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Produce of almost all kinds taken on subscription if paid within the year.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Union and State of Ohio, made at the November term of said Court A. D. 1842, and to us directed, we will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the Court House in Marysville in said county of Union, on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Ira Wood late of said county, deceased, to wit: Part of survey No. 3351, beginning at a stake, witnessed by a hickory sapling, the northwest corner to a lot conveyed to Adam Wolford; thence with his line east with the course of the needle 54 poles to a stake, witnessed by two Lymas, and an Ash in the original east line north, 1030 northwest, 76 poles to a stake in the centre of the Delaware road; thence with said road, south 64, east, 44 poles to a stake and from the beginning north and with the course of the needle to the same stake in the centre of the road, containing nineteen and one fourth acres, more or less. Said land will be sold subject to the right of dower of Margaret Wood, widow.

Terms—One third cash in hand, one third in one year from sale, and the balance in two years from the sale; the deferred payments to be secured according to law.

CYPRIAN LEE Administrator.
MARGARET WOOD Admtr'x.
Feb. 3, 1844,—no. 1—4t.

Notice.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued by John Cheny, a justice of the peace of Jackson township, Union county, against the property and effects of Isaac Groves, a non-resident of said County.

Dated this 14th day of February A. D. 1844.

JACOB I. SWARTZ

POETRY.

YANKEE GALS.

The pretty gals in Yankee land
You'll find exceedingly handy;
For doing chores, or making pies,
All know they are the dandy.

And if you wed our Yankee gals,
They're famed for wit and beauty;
You'll find they make the best of
wives.

And always do their duty.

Who clothed our soldiers in the war,
Which made of us a nation?
The Yankee gals worked day and
night,
Nor thought it degradation.

And now they still make up new
clothes,
But not for fighting brothers!
They're making little trowserloons,
Like good and faithful mothers.

God bless the Yankee gals at home!
God bless their emigrations;
If married, widowed, or unwed,
They beat all other nations!

The evil of wearing corsets is plainly shown in the case of Ann Smith, whose love for them induced her to steal a pair in New York, the other day. In order to reform Ann, they placed her in the Tombs, where her stay will be somewhat longer than is perhaps agreeable to her.

Sam said a lady to a milk-boy, I guess from the looks of your milk that your mother put dirty water in it.—No she didn't nother, I seed her draw it clean from the well, 'fore she put it in.

Louis Philippe, King of the French gave one thousand dollars to the New York French Benevolent Society, during last winter.

FATHER MATHEW.—The New York Evening Post states that Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & Co. owners of a London and Liverpool line of packets, have offered Father Mathew, the great Apostle of Temperance, a free passage

to this country in any of their ships. It is also stated that he has accepted the offer, and will make the voyage in June next.

THE GAINS CASE.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the points on which the defendants appealed, have been decided against them. One of the points have been decided absolutely, and the two other points with a qualification that requires the cause to go again before the Circuit Court, but which will not probably affect the result. This decision makes the General and his Lady the lord and mistress of an immense property, some say fifteen millions of dollars.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Madison branch bank; i. e., was broken into on the night of the 26th, and \$27,370 taken. Three thousand dollars reward is offered: two thousand for the recovery of the money; one thousand for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

The bills stolen are chiefly of a larger class 20's and 50's payable on the Branch Bank at Madison. It is thought the thieves are in our neighborhood. If so, we hope merchants and others will be on the look out; every effort should be made to secure the robbers.—*Cin. Gaz.*

ARREST.—The Louisville Journal of Thursday says:

We understand that a man was arrested in this city on Thursday charged with being concerned in the robbery of the Madison Bank. On the night of the robbery he got on board a steam boat coming to this city, below Madison. A large sum of notes on that bank was found upon him. The bank was entered by means of false keys between 7 and 10 o'clock on Monday evening. The amount of money stolen is \$27,370, principally ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills on the different branches of the State Bank of Indiana.

UNPRECEDENTED RECEIPT OF REVENUE.—The receipts at the New York Custom House, from the 1st to the 24th ult. inclusive, were Two Millions Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-six Dollars and Eighty-three cents—\$2,016,586 83.

VERY HARD TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The Intelligencer's correspondent states that he had just heard that "a shopkeeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them." Our republican dames are getting along pretty well in the road to—we had almost written—ruin; we mean of course, regal refinement.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

To provide for the election of Supervisors of Roads and Highways, by the citizens of each Road District.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all elections, hereafter to be held within this State, for the election of Supervisors of roads and highways, it shall not be lawful for any elector to vote for more than one supervisor; and if any ballot shall contain more than one name for the office of Supervisor, the same shall be deemed fraudulent, so far as that office is concerned.

Sec. 2. All laws heretofore passed, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Of all the gerrymandering we have heard of lately, the decision of the whigs of Maryland at the recent Congressional election, is the most unfair and one sided. They have neutralized the voice of the entire Democracy of the State, and sent six infuriated, poisonous coons to congress. So much for nailing the Van Buren flag to the mast in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the party. Henry Clay is ahead of Van Buren in Maryland, but the way the Democrats could knock the coon grease out of him with Cass or Johnson as a leader, would be a cau-

tion to the entire coonspecies.—True Democrat.

A whig editor says the present tariff is greatly benefiting the wool grower. That is queer too—considering the duty, under the present law, is not half as high on foreign wool, as it is under the compromise Act! when the whigs said the farmers were about being ruined, because it was so low.
New Haven Reg.

GENERAL LEWIS CASS.

At a stated meeting of the "Cass Club," held at the Democratic Headquarters, Northern Liberties, February 12th, 1844, in the absence of the President, John Lawson, Esq., was called to the chair, Rene J. Fougeray Secretary.

The letter of the Hon. Richard Rush in favor of Gen. Lewis Cass for the Presidency, addressed to the Democratic citizens of Boston, assembled at Faneuil Hall was read, after which the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Public sentiment has been abused by the act of the late Democratic delegation, in directing the delegates elected by them to support Martin Van Buren for President of the United States, inasmuch as the said delegates were elected in the different wards and townships of the county, without regard to their personal predilections with reference to the Presidential question, and for the purpose of correcting erroneous impressions which have gone abroad by reason of said resolution. Be it

Resolved, That the delegates recently elected in the different wards and townships of the county of Philadelphia, acted without authority, and contrary to the express objects of their election, in adopting a resolution instructing the delegates of the 4th of March Convention, to vote for Martin Van Buren, in the election which took place for delegates, the subjects of the Presidential question was not introduced nor was not in the remotest degree referred to.

Resolved, That we view the approaching Presidential contest as one of principle and not for the elevation of men: that the candidate of the democratic party should be the man who combining all the requisite qualifications, and a staunch adherent to the measures of the party would obtain the greatest numbers of votes and render our triumph sure.

Resolved, That in the past useful life of Gen. Lewis Cass, we have a warrant that should he be selected as the candidate of the Democratic party, nothing can prevent his success and a restoration of Democratic principles and measures which have proved so conducive to the interest and prosperity of our once happy country.

Resolved, That the editors of the Democratic papers in which the proceedings of the late Democratic delegation appeared, be respectfully requested to give the proceedings of this meeting an insertion in their respective papers.

Adjourned.

JOHN LAWS, Chairman.

RENE J. FOUGERAY, Sec'y.

JOHNSON OR CASS.

Although the delegates appointed to represent Union county (Penn.) in the 4th of March convention, were not instructed as regards the choice of the Democracy of Old Union, for the Presidency, yet we are persuaded they will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of delegates to the National Convention, favorable to the Hero of the thames, Col. R. M. Johnson. The nomination of Col. Johnson or Gen. Cass, would be unquestionable evidence of our success next fall. May the convention be impressed with the necessity of the nomination of either of those distinguished individuals. With either of them as our standard bearer, we would be able to blow coonism, in these diggings sky high. They know it too, hence their interference in behalf of Mr. Van Buren.—*U. Times.*

The Georgia Constitutionalist publishes an article from the Griffin (Geo.)

