

General News Items.

The President is so bored with applications for office, that he has to leave home to get rid of them.

Nearly \$4,000,000 worth of corn was raised in Kansas last year. It is confidently expected that at least double that amount will be raised this year.

Captain Thomas Joyce, the first white male born in Louisville, died in that city on Friday, in his seventy-eighth year.

It is reported that the Mexican Republic Government has ceded the great part of the Californian peninsula to an organization of American capitalists for mining purposes.

The fruits of the Memphis outbreak are beginning to be seen in other parts of the South. On Saturday night the Freedmen's Bureau building at Meridian, Miss., was set on fire and burned.

Wm. Hutchings, one of the very few survivors of the Revolution, has just died near Bangor, Maine, at the ripe age of 102 years.

General Cass is dying of softening of the brain, and his family are in daily expectation of his decease. He is at times rational, and able to converse with friends, but this is an exceptional state of mind. He passes most of his time in sleep, and is disturbed. The General is now in his eighty-fourth year.

Carriage springs, made of hickory and weighing but six pounds, is one of the latest improvements in carriage making. They have been introduced by the Messrs. Benders of New York, one of the oldest firms in the country.

In all the reports of interests in Alabama, the negroes outnumber the whites in the proportion of one-third.

The Bureau Journal states, on the authority of a reliable man, that two boys, a few days since, found \$28,000 buried beneath an old water house on the railroad. Six thousand dollars of this were in gold.

The men who skulked over the border into the provinces to escape draft during the war, now have to pay a crown tax of \$3 each, and become liable to do military duty against the Fenians or leave the country.

The Alabama Oil and Mining Company, office located at Columbus, Miss., has leased 10,000 acres of land in that portion of Alabama.

The statement of the public debt, May 1, gives the total at \$2,827,576,871 60. Amount in the Treasury, \$137,987,027. Returned rebels are ordered by citizens to leave Washington county, Tennessee, on penalty of death.

A boy was killed by jumping on and off a cow-catcher of a locomotive, in Chicago, a few days ago.

General Sickles declines the appointment of Minister to the Hague.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported by the President's Bureau for the next fiscal year, is \$10,684,000. Frank Gurley, the murderer of General Robert McCook, was released on parole, at Huntsville, Alabama, April 23. Gurley is Sheriff of his county, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office.

The "Cairo Property Company" has donated a square to the United States for a Custom House at that place, and the building will be commenced as soon as the deeds can be made out.

It is thought that Texas will produce the largest cotton crop the coming season, and South Carolina the smallest.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground in favor of negro suffrage, and advises that it again be submitted to a vote of the people of the State.

There are six papers in the South controlled by colored men.

The Methodist Conference in session in New Orleans has set aside the prohibition system.

All the Richmond papers denounce the reconstruction plan and declare that not a single Southern State will accept it.

The Sanluis Register chronicles the catching of a 15 lb. white fish, the largest, it thinks, ever taken from Lake Erie.

The riot at Memphis is at an end.—The negroes and their teachers have left the city, consequently the rioters have no victims left upon whom to wreak their vengeance. General Stoneham did not, as reported, organize a disbanded rebel regiment for the protection of the city.

The President has suspended the execution of death sentence of two South Carolinians, convicted by a military commission, of murder in Charleston.

The Chicago Republican says that more than forty new factories, the majority of them for the production of woollen goods, are to be erected in Illinois this summer. The capital employed in them will exceed a million dollars.

The ice-dealers in Philadelphia, Pa., will supply their customers during the season at a reduction of about 20 per cent. from last year's prices.

The salary of the Governor of California is \$7,000 in gold.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has arrived at Fort-rose Monroe from Montreal.

It is said that the price of living in San Francisco has diminished one half in one year.

There is a great deal of speculation at Washington as to whether the President will sign the bill admitting Colorado.

Of twenty-two lots of baroness oil, lately tested at Providence, Rhode Island, only five were safe for illuminating purposes. The rest were as explosive as gunpowder.

