives from Maine, pledged himself at the close of his Speech, on the Fortification Bill, to his democratic friends, that on that day, [the 2d Monday in September) "that noble State will be redeemed from the chilling blight of Federal misrule. I here make the pledge. The Democracy of Maine will redeem it.' So mote it be."

CONGRESS.

By a lette from Washington, we learn that Clay's Bank Bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday, by a majority of 31 votes. J. Q. Adams, Wise, Hunter, and Gilmer of Virginia, voting against it.

The Tariff bill has also passed, and by it the laboring classes will be indirectly taxed 10 millions of dollars at least for the support of Government.

The opinion that Tyler will veto the Bank Bill, gains ground.

Henry Clay has become desperate, and attacks the other members with the venomous dart of a wounded snake, after its back is broken. We give a sketch of the sparring, from Thursday's Globe.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial and resolutions passed at a Democratic meeting in Virginia, against a Bank, Tariff, Distribution, Loan, and declaring the Extra Session uncalled for. He moved it be printed.

Mr White opposed it.

Mr Allen called for the yeas and nays. He was desirous that it should be known who it was that denied a hearing to any remonstrance coming from the people, addressed by the people to their own agents, expressing their opinions to those agents as to how they wish them to perform their duty. If he understood the Senators, they held that the Senate, or a majority of the Senate, had a right to pass laws which their successors could not touch, and thereby perpetuate their authority and continue all their advantages of power beyond its term of existence. The people foresaw the danger of a purpose of this sort. A memorial was now sent in, which asserted their right to tell their agents, "Do not this act—if you do we will change our agents and substitute those who will comply with our wishes." And because the principal speaks thus to the agent, the agent arrogates to himself the power of excluding from the people the right of speech.

Mr Archer hoped there would be no opposition to the motion to print.

Mr Clay of Kentucky said he rose to express a contrary hope—he hoped the motion to print would not be allowed to pass. Why should there be an order to print this memorial? Why should a paper be printed which contains such gross charges against the majority of this body? He would move to lay it on the table.

Mr Clay of Alabama hoped the Senator from Kentucky would would withdraw his motion.

Mr C. of Kentucky said he would not withdraw his motion for any one.

Mr C. of Alabama appealed to him to withhold his motion.

Mr C. of Kentucky said he would not withdraw his motion. He insisted on its being put by the chair, without further delay.

Mr Benton said he would only have to move to take it up again the moment it was laid on the table.

Mr C. of Kentucky said very well, so he [Mr Benton might, and get a majority too, if he could.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 20

Mr Benton then rose, and moved to take up the memorial. He gave notice that he would make the same motion every morning, until a full and ample opportunity was given for——

Mr C. of Kentucky called the Senator from Missouri to order.

Mr B. was proceeding to explain that he was in order when

Mr Clay again rose and said, I call the Senator to order, sir,

Mr Benton requested the words might be taken down

Mr Clay called the Senator to order, and insisted on his sitting down when the question of order was called.

Mr Benton again requested the words would be taken down.

Mr Clay insisted that the Senator had no right to move to take up what had been ordered to lie on the table. He insisted on the chair entertaining the question of order.

Mr B. repeated his wish that the words would be taken down. He insisted that he was in order when he moved to take up the memorial.

The Chair expained that the motion decided was that on laying the proposition to print on the table, which carried with it the subject matter of debate:

[After considerable debate on the point of order]

Mr Cuthbert said that even if the Senator from Missouri was out of order in moving to take up the memorial, after the question of printing had been negatived, he conceived there was really no occasion for the excessive warmth of the Senator from Kentucky, and said he made a question of order in regard to his conduct.

[Here Mr Benton said he would not proceed, unless the chair pronounced it in order.

The chair explained the decision.

Mr Benton appealed from the decision.

Mr Tappan contended that the motion to take up was in order, the motion to print having been decided.

The chair said the morning hour had expired.

Mr. Clay said he had not risen to debate the subject of this memorial. His object was to move to lay this appeal on the table, for the purpose of getting rid of the memorial and all its consequences.

Mr Buchanan said he would vote against the motion to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr Calhoun rose to explain why the motion to lay the appeal on the table should not prevail, when

Mr Clay of Kentucky called Mr Calhoun to order.

Mr Calhoun said he would meet the Senator on the point of order.

Mr Clay insisted on his question of order; he called the Senator to order.

Mr Calhoun insisted on discussing and testing the point of order.

Mr Clay insisted on the chair calling the Senator to order.

Mr Cuthbert appealed against those ebulitions of passion which had prompted such unseemly calls to order in a body heretofore distinguished for great decorum.

