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# UNION GAZETTE.

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A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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## OHIO LAWS.

### AN ACT

#### To regulate the Militia.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the training of the rank and file of the militia shall hereafter be dispensed with, in time of peace, except as provided for in this act.

Sec. 2. That every able bodied white male inhabitant, resident within this State, who is or shall be of the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons who may be members of volunteer companies, persons absolutely exempted by law, idiots, and lunatics, shall be enrolled in the militia.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the township assessors, annually, to prepare a list of all persons, liable to be enrolled, as aforesaid, in their respective townships, and every keeper of any tavern or boarding house, and every master of any dwelling house, shall, upon the application of the assessor within whose township such house may be situated, or of any person acting under them, give information of the names of all persons residing in such house and liable to enrollment, as aforesaid; and every such person, so liable, shall, upon like application, give his name and age, and if any such keeper, master, or person, liable as aforesaid, shall refuse to give such information or shall give false information, he or they shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars for each offence, to be collected in an action of debt before any justice of the peace for the proper township, and it is hereby made the duty of the assessor, forthwith, after the occurrence of any such offence, to commence such action, in his official capacity, in the name of the State of Ohio, against any person or persons, so offending, and prosecute the same to final judgment and collection, if possible; and all moneys, so collected, shall be, by such [assessor,] immediately paid over to the treasurer of the proper township; and it is hereby made the duty of such treasurer to appropriate the same for the use of common schools, in the proper township, in like manner as other school funds are now, by law, appropriated; and it shall be the duty of the township trustees to require and accept such additional security as will, in the opinion of such trustees, be sufficient to insure the faithful performance of the duties enjoined upon said assessors by this act.

Sec. 4. That the township assessor shall, annually, at the time of assessing taxable property, make out a roll or list of all names of persons liable to be enrolled, as aforesaid, and shall place it in the hands of the clerk of the proper township, who shall record the same in the book of record of such township, and it shall be the duty of such clerk to return, annually, in the month of May or June, an accurate copy of such record of enrollment to the commandant of the proper brigade, said commandant of brigade shall make returns to the commandant of division and the commandant of division to the adjutant general of the State, as now required by law.

Sec. 5. That it shall be optional with every person, enrolled as aforesaid, either to become an active enrolled member of a volunteer company or pay, annually, as a commutation for military duty, the sum of fifty cents, as hereinafter provided, or perform two days' extra labor on some public highway in the road district, in which he may reside.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the township assessor, in their respective townships, annually, at the time of making the enrollment aforesaid, to demand, either personally or by written requirement, from each person so enrolled, the aforesaid sum of fifty cents, and if the said sum shall not then or thereafter [be paid] on or before the first day of August then next ensuing, said assessor shall, forthwith proceed to collect the same by distraining the property of such persons, in like manner as county treasurers are now, by law, authorized to sell property for the collection of delinquent taxes, provided that said sum of fifty cents shall not be collected from any person who shall exhibit to said assessor a certificate of membership as a u-

niform member at the time being of a volunteer company, signed by the commandant thereof, or from any person who shall exhibit a certificate as an active duty-member of any regular organized fire, hose or hook and ladder company, or from any person who shall exhibit a certificate from the supervisor of the road district in which he may reside, that he has performed two days' extra labor on some public highway in said district.

Sec. 7. All moneys collected by township assessors, under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall be by them immediately paid over to the treasurer of the proper county who shall place the same to the credit of the brigade in which said moneys may have been collected, in whose hands it shall constitute a military fund for the use of said brigade, to be disbursed as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 8. That the township assessors shall take duplicate receipts for all moneys by them paid over to the county treasurers under the provisions of this act, one of which they shall deposit with the auditor of the proper county; and said township assessors shall be paid the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the performance of their duties in assessing property for taxation, provided, that they shall be entitled to receive pay only for such time as they shall be actually employed in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by this act; said compensation to be paid out of the military fund by the county treasurer, on the certificate of the trustees of the proper township.

Sec. 9. That the military fund in the hands of the county treasurer, provided for by this act, shall be paid out by said treasurer upon the order of the commandant of brigade and the county commissioners, in their annual settlement with the county auditor and treasurer, shall examine and compare the receipts and disbursements by the county treasurer of the military fund in his hands, and shall allow said treasurer two per centum on the moneys so received and disbursed, and include and publish a statement of the same in the annual exhibit of county receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 10. That whenever the militia are ordered for actual service, they shall forthwith be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, and officered, as now required by law, provided that present boundaries of brigades and divisions shall continue to be recognized under this act; and the generals of brigades, whenever a vacancy occurs, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the volunteer troops thereof, upon the order of the proper general of division as now required by law, and the general of division shall be elected as heretofore.

Sec. 11. That all persons having heretofore served as commissioned officers in the militia of this State, and having legally thereby become exempt from military duty in time of peace, & all former members of volunteer companies who shall in like manner have become exempt, shall continue exonerated from military duty in time of peace, and shall also be exempt from the payment of the commutation money required by this act.

Sec. 12. That the quarter master general and the adjutant general shall continue to perform their duties as heretofore required by law, so far as the same may be practicable without conflicting with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. All civil officers named in this act, who shall neglect or refuse at any time to obey the provisions thereof, shall forfeit and pay not more than one hundred, nor less than twenty dollars, to be recovered in action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction, at the suit of any person complaining, for the use of the State of Ohio.

### VOLUNTEER MILITIA

Sec. 14. That the acting militia of this State shall consist of volunteer companies, raised at large by order of the commandant of brigade or of division; if there be no commandant of brigade, such companies to be composed of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, provided that no minor shall be enrolled by any officer of such light company without the consent of the parent, guardian or master of such minor; and in all cases said volunteer militia shall first be or-

dered into service in case of war, invasion, or to prevent invasion, to suppress riots, or to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws. And all volunteer companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments formed according to law, now raised and organized, shall be retained.

Sec. 15. The several volunteer companies of cavalry, artillery, light infantry, and riflemen, in each brigade, shall be numbered by the proper commandant of brigade, and a record made of such numbers, in the adjutant general's office, and when they exist in sufficient numbers, and are conveniently located for the purpose, shall be organized into battalions and regiments, and officered as now provided by law.

