THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

WILLIAMS & WEST....PROPRIETORS
JERE. WILLIAMS.....EDITOR.

WOODSFIELD, O., APRIL 24, 1861.

FIGHT IN BALTIMORE!

Armory at Harper's Ferry Burned!

Battle Expected at Fort McHenry!

GREAT EXCITEMENT EVERYWHERE!

TROOPS MARCHING TO WASHINGTON FROM ALL DIRECTIONS!

On Friday as troops from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were passing through Baltimore, they were assaulted by a mob. The troops fired upon them killing 11 Baltimoreans and wounding 4 others, Three of the Massachusetts troops were killed and 8 wounded.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The streets are crowded with military, moving in various directions. There are reports of an attack on Fort McHenry in free circulation. Several artillery companies are out, which seems to give consistency to the report.

Harrisburg, Lancaster, Pittsburgh and other places in Pennsylvania are filled with troops on their way to Washington, from the Northern and Western States.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, WHEELING, Sunday, April 21, 12 M

The wires between Baltimore and Philadelphia have been cut, and the telegraph office at Baltimore is now in the hands and under the control of the secessionists. Prior to the seizure of the telegraph office, the operator informed us that all was excitement there. The Seventh Regiment from New York had possession of Annapolis Junction, and the Baltimoreans were arming and preparing to go and attack them. Nothing further can be expected from Baltimore or Washington or south of these points.

Gen. Cadwallader's residence at Magnolia Station, on the P., W. & B. Railroad, was burned this morning by the rioters. The Brandywine bridge, and all the bridges on the road between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia are guarded by from 50 to 100 men each. The death of Trimble is disbelieved.

☞ All the lines south of Philadelphia are cut. No news to be had by Telegraph any more from Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21. All communication, by Railroad, south of this city, is cut off, the Government having taken possession of the road between this city and the Susquehanna.

There are about 5,000 men under arms in Washington and the vicinity. Additional measures have been taken to guard the entrances to the city.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The bridge across Melvell, between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railway, has been destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Despatches received here state that a large number of empty cars run down from Alexandria into Virginia on Thursday night with the intent of bringing up troops for an attack on the Capitol.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21st.—At Baltimore, the surrender of Fort McHenry had been demanded. The Commander had responded that if attacked he would be compelled to fire on Baltimore.

The draws of the bridges over Bush and Gun Powder rivers, and the bridges at Canton, three miles from Baltimore, on the line of P. W. & Balt. R. R. had been burned Saturday morning. The mob taking possession of a train that had just arrived from Philadelphia, turning out the passengers and compelling the Engineer to run his train back on the road, when they burned the bridges in succession and then returned to Baltimore.

KANSAS CITY, April 20. The Missourians seized the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, at ten o'clock this morning, and garrisoned it with a company of 100 men.

An immense secession meeting is being held here, to-day. Thousands from the adjoining counties in Missouri and Kansas, are present.

CINCINNATI, April 18. The citizens of Covington and Newport, Ky., held a meeting to day, and resolved to form a company of Home Guards, to unite with the Home Guards of Cincinnati, for the protection of the three cities.

NEW YORK, April 19. A dispatch from Wilmington, Delaware, to the *Tribune*, says it is informed by a merchant captain, direct from Pensacola, that Fort Pickens now contains eight hundred men, with seven vessels lying outside. A large number of Southern troops arrived Saturday.

There are still many Union men in the South. The American flag was raised in Mobile on Saturday, but was immediately torn down.

A dispatch received from Washington, says all the arms that were at Harper's Ferry were burnt in a pile.

Gov. Dennison, with the consent of the Secretary of War, has made Cincinnati, instead of Columbus, a rendezvous for troops.

Washington Threatened.

The greatest uneasiness is felt lest Jeff. Davis should march upon Washington and capture it before the Government can get forces enough there to protect it. It seems the secessionists are determined to drive the North into a defensive warfare. Under those circumstances the North knows her duty.

The Laws.

We commenced last week the publication of the "laws of Ohio." By placing them in fine type, the space occupied by their publication will be small, and our readers will not miss their usual variety of reading.