Jeffersonian, which urges the Democratic party in that State to send a delegation to the Baltimore convention to vote for Gen. Cass. Both papers concur in the opinion, that Gen. Cass is the strongest man in Georgia.
[Harrisburg Argus.]

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Standard.]

DELAWARE.

Letter to the Editor.
Wilmington, Feb., 28, 1844.

DEAR SIR—

I sit down to reply in great haste for the mail, to your's of yesterday, making certain inquiries.

Our democratic state convention, which assembled at Dover on the 22d inst., refused to send any delegates to the Baltimore convention, because they had no confidence in that body, as it is now evident it will be constituted. It is apparent that it has been "packed" for the purpose of procuring the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and as the democracy of Delaware are determined not to be tied on to a sinking car, they refuse to take any part in the national convention, lest they should thereby be considered to be bound by implication to support its nominee. In other words, it is now the intention of the democracy of Delaware to run LEWIS CASS for the Presidency—nomination or no nomination. We have cut loose, and we confidently believe now, that we are freed from dragging anchors into port. These are the true & only reasons why no delegates were appointed. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The delegation from Kent county brought forward a resolution for the formal nomination of Gen. Cass, as the candidate for this state, but it being conceived that such a nomination was as yet premature, & the convention not being authorized by the people to make a nomination, the resolution was withdrawn. Had a vote been taken, it would have been adopted by a vote of two to one. The few friends of the ex-President in this county are now satisfied with the course of the convention. In the lower counties he had but two or three, so far as I can learn. We are for Cass, and Cass only. The whigs here, are taken all aback by our course.

We were reluctantly forced to this course by the exceeding unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren, in this as well as the other of the middle states. Look at recent results in Maryland, for instance.

Your's truly,

C. W. P.

The "Pittsburg Spirit of the Age," a neutral paper, thus notices the popularity of the Democratic candidates for President in Allegheny county: "The Sun contains a list of the delegates chosen at the Democratic primary meetings; the twenty delegates from the two cities and Pitt township, are instructed as follows:

Uninstructed, 8 Cass 6
Van Buren 4 Jonson, 2

Where votes are reported we give them below.

	Cass.	V. B.	J.
First Ward, City,	31	30	
Fifth, " "	30	24	6
Second, " Allegheny,	8	3	
Fourth, " "	27	17	6
Pitt Township,	63	17	
	128	92	42

Some of our politicians, who have hooted at the idea of Cass having strength with the people, may yet open their eyes—he is certainly the strong man of their party."

The Morris county (N. J.) Banner of the 21st instant, thus concludes an able editorial article—"The cry has rung through the country, give us a new man, and the great principles of democracy are safe—a new man has been brought forward, whose success, if nominated, cannot for a moment be doubted: General Cass: a man of whose brilliant career has been marked by great and important services to his country, and by an unflinching & unwavering attachment to the principles of democracy. The short time that his name has been before the people, has been marked by an extraor-

inary demonstration in his favor; & although Mr. Van Buren is supported by a host of long tried friends, there may be time enough yet for them to consider the false step they are about to take, and rally to the support of the only man with whom an overwhelming democratic victory will be certain—**GEN. CASS.**"

VAN BUREN CLUB.—The scheme of the Van Buren leaders to get up a Van Buren club under the head of a "Democratic association" proved a failure on Saturday evening. A large majority of the meeting was composed of Cassmen, and elected a warm Cass man, Sheldon M. Knight, President.—This is the second time within a week that the Van Buren managers have been balked in their plans.—[Detroit Daily Advertiser 19th February.]

From the N. Y. Standard.

INDIANA.

We have now before us five well conducted papers from Indiana, all earnest and zealous in favor of General Cass, and among them the Indiana Patriot, by D. R. Eckles, who was lately elected state printer, but resigned the profitable place. We have space for only two extracts from its full columns.

[From the Indiana Patriot.]

GIVE ME THE MASSES.

We have sometimes heard it said by our friends rather disparagingly, that there was but little doubt, but that the democratic party could elect Gen. Cass, with greater certainty than any other man; but that the leaders of the party were for Mr. Van Buren and General Cass therefore could not be nominated.

This is a great mistake. There may be those among us who would desire to be leaders. They want none. The masses are the strength of democracy. Their voice is the law of action; and without them, democracy is as "a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." Democracy is of and from the plebeian race. It is for a mass government—ruled and controlled by the mass of the people.

This government is the peoples' government. The election of a President the peoples' business; then let them speak out as men "having authority." Let them turn to and do their own business their own way. They have the undisputed right—the unconquered power and the manly firmness of purpose to triumphantly elect Gen. Cass to the Presidency, and thousands and tens of thousands of them have gone to work, and thousands more are daily rushing to the rescue. Onward then—onward, and still Onward. Let the press be made to success and victory with GEN. CASS—the candidate of the PEOPLE.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We are gratified to see the friends of Gen. Cass contend to risk his chances for the Presidency, upon his qualifications for that station, as evinced by a public life of near forty years, without attempting to borrow plumage from the cap of any man, no matter how good or great for the purpose of giving him favor with the people. He needs only to have his countrymen pointed to his whole life, to induce them to gather around him, with that enthusiasm, which the most implicit confidence never fails to impart. We could wish that the friends of other distinguished men, were content with the same course, but they seem not to be. We have had occasion recently to notice an anonymous letter going the grand rounds, purporting to have been written from Nashville Tenn., to N. York, and published in the N. Y. Evening Post, evidently designed by the writer, to throw the powerful name of Gen. Jackson into the scale, to aid the friends of Mr. Van Buren to succeed in the nomination of their distinguished favorite.

From it we make the following extract:

GEN. JACKSON.

"He is in favor of Mr. Van Buren as the next candidate, and thinks that the disgrace put upon our country by the sour cider humbug, cannot be so

completely wiped away by the election of any other man. It is his opinion that Mr. Van Buren will be designated as the candidate by a large majority, and that if nominated he is sure of success."

A similar attempt is making by the Clay men to transfer the friends of Gen. Harrison to Henry Clay, by stating unauthorizably, as we believe, the high estimation in which the General held Henry Clay, and the high sounding encomiums which they say Gen. Harrison had bestowed upon him. We give below an opinion of Henry Clay as expressed by Gen. Harrison in confirmation of what we have above said:

"MR. CLAY'S GRATITUDE.—General Harrison a short time previous to his nomination as the whig Presidential candidate in 1838, in a letter to Col. Brent, of Washington city, declared that he had "received nothing but ungenerous treatment."—[N. O. Jeffersonian.]

Now with this expression of Gen. Harrison's before the public to the contrary, it is reasonable to believe, that he had declared Henry Clay to be, the very essence of political perfection? We think not.

Should this course be persisted in, will not thinking men conclude that the friends of Van Buren and Clay are conscious of their inability to succeed without a resort to such a course, and will not the facts warrant the conclusion?

The truth is, while the politicians talk of what Gen. Jackson and Gen. Harrison has said of Mr. Van Buren & Mr. Clay, the people will look to what Gen. Cass has done.—*lb.*

From the New York New Era.
THE DEMOCRATS REBUKE.