Reports continue to reach us of great destitution in Alabama. Many have died from want, and thousands are said to be now on the verge of starvation, with no prospect of relief.

A Nut for Johnson Men to Crack.

If President Johnson advocates the policy laid down in the Union Platform upon which he was elected to the Vice-Presidency, and opposed by the so-called Democrats and Southern Rebels, how happens it that every one of those who opposed his election, including Southern traitors, are the warm friends of the incidental President and his policy? Has the President gone over to the Butter-nuts and Rebels, or has the Butter-nuts and Rebels come over to the President? It seems to us that in order to bring two extreme ends of political parties together to work upon the same platform, one or the other must have undergone a radical change, or both must have sacrificed a portion of their former principles. Who has changed? Will the President, or the Butter-nut party, acknowledge an inglorious surrender of principles to the other?

We extract the following alarming editorial article from the Register of this place, of the 25th ult.:

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW. The liquor law which was recently enacted by the Ohio Legislature, and against which every Democratic member voted, compels dealers to give a bond of one thousand dollars that they will not sell any liquors except Lager Beer and Wine made out of the pure juice of grapes raised in the State of Ohio. Cincinnati and Cleveland were exempt from its operations. It is one of the most absurd laws ever placed upon the statute books, and we do not believe can be enforced, because of its exemptions.

This alleged law is the result of our neighbor's fruitful imagination. He can't abide any infringement by law upon the flow of free whisky. We have examined the acts passed at the late session of the Ohio Legislature, and have come to the conclusion that the editor of the Register has made an erroneous charge upon the Union Legislators of Ohio. If not, will the editor be good enough to publish the law entire, or acknowledge that his statement is incorrect.

The only law we see, that was passed on the liquor question, is the one which we give below entire. It is a good law and if it is the law "against which every Democratic member voted," as our neighbor says they did, they should never be permitted to cast another vote in the Legislature until they have repented of this error in "sackcloth and ashes."

The law is as follows:

AN ACT Supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide against the sale of liquors from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio, passed May 1, 1864. (S. & C. page 1431.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, to buy for or furnish to any person, who is at the time intoxicated, or in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to buy for or furnish to any minor, to be drunk by such minor, any intoxicating liquors whatsoever, unless given by a physician in the regular line of his practice.

SEC. 2. That for every violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county, for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both of them, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ED. P. PARROTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANDREW G. McBRIDE, President of the Senate. April 5th, 1866.

The next Congress. A couple of weeks ago we referred to the subject of the candidacy for a member of Congress in this District at the approaching Fall election. In noticing our article on that subject, the Clermont Courier of last week, says:

"In another place will be found an extract from the Fayette County Herald in relation to a candidate for Representative to the 6th Congressional District next term. The Herald suggests that our present incumbent, Hon. R. W. Clarke, is perhaps the best man we can get under the circumstances. We think so too. Mr. Clarke, so far as we can judge, has performed his duties faithfully. His health has been quite poor much of the time, and yet he has managed to place himself right on the record whenever questions of vital importance were before the House. Mr. Clarke will accept the nomination if tendered to him, and in case he is nominated, will make a gallant contest for the place. He has found that the position is no sinecure. That the responsibility is great, while the labor taxes a man of his slender strength very heavily."

On the same subject the Xenia Torch Light of last week, says:

"The Fayette County Herald, brochure of the coming elections for the fourth Congress, pronounces decidedly in favor of returning the present Representative of this district, Hon. R. W. Clarke. This is eminently correct, Brother Millikan. Let us try to make the fourth Congress as good as the thirty-ninth, at least; and let us take every material to make it of. Stand fast by the men who, in this crisis, stand fast by the country."

Mrs. Willard Curtis of Stratford, New Hampshire, was gored and trampled to death by a cow in her barn yard a few days ago.

Stolen Money Returned by the Thief.

