



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD. FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, Of Pennsylvania.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO, DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL. JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne, DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton, 2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke, 3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green, 4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign, 5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas, 6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood, 7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown, 8th " THOMAS MCGRATH, of Ross, 9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway, 10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking, 11th " GREENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion, 12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto, 13th " CAUTION C. COVEY, of Morgan, 14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey, 15th " WALTER JAMISON, of Harrison, 16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarawas, 17th " JAMES FORBES, sr. of Carroll, 18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne, 19th " MILO STONE, of Summit, 20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake, 21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

Thursday, the 8th day of August next, is the time agreed on by the Democratic Central committees of Harrison, Monroe and Belmont counties for the Congressional District Convention. The place—Morristown.

By what authority do some of the good whigs of this town assert that Mr. Polk is an intermeddler? It has never been claimed by any of the whig papers, but that Mr. Polk is a strictly moral man in every particular. We suppose the whigs have circulated this report to bring our candidate on a level with their; but it would do gentlemen; the people are not disposed to believe such lies. You may be called on by name in the Spirit of Democracy to substantiate your charges. How would you like it? "Wonder how some of these sapient whigs learned that Mr. Polk had but one arm? This is on a par with the other charge. If he has lost an arm, it does not injure his character. It shows that these would be wise men know little about our candidate.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The whigs now avow a bank of the U. States to be one of their leading measures. Some boldly and fearlessly advocate the chartering of another bank, notwithstanding they refused to make it a question in 1840. That they did refuse to make it a question in 1840, we presume is not now denied by any intelligent man. Not only their candidate for the Presidency, but all their stump orators, with probably a very few exceptions, either denied that the chartering of a national bank, was then a question before the people, or remained non-committal on the subject. Thomas Ewing, the head and form of whiggery in Ohio, alleged in a letter written by him during that campaign, that a national bank was not then a question under consideration. No sooner, however, do they obtain power, than they immediately introduce a bill for fastening on the people of the United States, another bank, with a capital of fifty millions.

Let us examine for a few moments whether the late bank of the United States was entitled to the confidence of the people; if not, it is fair to presume that another bank, chartered upon the same principles, would not result for the benefit of the people, and the safety of our free institutions.

In the report of the bank directors of 1833, will be found the following resolution, which is stated in the report was adopted by the board of directors on the 11th of March, 1831: "Resolved, That the President (of the Bank) is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

After the passage of this and other resolutions the Directors, in their report, say: "The expenses incurred, as stated in the expense account, in executing these resolutions, from December 1829, when the first assault was made on the Bank by the President, to the present time, running through the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, amount to \$58,265 05, making an average for the last four years of \$14,566 38 a year. During that period, the total expenses under the head of printing and stationary, amounted to \$105,057 73. Of which, the proportion for the defence of the bank was \$58,265 04. And for the miscellaneous expenses of books and stationary, 46,792 69.

"So that the general result is, that within four years past the bank has been obliged to incur an expense of \$58,000 to defend itself against injurious misrepresentations.

"This has been done with regret that it should be necessary, but with the strongest conviction of its propriety, and without the slightest wish either to disavow or to conceal it. On the contrary, the bank asserts its clear right to defend itself equally against those who circulate false statements, and those who circulate false notes. Its sole object is self-defence. It cannot suffer itself to be calumniated down, and the interests confided to its care sacrificed by falsehoods.

Now what was the "assault" made by the President on the institution in 1829? It is the following, from his annual message of that year: "The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1830, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people. Both the consent of the bank and the expediency of the law creation of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all, that it has fallen in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."

This is the assault of which the Bank complained—a recommendation for timely legislation, so

that the bank might not be injured by hasty action when it should arrive near the expiration of its charter.

In another part of the report is the following: "Soon after the first message to Congress, issued by the signer of the present paper, it became necessary to counteract the schemes for the destruction of the bank by the diffusion of intelligence among the people. Accordingly the following resolutions have been adopted by the board."

Among the resolutions here spoken of is the one above quoted. Now will any person deny that this is a virtual admission that the bank had entered into politics? But to show that the bank had entered into politics, we give the following extracts from the report of the government directors of that bank:

"In pursuance, it is presumed, of these resolutions, the item of stationary and printing was increased during the first half of the year 1831, to the enormous sum of \$29,228 92, exceeding that of the previous year by \$23,000 and exceeding the semi-annual expenditure of 1829, by upwards of \$26,000. The expense account itself, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers. Among other sums was one of \$7,801, stated to be paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and the orders themselves, were the only vouchers of the expenditure which we found on file—some of the orders, to the amount of about \$1,800, stated that the expenditure was for distributing General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; but the rest stated generally that it was made under the resolution of the 11th of March, 1831.