Sec. 16. The commandants of companies when formed into battalions or regiments, shall make returns to the commanding officer of the same, and if not formed into battalions or regiments, shall make returns to the commandant of brigade, and commandants of squadrons, battalions, or regiments, shall make returns to the commandant of brigade, and the commandant of brigade to the commandant of division as now required by law.

Sec. 17. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier of any volunteer company shall be held to duty therein, for the term of five years, unless some absolute disability shall occur, after joining such company, or he shall be discharged by the proper officer, & every such person, after the expiration of said term, and every commissioned officer, after serving a similar term, in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a certificate of such service, and such certificates shall be given to all such persons, under the rank of brigadier generals, by generals of brigade, and to all other officers by commandants of division, and the holders of such certificates shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and shall, also, be exempt from the commutation payments hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 18. Whenever forty men shall have been enrolled as members of any volunteer company, under the provisions of this act, such company shall be officered as now provided by law for officering similar companies, & no such company shall be increased to more than eighty members; and whenever a company becomes reduced, from any cause, below the number of thirty they may be attached to any other company, by order of the brigadier general.

Sec. 19. That it shall be the duty of the quarter master general, in the distribution of the public arms, to apportion the same to the several divisions, according to the number of volunteer troops therein, and the commandants of division having, within their respective commands, a greater quantity of public arms than are necessary to supply the volunteer militia therein, are hereby required to return the same to the quartermaster general, within one year after the passage of this act.

Sec. 20. Every officer of the line and staff, and every officer and soldier of any volunteer company, shall provide himself with a uniform complete, as now required by law; & each commissioned officer shall, also, provide himself with a suitable sword, & the arms & equipments of the officers & soldiers shall be held by them free from levy by any execution issued in any civil case, as is now provided by law.

Sec. 21. There shall be two company musters in each year, as follows: on the first Friday in June, and on the first Friday in August, annually, from nine o'clock A. M. until four o'clock P. M. of each day, and said companies may parade at other times, provided three-fourths of the members thereof consent thereto; and the commandants of brigades, battalions, or companies shall have power, and are hereby required to call out their respective commands for the suppression of riots, or to assist civil officers in the execution of the laws, when called upon to do so by the proper authorities.

Sec. 22. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall refuse to appear fully armed and equipped on any day of muster required by this act, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, pay the sum of two dollars for each company muster, and

three dollars for brigade muster.

Sec. 23. That it shall be the duty of the commandant of each volunteer company, within ten days after the brigade muster and encampment required by this act, to make out a list of the delinquents, particularly noting therein the fines assessed on each member of his company, and for what cause, a copy of which list, in the form of a notice, shall be forthwith posted up at the places of holding company muster, stating also, the time and place appointed for holding the court of appeals; at which court every delinquent, feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of the commandant aforesaid, may appear and apply for redress; and it shall also be the duty of the commandant to deliver said delinquent list, duly certified, to the brigade inspector, on or before the day appointed for holding the brigade court of appeals required by this act.

Sec. 24. There shall be held, once in each year, a brigade muster and encampment of all the volunteer militia in each brigade, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. on the third Tuesday of August, annually, and continuing not more than five, nor less than three days; said muster and encampment shall be held at the most suitable place within the limits of said brigade, to be selected by the brigade quartermaster, under the direction of the commandant thereof, and the officers and soldiers forming such encampment, shall be drilled in accordance with the requirements of the thirty-first section of this act; provided that the muster and encampment of the third brigade, in the first division, may be held at the most convenient place within said division.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of the commandant of division, during the encampment aforesaid, to review and cause to be inspected, each brigade of volunteer militia within his division; provided that he shall not be compelled to visit more than three brigades in any one year; and he shall also appoint a brigade board of inspection, consisting of three competent officers, who shall hold a session at each brigade encampment, for the purpose of examining and determining the degree of proficiency, in military tactics, of such officers as may come before them for examination; and to every such officer who may be found, upon thorough examination, to be fully proficient in military tactics, and qualified for actual service in time of war; they shall give a certificate thereof, and to each holder of such certificate, the general of division, or, in his absence, the general of brigade shall, on the first succeeding muster and encampment, present in the name of the State of Ohio, a good and substantial sword of well finished workmanship, of a value not exceeding twelve dollars, which shall be provided under the direction of the commandant of brigade, and paid for upon his order out of the military fund.

Sec. 26. That a brigade court of appeals, consisting of the commandant of brigade, and the commandants of regiments, squadrons and battalions and such other officers as the commandant of brigade may designate, shall be held on the second Tuesday succeeding the muster and encampment held as aforesaid; notice of the time and place of holding said court of appeals shall be given by the commandant of brigade, on the last day of said muster and encampment; and said court of appeals shall hear and determine the complaints of all delinquents returned by the commandants of companies who may appeal to them, and strike from the delinquent list any person whom they may deem improperly fined.

Sec. 27. The officers constituting said court of appeals shall also sit as a court to assess fines upon all brigade, commissioned and staff officers returned to said court by the brigade inspectors; said officers shall, also, acting as a board of appropriation, distribute and apply the military fund as they shall deem best calculated to promote the efficiency and thorough discipline of the volunteer militia, provided that all appropriations of the military fund shall be in accordance with requirements of this act.

Sec. 28. The brigade inspector shall attend the brigade court of appeals and court of assessment, required by the preceding section of this act, and shall keep an accurate record of

the proceedings, and, also, of the appropriation of the military fund, and shall make a list of all fines not remitted by the court of appeals, including also the fines assessed upon delinquent brigade, commissioned and staff officers a copy of which list, signed by the commandant of brigade as president of said courts and attested by himself as inspector of brigade, he shall, forthwith, transmit to the paymasters of regiment, squadrons and battalions in said brigade, and to the orderly sergeants of detached companies, if any; and the list of fines so placed in the hands of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to have the legal effect and authority of an execution, and the paymasters and orderly sergeants, aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to collect the amount of fines assessed upon such delinquent, whose name is upon the list delivered to him as aforesaid, by a levy upon, and sale of, any property which said delinquent may hold, without reservation, in the same manner and with the same costs for collection as are now allowed by law to constables in civil and criminal cases.

Sec. 29. All fines collected under the requirements of the preceding section of this act shall be by the paymasters and orderly sergeants, immediately paid over to the county treasurer within the proper brigade, and by him shall be received, disbursed and accounted for in the same manner as he is required to do with the military fund hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 30. All property held in common by any association or association of persons, whose tenets or rules require a community of property, shall be held for the payment of any and all fines assessed under the provisions of this act, against any member or members of such association for the nonperformance of military duty.