The Utica (New York) Telegraph says: In 1839, Truman Enos, of Norwich, Chenango county, while in this city had his pocket picked of \$300. Mr. Enos offered a large reward for the recovery of the money, but without avail. But during the year 1846, thirteen years later, he received \$100 by mail, and an anonymous note, in which the writer acknowledged that he and another person took the money and divided it equally, and that the enclosed \$100 was intended as a partial payment, and he should ultimately pay the remainder with interest. He also added that his accomplice was dead, and perhaps he ought to pay the other half. Accordingly, in 1863, seventeen years later, Mr. Enos received another anonymous note from "one who wronged you out of it," and three weeks ago he received another anonymous note containing the balance—\$150. The last letter was postmarked at Utica, and ran thus: "March, 1866—Sir: I mail you cash \$150. I remembered the promise, although it was a long time since it was made. Hope you may live to enjoy it. Can you forgive? Yours truly" Mr. Enos is now eighty-seven years of age.

The President has filled all the appointments in Virginia, for the internal revenue, with parties who, it is said, have taken the test oath. The appointment of J. P. Hillich as Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was gained principally through the influence of Wm. B. Butler, editor of the ranket Copperhead sheet published in the State. Hillich is also editor of a paper published in Eastern Pennsylvania, and is now being used as a tool in the hands of a Copperhead, to break up the Union party, in accordance with Senator Cowan's programme for the formation of a middle party in that State, whose object is the defeat of Gen. Geary, the Union nominee for Governor.

The Mobile Register places at the head of its columns the name of General Robert E. Lee, as a candidate for the President of the United States in 1868, and remarks that there is an organization now in progress to put forward "The Model Hero of the Confederacy" as the States Rights Democratic candidate in the next Presidential campaign.—[Telegram to Cincinnati Gazette.]

During General Grant's recent visit at Richmond, the people looked to see him, and during his stay he was called upon by such persons as Robert Gold, Ex-Rebel Commissioner for exchange of prisoners; General Joseph Anderson, of Tredegar Iron Works; Mayor Mayo; Generals Wickham and Dennings; Judges Lyons and Meredith, Hill Carter, Walter Harrison, and many others. The ladies also called upon Mrs. Grant freely. The railroad company placed a special car at his disposal, the Spottswood Hotel assigned him a large suite of rooms, the Ballard House offered to do the same, and every one vied in contributing to his comfort and pleasure.—[O. S. Journal.]

Dr. Lincoln Goodale, of Columbus, Ohio, is believed to be the only survivor of the emigrants who landed at Marietta in 1788, was unable to present himself at the recent pioneer celebration at that place. He has, however, written a letter to the Committee who presided on that occasion, in which he says that he was born at Brookfield, Mass., July 25, 1782; came to Marietta with his parents in August, 1788; served as a Surgeon in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit. He believes he has lived longer in Ohio than any other living person, but unless Barbara Heckewelder, who was born in the State in 1781, is dead, she can claim that honor.—[Cin. Gazette.]

The Boonville (Mo.) Eagle gives an account of a double murder, recently committed by some rebel desperadoes, near that place. The murderers rode up, and after engaging in a conversation, for a moment or two, with their victims, shot them; first the father, and then the eldest son, killing both almost instantly. A younger brother, who was near by, seized a gun, and fortunately killed one of the villains. The others, frightened at this, rode off, but not until one more had been seriously wounded by the brave boy. Mr. Goodale, the murdered man, was a quiet, inoffensive citizen, and a strong Union man. He had always been outspoken in his sentiments, and it is believed that this had so incensed his neighbors as to lead to the atrocious murder.—[Cin. Gazette.]

STRANGER CONDUCT.—On Thursday, a young man, or boy, who came to the city as one of the assistants in taking care of the cattle driven here for sale, acted so strangely on the street that many persons thought him insane. At one time he threw off his hat and started on a full run down High street toward the cattle yards, talking strangely of cattle, and frothing at the mouth. He was followed by a policeman and overtaken. He was so much excited that he was taken to the jail, and he thought, placed him to a keeper. He escaped, however, and yesterday morning his horse was seen near the Market House, but he had not been heard of.—[Columbus Morning Journal.]