☞ The Montgomery Government is to issue a call for 150,000 more troops. We imagine this will be an army to a considerable extent on paper, rather than in the field.

☞ GEN FERGUSON, of Cambridge, telegraphed Gov. Dennison, "My Brigade awaits orders."—*Guernsey Jeffersonian.*

General, would not an order to retreat suit you better than any other order?

☞ We are under great obligations to our friend John Loper for New York papers.

☞ Several communications laid over.

☞ We have little room for editorial.

☞ Military companies are being formed all over this part of Ohio.

☞ Davis has called for 150,000 troops.

Virginia Seceded.

Virginia went out of the Union last week. Western Virginia, if she goes at all, will go reluctantly.

☞ Secretary Cameron will receive all troops that are offered.

John Graham has been appointed postmaster at Columbus, O.

Sensible.

Our very good friend, Lew. Baker, of the Guernsey *Jeffersonian*, talks in the following sensible style:

The Southern people have had our sympathies, because we believed they were to be robbed of their rights. But Secession, we detest; and Rebellion, we abhor!

We have advocated peace, concession, and Union. We have been sneered at as *Union savers*, and glory in being justly entitled to the appellation: for it was the good old Union of Washington—it was *our Union*, and we would have died to save it. But our Union is now gone, and our homes are in danger.

The Battle at Sumter.

The following account of the battle at Fort Sumter, is given by a captain under the command of Major Anderson:

The demand to surrender Fort Sumter was made on the 11th inst, and refused not only by Major Anderson, but by the unanimous force in his command. On Friday morning at 3 o'clock the rebels sent word that their fire would be opened in an hour, and at 4 o'clock fire was opened on us from every direction, including a bomb battery. The fire opened with a volley of 17 mortars, firing 10 inch shells and shot from 33 guns, (Columbiads.)

We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was then divided into three watches, each under direction of two officers. After breakfast they immediately went to the guns, and opened fire on Moultrie, Cummin's Point and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery at Cummin's Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off. Maj Anderson refused to allow his men to work their guns on the parapet, on account of such a terrific fire being directed against that point. There was scarcely a room in Fort Moultrie left inhabitable. Several shots went through the floating battery, though it was but little damaged. Two guns on the iron battery were dismounted. A man was stationed, who cried shot or shell, when the rebels fired, and the garrison were thus enabled to dodge it.

At first the workmen were reluctant to work the guns, but they afterwards served most willingly and effectively against the iron battery. The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but the flames were extinguished through the efforts of Mr Hart, of N. Y., and Mr. Lyman, of Baltimore, both volunteers. On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from a shell and the main gates were burnt. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea when the magazine was encircled by fire. All our materials were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs, to prevent them from smothering, and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives. Our cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, sheets, blankets, &c. It will take a half million dollars to repair the interior of Fort Sumpter. Most of our enemies' shots were aimed at our flag.

The following is the conversation which took place between Maj. Anderson and Col. Wigfall.

Wigfall—Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.

Anderson only replied—Well, well.

Wigfall—You've done all that can be done, and Gen. B. wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort.

Anderson—Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.

Wigfall—Do I understand that you will evacuate the fort on the terms proposed.

Anderson—Yes, and only on those.

Wigfall then returned. Ten minutes after, Col. Chesnut and others came from Beauregard, asking if Maj. Anderson wanted any help, and stating that Wigfall had not seen Gen. Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demands on Anderson.

Maj. Anderson replied—Then we have been sold. We will raise our flag again.

Douglas' Views.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington states that Douglas will sustain the government in all efforts to execute its constitutional functions. The dispatch reads as follows:

Senator Douglas called on the President last night, and they had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the Administration in all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capital of our country was in danger and must be defended at all hazards and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and the future, without reference to the past. Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

Governor Letcher's Proclamation.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.

Governor Letcher has issued his proclamation recognizing the Confederate States as Independent. The President has no authority to call an extraordinary force to wage an offensive war against any foreign power and threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandate, believing the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear on Virginia if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to her honor that an improper use of force against her people should be repelled.