"We Stoop to Conquer."—This insulting motto, which was borne so triumphantly in the procession of the British Whig Convention at Baltimore, has called forth, from the pen of a private correspondent, the following indignant rebuke. Let it be read and preserved:—

You "stoop to conquer"!—curse the thought—

The lip that spoke—the hand that penned it;

Our country never shall be bought

Nor conquered, while we can defend it:

As braves the storm, the mountain rock,

As cleaves the cloud, the eagle's pinion,

We'll meet oppression's battle shock,

And triumph o'er oppression's minion.

You "stoop to conquer"! who are you,

That from your mountain height descending,

Break fashion's cobweb barriers thro'

And with the sons of Freedom blending,

With golden bribe and treacherous smile,

Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution,

And with your reptile smile defile

The temple of our constitution?

You "stoop to conquer"!—stoop from what?

High pinnacles of lofty stations?

What proud pre-eminence is that,

Whence ye descend to conquer nations?

Poor nurselings of the Federal sty,

Fed on the husks of Aristocracy,

Ye quail in fear beneath the eye

Of nature's true and tried Democracy.

You "stoop to conquer"!—whom? the free

Inheritors of glory's banner,

Who never yet have bowed the knee,

Nor sung oppression's loud hosanna;

Children of sires whose valor tore

From tyrant brows the diadem,

And in the march of nations bore

The first proud trophy won from them?

"We stoop to conquer"!—may the name

Of him who bore that banner linger

Forever on the roll of shame,

A mark for scorn's unmoving finger;

May they who hailed that banner when

Its dark folds to the air was given,

Traitor alike to God and men,

From Freedom's home in scorn be driven.

Back to your dens, poor drivelling fools—

Born in corruption's darkest region,

Fit only for the servile tools

Of tyranny's accursed legions:—

The hearts of freemen, while they keep

Watch o'er the rights their sires bequeathed them,

Shall blast with curses loud and deep

The words ye breathe, and lips that breath them.

The foregoing verses are copied from the Rough Hewer of 1840. Although corruption and fraud have gained a victory since they were penned, yet let it be remembered that the friends of Equal Rights are not yet conquered.

GREAT TOD MEETING:

The Ball rolling—confidence, action, and organization—and victory, glorious victory is ours.

From the Trumbull Co. Democrat.
DAVID TOD AND THE YOUNGS TOWN MEETING.

Thursday, the 22 inst., was a proud day for the Democracy of Old Trumbull.

Although the roads were excessively bad, which prevented many from attending, the turn out to respond to the nomination of Mr. Tod, for Governor, was great, far exceeding the expectations of any one present. The number was estimated by whigs and democrats, who had opportunities of judging, to be over ONE THOUSAND, which we think was low enough; and had the roads been good, there would have been three times that number.

The Church in which the meeting was held, was at the appointed hour filled to overflowing; every nook and corner where a man could sit or stand was full, and hundreds without gathered about the windows and doors, and upon the fences, eager to get a glimpse at that noble countenance which so truly indicates an honest heart, and to hear that man speak who never fails to convince the candid and honest of the truth of what he says.

The meeting was an auspicious one, being composed of all parties, sects, and denominations—the friends and associates of Mr. Tod, from his boyhood up, congregated at the place of his nativity, to respond to the honor conferred upon one whom they adore and love as a brother.

A more enthusiastic and ardent feeling we never saw, than was manifest at this meeting.

Many an honest whig travelled miles to attend this meeting, who avowed his determination to support Mr. Tod for Governor.

The committee, (three of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Youngstown, all of whom are filling with honor the office of Justice of the Peace,) appointed to report to the meeting resolutions responsive to the nomination of Mr. Tod, did but speak in their report the sentiments of the people of Old Trumbull, as will be evinced on the 2d Tuesday of October next, by a vast majority of votes for him as sure as the day comes.

During the absence of the committee, Dr. Seely was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a style that drew forth loud applause and laughter. Dr. Seely can tell a story that will even cause an old blue light to grin a little.

After the report of the committee had been read and unanimously adopted, Mr. Tod proceeded to address the meeting, which he did in a masterly manner. His remarks with regard to his deceased father, and his early associations, were very affecting, causing many a stout heart to yield a generous response to the kind and noble sentiments uttered by him. He then spoke for about two hours in the most happy and convincing manner upon the politics of the day, and was listened to with great attention.

On all questions, especially the currency question, he was clear and explicit, showing conclusively that the Democratic party were not in favor of resorting to a hard money currency by the destruction of all banks. That they only sought to make sound banks by throwing around them such checks, safe-guards and penalties as will cause

bankers to manage their affairs prudently and honestly, and pay their debts like other people. Mr. Tod continued with truth, that if we stood firm to the principles of bank reform, for which we have been so long contending, that bankers would be glad to take charters when they find they can get them on no other terms.

With regard to the tariff, Mr. Tod said he was in favor of a revenue tariff, that would be incidentally protective; a tariff that would operate as equally as might be upon the rich and the poor, and show to the satisfaction of any man of common understanding that the present tariff was unjust and unequal. That it taxed luxuries and such articles as are consumed by the rich far less than those that are consumed by the poor.

Our limits will not permit us to give even a sketch of his speech. It was such as to draw forth the hearty response of the assemblage, in a manner that was sufficient to convince any one that it came from the heart and was no empty show. The best of order prevailed, and the meeting dispersed with the best of feeling and a firm belief, yea, almost certain knowledge that with Tod, as our standard bearer, Victory is certain.

The work has thus begun with good earnest, and we assure our friends throughout the State, that we rest not until the enemy are prostrate.

From the Statesman.
Address of Mr. Baldwin, of the Senate, before the Hickory Club in this City.

We publish at length the able address of Mr. Baldwin, of Clinton, made before the Hickory Club, in this city during the winter, and which he wrote out at the request of the club. It is a most interesting document, and ought to be in the hands of every man in the State. It gives a graphic history of the whig or federal party, and their numerous attempts to defeat the elective franchise by stifling the public voice.

The bargain and sale administration of Adams and Clay is shown up in a light that leaves no one to doubt the corrupt union of these two men for power and spoils.

We shall print this speech in pamphlet form, and any number can be had at one dollar per hundred copies.

A GOOD JOKE.

Judge Wright, who abused Mr. Jefferson and afterwards took an active part in the coalition administration of Adams and Clay, refers us to Mr. Adams' own declarations as proof of his innocence! That is a good joke truly.—*ib.*

GOV. LUCAS.

We have been informed that Ex-Governor Lucas, who came from Iowa to his residence in Pike county last spring, has sold out his possessions in that county, and has again returned to Iowa, with a view of locating himself permanently in that Territory.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

From the Harrisburgh Argus.
THE PRESIDENCY.

The State Convention, it will be seen, instructed the Delegates to the National Convention to vote for the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency. The contest for the nomination for the Presidency was between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson. The friends of Gen. Cass had determined not to present his name to the convention, deeming it the better policy to let his name go before the Baltimore Convention as a candidate who had not been forced upon the attention of that body through the executive medium of State assemblages, and therefore, as the one best calculated to heal dissensions, and to unite the whole party in the support of the ticket.

We still think Gen. Cass to be the strongest candidate, and would hail his nomination as the harbinger of a certain victory. But if the Baltimore Convention should be of a different opinion, the Democratic party will find this paper acquiescing in the decision of that body, and devoting all its energies to the support of the nominee.

COOMBS ON PRINTING.

Mr. Wiloz made a report to the House this morning, from the minority of the standing committee (Messrs. Wiloz and Roundbush) on Printing, which must have struck a thrill to the

very heart of Coombs, if he has a heart, which many doubt. It appears from the report of Messrs. Wiloz and Roundbush, that when they asked for the practical printers to be brought before them, one of each party, Coombs replied that he would not trust Charles Scott of the Journal, as he wanted to get the office! As much as to say that Mr. Scott would perjure himself in anticipation of a few paltry dollars! We shall refer to this subject again.—*Statesman.*

THE UNION GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN CASSIL,

MARYSVILLE.