The very earliest private business pressing on the Senate is to expel Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. When the question was on the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, he used this reasonable language: "Pass your Freedmen's Dorean Bill and your Civil Rights Bill, and henceforth I am the enemy of your Government, and will spend the feeble remnant of my days in effort to overthrow it." Let this doct and drunken old babler of Kentucky "Unionism" be whirled out of the Senate in about one-sixteenth part of the time it usually takes him to make a treasonable speech there.—[Xenia Torch Light.]

The barracks of the colored troops at Washington was attacked with stones, and some of the houses inhabited by blacks were fired, about the time of the negro celebration last week.

Some Southern papers have commenced to agitate a call for a grand convention of the rebel States and the Northwest to be held at Cincinnati on the 4th of July, with the object of getting justice for the South. There is a shorter way than that for the South to get justice. Let her do justice if she desires justice. She need not expect to make the Northwest a covert to her old wrongs, nor any political fore-foet of the sort she proposes. We wish her to have justice, however, and we intend to see to it that all people have it—except perhaps a few, who, if they were to have justice, would not have any heads.—[Xenia Torch Light.]

Chief Justice Biglow, of Massachusetts, made short work with the divorce case which came before him at Springfield a day or two ago. It was an application of a wife for divorce from her husband, on the ground of extreme cruelty. It coming up in the testimony that the woman had been beaten and otherwise ill used by her husband, the Judge at once decided the case in her favor, taking occasion to remark that in case of any violence by a husband to his wife, he should not hear all the points before deciding in favor of the latter. The woman might forgive cruelty toward herself, but the Court would not.

The House Judiciary Committee have examined at great length, Dr. James B. Meredith, of Indianapolis, who states that he was present at a meeting of prominent rebels, among whom were Sanders, Tucker, and a large number of others, among whom the assassination of Lincoln, Stanton and Grant was freely talked over, and it was generally understood among them that it was shortly to take place, and that Booth was the man to perform the act. He says that a letter was exhibited, purporting to be from Jeff. Davis, giving information in regard to the matter.—[Cin. Gazette.]

An individual who swore, in 1861, that he would keep deep in blood money than see Lincoln inaugurated, and who was subsequently dismissed from the Interior Department on the ground of disloyalty, was yesterday appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department. We would inquire whether or this is an illustration of the policy that proposed to give soldiers the preference over other applicants for office?—[Cin. Gazette.]

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington City has failed. Its liabilities to the Treasury Department are only \$5,000, but those to private individuals will reach \$250,000, and those to Government agents, who availed themselves of it as an authorized depository, nearly half a million. The value of its assets has not yet been ascertained.—[Cin. Gazette.]

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received information that over sixty thousand acres of public lands were disposed of last month.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HAMILTON & BLUME, DENTISTS, Opposite the First National Bank, WASHINGTON, D. C.

All work executed in the best possible manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. PROSPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE!

In view of the coming elections, new and extensive arrangements have been made to give you greater variety and interest to the WASHINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE!

The necessity of maintaining the fruits of our great victory, and of strengthening those liberal principles upon which alone republican liberty can safely rest, will give extraordinary vitality to approaching political contests. Stationed here in the national capital the CHRONICLE possesses PECULIAR ADVANTAGES!

To all the common cause. Having been conducted almost within the sound of the rebel cannon during all the war, and therefore fully understanding the intrigues and projects of the traitors.

It will Not Fear to Speak Out Boldly in response to and in reflection of the sentiments of the free millions of America, and will defend them and their interests against all opposition. Good from what quarter it may.

Since the meeting of the present Congress of the United States, and the continuation of that through policy which has commanded the admiration and gratitude of the people, the CHRONICLE has maintained its position "solitary and alone." True and misrepresented as these majorities have been, the CHRONICLE, as their SIXTH & FIFTH DISSEMINATOR, has been associated with equal violence and injustice; but it has been honored with the approval of the loyal people in all parts of the country.

For the first time in the history of the Government, a proposed weekly newspaper opposed to human slavery, fully committed to the policy and doctrine of the radical men of the Republic, has been firmly established in the District of Columbia. We are on the threshold of events no less important than those which surrounded the civilized world and shook the Republic to its foundation. These will demand extraordinary energy and fidelity on the part of the public leaders, whether in Congress or the press.