Sec. 31. Every volunteer company and every field officer shall be furnished with camp equipage, and every volunteer company regiment, squadron and battalion, shall be furnished with suitable colors to be, and paid for, out of the military fund, as in other cases.

Sec. 32. All drafts upon the military fund, provided for in this act shall be made by direction of the board of appropriation upon the order of the commandant of brigade.

Sec. 33. Brigade inspectors and other staff officers shall be allowed such compensation by the board of appropriation as they shall deem just and reasonable, and members of court martial at the rate of one dollar per day for their services, for the period aforesaid.

Sec. 34. Enrolled musicians, in volunteer companies, not exceeding four to each company, may be paid one dollar per day for their services, out of the military fund, as in other cases.

Sec. 35. If, after paying all drafts upon the military fund, hereinbefore specified, there shall remain as surplus in any brigade, it shall be appropriated to procure or build a suitable armory in which to preserve and safely keep the arms and equipments of the State, under the [direction of] commandant of brigade, and paid for, upon his order out of the fund aforesaid.

Sec. 36. That all parades, musters and encampments, held under the provisions of this act, shall be governed by the rules and regulations adopted for the government of the army of the United States.

Sec. 38. That the commissioned officers of all companies or regiments exempt from military duty by the provisions of this act, who are now uniformed and equipped, as required by law, may hold their commissions for the term of five years from the date thereof, and may, at their option attend the brigade musters, required by this act, and shall thereafter, be exempt from the performance of military duty in time of peace and from the payment of commutation money, requiren by this act.

Sec. 38. That an act to amend "an act to organize and discipline the militia," passed March 10th, 1838, and an act to amend "an act to organize and discipline the militia," passed March 13th 1843, together with so much of the "act to organize and discipline the

[Continued on fourth page.]



DREADFUL CALAMITY.

We learn from the Norfolk & Richmond papers of the loss by fire of the schooner Jane, of Baltimore, Capt. Vickers, some forty miles below Richmond. Capt. Vickers and his whole crew perished in the flames of the burning vessel—not a soul is left to tell the tale! Capt. Phillips, of the Myrcanus, arrived at Richmond, by near the Jane. All was right when he last saw her Wednesday night.—Thursday morning she was burnt down to the water, and her Captain and crew dead. Some negroes say that the fire originated about 2 o'clock, and they heard immediately afterwards cries for help, and shortly after that two persons jumped into the river.—The boat was picked up in the river many miles, the tackle and gun wales showing that it had been separated from the davits by fire. The Jane sailed from this port on the 23rd. inst. for Richmond, with a deck load of lumber, bacon, whiskey, &c., in the hold. We have not been able to learn the names of the sufferers, though it is said there were but four on board, consisting of the captain, the mate, a boy and a negro man.—*Balt. Sun.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.

Missouri is exceedingly rich in all kinds of minerals. A valuable mine of Cobalt (black oxide) has been discovered in Mene La Motte, Madison county, said to be worth several dollars a pound. A small vein of Cobalt was once marked in Connecticut, and with that exception, this is the only vein discovered in America. Cobalt is used in coloring Procelain. A valuable vein of CANNEL COAL has also been discovered at St. Genevieve, on the route to the New Mountain. Eminent Geologist have denied the existence of this coal in Missouri.

A POWERFUL INTERCESSOR.

Gen. Jackson has appealed to Santa Anna—to his feelings as a brave & magnanimous man—to the spirit of the age and of Humanity—to liberate the poor Texan prisoners now suffering untold misery within the walls of Mexican prisons, or in degrading servitude. Santa Anna owes every thing to the intercession of the hero of New Orleans, and will, no doubt, receive this appeal with respect.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

When Henry Clay was speaker of the House of Representatives, and John Randolph a member of that body, the latter indulged himself in drawing a fancy portrait, in something like the following words:—We will suppose, Mr. Speaker, a young man born in Virginia, destitute of principle, who has spent his patrimony in dissipation and gambling, remove to Kentucky, and by some lucky chance is elected to the State Legislature; we will go further, sir, and suppose him elected a member of this House, and still further, sir, and suppose him raised to the elevated station of the presiding officer of this very house; and suppose he now sits in the chair"—pointing his long sarcastic finger at Mr. Clay, who immediately called Mr. Randolph to order. Mr. R. appealed to the house which supported the call to order by the speaker. Mr. Randolph then rose, and in a manner peculiar to himself, observed, "I drew a picture from imagination—you applied it to yourself"—and the house have confirmed its application.

The Wheeling Times gives the following gratifying intelligence relative to the prospects of an abundant harvest in that section of the country:—"We are informed by our country friends that the small grain, the wheat especially, never looked better at this season of the year in this region of the country than it does at the present time. A very intelligent farmer, who resides in an adjoining county, assured us that he never saw more flattering indications of a large yield. The wheat fields, he remarked, both in the bottoms and on the hills now give promise of a most abundant harvest."

We noticed in our last the discovery of two skeletons, found in a state of preservation under an ancient stable in Strawberry alley, in this borough—and mentioned that the circumstances under which they were consigned to this hiding place would perhaps remain forever unrevealed. But the lovers of the mysterious have had their speculations unfortunately nipped in the bud. It now appears, that the premises were occupied some years since

by a physician of the town, who had procured from abroad several subjects for dissection—and finally disposed of the bones by burying them beneath this stable. There has been no murder, therefore, and our citizens may as well resume their usual quiet.—*Har. Union.*

Zanesville Detector.

THE GREAT JUDICIAL FARCE CONCLUDED.

We regret that the state of our columns, at this time, prevents us from more particularly alluding to the news in relation to Ireland and her undaunted Champion, O'Connell. The farce is concluded, and in a way in which every one who has followed the corrupt meanderings of the trial from its commencement must have expected. O'Connell together with his compatriots have been found guilty. The sentence of the traversers has been postponed until the next term of the court, commencing on the 13th of April; they, however, remain out as usual on their own recognisances. On that day, a four-day rule for judgment will be served on the traversers, and on its expiration the Attorney General will pray the judgment of the court on them. Before the expiration of the rule, a motion in arrest of judgment will be made by the traversers. Should the court decide against the motion, judgment will be passed, and then a writ of error will be issued on the part of the traversers, which will be argued before the twelve judges, and should their decision be adverse, an appeal will be made to the House of Lords. If we can judge from the language of the Duke of Wellington, who is high in councils of her Britannic Majesty, and who is no lover of O'Connell's, we should conclude that pending appeal, the sentence of the court would not be carried into execution. The Duke thinks that the moral effect of the verdict will be punishment sufficient both for O'Connell and his millions. How good all at once his *Dukship* is getting!!