SATURDAY..... MARCH 16, 1844.

For President of the United States,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
DAVID TOD, of Trumbull.

ELECTORIAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL

JOSEPH H. BARWILL, of Wayne,

DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL

1st Dist. Clayton Webb, of Hamilton

2d " James M. Dorsey, of Darke,

3d " R. D. Forsman, of Green,

4th " John Taylor, of Champaign,

5th " David Higgins, of Lucas,

6th " Gilbert Beach, of Wood,

7th " John D. White, of Brown,

8th " Thomas Megrady, of Ross,

9th " Valentine Keffler, of Pickaway,

10th " James Parker, of Licking,

11th " John Bartrum, of Marion,

12th " George Corwin, of Scioto,

13th " Cautious Covey, of Morgan,

14th " Isaac M. Lanning, of Gurnsey

15th " Walter Jamieson 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 Sargent, of Medina.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, has been nominated by the President, as Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. A. P. Upsher, and the nomination unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

This is an excellent appointment, under present circumstances, a better, could not have been made. He will yield nothing to Great Britain, except what he believes to be justly belonging to her.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Gov. Shannon, has been nominated as Minister to Mexico, but it is thought by some, that the nomination will not be confirmed by the Senate, but we think that party malignity will not extend so far as to reject such a man as Gov. Shannon, under present circumstances.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned, on last Wednesday, after a session of 100 days, and the passage of 62 acts of a general nature, 246 local Laws, and 61 joint Resolutions. Some of these laws, we shall take the privilege, of speaking of hereafter.

From the Statesman.
GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS; SEVERE REBUKE TO CLAY, BEAR, AND MOSELY.

We have, by the West mail this morning, the exhilarating news of a most signal triumph in New Orleans, in the election of a State Senator to fill a vacancy created by the death of a Whig. This is a most a tremendous revolution, and if Mr. Clay has a spark of self respect left, he will turn his face towards the shades of Ashland, very speedily.

Clay, of Ky.; Bear, of Ohio; and a Mr. Mosely, of this city, who sails under the cognomen of a pump-maker, have all been in New Orleans, exciting the whigs to action, but alas! and alack!! they have disgusted the peo-

ple of that specie-paying city, and they have, by hundreds, declared for Mr. Van Buren and democracy. It is one of the severest rebukes Mr. Clay and his travelling mountebanks from this State, ever received. A line on the margin of a newspaper says, that the democratic majority is 413—in 1840 the whigs gave, in that city, some 1100 majority. So we go.

CINCINNATI, March 7, 1844.

DEAR SIR: The news of the result of the special election for Senator, in the city of New Orleans, has just reached here by the steamboat Diadem.

SLIDELL, the democratic candidate, has been elected over his whig competitor, ROSELIOUS, by a majority of near 500 votes. The party lines were strictly drawn, and the whigs mustered in all their strength and power, animated by the recent visit of Mr. Clay, and cheered by the actual presence of his man "Friday," (Prentice of the Louisville Journal.) The result to them has been most disastrous and mortifying—to the democracy, cheering, glorious and triumphant.

Very truly, yours.

Col. S. MEDARY, Columbus.

From the Statesman.
GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CLEVELAND.

We have most cheering, glorious news from Cleveland. Our democratic friends have opened the ball in Ohio in fine style, and elected that sound Republican, Samuel Starkweather, Mayor of that beautiful and thriving city.

Both parties met on last Friday, and nominated full tickets—strong men—and the result is not only cheering, but, we acknowledge, somewhat unexpected.

We should like to know what has become of the twenty thousand of Rives's letters published in that city! We just ask for information! The medicine is working better than we expected—at least more rapidly.

In 1840, if we recollect right, the vote at the charter election was over 200 coon majority. Thus, in one city of 8000 or so inhabitants we have changed in 1844 over 1840, of near or quite 300 votes. So opens the ball:

STOP THAT BALL!

THE FIRST GUN FROM OHIO.

"Clear the way for Henry Clay."

CLEVELAND, }
March 4, '44, 10 o'clock P. M. }

My Dear Colonel—

The democracy of this city have "stopped that ball." I know you will rejoice with us, at the result of our election. Samuel Starkweather is elected Mayor by a majority of 35 or 40 votes, over Williamson the candidate of the whigs; abolitionists, and all other factions in the city. The contest was a spirited one, the vote unusually large.

In haste, truly yours.

The following will be read with deep interest. Every thing from the old war-worn veteran is caught up with uncommon ardor. Since Washington, no man has had such a hold upon the feelings of his countrymen as General Jackson.—*Ohio Statesman.*

From the Globe.
GENERAL JACKSON.

It will gratify the American people to learn with what sensibility the venerable patriot of the Hermitage has received the last tender of their affection and approbation through the late vote of Congress. The reversal, by the representatives of the States and the people, passed on Judge Hall's judgment, condemning the General as a violator of the laws and constitution at New Orleans, has given more heartfelt gratification to the closing hours of the retired chief and statesman, who, shedding his stripling blood in the revolution, has given his whole life to crown it with success and glory, than all the honors that at tended his illustrious career. In a letter just received in this city, he says, "I feel truly grateful to the people as well as to Congress for this act of justice to me in my declining years." Of the celebration of the vote of the House which passed on the 8th of January, he thus speaks: "The celebration of the 8th by my democratic friends, and the honor bestowed upon me, merits, as it receives, my grateful acknowledgments. Will you have the goodness to present my best wishes to Messrs. King, Benton, Allen, Wright, Walker, Buchanan, Dawson, and all my democratic friends, in the Senate and House of Representatives—being too many to enumerate. Do not for-

get to present my gratitude to the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll for his disinterested & unsolicited labor to shield me and procure justice for my memory." He adds: "I cannot help feeling grateful to the President for his letter to the committee of invitation to the democratic celebration, with his toast. I was happy to see the honor done to it by the company."

In a later letter of the 24th of February, after the final vote in the Senate, in reply to a letter informing him of it, he says: "The evening before I had received from my friend, Mr. Slidell, a note enclosing the vote on the odious amendment offered by M. Berrien. I have also received from my friend, Mr. Walker, a letter enclosing the result. Please, as I cannot write to them, present my kind thanks to Mr. Slidell and Mr. Walker for this evidence of their continued kind remembrance of me. My gratitude is due to all my democratic friends for their unsolicited efforts to have justice done to my fame before I am called hence; and to none more than to my friend Mr. Ingersoll, to whom I intended to write my acknowledgments; but writing so much oppresses me that I have to request you to say to him how much I feel for his great effort in my behalf. The learning displayed in his pamphlet on contempts and law martial will render it a text-book on these subjects for all time to come."

The circumstances which induced the general to hasten to express the sense of obligation which he entertains for the act of this Congress in his behalf, and which so greatly enhances that obligation in his mind, will be found in the closing sentence of this letter:

"If I am to judge from my present affliction, I cannot be here at the next Congress. I must, long before, be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When He makes the call, I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to his will. He has long spared me through a long and variegated life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He."

These letters were designed only for the eye of private friendship; but we have taken the liberty to print the passages relating to public transactions, because we are sensible the people generally will take an interest in knowing how deeply sensible he is of their kind sentiments towards him, and because no ceremonial or formal letter could ever so truly discover how deeply his affectionate and grateful heart has been impressed with an act of simple public justice.

From the Statesman.

WHIG OPPRESSION OF LABOR.

The following caps the climax of coon professions and coon practices. As Mr. Clay said—"If we cannot have black slaves we will have white ones!" Read! read!