Gov. Letcher orders *all* armed volunteer regiments and companies to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders and prepare for efficient service.

The proclamation is dated the 17th.

Distribution of the Quotas of Militia and Places of Rendezvous.

	REGIMENTS.
New York—Albany, Elmira,	17
Penn.—Philadelphia, Harrisburg,	16
New Jersey—Trenton,	4
Delaware—Wilmington,	1
Maryland—Baltimore, Frederick,	4
North Carolina—Raleigh,	2
Virginia—Staunton, Wheeling,	8
Tennessee—Knoxville, Gordonville, Nashville,	1
Arkansas—Little Rock,	1
Kentucky—Lexington,	4
Missouri—St. Louis,	4
Illinois—Springfield, Chicago,	6
Indiana—Indianapolis,	6
Ohio—Columbus, Cleveland,	13
Michigan—Detroit,	1
Wisconsin—Milwaukee,	1
Iowa—Keokuk,	1
Minnesota—St. Paul,	1
Maine—Portland,	1
New Hampshire—Portsmouth,	1
Vermont—Burlington,	1
Massachusetts—Springfield,	2
Rhode Island—Providence,	1
Connecticut—New Haven,	1
Total,	94

WHEELING, Friday, April 19.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to preserve the peace and abstain from discussing exciting topics. The stars and stripes are generally displayed, and a strong Union feeling prevails. Union military companies are forming. One company, organized as a Home Guard, is composed of men over forty-five years of age. Our delegates, Hubbard and Clemens, returned from Richmond to day, and were warmly received.

The news from Baltimore concerning the attack on the troops created indignation.

The Douglas Democrats in this district in Convention to day, nominated W. G. Brown, of Preston, for Congress, the only delegate from Virginia who remained in the Convention that nominated Douglas. He will be supported by all opposed to secession, and will undoubtedly be elected.

☞ The Black Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature have agreed to divide the State into eighteen Congressional Districts. This appointment would give the Republicans, according to their calculations, 14 districts and the Democrats 4. Ours is called the fifteenth district, and includes the counties of Monroe, Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison and Columbiana. Bingham's friends are down on the manner in which this is formed, and threaten to defeat the whole bill. It matters but little to us how the present Legislature districts the State. The Democrats will have the next Legislature, and this with all other unconstitutional legislation will be repealed.

Should the District remain as above, James R. Morris, of Monroe, will lay Bingham out cold.—*Cadiz Sentinel.*

For the "Spirit."

Treasury Defalcation.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last number I noticed the reply of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Muhleman to the Salem letter.

Their reply has been long and anxiously looked for by many of the tax-payers of this county; and I for one was in hopes of seeing a mild and satisfactory answer, but strange to say, these gentlemen after admitting that the questions are proper and deserve to be answered, instead of answering them in a straight forward manner, they complain of the unkind manner in which they are asked. And after answering the letter satisfactorily to themselves, whether it is to the people of this county or not, they fall into great error of unkindness.

Now, Mr. Editor, they make a charge against me in regard to the appointment of Mr. Noll, which I denounce as untrue, unjust and unkind.

They say that I was an applicant for the appointment. This is false, and must have been done in malice—I never offered my name for that appointment, nor was it offered by any other person to my knowledge; and I will further say, that Mr. Noll and I are perfectly good friends to the best of my knowledge.

Now, sir, I think it would be more to these gentlemen's credit to have answered the Salem letter in a friendly manner and keep their malice to themselves.

WILLIAM READ.

For the "Spirit."

Should the County Borrow Money?