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel have been in Parliament since the trial, where they made the most powerful efforts. Concession are already being proposed by the ministry. They propose an additional grant for the promotion of National Education in Ireland—an enlargement of the franchise—Catholics in Ireland to be placed on the same footing with their brethren in England, and with Protestant dissenters.

On O'Connell's arrival in Liverpool, he was hailed by the acclamations of fifty thousand and upwards. A great meeting was held in London, and was addressed by Lord Comoy and Lord Sturton and other distinguished men, and closed with three cheers for O'Connell.

Judging from the tone of O'Connell's late address to the people of Ireland; from their strong organization; from the deep excitement produced in England, and particularly among that formidable host the anti-corn law leaguers, who were several times addressed by O'Connell since he has been in England and since the trial; from the overtures of the ministry; from the decided public opinion of almost every civilized government in favor of Ireland's peaceful struggle; and from other and strong evidences, we can hardly allow ourselves to doubt, of the ultimate success of O'Connell. That he may succeed, should be the prayer of every American, of every lover of equal liberty; of every one who has read the history of the sufferings of his fathers, inflicted by the same relentless hand which now holds old Ireland in its merciless, its bloody grasp.

The Ruling Passion of an old Blue Light Federalist will always, as the Jersey darkey says "splain itself." The allegation recently made by Senator Choate of Massachusetts, in his reply to the speech of Senator Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, that "there is no ill blood existing in the veins of the American people against the British government," is not true. The Blue Light Senator may speak truly for himself and his Tory confederates of Hartford Convention memory, who piloted the British into our harbors during the last war, but does he imagine that any man with an American heart will ever forget the deep wrongs inflicted upon us by British tyranny. When Ledyard was compelled by the fortune of war to deliver up his sword to a British officer, can we forget that this British officer with cold blooded, vindictive cruelty immediately plucked his weapon through the brave heart of his defenceless prisoner. Is this forgotten? Is the Dart-

moor massacre forgotten? Is the Hampton massacre forgotten? When the British landed upon our shores, murdered defenceless citizens, men, women and children? Forgotten! Is the watchword at N. Orleans, "Beauty and Booty!" forgotten? Are the hundreds of acts of British oppression in America, and Ireland, and China, forgotten? Never! Mr. Choate, as long as the Atlantic shall wash the shores of the Western Continent, Never! Never!! Never!!!—[Plebeian.]

From the Statesman.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

The pipe-layers of the coon party have made a great noise about fraudulent naturalization papers, &c., in New Orleans, and frauds, &c. &c.—But it turns out that Judge Elliott is a pure unadulterated whig, who issued the papers! Yes, it is all among the honest coons after all. Mr. Slidell was admitted to his seat *nem con.*

From the Globe.

ALL RIGHT.

In order to break their humiliating fall in New Orleans, where Mr. Clay, in person, had been working for months, accompanied by his respectable friends and companions, Poindexter, Prentiss, the Bear, and the Borer, the whigs are industriously propagating the idea that Mr. Slidell, the democratic candidate, was not fairly elected; and this, for sooth, because a whig judge, for the sake of his fee, had granted certificates of naturalization to some persons not entitled.

The following paragraph from the New Orleans Picayune, a neutral paper, nails this base coin to the counter:

"In the Senate yesterday, the chairman of the committee on elections, reported that Mr. Thomas Slidell had been duly elected and was qualified to take his seat. The report was adopted *nem con.*"

This is the member who the whigs said was fraudulently chosen.

READ THIS!!

We should like to see what kind of defence the friends of Mr. Clay will make to the following.—[Ohio Statesman.]

From the Indiana Sentinel.

HENRY CLAY—THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Since the approval of Mr. Van Buren of the last appropriation for the Cumberland road, the whigs, with Mr. Clay at their head, have opposed it.—In the 25th Congress, the delegation from Indiana was whig. Then we missed, at the last session, getting an appropriation, although Mr. Van Buren had approved every one made. It was undoubtedly voted down by the whigs, as a means to injure Mr. Van Buren in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.—The next Congress, Indiana sent a democratic delegation, and an appropriation for said road was voted and passed the House, and it was well known that Mr. Van Buren would have approved it, had it passed the Senate. A letter from him to that effect was published. But in the Senate, it was killed by the vote of Mr. CLAY alone. This the records, which we quote below, will show. In 1840, many promises were made, that as soon as the whigs got into power, the road should be continued. Every man in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois knows the result of these promises. And yet Henry Clay is said to be a "Western man."—We suppose he is a "Western" man, too, when he would take our public domain to pay off British Nabobs, and make white slaves of the pioneers and settlers, whom he has denominated pirates and land robbers, because the aristocratic federal whigs cannot black their own shoes, nor "their wives and daughters work in the kitchen!"—What think "Western" men of such a policy? But where is the Record?

"In the Senate—Friday, April 3, 1840.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was taken up, the question being on the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Southard, a whig, addressed the Senate at length, in opposition to the bill.

He was followed by Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, who also spoke in opposition to the bill, at considerable length.

Mr. Southard and Mr. Clay were replied to by Mr. Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Young, of Illinois, who both supported the bill.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, again made some further remarks against the bill, when the question was taken.

"Shall the bill be ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading?" and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative, yeas 20, nays 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Linn, Merrick, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Webster, Wright, White and Young—20.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, CLAY, of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Crittenden, Dixon, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Phelps, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Smith, of Connecticut, Southard and Strange—22.

So the bill was lost."

THE UNION GZETTE.

MARYSVILLE.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 13, 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. LARWILL, of Wayne, DOWTY 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 McGrady, of Ross,
- 9th " Valentine Keffler, of Pickaway,
- 10th " James Parker, of Licking,
- 11th " G. P. Cherry 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.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In another column will be seen the proceedings of a meeting, held in Union township, by the democrats, for the purpose of forming a Hickory Club: they appear to manifest the right spirit. And we feel very much pleased to see the name of our old friend, JOHN P. WOODS, signed as President of the meeting—we have always considered him as one of our best personal friends and are rejoiced to see him refuse to support so corrupt a politician as Henry Clay, a man who has been all things, to suit the times; at one time opposed to a United States Bank, at another, in favor of one, at one time in favor of a protective tariff, at another time opposed to it, &c. &c. We say to the democrats of Union township, that, although you live in the "Hot Bed" of ultra whiggery, of this county, fear not, but go ahead in the cause of equal laws and privileges.