"ENCOURAGING HOME INDUSTRY."

"The Boston Post says: The Canadian papers state that several agents of the Lowell manufacturers are in that country for the purpose of hiring females to work in the Lowell mills, and have engaged a large number for that purpose. This is the good faith of the manufacturers who are so clamorous for a tariff to support the operatives of our own country. They have got the protection desired by government, and now to make their profits still larger they discharged the American operatives, and travel into the provinces of Queen Victoria to import others who will work for lower wages and be less independent than those who have been raised under the free institutions of our country."

Is it any wonder that the working people every where are turning from whiggery as insincere and corrupt?—Read the above once again, and then say, what is the sincerity of the coons when they talk of foreign pauper labor. Give these puffy, overgrown and pampered manufacturers high tariffs and enormous profits, and then you will see them grasping and imperiously trampling on the American labor. They are made up of hypocrisy, and politics, and hatred of the working people, whom they crush just in proportion to the power given them by exclusive and unequal legislation, banker like.

TRIAL OF MR. DORR FOR TREASON.

—The Rhode Islander, printed at Newport, March 6, says:—

"The court met yesterday morning and commenced the regular term.—Mr. Dorr came into court and withdrew the plea filed by his counsel on Thursday last, and made a speech ex-

pressing his earnest desire for a speedy trial, and protesting that he withdrew the aforesaid plea, contrary to the advice of his counsel, in consequence of the long time allowed by the court to the attorney general to file an answer to it, which made it almost impossible, if that plea was continued, that he could have his trial at this term, and he wished to make it evident that he desired an immediate trial. The court took until afternoon to consider it, and fix a day.

P. S. After 8 P. M., the court announced that the trial shall take place in this town on Friday, the 26th of April next."

MARRIED

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Mr. AUGUSTUS HALL to Miss ELLEN P. LEE, all of this place.

Along with the above, we received an ample Loaf of Bride's Cake, encircled with ivy and crowned with a Rose, for which the happy Couple have our thanks.

—On the 10th inst, by A. R. Bowen, Esq., Mr. JOHN LEASE to Miss ELIZABETH DYSERT, all of Dover township.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of James L. Ward, deceased, consisting of corn and lumber of different kinds, will be sold at vendue, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 2d day of April next at Wasson's Mill, 1 mile east of Marysville—terms named known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM RICHEY, Adm'r.
March 16, 1844.

MASTER'S SALE.

I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville on the 15th day of April 1844, between the legal hours, 100 acres of land survey No. 5602, beginning at 3 elms westerly corner to Warren Cash's survey No. 3196; thence north 60 west 160 poles to 2 elms and a black oak; thence north 30 east 100 poles to a stake and 3 elms; thence south 60 east 160 poles to 3 elms; westerly corner to Bolzar King survey No. 4982 thence south 30 west 100 poles to the beginning—appraised at ten dollars per acre—terms, cash in hand.

W. W. STEELE,
Master Com'r in Chancery.
March 16, 1844, n7 ts.
Printers fee 3 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville, on the 15th day of April, 1844, between the legal hours; 30 acres of land survey No. 4069, beginning at a stake south corner to Stephen Winget's lot; thence south 51 deg. 30 min. east 604 poles to another corner of said Winget's lot; thence south 39 deg. 30 min. west and from the beginning with the road south 39 west, for quantity, to contain 30 acres; taken in execution at the suit of Eli Fry for the use of John McConahy vs Jno. S Fulton.

W. W. STEELE,
Sheriff, Union county, O.
March 16, 1844, n7 ts.
Printers fee 3 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the town of Marysville on the 15th day of April 1844, between the legal hours, 200 acres of land survey No. 4278, bounded as follows, beginning at a stake corner to land now owned by Sumner Payne, in the line of Thomas McDonaids; thence running north 53 east 149 poles and 6 links to a hickory-elm and 2 ashes; thence south 39 east 190 poles to a dog wood, hickory and ash in George Reeds upper line; thence with his line south 53 west 194 poles and 6 links to a stake, corner to said Payne's land; thence north 37 west 190 poles to the beginning excepting 50 acres conveyed by Wilson Reed to John Reed, as shown by Union county Records of deeds: taken in execution at the suit of D. Burnham & Co., vs. Wilson Reed.

W. W. STEELE,
Sheriff, Union county, O.
March 16, 1844, n7 ts.
Printers fee 3 00.

Biography of Gen. Lewis Cass.

A new edition of this able pamphlet, setting forth, in eloquent and powerful language, the claims of Gen. Lewis Cass upon the people of the Union, has just been issued, and is for sale, whole-sale and retail, at the New Word office. The friends of Cass are called upon to show their zeal for their chief, by the circulation of this work. The following is from the New York Sun:

"BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. CASS.—This is a sketch setting forth, in a brief manner, the valuable services rendered to his country by this distinguished man. The greater part of it was written before the General's name had been connected with the Presidential question, and may therefore be justly regarded as a tribute which the

impartial historian pays to the merits of a gallant soldier and distinguished statesman. It should be in the hands of, and read by men of all political denominations both old and young, native or naturalized.

Price 64 cents: \$4 a hundred; \$35 a thousand. Address, post paid,
J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann st.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the Door of the Court House in Marysville on the 8th day of April A. D. 1844 between the legal hours, 50 acres of land survey No. 33480 bounded as follows, beginning at a Hickory, ash & Lynn south east corner to said survey, thence north 83 west 55 poles & 10 links to a stake, thence N 7 east 144 poles near to the Marysville and East Liberty Road, thence south 83 east 55 poles to the original east line of said survey, thence with said original line south 7 west 144 poles to the beginning, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Kirk vs J. C. Phifer.

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff.
March 9, 1844—no 6 ts.
Printer's Fee \$3 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the Door of the Court House in the town of Marysville, on the 8th day of April A. D. 1844 between the legal hours, 25 acres of land survey No. 2833 beginning at Wm. Milligan's north-west corner, in the back line of the original survey, thence south 83 west with Wm. Milligan's line to the centre of the creek, thence with the creek to a stake, thence to the back line, thence with the back line to the beginning; taken to satisfy 2 Executions, one in favor of Elba Burnham Adm'r. &c.—the other in favor of M. Gooding vs John Milligan.

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff.
March 9, 1844—no 6 ts.
Printer's Fee \$3 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the Door of the Court House in the town of Marysville, on the 8th day of April A. D. 1844, between the legal hours, 50 acres of land, survey No. 3239, beginning at a blue ash, north-west corner of W. Henson's land, thence north 83 deg. 30 min. west 90 poles and 3 links to a stake, thence south 7 west 88 poles and 20 links to an oak and Beech, thence south 83 deg. 30 min. east 90 poles and 3 links to a Beech and Sugar tree another of Henson's corners, thence with his line north 7 east 88 poles and 20 links to the beginning; taken in Execution at the suit of Harrington and Davis vs. Hiram Parker.

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff.
March 9, 1844—no 6 ts.
Printer's Fee \$3 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, in the town of Marysville on the 8th day of April 1844, between the legal hours, in-lot in the town of Marysville No. 69, taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Coe vs Ward and Ross.

W. W. STEELE,
Sheriff of Union county, O.
March 9, 1844 n6 ts.
Printers fee 1 50.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the house of David Chapman in Darby township, on the 19th day of March 1844, between the legal hours 5 cows, 3 yoke of oxen, 4 yearling calves, 6 head of horses, 10 stacks of hay, taken in execution at the suit of Clinton Bank of Columbus vs David Chapman et al.