Mr Calhoun appealed to the Chair on the point of order.

The chair decided that the point of order was as Mr Calhoun understood it.

Mr Calhoun said he knew the chair would so decide. He quoted analogous cases with regard to amendments to a bill A motion to lay the amendment on the table does not carry with it the bill; so in the present case, a motion to lay the motion to print on the table, does not carry with it the memorial itself.

Mr Tallmadge suggested that it would be best to pass over the subject of this memorial for the present.

[The subject here dropped.]

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract from a letter dated Washington, August 8th.

"The Bank Bill passed the House on the 6th, and went to the President the same day. On its receipt a Cabinet Council was called, and up to this hour, (6 o'clock P M.) the case is not decided. Rumor says, that Webster goes with the President in favor of a Veto. I am of the opinion a veto will be pronounced on the bill. There is a very warm excited feeling here on the subject. The bill must be returned signed, or vetoed, within ten days after its passage. There is a great event to take place in the political world in this region ere long."

Mr. SWARTWOUT.—This individual returned to N. York in the last Steamer from England. The Post of the 7th inst says, "the reappearance of Mr. Swartwout the old Collector, in the streets of the City yesterday, created something of a sensation.

It is said that the late officers of the Federal Government were anxious to arrest him on the execution against him in favor of the Government. It was only on Monday that they had orders to suspend the service of the precept."

THE FEDERAL LOAN.

The Loan authorized by Congress has already been put into the market here. The brokers have charge of it, and as a matter of course, few honest people are disposed to treat with them for it. The "widows and the orphans" having been gammoned once by these creatures, will not trust them with the remnan of their 'little stores.' The consequence is, that [illegible] are no bidders and the whole scheme is likely to prove a failure This looks like restoring confidence. (Philadelphia times.

SWEARING.

Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which such impertinence will exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cup; the letcher, his mistress, the satirist, his revenge; the ambitious man, his preferments; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing: he is a fool at large, sells his soul for nought, and drudges in the service of the devil; gratis. Swearing is void of all plea; it is not the native offspring of the soul, not interwoven with the texture of the body; nor any how allied to our frame. For, as Tillotson expresses it 'though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution.' But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits who have no sense of honor or regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it.—*Lamont.*

More Swartwouting. The Cashier of the branch bank of the State Bank of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, recently absconded to Texas leaving the bank minus some $64,000. His name is William McK. Ball.

STATE OF OHIO,

Tuscarawas County C. C. Pleas.

In Chancery.

Booz M. Atherton vs. John Pepper, David Casebeer, Jr. William Hover & Solomon Hoover,

The defendants will take notice that on the 12th day of August the complainant filed his bill against them in the office of the clerk of said Court, and that the same is now pending. The bill shows and alleges that on the 16th day of Jan. 1839, John Pepper sold to Wm. Hover a steam engine with boilers and apparatus for $500, for which Hover executed and delivered to Pepper five promissory notes for $100 each. One payable on 1st Sept. 1839, with interest. One on 1st Jan. 1840. One 1st Jan. 1841. One 1st Jan. 1842, and one 1st Jan 1843, and to secure payment of which Hover pledged said steam engine, boilers and apparatus. On the first day of April 1839, said Hover further to secure payment of said four last mentioned notes, conveyed to said Pepper by deed of mortgage. Lot No. 12 in the town of Lockport in said county. That said Pepper indorsed said three last mentioned notes to comp't as collateral security to be applied on a judgment in favor of complainant for use of Hart Cummings and Hart before that time rendered in Stark county against said Pepper and one Stanton, and that said Pepper also assigned to comp't his interest, and delivered to him the agreement afore-aid, and also delivered to comp't said mortgage deed, that said judgment is unsatisfied, that no part of said notes has been paid to complainant; that comp't is informed that Pepper has indorsed the said second note to said David Casebeer Jr., and that said Solomon Hoover has purchased from said Hover said property both personal and real, subject to the lien of said Notes; that said William Hover has removed from the State of Ohio and resides in parts unknown to complainant. The bill prays for a decree of sale of said personal and real property, and distribution of proceeds as the court shall order, and such further relief as to equity shall appertain. Said William Hover is notified that unless he appear within sixty days next after the rising of the court of Common Pleas of said county at its next term and plead answer or demur to said Bill; that the same will be taken as true and confessed against him and decree entered cordingly.