FREE TURNPIKE ROAD.

The Commissioners, named in the act, for the establishment of a Free Turnpike Road, from Columbus, thro' Marysville, to Bellefontaine, met in this place on the 10th inst., and organized by appointing Gen. CHURMAN, President; Dr. CREW, Secretary, and JOSHUA MARION, Treasurer. They meet in this place, on the 6th of May next, for the purpose of locating the Road, or at least so much as lies between this place and Bellefontaine.

CONNECTICUT.

The whigs have carried Connecticut by a small majority, for particulars see the following, from the Baltimore Argus, and New York Herald.

From the Baltimore Argus.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

NO CHOICE BY THE PEOPLE IN A STATE THAT GAVE HARRISON 6,324 MAJORITY.

Three week ago the the democrats would have carried the State by a

handsome majority; but the whigs were aroused to action by their fears, and though the Texas question—the present tariff bill before Congress—large sums of money sent from New York—men in factories forced to vote the will of their employers; the friends of the present administration keeping aloof from the canvass—and no small quantity of pipe-laying, they have carried the State by the skin of their teeth as regards the Legislature, and failed to elect their candidate for Governor by 1,044 votes. The following return gives us as much gratification as our opponents, and it is a dark sign for Henry Clay that the State which gave him her vote in preference to the great Jackson, should fail to indicate that she will cast her vote for him next fall. The nominee of the National convention will receive the vote of Connecticut beyond reasonable question. New Hampshire and her will go hand in hand.

Baldwin (whig) 27,137  
Cleveland (dem.) 26,339  
Gillette (abolition) 1,512  
The whig leads the democratic candidate 468 votes, but falls short 1,044 of having a majority over all, which it requires to elect in Connecticut. It is supposed the whigs will have a majority in the Legislature, which elects the Governor in case the people fail to elect. It classes the Legislature as follows:

Whigs 110  
Democrats 91  
Doubtful 8

And that towns entitled to 20 Representatives will fail to elect.

The New York Herald (a whig paper,) commenting upon this election, says:

"The result of this election, thus far obtained, is of a most exciting and interesting character. Compared with the election of 1840, it is very evident that the whigs have lost ground considerably. In fact, both parties in Connecticut are more nearly balanced than we ever expected to see them. The general result of the whole, and its moral effects, will be to give additional interest and keenness to the approaching presidential election. It is very evident that if Mr. Clay is to be elected for this office, his friends will have to work harder than they ever yet have done."

HENRY CLAY & THE TARIFF.

The following is a letter sent by Mr Clay, to Mr. Bronson, of Georgia, which we think, will stop the clamour of those who are electioneering for him on the ground of his being an advocate of a protective tariff.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, addressing some inquiries to me in respect to the policy of protecting american interests. On that subject, I have very frequently publicly expressed my sentiment within the last two years. In the Senate of the United States, early last year, I fully expressed my views, and what I said was published. About the same time I communicated them, in the answer which I transmitted to a letter addressed to me by a committee of the Legislature of New York, which was also published. I again expressed my opinion, in reply to a letter which I received from a fellow-citizen of Philadelphia, requesting me to state the principles of the whig party. A statement of them as understood by me, was accordingly made, and it is now conspicuously published at the head of many newspapers. The last expression of my opinion is contained in a letter which I recently addressed to Nashville, and of which I now transmit you a copy. If you had seen these various expressions of the opinions which I hold on the subject of your letter, I presume you would not have deemed it necessary to address me.

The sum and substance of what I consider to be the true policy of the United States in respect to a tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that, in establishing a tariff of duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests.

I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denominations. I was not in congress when it passed, and did not vote for it, but, with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American Legislation; and I hope, for its honor, will never be again repeated.

After my return to congress, in 1831 my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of



duty contained in the act of 1828.—The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act, still farther reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the extra session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say, that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have not the means here of judging,) they ought to be corrected.

My opinion that there is no danger, hereafter, of a high tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact, that our manufacturers have now taken a deep root. In their infancy, they needed a greater measure of protection, but, as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures.

Hoping that this letter may be satisfactory to you, and afford all the information you desire, and tendering my grateful acknowledgements for the friendly feelings and sentiments entertained by you towards me, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mr. BARTLEY.

#### Short Biography.

The Mansfield Shield and Banner thus sums up in short, the political career of the man whom the whig partisans have palmed upon their party as candidate for Governor:

"In 1824, he was our Representative, and was instructed and pledged himself to go for Jackson in preference to Adams, and directly contrary to the will of his constituents fairly expressed he did vote for J. Q. Adams, as we suppose, influenced by the intrigue of Henry Clay, of bargain and sale memory, who yet lives, and like Mr. Bartley, is doomed by the voice of an indignant and abused democratic people, who will never elevate either above the rank of private individuals.

"This same nominee, after he had abused the confidence of the democratic family of Ohio, returned to our county of Richland, with saddle-bags loaded with coffin hand bills to traduce the character of Andrew Jackson, and used his utmost endeavors to circulate the same, which facts known to many prominent citizens of this county and the several adjoining counties, and can be proved by living witnesses. The Hero of New Orleans has survived this slander, and wears the laurel of his country's honor."

The Senior of the Cincinnati Gazette was also a party to the violation of pledges—"particeps criminis," as the lawyers say—and well may his testimony be swallowed without one grain of allowance that Mr. Bartley is an honest man. Ah! "ye are all honorable men!"—Cin. Enq.

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the Democrats of Union township, assembled at the school house, in district No. 2, for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. The meeting was organized by calling JOHN P. WOODS, to the chair and appointing PATRICK RICE, Secretary.