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff,
March 9, 1844 n6 ts.
Printers fee 1 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at James McLroy's in liberty township, on the 23 day of March 1844, between the legal hours, one yoke of oxen, and 10 head of sheep; taken to satisfy two executions one in favor of Elisha White the other in favor of Davis and Harringtonvs J. McLroy

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff.
March 9, 1844, n6 ts.
Printers fee 1 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the Door of the Court House in the town of Marysville, on the 8th day of April 1844 between the legal hours, 260 acres of land Military Survey No. 4083, beginning at 2 ashes and a honey locust at the north west corner of said tract, thence north 80 east 260 poles to 4 sugar trees; thence south 10 east 148 poles and 20 links to the corner of Boen John's heirs land; thence south 80 west 260 poles to the west boundary line of said survey: thence with said line north 10 west 148 poles to the beginning; except 160 acres of the west end, 100 acres deeded to Henry Amrine, and 60 acres to Andrew Amrine taken in execution at the suit of Caldwell & Harriott vs W. W. Woods.

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff.
March 9, 1844 n6 ts
Printers fee 3 00.

UNION COMMON PLEAS— PETITION TO SELL LAND.

Jeremiah Beal & Hiram Beal, administrators of Nicholas Beal, dec'd. vs. Mary Beal, Samuel Kirk & Elizabeth Kirk Robert Barkdall and Prudence Barkdall, William Beal, Rachel Beal Hiah Beal, Curtis Beal and Sharpless Beal.

To Sharpless Beal, one of the legal heirs and representatives of Nicholas Beal, deceased.

You are hereby informed that, on the 5th day of March 1844, said administrators filed their petition in the court of Common Pleas of Union county, Ohio; the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain an order, &c., at the next term of said court, for the assignment of the dower of Mary Beal, the widow of said Nicholas Beal, deceased, in, and for the sale of the following real estate, (of which he said Nicholas Beal died seized,) which is necessary to pay the debts of said decedent, to wit: part of survey No. 3238 in the Virginia military district, lying in the county of Union and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:—beginning at a dogwood, white ash and Iron wood, in the south line of said survey No. 3238, marked for a corner; running with said line north 82 deg. west 824 poles to a beech and an elm tree; thence north 8 deg. east 194 poles to a water ash witnessed by two ashes and elm tree; thence south 82 deg. east 824 poles to two sugars and two beech trees; thence south 8 deg. west 194 poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less.

JEREMIAH BEAL— HIRAM BEAL,

Administrators of Nicholas Beal dec'd. By Allison & Hall, atty's for petitioners.
March 6, 1844 n6 4t.
Printers fee 5 00.

PETITION IN CHANCERY.

William Lippincott. vs. David Noble, William Stewart, art, & John Owens.

In chancery

David Noble, William Stewart, and John Owens, are hereby notified, that, on the second day of January, A. D. 1844—William Lippincott, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Union, and State of Ohio, A Bill in Chancery, against the said David Noble, William Stewart & John Owens the object & prayer of which bill is to foreclose a certain mortgage given by the said David Noble, to William Stewart on the following lands situate in the county of Union, to wit: Survey number ten thousand four hundred and eight (10,408) bounded as follows, beginning at two lynns and a beech, north west corner to John Swans survey No. 9920, and south-east corner to Edward Smith and others, survey No. 9940; thence with their line north 12 deg. west 400 poles, crossing a branch twice to the north-east corner of said survey thence north 79 deg. east 400 poles to the south-west corner of James Taylors survey No. 9963; thence south 12 deg. east 400 poles to the north east corner of said Swans said survey; thence with his line south 78 deg. west 400 poles to the beginning, containing originally 1000 acres, deducting therefrom 160 acres which was sold by Adam Hays and wife, and conveyed to Robert R. Moss, February 17th 1835, and which is not included in said mortgage, said mortgage was assigned by Wm. Stewart to John Owen and by John Owen to the complainant; the prayer of the bill is that the said lands may be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the satisfaction of the principal, amounting to 4200 dollars secured by the said mortgage, together with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, A. D. 1839.

and the said David Noble, William Stewart and John Owens, are further notified that unless they appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill within sixty days after the next term of said court, the said William Lippincott, at the term next after the expiration of the said sixty days will apply to said court to take the matters of the bill as confessed, and to decree thereon accordingly. Dated January 6th 1844.

W. & K THOMAS,
Sol. for complainant.
Printers fee \$8 75. n52 6t.

Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OHIO STATE MAN,

PAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the large Weekly Ohio Statesman, from March until after the Presidential election, as follows:

For \$ 1,00	1 copy.
" 10,00	12 copies.
" 20,00	25 "
" 40,00	50 "

This is the cheapest paper ever offered to the people of Ohio, and we shall be under the necessity, in all cases, of receiving the money in advance.

The approaching champaign is of the

utmost importance to the safety, liberty, and welfare of this government and people. The old bargain and bargainers of 1824-5, between Adams and Clay, must all come under review, and the people must again decide that question, and the thousand other questions now connected with that black and corrupt act, such as an assumption of State debts, as decided upon by the Maryland elections, and a resolution just introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature—a United States Bank, &c. &c. The times demand that every man should do his duty—that every republican should be at his post—that truth should be scattered wherever error is found. We issue our CAMPAIGN PAPER to meet the wants of the numerous Clubs that have desired information on the subject.

Democrats! let us at once go to work. The honor and salvation of this Union depends on your exertions—our soil, the soil of Oregon is in danger if federalism gets power in our Councils. Throw aside all minor questions, and stand forth for your country.

Where it is convenient, we should prefer the CLUB papers sent to one direction.

Subscribers received at any time during the month of March, will receive their papers from the time their names are received at this office, unless back numbers should be on hand, when they will be sent. A person forwarding five dollars shall receive six copies. All payments must be made in advance, AS THE PRICE WILL NOT AUTHORIZE CREDITS.

S. MEDARY.

February, 1844.

THE NEW WORLD FOR 1844.

Three Dollars a year, in advance.

PARK BENJAMIN, Editor.

ASSISTED BY

H. C. Deming and James Mackay.

The proprietors take occasion, on the commencement of a new volume of this favorite weekly newspaper, to announce that they have made the most extensive and expensive arrangements to improve and elevate its literary character. It will henceforth present the combined attraction of

A Newspaper, a Magazine, and a Review.

It will more closely resemble the London Spectator than any other journal, in its leading characteristics; and it will take that high critical ground, which is now almost unoccupied in our country. It will review, fairly and faithfully, all the new books of value issued both from the English and American press, without reference to the sources from which they emanate. No puffs of any kind whatever will be admitted, without a mark to designate them as such; and no publishers' notices will appear, except they are paid for as advertisements. At the same time every work, however small, however cheap, will be duly noticed according to its desert. It is the ambition of the Editors to make a journal, upon which the public can implicitly rely for the truth, fidelity and justice of its opinions.

Mr. Park Benjamin, by whom the New World was commenced, will continue, as heretofore, its principal Editor; and he will be assisted in his labors by two highly accomplished scholars and men of talent, viz: Henry C. Deming, Esq., and the Rev. James Mackay. To these gentlemen the department of Review will be chiefly committed. Mr. Deming is no new acquaintance of our readers; he is known by many brilliant and eloquent articles signed 'D,' which have attracted general applause, and by his admirable translation of the "Mysteries of Paris." Mr. Mackay is an excellent classical scholar, a pure & graceful writer, and highly competent as a critic.

Notwithstanding this effort to make the New world the best critical authority, & to give it a lofty tone, it will contain as many romantic attractions as heretofore, by presenting numerous tales and poems, and brief articles of interest. Its list of correspondents has been greatly enlarged; and as many popular American authors will be engaged to contribute to its pages, as are now arrayed (in their lists of contributors chiefly) in the pictorial monthly magazines.