MR. EDITOR:—In order to satisfy the tax-payers of Monroe county, that the Commissioners are right in borrowing money to meet the recent defalcation, I give below from the books in the Auditor's office, the various balances yet due the several Townships, County, and State funds:

Adams for school, tp. & other purposes				$424 57
Benton	"	"	"	285 43
Bethel	"	"	"	299 66
Center	"	"	"	716 00
Woodsfield	"	"	"	296 97
Franklin	"	"	"	530 98
Green	"	"	"	185 41
Jackson	"	"	"	431 05
Malaga	"	"	"	350 62
Ohio	"	"	"	637 70
Perry	"	"	"	236 77
Salem	"	"	"	615 11
Clarington	"	"	"	90 97
Seneca	"	"	"	458 36
Summit	"	"	"	218 77
Sunsbury	"	"	"	647 97
Beallsville	"	"	"	58 57
Switzerland	"	"	"	758 10
Washington	"	"	"	895 09
Wayne	"	"	"	274 63
				$7923 75
Due State				1427 14
Infirmary fund				89 98
Bridge fund				969 67
Total due various funds				$10,410 54

From the above it will be seen that nearly *eight thousand dollars* of the amount proposed to be borrowed is for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer to pay the townships the sums yet due for school, schoolhouse, township, road and other purposes; and nearly *one thousand dollars* for bridge purposes. If the money can not be borrowed, I suppose the work on the Clarington bridge will have to be stopped, unless the contractors are willing to wait for their money.

I suppose further, that as soon as the money is collected from the securities of Wm. Myers, that the Commissioners will apply the same to the payment of the loan, and thus stop the interest that may be accumulating.

So far as I am myself concerned, I would just as soon pay my share of the total deficiency within the next twelve months as in the next five or six years; but I presume there is no law on the Statute books allowing the Commissioners to make a levy for that purpose.

The total amount of all the taxes on the duplicate for 1860 amounts to over $50,000. The sum proposed to be borrowed is $10,000. Now add that amount to our present taxes, and it only makes them one fifth more. Therefore to raise this additional sum of $10,000 in one year, the man that now pays one dollar would next year pay $1,20. The one that now pays $5,00 would the next year pay $6,00. The one that now pays $20,00 would the next year pay $24,00, and the one that now pays $50,00 would next year pay $60,00. So that it would be no very great hardship for the tax-payers to pay this additional sum.

But the money is wanted *now*, by the school teachers, school house builders, bridge builders, &c. Unless that fund is raised by a loan it cannot be supplied by taxation, and the creditors of the county would have to wait until the litigation now in Court against the bondsmen of Wm. Myers was ended before they could get their money, which may be carried through several Courts before it is decided, and thus be a great inconvenience and loss to the several townships for the funds due them.

The loan would set them all right, and enable them to pay their contracts without any inconvenience to the tax-payers. It will be seen by the foregoing statement that no part of the money borrowed is it to pay county expences, or county officers.

TAX-PAYER.

☞ It is not true that old Abe left for Canada on receiving the news of the surrender of Fort Sumpter. He is determined to remain in Washington until he hears authentically that Jeff. Davis has left Montgomery for Washington, when he will take the first night train and lead his gallant forces to Canada. Old Giddings who has been sent in advance will purchase and fit up for Lincoln's head quarters, the identical house in which John Brown held his convention that organized a provisional government for this country.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

For the "Spirit."

Treasury Defalcation—Salem Once More.

FELLOW TAX-PAYERS: We, in connection with a respectable number of the tax-payers of our township, signed some three articles that have been recently published in the "Spirit." These articles have called out some spirited and vigorous replies and some comments. We deem it but just that we should be heard again in relation to what is past, and as much oftener in relation to what may come, as the circumstances and the signs of the times may seem to us to demand.

In the "Spirit" of the 17th of April, is an article which we signed "protesting against the borrowing of $10,000 for *ten years* at eight per cent;" that this sum in ten years would amount to the sum of $21, 589 24 cents at 8 per cent, &c." The editor in his *very* severe remarks upon and about this protest, "cant calculate how ten thousand dollars in ten years at eight per cent can amount to $21,589,24." We will refer him to Rays Arithmetic, part third, page 241, for the figures—we supposed him to be good authority and was endorsing Mr. Rays figures as laid down in his table of interest. This is the amount the *lender could* make out of the $10,000 at 8 per cent if the interest was paid annually—if paid *semi-annually* he could make *considerably more.*

Now, whatever the *lender* makes by the transaction the *borrower* pays—give either of us 8 per cent for $10,000 for ten years, and at the end of that time, the interest being paid *semi annually*, we will exhibit to you an amount considerably larger than $21,589,24.