On motion, Robert Simpson, Samuel Kerr and M. A. Garlick, were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. In the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Green, with much force of argument, after which the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the time for political action having arrived and the period for organization at hand, and whereas the democrats of Union Township, have always had, for their motto, "Eternal and sleepless vigilance." And whereas our old enemies, the federalists, are prowling about under false colors, hypocritical professions, and disgraceful and demoralizing practices. Therefore

Resolved; That we are friendly to equal rights, and just laws; that we are in favor of economy in government expenditures, and opposed to high taxes, under any name or disguise; that we are opposed to a national Bank; to the federal scheme of distribution, and its twin Brother assumption; that we are in favor of a revenue Tariff, and for the maintenance of our National rights.

Resolved; That we will support unitedly, and heartily, the nomination of our State Convention, and the nomination, that may be made by the democratic convention at Baltimore on the 27th of May next.

Resolved; That the desperate and despicable means to which our opponents resort, their hypocritical professions, their slanders and falsehoods, uttered against democrats, serve but the more and more, to convince us of the rectitude of our cause and of the unworthiness of theirs.

After the adoption of the resolutions, M. A. Garlick, addressed the meeting for about one hour and a half, he spoke on the fulfillment of whig promises of 1840, a high Tariff, United States Bank, and Hamilton Federalism, &c.

On motion; a committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Wm. Winget, R. Simpson and M. A. Garlick, to draft a constitution to govern a Democratic Hickory Club, and report the same at the next meeting.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting, were ordered to be published in the Union Gazette.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on the 25th inst.

JOHN P. WOODS, Pres't.

PATRICK RICE, Sec'y.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### JOSIAH BEARD'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as administrators and administrators on the estate of Josiah Beard, late of Union county, deceased. Dated at Marysville this 13th day of April A. D. 1844.

ANN BEARD.  
LEROY F. HAGER.

##### A New Era of Shakespeare in America!

The cheapest and most splendidly illuminated and illustrated edition of the bard of Avon ever published.

Edited by the

Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

Robert W. Weir, Esq.

will design, select, and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400 executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of that art.

In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the public, the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense to make this edition of the World's Poet superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography, and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12 cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its peculiar beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the engravings.

The tragedy of Hamlet is now in press. The first part will be issued in March.

Prospectus.

The Pictorial and Illustrated editions of Shakespeare, lately published in England are among the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvements of the art of wood engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unprecedented diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the arts of Design.

The designs of Kenny Meadows for the illustrations of Tyas' edition of Shakespeare express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial edition combine with the highest merits of art and taste such a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text. It is now proposed to embody in an American edition, the admirable illustration of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists, as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beau-

tifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

—who speak the tongue

That Shakespeare spoke, could not content himself with a mere republication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon R. W. Weir, whose reputation as an artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of original designs.—From the same reason the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his edition should have the supervision of an American editor. The task has been undertaken by G. C. Verplanck.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works, drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's own eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and obscurities.—But within the last twenty years a more minute and familiar acquaintance with old English idioms, habits and mode of thought, guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration for Shakespeare's genius, has led to the strong conviction that very many of the numerous though slight deviations from the ancient text appearing in modern editions, are useless erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous metrical regularity of the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly very many of these emendations have been rejected by the last and best English editors especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier, and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide for himself without implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of prior editors have furnished the colation of various readings and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were, of judicial decision enlightened by a sound argument.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and as some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in the notes for his own selection. These notes will also contain so much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages, and allusions to obsolete opinions or the habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed, not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thoughts, his poetry, passions, philosophy. The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century by the most brilliant minds of Europe.—Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWET,

Publisher, 181 Broadway.

12 times.

Any Editor giving the above Prospectus 10 or 12 insertions and an occasional notice of the work during its progress, will be regularly served with the numbers as they appear in exchange for their papers.

C. W. B. ALLISON.

A. HALL.

#### ALLISON & HALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Marysville, Union county, Ohio.

Mr. HALL will be absent, attending the Spring term of the Courts in the Territory of Iowa, until about the 20th of June next. In the mean time the professional business of Allison & Hall, and also of A. Hall, will be attended to by C. W. B. Allison.

OFFICE N. E. CORNER OF THE COURT HOUSE.

#### COLLECTIONS

In the Territories of Iowa, Northern Missouri & Western Illinois, will be promptly attended to, if creditors forward their claims to C. W. B. Allison, Marysville, O. or A. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa Territory.

C. W. B. ALLISON,

A. HALL.

April 6, 1844. n10 tf.

#### Attachment Notice.

At my instance a writ of attachment was this day issued, by James Turner a Justice of the Peace of Paris Township, Union county Ohio, against the goods, chattels, credits and effects of Wm. H. Skinner and Asa Carroll, non-resident Debtors.

Dated March 29, 1844.

W. W. WOODS.

## Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Attention RAINGERS!

The Raingers are hereby notified to Parade at

AMRINE'S MILL, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, for the purpose of military drill.

J. CURL,  
Captain.

April 5, 1844.

#### SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at Charles P. Morse's, east of Marysville, on the 9th day of April 1844, at 1 o'clock, P. M., one red Durham Bull, and 29 cows, taken in execution at the suit of N. Kidder vs S. G. Strong, et al.

W. W. STEELE,

Sheriff, Union county, O.

March 30, 1844.

Printers fee 1 00

## The Columbian LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S Magazine,

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN,  
and filled with contributions from the most  
Eminent and Accomplished  
Writers of the Country.

THE motives which have led to the commencement of this undertaking may be briefly stated. It is believed by the proprietor that there is in the United States an immense provision of literary ability, for which as yet there is no adequate encouragement or field of display; that besides the number of clever and successful writers, whose productions are weekly, and monthly, and annually read with delight by thousands, there are yet greater numbers constantly arriving at maturity of power, who have only to appear on the stage of publication to receive a brilliant reward of fame; and that the powers of those whose names are already pronounced with respect by lips of wisest censure, and capable of more and still higher exertion than has yet been called forth. It is believed too, that the demand for literary production in this country, especially in the periodical channel, exceeds the supply in a very large proportion, and that new supplies have only to be presented of the right quality, and in the right way to ensure a hearty welcome and profitable reception. No doubt is entertained of the American mind's ability to sustain itself—certainly on its own ground if not abroad—against all the competition that the intellect of other lands can bring to the encounter; and full assurance is felt that among the millions of American readers there can be, and is, a cordial welcome for all that American writers can produce of excellent and interesting.