"There were also numerous bills and receipts for expenditures to individuals, among them of Gales & Seaton, \$1,800 for distributing Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet—of William Fry, for Garden and Thompson \$1,675 75 for 5000 copies of General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, &c.—of Jasper Harding, \$440 for 11,000 extra papers—of the American Sentinel, \$124 74 for printing, folding, packing and postage of 3000 copies of the National Gazette and supplements, containing addresses to members of the State Legislatures, review of Mr. Benton's speech, abstract of Mr. Gallatin's article from the American Quarterly Review, and editorial article on the project of a treasury bank—of James Wilson, \$1,447 75 for 25,000 copies of the reports of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Smith, and for 25,000 copies of an address to members of the State Legislatures, agreeably to order, and letters from John Sergeant, Esq.—and of Carey & Lea, \$2,850 for 10,000 copies of Gallatin on banking, and 2,000 copies of Professor Tucker's article.

"During the second half year of 1831, the item of stationary and printing was \$13,224 87, of which \$5,010 were paid on orders of the president, and stated generally to be under the resolution of 11th of March, 1831, and other sums were paid to individuals as in the previous accounts, for printing and distributing documents.

"During the first half year of 1832, the item of stationary and printing was \$12,154 16, of which \$2,150 are stated to have been paid on orders of the president, under the resolution of 11th of March, 1831. There are also various individual payments, of which we noticed \$106 38 to Hunt, Tariff & Co. for a thousand copies of a review of Mr. Benton's speech; \$200 for 1000 extra copies of the Saturday Courier; \$1,176 to Gales & Seaton for 20,000 copies of a pamphlet concerning the report of the minority report relative to the bank; and \$1,800 to Matthew St. Clair Clarke for 300 copies of Clarke & Hall's bank book.

"During the last half year of 1832, the item of stationary and printing rose to \$25,548 73, of which \$6,850 are stated to have been paid on orders of the president, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. Among the specified charges, we observe \$221 78 to Jasper Harding, for printing a review of the veto; \$1,371 04 to E. Olmstead, for 4000 copies of Mr. Ewing's speech, bank documents and review, and the veto; \$4,100 19, to William Fry for 63,000 copies of Mr. Webster's speech, Mr. Adams' majority and minority reports; \$295 for 14,000 extra of the "Protector," containing bank documents, \$2,533 50 to Mr. Riddle for printing and distributing reports, Mr. Webster's speech, &c.; \$150 12 to Fernal for printing the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Ewing, and Smith, and Mr. Adams' report; \$1,312 75 to Mr. Clay for printing Mr. Webster's speech, and articles on the veto; Mr. Webster's speech, and articles on the veto; \$2,422 65 to Mr. Hale, for 62,500 copies of Mr. Webster's speech. There is also a charge of \$4,940, paid on orders of the president, stating that it is in expenses in measures for protecting the bank against a run on the western branches.

"During the first half year of 1833, the item of stationary and printing was \$28,988 59, of which \$2,000 are stated to have been paid on orders of the president, under the resolution of the 11th March, 1831. There is also a charge of Messrs. Gales & Seaton of \$800, for printing the report of the Exchange Committee."

We have been thus lengthy in this part of our extracts not knowing well how to curtail them.

By reference to the speeches spoken of in the above extracts, as having been published by order of the Bank, we can find the foulest abuse of the then chief magistrate—President Jackson. Is it not rather an alarming state of affairs when a large moneyed institution, deriving its existence from the general government, so lavishly and recklessly squanders money to abuse a chief magistrate of this republic, and a portion of that money, too, belonging to the people at large. The bank directors, when charged with this lavish expenditure, haughtily say: "Of the time, and manner, and degree, and expense connected with this service, the board of directors claim to be the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE judges." This is as much as to say to the people, "Mind your own business; we will spend as much money electioneering, and abusing the President as we please," and this, too, at a time when the bank had some eight or ten millions of the people's money in its vaults.

It is claimed for this bank, that after the close of the late war, it compelled the local banks to resume specie payments. Is this true? By reference to Mr. CHEEVER's report to the stockholders made in 1822, we find it to be in fact bankrupt, and depending on these very local banks, which it is claimed it had compelled to resume specie payments, for its existence. Mr. Cheever in his report, says: "The institution commenced active operations about the first of January, 1817, and in the course of that year established eighteen branches."