If this is true, as it most certainly is, of individuals, is it not equally true as to the tax-payers of the county? So much for the figures that appear so "incomprehensible. Again, the Editor lashes the citizens of Salem "not protesting against the passage of the law while it was pending before the Legislature."—We would simply ask how we could consistently protest the passage of a bill by the Legislature, when we were not acquainted with, nor informed either by the "Spirit" or our Representative as to a single one of its provisions! The mere title of the bill being all we had to guide us until the law was was published in the "Spirit" on the 3d of April: but *one* issue of the Spirit had seen the light after said publication, until the protest from Salem appeared. The editor berates us for our tardiness. We are inclined to think we acted as promptly as the circumstances required. The editor asks the "signers if they really believed that the whole amount borrowed would remain unpaid until the last day of the last year that the last payment fell due"—and "if we did so believe, it was very absurd." We will for a moment refer to the law, by which the "Commissioners of the county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing any rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, payable *semi annually;* the said bonds to be redeemable *within ten years* from the date thereof." We have had some little experience in bonds issued to be paid "within ten years," and have seldom known them redeemed before the expiration of the time.

So far as the schedules of the plan proposed by the Commissioners, as published, for the purpose of taking the "scare crow" out of our former protest, we have only to say that we are not in a protesting mood to day, or we should most certainly enter our solemn protest against the borrowing even in this form. The editor closes his comment by entreating us—"*if* our officers are doing wrong, let us go to work in a manly, upright way, to correct the evils." We are anxious inquirers after that "better way." Will he be so kind as to indicate it?

We next have an article addressed to us from "JUSTICE." (!) In this we have a specimen of the most specious, (we had almost said precocious) metaphysical reasoning that we have ever been called upon to peruse. He dips deep into the motives of our people, and "suspects (a *very little*") that love of justice would not lead men to do"—what? Simply in a straightforward manner to ask our servants if they have discharged their duty. Is it of this you complain, Mr. Justice? You say that we have a right, and should know what became of the money." Will you, most sapient and learned investigator of motives to human conduct, furnish us with a set of interrogatories that will not be "filled with calumnies by the wholesale?" and if approved by us, we will adopt them humbly—abjectly it may be—kiss the hand that furnishes them, and in all humility withdraw those already propounded.

In early youth we were taught to ask for what we wanted, in a plain, straightforward and concise way, in the little age that we have acquired, we do not feel disposed "to depart therefrom."

JUSTICE in his array of "motives" that incited us to ask what we wanted, and had the right to know, sets up as the "primum mobile" of our actions, that we want to remove the "county seat to Clarington," "that we want office, past experience has informed some two or three of us that we could not obtain one without some extraneous aid." "That this aid is now involved by raising a hue and cry to hunt down, tramp down, riot down, mob down, some also may be candidates, and in the way of some two or three aspirants from Clarington, the leaders in the movement."

We do no injustice to the text from which we quote, and in reply we would say that Salem township has in all probability furnished as few aspirants for office as any other in the county, that she has perhaps as few disappointed candidates. We are not, never have been, nor do we ever expect to be candidates for office. Still our names stands among the (by Justice) proscribed endorsers of the Salem articles. We would further say to Justice, that a man who is sufficiently elevated in the moral scale, as to be above acting from such motives, (as those attributed) himself—would be slow—slow indeed in attributing such motives to others.

In our strictures upon your article, if not generous, we at least wish to be just. We have one thing for which to thank you. You say "I would be *unwilling* to attribute such motives (wanting office) "to more than *two or three of the signers—the leaders.*" 'Tis for this most learned, wise and sapient JUSTICE that we thank thee.

We have long been anxious to behold the disembodied spirit of meanness, but was unwilling to enter the purlieus of Demagogueism in order to gratify ourselves, thou hast digged deeply into the pit, and exhibited it to us, in all its naked deformity. Do not again attempt to reimprison it in the channel-house of Demagogueism, but permit it to stand forth in all of its present naked deformity and ugliness, and you will be entitled to, and receive our renewed thanks." At the close, you plaintively beseech us "to let the matter alone." We will, most assuredly, when we are done.