From these premises it is undoubtingly inferred, that there is abundant room for another Magazine, notwithstanding the merit and success of those already in being; that there can be no lack of ability to fill its pages acceptably, within the reach of capital and liberal enterprise; & that such a periodical will not fail to be greeted as a welcome visitor by thousands upon thousands, who as yet have done little or nothing toward the support and development of American periodical literature.

Another and strong motive has been the feeling that New York, the first city of the Union, should be the home of a periodical owning no superior in either merit or success.

The Columbian Magazine will be published on the first day of every month.—Its mechanical arrangements will comprise the best paper, type, and workmanship that money can procure.

Its contributors will be sought for among the ablest and most popular writers in the country; and no efforts will be spared to secure the aid of the most distinguished, such as

John L. Stephens, W. C. Bryant, J. F. Cooper, J. K. Paulding, F. G. Halleck, N. P. Willis, H. W. Herbert, Nathaniel Hawthorne, H. T. Tuckerman, H. W. Longfellow, J. R. Chandler, C. F. Hoffman, T. C. Grattan, T. S. Arthur, J. C. Neal, H. F. Harrington, W. G. Simms, H. H. Weld, Epes Sargent, John Neal, Theodore S. Fay, R. W. Griswold, Park Benjamin, R. H. Dana, Geo. P. Morris, Rufus Dawes, Seba Smith, R. M. Bird, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. "Mary Clavers," Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Francis S. Osgood, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. H. E. Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Miss Eliza Leslie, Mrs. A. M. F. Anna, Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Miss Hannah F. Gould.

With many of these, arrangements have already been made, as well as with others whose reputation is sure, though yet to be established in the public regard. The proprietor entertains sanguine hopes of accomplishing an object to which he looks

forward with pride—the secured co-operation of regular and occasional contributors, forming a list unequalled in this country.

In each number there will be two or more Engravings after such artists as Chapman, Ingham, Inman, Osgood &c., engraved on mezzotint, line, and stipple, by H. L. Ormsby, S. W. Sudd &c., besides a plate of Fashions colored, and occasionally other illustrations, so that every subscriber will receive, in the course of the year, at least twenty four elegant productions of the graphic art, which could not be otherwise procured at three or four times the annual cost of the whole magazine.

In each number there will also be two pages of Music, original, or judiciously selected by a competent professor of the art. Proper regard will be paid to the current issues from the book press; not so much however, with a view to notice all the volumes that may appear, as to the expression of mature opinions concerning those which shall be deemed worthy of the public attention and confidence. The aim of the Editor will be, rather to furnish judicious criticisms, on which readers and purchasers may rely for guidance, than to present a mere laudatory chronicle of new publications.

#### TERMS.

The Columbian Magazine, one year in advance, \$3.00  
Two years do \$5.00  
Two copies one year, \$5.00

Dealers in periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

In addition to the above, the publisher simply adds, for the benefit of all, that the work will be sustained by sufficient capital.

Editors who will insert this prospectus entire, and send a copy marked & addressed to the Columbian Magazine shall have a copy sent to them for one year.

Address, post paid,  
ISREAL POST, Publisher,  
Astor House.

## Campbell's Foreign, Semi-Monthly MAGAZINE.

Select Miscellany of European Literature and Art.

This periodical has already acquired the enviable reputation of being the most complete and spirited Magazine of the kind ever published in the country. The frequency of its publication enables the publisher to furnish the cream of the Foreign Magazines in advance of all competition. As for instance the number published on the 1st of each month is composed principally of articles selected from the foreign Reviews and Magazines of the preceding month, and that issued on the 10th of the month can be entirely so made, thus placing the readers of the semi-monthly in the choicest articles of the foreign press several weeks in advance of a monthly competitor.

To add to its attractions, each number will be embellished with one of Sartins' splendid

#### Mezzotint Engravings!

done in the very best style of that finished Artist, thus affording every year 24 of those beautiful engravings, whilst the other magazines are trumpeting to the world their 3 or 4 by the same artist as a chief inducement to subscribers.

The very low price which the magazine is afforded can be best appreciated when it is remembered, that

#### Three Splendid Volumes,

containing each nearly 600 imperial octavo pages, executed in the most finished typographical style of any magazine in the country, the text embellished with numerous illustrations, and each volume ornamented with eight of Sartins' unequalled engravings are given every year, furnishing for \$3 an amount of reading matter which cannot be procured from the original sources for less than three hundred dollars.

Included in the engravings will be found Portraits of the most distinguished men in the World of Letters, Science and Art, thus furnishing a Portrait Gallery of the highest order of excellence, done in the most finished style of art, and worthy of preservation in any Library.

#### To Post-Masters, and others.

The acknowledged merit and rapidly growing popularity of Campbell's Magazine considered, the Publisher believes that the following liberal terms thousands will be induced to subscribe.

To circulate the following proposals are made—five copies for 20 dollars; 8 for 30 dollars, single copies 5 dollars a year in advance. Single numbers 25 cents.

Editors inserting this advertisement and sending a copy of the paper containing it to this office, will be entitled to a copy of the work for one year.

JAMES C. CAMPBELL,

98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, up stairs.



militia," passed 1837, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 39. That all military commissions heretofore issued, except the Quarter Master General, shall expire in six years from the passage of this act, and all military commissions heretofore issued, except as aforesaid, shall expire in six years from the date thereof; provided, that any officer holding a commission under the provisions of this act, who may be re-elected to the same office, shall retain the same rank that he was entitled to under his former commission: provided also, that nothing in this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall be construed as to disqualify any staff officer to hold a commission after he may arrive at the age of forty-five years.

Sec. 40. That the Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General of this State, shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices; provided, that the Quarter Master General shall not receive pay for more than one hundred days, nor the Adjutant General for more than one hundred and fifty days employed in any one year.

Sec. 41. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent all able bodied white male citizens of this State, between the age of eighteen and twenty one years, from being enrolled and returned by the proper officers, in the aggregate strength of the militia in the State, in the same manner as provided for in this act in relation to those over twenty one years.

Sec. 42. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

JOHN M. GALLAGHER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS W. BARTLEY,  
Speaker of the Senate.  
March 12, 1844.