B. M. ATHERTON.

August 12, 1841. 36 tc

MARY RODGERS widow of Joseph Rodgers deceased, of Tuscarawas county, Jacob Gitchell and Hannah his wife, of Morgan county, O. Michael Earich and Katnarine his wife of M. Co. Simon Matthews and Phebe his wife whose place of residence is unknown, John Rodgers, Joseph Rodgers, Jacob Rodgers, Deborah Rodgers, Elizabeth E. Rodgers minor heirs of Joseph Rodgers deceased, of Tuscarawas county, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the eleventh day of August 1841, in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County Ohio, on the Chancery side by Hugh Bowers and Sarah his wife, and is now pending in which, the petitioners demand partition of the following Real Estate in said county, viz. part of the South west quarter of Section 20. Township 5. Range 1, of the United States military district, bounded as follows viz. beginning at the S. W corner of Land formerly called Jacob Yantiss' Land—42 perches 9 links from the N. E. corner of said Section; thence running west 181 perches to a stone, thence N. 159 perches to a Stake, thence E. 71 perches to a stake, thence S. along the West boundary of West Chester 79 perches to a post or stone and the S. E. Boundary of West Chester out Lots, thence E. 100 perches to a stone thence S. 63 perches to the place of beginning, containing by estimation 113 acres—And that at the next Term of said Court, application will be made by the said Hugh Bowers and Sarah his wife, for an order that partition be made of the premises, and for assigning the widows dower therein.

B. M. ATHERTON.

Aug. 12, 1841—tc. Attorney for Pet.

NOTICE.

HENRY BRAND, whose place of residence is unknown is hereby notified, that on the 8th day of June, 1841, Robert Nofsinger filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, and State of Ohio a bill showing and setting forth an agreement in writing executed by the said Henry Brand and the said Robert Nofsinger, in which said agreement the said Henry Brand bound himself to execute a deed free of all incumbrances for eighty nine acres of land, discribed therein as the west half of the North east quarter of section number four, township number seven, and range number four, when the said Robert Nofsinger should have paid, the amount of the purchase money pursuant to the terms of said agreement, and fully complied with the conditions and stipulations done and performed by him, pursuant to the same—a copy of which said written agreement is now on file with said will in said Court; said bill further charges and shows, that the said Robert Nofsinger, has paid the full amount of the purchase money for said land pursuant to the requirements of said agreement and, in every respect fully complied with all and singular the conditions and stipulations, therein contained to be done and performed by him.—and that the Henry Brandt has failed to execute a deed pursuant to his said agreement, the object and prayer of said bill is to obtain from said court a decree that the said Henry Brandt specifically perform his said agreement, or that such other and further relief may be decreed as good conscience and equity may require,—and the said Henry Brandt is hereby further notified that unless he appear and plead answer or demur to the said bill within sixty days after the term next after the expiration of the sixty days will apply to said court to take the matters of said bill as confessed and decree thereon accordingly.

F. D. LEONARD.

Sol. for complainant.

July 7, 1841. 26 6w.

B. M. ATHERTON,

Attorney at Law

And Master Commissioner in Chancery,

OFFICE CENTRE ROOM IN THE BRICK BUILDING NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

CUMMINS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

and Solicitors in Chancery,

OFFICE IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

JOHN D. CUMMINS.

(22 1y) JAMES CRAIG, Jr.

FERTIG & TORREY,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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WEST SIDE OF THE CANAL, 2ND BUILDING BELOW THE CANAL BRIDGE.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH W. NEWBURG, would respectfully inform his old friends and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, one door East of J. I. Smith's Store, where he may at all times be found to attend to all work intrusted him. He flatters himself it will done as durable, neat and fashionable as it can be done in the country. He intends at all times to keep in his employ good competent workmen, and his means to receive the Fashions is amply provided for.

To accommodate his friends in the country, he will take nearly all kinds of country produce.

Dover June 17, 1841

NEW

Tailoring Establishment,

SAMUEL H ADAMS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Dover and the adjoining counties, that he has commenced the Tailoring business in the Town of Canal Dover, merchants row. Factory Street, two doors west of Montfredy & McClure's Drug Store, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. M. C. Oleninger as a confectionary, where Clothing will be made in the most fashionable & fitting manner; from his experience in the above business, he feels assured that he will be able to render general satisfaction to all, who are pleased, to give him a call.

Dover April 10th 1840. tf.

CABINET MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for past favors respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of CABINET WARE, that is in common use in this country, which he warrants to be made in the best manner and of good materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

A lot of Cabinet furniture always on hand. He is also prepared with the necessary materials to attend and convey COFFINS safely to any part of the county where he may be called to attend on the shortest notice.

WM. RICKETS.

Canal Dover, June 19, 1841.