We also, have in the "Spirit" of April 17th, an article addressed "To several citizens of Salem township and others" signed by Commissioners Wheeler and Muhleman.

We wish to call the attention of Commissioner Muhleman to the following paragraph in said article. "We do not know that Mr. Myers was in the habit of borrowing money to have on hand at the day of settlement, neither do we know the contrary. We *never* had *any* intimation of such a proceeding either *directly* or *indirectly* to the best of our knowledge, until since the public discovery of the defalcation." And in connection with this paragraph we wish to call your attention to a conversation that you had (shortly after it was known publicly, that there was a defalcation in the Treasury,) with Wm. Cochran, Esq. at the store of Levi Baldwin's in the town of Clarington, and ask you if in that conversation then and there held, you did not say to said Wm. Cochran in substance: "Almost every time we (the Commissioners have settled with Myers since he has been in office, we had to stay at Woodsfield several days from two to three or four longer than was necessary or than we need to have staid if Myers had been ready. I suppose he was getting help from his friends." If these are not the precise words did you not say the same in substance to Mr. Cochran in your conversation with him about the treasury defalcation, at the time and place referred to?

Again: Did you not in the same conversation referred to, say in substance to Mr. Cochran that "there was another important officer in Woodsfield that the Commissioners were not much better satisfied with, than they were with Myers?" If you did so state to Mr. Cochran, will you tell us who that officer is? and we will endeavor to inaugerate his removal, provided, your dissatisfaction is well founded:

One more querie.—If you, as a Commissioner did "stay at Woodsfield nearly every time that you settled with Myers while he was Treasurer" several days longer than was necessary; are we as tax-payers expected to foot the bills for this time unnecessarily spent?

When we have the answers to these interrogatories or the facts upon which we presume them to be based, placed fairly upon the record, (the pages of the *Spirit*;) we will be willing to bear what ever of odiums may attach to us, justly, for having signed the former articles in connection with our fellow tax payers of Salem.

Until we get them answered, or the facts upon which we presume them to be based, so placed upon the records; we ask of others to take the farewell advice of our great and good (!) JUSTICE and "let the matter alone."

Signed—Two of the former signers of the Salem articles.

MARRIED—On the 13th of April 1861, by Thomas McMahon, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. LLOYD and Miss MARGARET J. GOUDY, all of Monroe county, Ohio.

—On the 14th day of Feb. 1861, by Josiah Massie, Esq., Mr. GILES LAHUE and Miss ISABELLA MILLIGAN, all of this county.

—On the 31st day of March 1861, by Jacob Tschappat, Esq., Mr. CHRISTIAN G. RICHARD and Miss METILDA HENTHORN, all of this county.

—On the 7th day of April 1861, by the same, Mr. LOUIS RUBLE and Miss MARY STILLE, all of Monroe county, O.

—On the 18th day of April, 1861, by Thos. Neal, Esq., Mr. Thomas Stewart and Miss Mary Ullom, all of this county.

On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. Silas Truax and Miss Sophia Hill, all of this county.

—On the 21st inst., by Rev. J. Henderson, Mr. WILLIAM M. PIPER of Barnesville, O., and Miss RUTH ANN HENTHORN, of this place.

With the above notice, came a beautiful supply of good things, for which we tender the thanks of all hands, and wish the parties long life, health and happiness.

DIED—In this place, on the 16th inst., ROSA AMALIE, youngest daughter of Peter and Harriet Flavie Diehl, in the first year of her age.

"One by one the leaves have fallen,
And our little Rosa too has died,
One of those flowers that we cherished
Faded slowly by our side.

And, while we did hope to save her,
By our earnest love and prayer,
She has parted heaven's curtains,
And in silence entered there."

The bereaved parents and friends will mourn not as those who have no hope, for Jesus Christ saith: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"In Christ sad parents, weep no more,
Though dead, she only went before,
To join the blessed throng on high,
And bid you welcome when you die."

E. H.

DEPARTED this life, Jan. 12, 1861 at the residence of her son, in Center township, Monroe county, O., Mrs. MARY MINER, in the 66th year of her age.