The WEEKLY CHRONICLE is beautifully printed in quarto form. During the session of the present Congress, which promises to be a protracted one, the subjects detailed will excite universal interest, and they will be read and thoroughly discussed in the Chambers as in both branches of Congress, this journal cannot fail to be a most useful and popular visitor to all loyal circles. It therefore cheerfully invokes the aid of the friends of the cause in the different States and Territories.

TERMS: One Year, \$3 00. Six Months, \$2 00. Three Months, \$1 00. Any person forming a club of ten, and remitting twenty dollars, will receive an extra copy every week. No subscription received for less than three months. All subscriptions invariably in advance. J. W. FORNEY, Editor and proprietor of the CHRONICLE. All business letters to be addressed to D. C. FORNEY, Publisher of CHRONICLE, Washington, D. C.

NEW MILLINERY STORE

FANNY MAUTZ & CO. HAVE ON HAND

At their New Room, in the Kirk House block, one door South of Harlow & Cuffman's Drug Store.

A NEW & WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF MILLINERY

Fine Dress Goods, CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c. &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to Dress and CLOAK-MAKING.

Which is under the special charge of Mrs. Fanny Mautz.

Orders promptly executed in the latest style on short notice. FANNY MAUTZ & CO. May 24, 1866.

CHANGED HANDS. JOHN A. PAUL

Would respectfully inform the public that he has bought the stock of GROCERIES!

Formerly owned by John Millikan, and is now ready to attend to the wants of customers at the room lately occupied by Mr. Millikan.

Directly Opposite the Kirk House, I will always keep such articles as Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Confectioneries, Spices, &c.

CHOICE CIGARS! AND TOBACCOES &c.

If you want the best article of Family Flour,

or any other article in the Grocery and Provision line I can furnish it at as fair a price as any house in Southern Ohio. Give me a call. Room opposite the Kirk House, Washington, Ohio, May 10, 1866. JOHN A. PAUL.

WASHINGTON WOOLEN MILLS

Having added more machinery, procured good workmen, and from our experience in the business, and the stock of goods now on hand, we feel prepared to furnish

Stocking-Yarn, Jeans, Satinet, Cloth, Cassimeres, &c., &c., of good quality and style, and will do

Carding and Spinning, Dyeing, Fulling and Finishing.

All work warranted, and will be done in good time and order. Wool desired to be carded and spun should be tub-washed and free from burrs. The highest market price paid for wool, in goods or cash.

SAY DEMAN & DEVS. Washington, May 24, 1866.

JENKINS & ROWE, LIVERY AND FEED STABLE!

formerly kept by Saxton & Burke, East St., Bet. Main & Fayette, WASHINGTON, OHIO.

And will always be prepared to furnish the public with safe and speedy horses, and good carriages and buggies, at reasonable rates.

They have ample accommodations for feeding horses, and can assure the public that horses with them will be well cared for. Prices solicited. JENKINS & ROWE, March 29, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.

I have a fine farm, containing 275 acres of land, lying about two miles South of Washington, on the road leading from Washington to Hilltop, one hundred and forty acres of it under a high state of cultivation; the balance well wooded and all under fence and well improved, with two good houses and other out-buildings, so situated as to make two farms if desired, which I will sell on liberal terms. For further particulars, inquire of James Purcell, Cashier of Fayette County Bank, at Washington, or myself, on the premises. ISAAC JENKINS, May 3d, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for building a school house at Washburn, Perry township, Fayette county, Ohio, will be received at Squire King's, in Washburn, until the third Saturday of May, 1866, and the contract will be given to the lowest and best bidder. Draft and specifications can be seen at Squire King's. It is to be built of brick.

SAMUEL FISHER, JOHN ORR, Wm. STURGEON, Directors. May 3d, 1866.

Butter, Eggs, &c.