The New World is now the only publication of its kind in the country; the only survivor of the class of large papers—the Brother Jonathan and the Boston Notion having gone back to the folio shape, and partaking more of the newspaper than the Magazine. A careful compend of the Foreign and Domestic News will, however, be presented as heretofore; thus preserving its character as the

BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE UNION,

IN ALL RESPECTS COMPLETE.

TERMS.—Three dollars a year; in advance; and all new and old subscribers renewing for 1844, will receive the "Mysteries of Paris" gratis.

The New World, Blackwood's Magazine, and the Repository of Modern English Romance, will be sent to one address for \$5. In this case, the "Mysteries of Paris" will not be sent. Address, post-paid,

J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann st.

RULES

For the Regulation and Government of the Jail of UNION COUNTY.

I. The cells and dungeons, beds, bed-frames and fixtures, shall be thoroughly cleansed, and the walls white-washed three times in the year, to wit: in April, July and October.

11. Such cells and dungeons as may be occupied, shall be swept by the prisoners each day, and the floors washed once at least each week.

111. The under-garments of the prisoners shall be washed once a week, and their other garments as often as necessary to keep clean; and pauper prisoners shall be provided with such under and other clothing of the coarsest and cheapest kind as may be absolutely necessary for cleanliness and health, and to cover their persons.

IV. Towels, water, soap, &c., for washing face and hands, each morning shall be provided for, and used by the prisoners.

V. Straw or husk beds, bed-frames, and sufficient bed clothes, shall be provided for each cell and dungeon. The sheets, &c., of beds, shall be washed once at least in two weeks. The straw of beds shall be renewed each year, in the month of May, and also whenever it becomes damp or foul.—Whenever vermin are discovered in bed-frames or beds, the cell or dungeon and bed-frames or bed, &c., shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed, and a solution of corrosive sublimate shall be applied to the frames, crevices, &c.

VI. Two night buckets, with close covers, shall be provided for each cell and dungeon. Night buckets shall be emptied once at least each day, cleansed, and left to dry, &c., and clean ones returned to the cells and dungeons, filled one third full of clean water.

VII. Not less than four quarts of fresh water, for drinking, shall be provided every morning for each prisoner, and kept in coarse stone pitchers.

VIII. The cells and dungeons shall at all proper times, be thoroughly ventilated, and kept comfortably warm during cold weather.

IX. Lights shall be provided for prisoners each evening, until eight o'clock from the first day of September until the first day of May.

X. The Jailor shall remove rubbish from the yard and premises adjoining the jail, and keep them in a state of cleanliness. Should unpleasant smells arise from the privy or sink, or from any other place, they shall be prevented by the use of quick lime, or by some other effectual means.

XI. If the Jailor has any reason to suspect, (from the filthy condition of a prisoner when received, or from any other cause,) the presence of body lice, a thorough examination of the person and clothes of the prisoner shall be immediately made, and if it be found that the prisoner has body lice upon his person, or in his clothes, his clothes shall be burned, his body thoroughly washed and cleansed, his hair cut short, and proper ointment applied to kill body lice.

XII. The Jailor shall take effectual means to destroy body lice, immediately after discovered, by cleansing the cells, dungeons &c., and burning garments, bed clothes &c. in which there may be body lice. And every two days; which may elapse after knowledge on the part of the Jailor of the presence of body lice upon the person or in the clothes of a prisoner, or in the bed clothes, or elsewhere, in any cell or dungeon, without taking any proper means to eradicate the same, shall be deemed a breach of this rule.

XIII. If the Commissioners do not appoint a Physician for the Jail, the Jailor shall call in medical or surgical aid for prisoners, when necessary.

XIV. No spiritous or vinous liquors shall be provided for prisoners, unless prescribed by an attending Physician.

XV. The use of playing cards, and all gaming, is forbidden; but games of skill, used for recreation only, are permitted at seasonable times.

XVI. Each cell shall at all times be provided with a Bible; and all such books and pamphlets of a moral or religious tendency, as may be left at the Jail for prisoners, shall be carefully preserved, and their use allowed and encouraged.

XVII. Females shall be kept separate from the males; the insane from the sane; and convicted felons from debtors.

XVIII. Counsel shall have access to their clients at all reasonable times. The family of a prisoner shall have access to him at convenient times, and other persons may have intercourse with the prisoner at the discretion of the Jailor; but the Jailor may be present at all interviews, except with Counsel. The Jailor shall invite a Clergyman to visit a prisoner who requests it.

XIX. No prisoner shall be manacled or fettered except for the purpose of transportation, unless he has attempted to escape, or assault the Jailor.

XX. The Jailor shall preserve order, and suppress all filthy and vicious conversation and disorderly conduct among the prisoners; and for this purpose, and to enforce the observance of rules, may,

1. Withhold light evenings;
2. Feed on bread and water;
3. Imprison in the dungeon;
4. And if these modes of punishment fail to reform, or if the conduct of a prisoner be such as to require it, may, under the sanction and direction, and in the presence of the Justice of the Peace, the Clerk of the court, or an Associate Judge, use the cat.

XXI. The Jailor may require such prisoners as he may deem safe to trust for that purpose, to provide water, white-wash, clean and return night buckets, &c., as required by these rules. But if there be no prisoner whom the Jailor can trust to do these things, it shall not excuse the Jailor from doing them himself, or causing them to be done.

XXII. The Jail Register shall be kept in the form annexed; and the Jailor shall note at the end of the register and report for the year,

1. What sickness, if any, has prevailed in the Jail during the year, and, if known, what were the cause of such disease.
2. Whether any and what labor has been performed by prisoners during the year, and the value thereof.
3. The practice observed during the year of white-washing and cleansing the occupied cells or apartments, and the times and seasons of so doing.
4. The habit of the prisoners as to personal cleanliness, diet and order.
5. The operations of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President Judge.
6. The means furnished prisoners of literary, moral and religious instruction, and of labor.

J. R. SWAN,
President 12th Judicial Circuit.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order to us directed by the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Union, State of Ohio, made at their November term 1842, we will offer for sale, at the door of the Court House in Marysville in said county, on Saturday, the 23d day of March 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.; the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Calvin Winget, late of said county, deceased, to wit: In lot No. (40), forty situate in said town of Marysville.

Said lot will be sold subject to the right of dower of Cynthia Winget widow.

Terms:—one third cash in hand, one third in one year, from day of sale, and the balance in two years from the sale—the deferred payments to be secured according to law.

CYPRIAN LEE,
OTWAY CURRY,
Administrators,
Of the estate of Calvin Winget dec'd.
Feb. 3, 1844—no. 1—4t.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

UNION COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
James Claiborne, Sterling Claiborne, John C. Wright, Benjamin Tappan, and the heirs or devisees of John M. Good now deceased, their heirs devisees or assignees, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 29th day of January A. D. 1844 in the court of common Pleas for Union county, by Adam Shower and his wife Martha and Elizabeth Claiborne, and is now pending, wherein the said Adam and wife, and Elizabeth, demand partition of the following real estate, to wit: survey No. 6293 for 4267 acres of land on the waters of Fulton creek and that at the next term of said court, application will be made by the said Adam and wife, and Elizabeth, to said court for an order that petition may be made of said premises.

ROGERS & BURNETT,
att'ys for petitioners.
February 3, 1844 n1 6t.
Printers fee 3 50.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Union, & State of Ohio, made at their November term, 1842 and to me directed, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, at the door of the Court House in Marysville, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described premises as the property of Mary Moodie, an idiot, to wit: being part of survey No. 7734, known and designated upon the records of the county of Union in the Recorder's office, as Lot Number 1, on the subdivision of the lands of Roger Moodie, deceased, among his several heirs and legal representatives, in Book 8, page 325 and 326, said land is part encumbered by the assignment of dower to Clarissa, relict of said Roger Moodie.