"On the 20th of July, 1818, only eighteen months after the institution began its operations, it was obliged to commence a rapid and heavy drain of specie. During all this time the bank had the advantage of immense government deposits, (eight millions of dollars.) The curtailments at all points, within eight months, were \$6,530,000."

"The specie in the vaults on the close of the day on the 1st of April, 1819, was only \$126,745 and 28 cents, and the bank owed to the city banks a balance of \$196,418 and 69 cents; exceeding the specie in its vaults \$124,895 and 19 cents."

We had intended to have made some further extracts from the report of the government directors, but must desist for want of room. The government directors were denied almost all participation in the affairs of the bank. Any proposition

submitted by them for the regulation of the bank was always voted down by Bidde and his friends. We could also show that the amount of money loaned to members of Congress, at the time when the Bank was asking Congress for a re-charter, was sufficient to carry a measure of that kind through almost any legislative body.

Then we ask our readers, after taking into consideration the admissions made by the bank directors—the statements of the government directors—the refusal of the bank directors to permit the government directors any participation in the affairs of the bank—the amount of money loaned to members of Congress—can we not say with safety that such an institution is dangerous to the safety of any people?

"The question, Mr. Speaker," said James K. Polk, on the floor of Congress, "is whether we shall have a republic without a bank, or a bank without a republic." This, then, is the question for us to decide at the approaching contest.

We use the term, "bank directors," for the purpose of designating those appointed by the stockholders from those appointed by the government.

We may resume the consideration of this subject hereafter.



THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The following comprises all the news we have received from this State—there is enough, however, to satisfy us that the State is good for Polk and Dallas; we are so well satisfied of it, that we have given "CHAPMAN" leave to crow. Klay is a gone Koon; he kant come it twice. The whigs look rather down in the mouth after having boasted that they had elected three out of the four Congressmen, when they had only two candidates. What do some of the Koon editors now think, after having boasted that they would carry this State "with a perfect Harry-cane."

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Ohio Statesman, from a gentleman of the highest respectability, dated "LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY 17, 1844.

"The steamboat Montgomery has just arrived from New Orleans, and brings papers up to the 11th instant, which assure us that the Democrats have carried

THREE CONGRESSMEN. A MAJORITY OF THE CONVENTION AND A MAJORITY IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We have engaged the coon harness on which is inscribed O. K. that was carried in their procession, to grace the next one we have.

Yours, truly, We hope the coons are now satisfactorily skinned in Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Courier, eve's 10th July. THE GENERAL RESULT. We are sure of a large Democratic majority in the convention and a fair one in the Senate. We have no doubt that we shall have a decided majority in the House of representatives.

As to the State at large, in reference to the Presidential election, let us look to the Congressional elections as the best criterion by which to form an opinion. In the first and third districts, the whigs regarded any opposition to the democratic candidates—(Messrs. Sli-dell and Dawson) as utterly hopeless, and they offered none. In the first, they endeavored to bring forward a gentleman of our party of great popularity in the district, but they endeavored in vain; he spurned their offers to vote for him en masse, without asking him any questions.

In the third district they got up four whig candidates in succession, who all backed out having a little notion of the grinning honors of being beaten as Sir John Falstaff had.

In the first district, then, we may safely estimate the democratic majority at 400.

In the third at 800. In the fourth at 250. Making in all 1450.

To counterbalance this, the whigs have the second district, in which none of them will be hardy enough to claim a majority approaching to half 1450. The utmost they can reasonably expect is about 300—and even that majority would be superseded if we had fair play with the Elliott votes, with those votes we should have a majority in the second district, and probably a majority of 2,000 throughout the State.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ON Saturday, August 24th 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court-house in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe County Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Elijah Bennett, deceased, to wit: the west half of the south east quarter, and the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 1, in township 3, of range 5, containing 119 and 38 hundredths acres.—Terms, one third in hand, one third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest from date.

JAMES PORTER, Adm'r. July 26, 1844—22-5t.

ROAD NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Monroe County at their September session, for the location of a county road, commencing at a buckeye tree, on the County line on Bear run in Elk township, running from thence through the lands of Thomas Stewart and Peter Hartwick the nearest and best way to Lebanon in Bethel township.

A PETITIONER. July 26, 1844.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. C. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Woodsfield, O. Office opposite the Court House. March 15, 1844.

COWEN & WIRE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. WOODSFIELD, O. March 1, 1844.

THOMAS WEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. April 19, 1844.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC. WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. March 22, 1844.

Wm. F. HUNTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. March 15, 1844.