TAKE your Butter, Eggs, &c., to B. BEREMAN'S, and get the money. They don't ask you to take goods there, but pay the cash. 147

Whips. 16 doz. Huggy, Team and Drive Whips, just received from the factory, at low rates. J. S. BEREMAN, 2247

WOOL TWINE.—300 lbs. wool twine at 25 cts. per pound, at BEREMAN'S.

LOOKING GLASSES and plates, various sizes, direct from the importer. J. S. BEREMAN, 2247

DOG IRONS.—Shoes and Tonges. 50* For sale by J. S. BEREMAN.

PARTITION NOTICE.

Court of Common Pleas of Fayette Co., Ohio. Jacob Coover and others, } in partition. Adam Coover and others. } Notice. No. 1053.

Adam Coover, James P. Coover, William Coover, Nancy Haines and her husband, Henry Haines; Fanny Coover and her husband, Curtis Greider; Adam Coover, Daniel Coover, John F. Teator, Sarah M. Teator, Mary E. Teator, Eunice E. Teator and Martha P. Teator, all of the county of Ross, and State of Ohio; Jacob Coover, John Coover, Jeremiah Coover, Sarah Beaton and her husband, George Beator; Catharine Hepler and her husband, David Hepler, of the counties of Franklin and Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania; Alexander Coover, Samuel Coover, William Coover, Amos Coover, Daniel Coover, Jacob Coover, William Hildebrand, Sylvester Hildebrand, Mary Ficht and her husband, John B. Ficht; Elizabeth Sharp and her husband, John Sharp; Lucinda Horner and her husband, James Horner; Mary Patton and her husband, William P. Patton, Sarah Horner, Samuel W. Horner, Sylvester Horner, William Horner and Minerva A. Horner, of the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania; Harriet Peden and her husband, Jesse Peden, of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; Amos Horner, of the county of Stark and State of Indiana; Sarah Mitchell and her husband, John Mitchell, of the city of Harrisburg, Pa.; Ann M. Marshall and her husband, Andrew Marshall, of the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania; Emma E. Train and her husband, Ira Train, and Joseph A. Breiner, of the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania; Samuel Breiner, of the city of Harrisburg, Pa.; John L. Breiner, of Washington City, D. C.; Warren T. Breiner, of the county of Northumberland, Pa.; Betsy Ann Coover, Edward Coover, Martin Coover, Catherine Coover, Hester Coover, George Coover, Jacob Coover, Susan Coover, Finner and her husband, Coover, Mary Hawkins, Sarah Coover, James Coover, Coover, Coover, Coover, children of Samuel Coover, deceased, who was a son of David Coover, deceased, who reside in the State of Ohio, and in the county of Fayette county, Ohio; Samuel Coover, Martin Coover and Austin Coover, of the county of Madison, Ohio.

White- Oak in the line of Robert McArthur's survey, No. 412, and south-east corner to the tract of land on which Roger Toothaker lived, of one hundred acres; these south 5° east 86 poles to three barren-oaks—two from one root—in the line of McArthur's said survey; these south 44° west 112 poles to a barren-oak in the original line of the survey; these south 2° west 80 poles to a barren-oak in the original line of the survey; these south 75° west 37 poles to a barren-oak and barren-oak, north-west corner of a tract of land belonging to Thomas Cook, these south 3° east 110 poles to the beginning, containing sixty-five acres. Being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Thomas Thompson, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 84 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4129, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 89 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4128, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 89 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4127, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 89 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4126, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 89 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4125, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 89 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by Charles C. Toothaker and wife, by deed dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1853.

White- Oak in the line of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4124, and corner to Gideon Gamble; these east 49 1/2 poles to a stone in the original line of the survey; these south 1° east 110 poles to a stone and barren-oak in said line, south 89 poles, crossing the road, to a stake and down barren-oak in said line; these north 89° 30 min. west 58 poles to a stone, corner to Gideon Gamble; these north 5° east 83 poles, crossing the road at 89 poles, to the beginning, containing 27 acres and 141 poles; being a part of Deane McArthur's survey, No. 4130, on the waters of the North Fork of Paint Creek, and being one of certain tracts of land conveyed to said Samuel Coover by