Terms of sale—One third cash in hand, one third in one year from sale; and the balance in two years from sale; the deferred payments to be secured according to law.

JOHN CASSIL,
Guardian of Mary Moodie.
Feb. 3, 1844—no. 1 ts.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in Marysville on the 19th day of march 1844, between the legal hours, 30 acres of land more or less, survey No. 5629 & 6493, contained in the following boundaries, beginning at 3 beeches south east corner of the land mortgaged by Hugh McAdow to Samuel Wheeler; thence south 80 west 34 poles; thence north 10 west 146 poles to a stake thence south 83 east 34 poles to a stake in the line of said McAdow's land; thence south 10 east to the beginning, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Wheeler vs Hugh McAdow.

W. W. STEELE,
Sheriff of Union county, O.
February 17, 1844 n3 ts
Printers fee 3 00

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, in the town of Marysville, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1844, between the legal hours, 185 acres of land survey No. 5505, beginning at an ash, sugar tree and ironwood the north east corner to survey No. 584 in the name of R. Means; thence north 10 west 182 poles more or less to an ash, beech and iron wood the south east corner of survey No. 5870 in the name of W. Bunting; thence south 80 west 13 poles to the corner of land conveyed by S G Strong to Blackburn & Brown; thence with their line south 10 east 182 poles to another of their corners; thence north 80 east 13 poles to the beginning, taken in execution at the suit of C. Sweetzer vs S. G. Strong.

W. W. STEELE,
Sheriff of Union co. O.
Feb. 17, 1844 n3 ts
Printers fee 3 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale in the town of ma-

rysville, on the 19th day of March, 1844, between the legal hours, 3 lots of land, survey No 2362 in York township, Union county, Ohio, viz: lot No. 3 of 121 acres—No 7 of 121 acres and lot No 9 of 123 acres,

—ALSO—

In lots in marysville No's 30 31 and 42,

—ALSO—

about 106 acres of land survey No 3351 beginning at a stake and hickory tree on the Dublin road, corner to a lot owned by Adam Wolford; thence north 55 west to a stake corner to a lot formerly owned by Jason Rice; thence with the line of the Rice lot south 35 west 214 poles to a sugar tree in the life of Joshua Mathiotts land; thence south 11 east 30 poles to an ash and lynn, corner to said Mathiotts lot; thence north 80 east with the original line of said survey No 3351, 96 poles to a stake; thence north 35 east 101 poles to the beginning.

—ALSO—

18 acres, survey No 3351 bounded east by land of Ira Wood's deceased, south by the Hinton road, west by w Wards land and north by the Delaware road, taken to satisfy 3 executions in favor of the Clinton Bank of Columbus vs S. G. Strong, et als.

W. W. STEELE,
Sheriff of Union county, O.
February 17, 1844 n3 ts
Printers fee 4 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at M. Collins' in Leesburg township, on the 22d day of march 1844, between the legal hours, 1 bench screw, 1 grooving plane, 3 bits 3 moving gauges, 5 gouges, 3 steel coopers, 1 V, 4 plane bits, 1 glazing knife, 2 mal, lets, 1 trying square, 1 flaring gouge, 1 scythe hook and 1 moulding box; taken to satisfy an execution in favor of T. F. Woods and W. L. Gibson vs W. E. Brown.

W. W. STEELE—Sheriff.
March 9, 1844 n6 ts.
Printers fee 2 00.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR 1844.

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mance by Answorth, the popular author of 'Windsor Castle,' 'Miser's daughter' &c. other new romances will follow.

The novels uncompleted in the Decadeber number—which closes the first series will be continued in the old shape to completion, and be sent to all our subscribers gratis.

The Repository will be issued monthly after the arrival of the steamers, and will comprise from 32 to 64 pages, and will contain, for one dollar a year, more matter than any magazine in the country.

Terms—One dollar a year; and a free copy sent to all who obtain five subscribers and remit five dollars free of expense.

The Serial Supplement for 1843 will be sent to new subscribers for 50 cents, all letters to be post paid, address,
J WINCHESTER, 30 Ann st.

Editors and publishers wishing to continue an exchange with the New world periodicals will copy these prospectuses two or three weeks, and omit all others.

NEW LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Western Literary Mirror.

It is in contemplation by the undersigned, to commence the publication of a new Literary Paper, under the above title, at Xenia, Ohio.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is very possible that this announcement may be regarded by many as having been inconsiderately made. Such however is not the fact. The writer has for years, been a deeply interested observer of the efforts which have been made for the upbuilding of an American Temple of Literature. In furtherance of this great purpose, publications of various classes and various degrees of pretensions, have been presented to the public, both at the east and at the west. Of these, many have been undeniably meritorious; but the existence of the greater portion, even of the deserving, has been exceedingly brief. And it is a fact familiarly known, that Western publications, though far from being less deserving, have, in the general been shorter lived than those of Eastern origin. The reasons for this difference we shall speak of, freely and fully hereafter. It may suffice now, to say that none will presume to assign a deficiency of talent at the West as one of these reasons. On the contrary, the North American Valley is rife, even now, with talent—single well-grounded reason to the contrary. In regard to this great matter, the western people have heretofore been negligent of the west. It is earnestly hoped that this new effort in behalf of western literature may meet with their favorable regard.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE WORK.

One of these will consist of the republication, from time to time, of the Beauties of the American Poets;—such as Bryant's 'Thanatopsis,' Will's 'Melanie,' Rodman Drake's 'Culprit Fay,' Gallagher's 'Conqueror,' M. P. Flint's 'Captive Warrior,' Curry's 'Autumn Musings,' Harvey's 'Fever Dream,' &c. &c.

Another distinctive feature will be, a Department for "ROMANCE OF HISTORY," consisting of a condensation of striking & exciting scenes and events of History, both American and Foreign. This department, it is believed, in the hands of able writers, may be made unusually interesting to the general reader.

Aside from these distinctive features, the pages of the work will contain articles in every department—Tales, Essays, Sketches of Society in the South and West, Poetry, &c.—and the Editorial columns will give the latest Literary Intelligence of the day.

Contributors and Contents.

Articles—original and select—from the pens of the following writers will appear in the pages of the MIRROR; and we are confident the public will ask no other guaranty for the character of the journal:

Mrs. R. S. Nichols; Mrs. Sarah J. Howe; Mrs. Amelia B. Welby; Mrs. Oliver; Mrs. A. P. Dinnies; Mrs. J. L. Dumont; Miss Blackwell; Otway Curry; L. J. Cist; W. D. Gallagher; Isaac A. Jewett; Jessup W. Scott; James W. Ward; E. R. Campbell; J. M. Sanders; T. J. Davis; Thomas H. Shreve; Chas. Whitteley; E. W. H. Ellis; James H. Perkins; Edmund Flagg, &c.

Size and Terms of the Work.

Each number of the MIRROR will contain eight large pages, three columns in width, printed with new and beautiful type, and on paper of the finest quality. In matter of appearance, it is determined that it shall be unsurpassed by any American journal. It will be issued twice each month; giving, in the year, a volume of Two Hundred and Eight pages, and containing an amount of reading equal to about One Thousand octavo pages. The subscription price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable on the reception of the first number. The second number will not be sent to a subscriber unless the money has been received. All letters must be post-paid or free, to meet with attention.

Should the patronage be sufficient, the first number will be issued in March next.

WM. B. FAIR HILD.

Xenia, Oct. 1843.