J. R. MORRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO. July 5, 1844.

DOCTOR J. McMAHON, PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Monroe county, for their liberal patronage in his professional line of business, and informs them that he has removed his office near the public square, in the west end of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sinclair, where he may be found at all times ready to obey the calls of his profession.

He also informs the public that he has entered into a partnership with his son A. D. McMAHON & PARDON COOK. Having made these arrangements, he hopes to supply the demands of his patrons more punctually than he has hitherto been able to do. J. McMAHON. Woodsfield, April 19, 1844.

CHEAP BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, UNION STREET, WHEELING, VA. JOHN J. HASWELL, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Monroe County, that he keeps for sale a very general assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, of the most approved editions and manufacture, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS in general use, from the Primer, to the highest class of Mathematics;—a complete assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, including the Text Books of the different Medical Colleges, and of THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, adapted to the wants of almost every religious denomination, embracing several editions of the Holy Bible, Protestant and Catholic Prayer Books, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, Campbell and Rice's Debate, with a large assortment of Miscellaneous Works for general or scientific Reading. MEMORANDA, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., in common use kept constantly on hand, and BLANK BOOKS manufactured to any pattern, of the best materials, without delay. A great variety of Wall Papers and Borders also form an article of stock, which are offered at reduced prices. N. B. The highest price given for Rags in exchange. Wheeling, July 5, 1844. [10]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ON Saturday the 10th day of August, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court-house, in the town of Woodsfield Monroe County Ohio; will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Abel Atkinson Dec'd. to wit: the north part of the north east quarter of section 12, township three, and range four, bounded as follows: on the north by the lands of Sarsfield Clark, on the west by a quarter section line and the lands of Stephen Atkinson; on the north by a section line, and on the east by said section line supposed to contain sixty acres.—Terms one half the purchase money in hand, and the balance in 12 months with interest from date. To be sold subject to the dower estate of Mary May. MARTIN TROY, Adm'r. July 12, 1844—5t.

NOTICE IN ATTACHMENT. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June 1844, William Bennett Administrator of the estate of William Slusher Dec'd., sued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County O. a writ of attachment against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Frederick Slusher, an absent Debtor, for the sum of \$545, in debt, and \$800, in damages, which said writ was returned at the Wm. Term of said court 1844, served. Attest: Wm. OKEY, Clerk. July 12, 1844—6w.

MILITARY NOTICE. The Commissioned, Field and Staff Officers, and Captains, Lieutenants, or other officers commanding volunteer Militia companies, are hereby notified, to be and appear in the town of Woodsfield, with their commands and companies, on the third Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending a Brigade muster and encampment, to continue at least three days; armed, equipped and fitted out as the law directs. I intend then to organize the Brigade into Regiments and Battalions, and order them officered accordingly. Come all that feel themselves interested—raise new companies and bring them up to camp. E. CISNE, B. G. Ed. P. July 12, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Tisher deceased having been granted to the undersigned they therefore notify all those indebted to said estate that he make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. ELIZABETH TISHER, JACOB TISHER JR. Administrators of Abraham Tisher Dec'd. June 28, 1844.

ROAD NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Monroe County at their September session, for the location of a county road, commencing at the road leading from Woodsfield to Sistersville, on lands owned by John Platt, at or near a school house, thence running through lands of John Thompson, thence the nearest and best route to the road leading from Woodsfield to Marietta on lands owned by James Hall. A PETITIONER. July 19, 1844—1 s.

Rate of Taxation for Monroe County, Ohio, for 1844.

Table with columns for Township, Real Estate, Personal Property, and other tax categories. Lists townships like Adams, Bethel, Centre, etc.

NOTICE. The Treasurer will attend, either in person or by deputy, in each township at the place of holding elections, to receive taxes, on the day mentioned opposite each township, as follows:—

Table showing dates for tax collection from Friday, September 20 to Monday, October 16.

The undersigned will also attend at his office in Woodsfield, during the months of October and November, and until the 20th of December, for the purpose of receiving taxes. JOHN KEAR, Treasurer of Monroe Co. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Woodsfield, July 19, 1844—21w.

Supervisors, throughout the county, will observe the following form of road receipt, as near as practicable:— This is to certify, that A. B. has performed labor on the public highway, under my direction in district No. of township, Monroe county, Ohio, between the first of April and first of October, 1844, to the amount of road tax.