The deceased was a member of the Christian Church 40 years. She was an affectionate wife, loving Mother, and kind neighbor. She was respected by all who knew her. Death comes an unsought guest to every board and at his spectral bidding, some beloved one goes forth to her mysterious home. Time and philosophy may teach resignation unto hearts made desolate by his coming, but they can never fill the vacancy therein, when she that was our Mother no longer casts a halo about our darkened hearth. A mother's place so loved, so worshipped once empty, must be forever so—a breast once panged by a Mother's death, no medicine can reach with healing. The bitterest truth in life is, that we learn in agony, and bathe with tears, when our first, our last, purchance our only friend, hath passed away in the anxious arms of mercy's purest angels. The heavy head then falls upon the crushed bosom, and hope and Heaven seem to have abandoned us. Indeed the dark wild storm gathers about our future, and the baleful lightning depicts our desolation. Up into the troubled sky we gaze for a sign of approaching calm, and only the angry thunders answer unto our unspoken prayers. Years pass wrestling with our passions and expectations, and bending many, lifeless to the ground, and yet the love of her our sainted Mother dwelleth in our heart, firm and faithful as of yore; and our thoughts in silence and solitude still cluster about her image enshrined in the holiest sanctuary of our soul.

L. J. HAYS.

☞ Waynesburg *Messenger*, copy.

The Treasury Defalcation.

The undersigned were appointed by the Commissioners of Monroe county, at their March session, to examine and report upon the condition of the county Treasury. On the 5th day of March they proceeded to discharge that duty, and were engaged about one week in the examination. A detailed report was made to the Commissioners, which is on file for the inspection of all who may desire to examine it.

The following synopsis of said report is made, at the request of the Commissioners, for publication.

William Myers, late Treasurer, received from his predecessor, at the June settlement, 1858, the balances then in the Treasury, amounting to the sum of	$1,855 49
At the annual settlement for the fiscal year, ending September 15, 1859, there were balances in the Treasury amounting to the sum of	$2 905 23
At the annual settlement for the fiscal year ending Sept., 5, 1860, there were balances in the Treasury amounting to the sum of	5,785 89
At the time of the appointment of John B Noll, Treasurer, in place of Wm. Myers, resigned (February 26,) there should have been in the Treasury, the sum of	25,323 71
There was passed over to the new Treasurer	14,554 25
Total deficiency	$10,769 46
Total deficiency as reported by the Auditor and present Treasurer	10,768 17

JAS. R. MORRIS,
H. B. HILL.

April 24, 1861.—3t.

STATE OF OHIO, MONROE COUNTY, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Petition for Divorce.

Louisa Jane Burgy, pl'ff,
against
Frederick Burgy, def't.

THE defendant, Frederick Burgy, will take notice, that the plaintiff, Louisa Jane Burgy, filed her petition in the court of common pleas of said county, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1861, the object and prayer of which is, that the married relation between her and the defendant be dissolved by said court. Causes assigned, wilful absence and gross neglect of duty. Said defendant is required to answer said petition on or against the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, or the same may be taken as true, and a decree rendered accordingly.

COWEN & POWELL,
Pl'ff's Att'y.

April 24, 1861.—6w

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned was, on the 15th day of April, 1861, appointed by the Probate Court of Monroe county, Ohio, Executrix of the Estate of Charles H. Danford, late of Monroe county, Ohio, deceased.

ELIZABETH DANFORD,
Ex'rx.

April 24, 1861.—3t.pd.

Sheriff's Sale.

George Swing, Administrator of Theadore Supers, Deceased.
against
The State of Ohio, for use of the town of Clarington.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the court of common pleas of Monroe county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Woodsfield, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., on

Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1861,

the following described real estate, situate in said county, to wit:

Lot Number 39 in the Town of Clarington.

Levied upon and ordered to be sold in the case of George Swing, Adm'r. of Theadore Supers, deceased, against the State of Ohio, for use of the town of Clarington.

C. M. Morrow, Sheriff,
Monroe county, O.

April 24, 1861.—$4,50.