LIST. OFF letters remaining in the Post Office at Woodsfield, on 1st July, which if not called for before the 1st of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

- List of names and addresses: Buchanan Wm. Jr., Brown Elisha, Bracey Samuel, Beach Wm. Jr., Barrett A. S., Calvert John, Cox D. A., Dewitler Samuel, Dearth Wm., Daugherty Daniel, Farnsworth David, Fletcher Thomas, Foster Wm., Frush Henry, Guthry Samuel, Gowler Jacob Henry, Hastings John, Harris John, Hamilton Wm., Hawkins Jarral, Harmon David, Hendricks Thomas, Jenny John, John James M., Keylor Daniel, Ketch James, Keenan Miss Margaret, Long Michael, Moore John, McTague Stephen, Milne James, Myers Frederick, Morris Philip, Maxwell Reuben, Simmons James N., Shocking Sebastian, Uppoll Jonathan, White Rachel. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. J. G. FLEMING, P. M. Woodsfield, July 1st, 1844.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT WOODSFIELD. J. G. FLEMING, P. M.

FAIRVIEW (Eastern and Western)—Arrives Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M. and departs the same day at 2 o'clock P. M. MARIETTA—Arrives Tuesdays at 12 o'clock M. and departs same day at 1 o'clock P. M. WHEELING—Arrives Tuesdays at 6 o'clock P. M. and departs Wednesdays at 6 o'clock A. M. SUNFISH—Arrives on Fridays, time varies from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.—all letters for this mail should be in the office before 12 o'clock M. ST. CLAIRSVILLE—Arrives Fridays at 8 o'clock P. M. and departs Saturdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been appointed executor of the estate of David Griffith, late of Suncubur township Monroe county Ohio Dec'd. hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate as well as those having claims against the same, to call at my residence in said township without delay, prepared to make settlement. THOMAS GRIFFITH, Ex'r. June 28, 1844. 3t.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Cullen Dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned they therefore notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. JAMES CULLEN, Ex'r. THOMAS CULLEN, Ex'r. June 28, 1844.

NOTICE IN ATTACHMENT. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 4th day of April 1844, Richard Fisher sued out of our court of Common Pleas of Monroe County, Ohio, a writ of attachment against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects, of John White an absent debtor: for the sum of \$100, damages which was returned at the June Term A. D. 1844, served. Attest: Wm. OKEY, Clerk. July 12, 1844—20-6w.

PROBATE NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors and Administrators of the following named persons, settled in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County Ohio, their settlement accounts, which are continued until the September Term of said Court 1844, for confirmation, to wit: Executors of Michael Rutter Dec'd. HENRY KIRKBRIDE, JAMES SMITH, JOHN NEPTUNE, ARTHUR PORTER, DANIEL SHUTTS, JACOB HOWELLER. Attest: Wm. OKEY, Clerk. July 12, 1844—3t.

STATE OF OHIO, MONROE COUNTY, ss: Harvey Henderhot, Matilda Henderhot, Thomas Smith, Susan Smith, Jacob Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas, James Noffsinger, Jane Noffsinger, William Pitman and Elias Pitman, who is the son of Mary Pitman (late Mary Linn), will take notice, that Sarah Linn, widow of John Linn, deceased, said estate, to continue at least three days; armed, equipped and fitted out as the law directs. I intend then to organize the Brigade into Regiments and Battalions, and order them officered accordingly. Come all that feel themselves interested—raise new companies and bring them up to camp. E. CISNE, B. G. Ed. P. July 12, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of William Slusher Dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENNETT, Adm'r. June 26, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Ketterer late of Marietta Township Deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally proven for settlement in one year from this date. MARGARET KETTERER, Executrix. July 19, 1844—8w.

LEGAL NOTICE. Ketterer late of Marietta Township Deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally proven for settlement in one year from this date. MARGARET KETTERER, Executrix. July 19, 1844—8w.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of William Slusher Dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENNETT, Adm'r. June 26, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Ketterer late of Marietta Township Deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally proven for settlement in one year from this date. MARGARET KETTERER, Executrix. July 19, 1844—8w.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of William Slusher Dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENNETT, Adm'r. June 26, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Ketterer late of Marietta Township Deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally proven for settlement in one year from this date. MARGARET KETTERER, Executrix. July 19, 1844—8w.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of William Slusher Dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENNETT, Adm'r. June 26, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Ketterer late of Marietta Township Deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally proven for settlement in one year from this date. MARGARET KETTERER, Executrix. July 19, 1844—8w.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of William Slusher Dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned he therefore notifies all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENNETT, Adm'r. June 26, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Ketterer late of Marietta Township Deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them legally proven for settlement in one year from this date. MARGARET KETTERER, Executrix. July 19, 1844—8w.