Sec'y. of STATE'S OFFICE,  
March 20, 1844.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this department.  
J. SLOANE,  
Secretary of State.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Marysville, O. April 1st, 1844

Auditor	Amrine Henry
Abraham James	Bowdre Samuel
Brown W E	Beighler Tobias
Barcus Thomas	Brannan Mrs Mary
Arvon James	Collins Matthias
Castor Jeremiah	Collins Denis
Carl Dr J	Cherry S A
Clark John	Carr John
Dynes James C	Davis Stephen T
Donley John	Dyal Miss Nancy
Delb Geo Henry	Davis Luther M
Elliott John	Fleck Miss Sarah Ann
Fling W C	Fulton Miss Sarah
Gibson Sarah	Ann
Gibson Susan	Green Susan
Gray Robert	Grow George
Gill James H	Hatfield Adam
Hartford Wm 2	Henderson Thomas
Henderson David	Hoskins Mrs
W	Hoskins Miss L
Huffman Roden	Hoskins Mrs Lyady
Hall A	John William 2
Kern Mr	Kent John J
Kearzee Samuel	McAlister Alex
K	McCombs John
McLain Abraham	Maskill Robert
Norville Nolt	Orrahood Amos
Phelps Ira	Ritchey Adam
Reynolds James	Reed C Emont
Reed James & Rogers B L	
Elizabeth	Sullivan Samuel
Smally Samuel	Scott Francis
Scott Thomas	Sheriff
Stiner Joseph	Stillings A
Smith Anna	Smith Simon
Stogd Samuel	Sherman Mr Robert
Sprague Abarira	Thompson Andrew
Turner Joseph	Welch B
Welsh Leah	Witter miss A
Witter David	Wilmoth Benj
Wigle Thomas	Williams Daniel
Welch David	Ward miss Nancy
Wood Sintha	Young John W

Persons calling for the letters will please say advertised

GEO W. CHERRY P. M.

##### SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale at J Westlakes, in Paris township, Union county, O. on the 9th day of April 1844, at 10 o'clock a m, 1 two horse wagon, taken in execution at the suit of Lewis Myers vs W. & Thos Emberson.

W. W. STEELE,  
Sheriff, Union county, O.  
March 30, 1844.  
Printers fee 1 00.

## Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

##### SHERIFF SALE.

I will offer for sale, at the door of the court house, in the town of Marysville, on the 9th day of May 1844, between the legal hours, 3894 acres of land, survey no. 3162, beginning at a large sassafras and two hickories in the lower side of Darby creek, lower corner on the creek to Lucas Sullivan's survey No. 3162; thence with the lower line of said survey south 32 deg. west 100 poles to a stake, lower back corner to said survey; thence with the back line of said survey north 68 west 28 poles to a stake in said line; thence south 32 east 370 poles to a honey locust on the bank of the creek; thence down the creek with the meander thereof to the beginning—taken in execution at the suit of Columbus Insurance Co., vs D. Chapman, et als.

W. W. STEELE,  
Sheriff, Union county, O.  
April 6, 1843 n10 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 McDonalds; 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.

##### 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 160 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. 4009, 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.

##### NOTICE.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued by Thomas M. Ewing, a justice of the peace of Jerome township, Union county, against the property and effects of Chapman Eliot, a no-resident of said county.

Dated this 14th day of March 1844.  
ARCHIBALD W. KILE,  
Agent for Z. B. KILE.  
Printers fee 1 25 n8 4t.

##### FORTY COPIES FOR FORTY DOLLARS.

A Magazine Under The Exclusive Control of T. S. ARTHUR!—Cheapness, Elegance and Excellence combined. Miss Leslie's Magazine.

The elevation of the proprietor of Miss Leslie's Magazine to the office of High Sheriff of Philadelphia county, have made the disposition of his interest in that necessary, as he could no longer attend to the duties required in its publication. It has, in consequence, come into the hands of the subscribers who will hereafter publish it under the title of

The Ladies' Magazine  
Of Literature, Fashion, and the Fine Arts.  
In regard to the character of this Magazine for the future, we give the public this guarantee. The entire control of its pages will be in the hands of

T. S. ARTHUR,  
who will, hereafter be solely responsible for its character. He will devote, jointly with many of the most popular writers we have, the very best efforts of his pen, in elevating it to a rank with the most popular periodicals of the country.

ular periodicals of the country.

This control over the pages of The Ladies' Magazine by Mr. ARTHUR will be full and complete. The system of mere nominal editorship is a fraud upon the public, and as such, we reject it. On him alone rests the responsibility of preparing or supervising every page of the work.

We shall not attempt to mislead, by professions of excellence that cannot be attained, but present our Magazine with an earnest and manly determination to make it in every way worthy of patronage—in every way as good, and, if possible, better than any similar work in the country. One thing, however, we will promise, on the faith of the Editor, and that is, to send forth a periodical that shall bear with it only healthy food for the mind.—While beautiful and fragrant flowers of literature are culled from a hundred rich parterres, care will be taken that no unsightly, foul or poisonous weed shall lie upon the pages of a work devoted to the entertainment and instruction of the mothers and daughters of our happy country.

In the engagement of contributors for the work, we shall be careful to select those whose aim in literature is a high one. Those who write with an end to good—whose productions bear about with them the sweet odor of benevolence and good will to all. A mere array of names does not make a good magazine, and we shall make no flourish of this kind. At the same time, we will state that the best writers in the country will be engaged on The Ladies' Magazine jointly with the Editor, in giving it a high degree of excellence.

##### Embellishments.

In this department we intend giving, in each number, one good Steel Plate, and a Plate of Fashion. The Steel Plate we shall endeavor to have always a gem of art, such as we acknowledged to be fully worth the price of the number containing it. One good engraving is worth a dozen bad ones. Instead, therefore, of crowding in poor pictures by the quantity, we shall confine ourselves, as we said, to one good steel plate, and a plate of the fashions—the latter a correct representation of the prevailing mode.

##### Size of the work.

Each number of The Ladies' Magazine will contain 48 large pages of choice reading matter, an amount equal to that ordinarily given in the magazines published at Three dollars, while the price of the work will be but Two dollars per annum.

##### TERMS.

1 copy	\$3 00	per annum
3 "	5 00	"
4 "	6 00	"
7 "	10 00	"
11 "	15 00	"
17 "	20 00	"
22 "	25 00	"
28 "	30 00	"
40 "	40 00	"

PREMIUMS.—Every new subscriber who will send us, free of postage, \$2, for one year's subscription to The Ladies' Magazine, will be entitled to, and receive, any two of the following works may be selected. (They are in pamphlet edition, and transmissible by mail.)

Six Nights with the Washingtonians, By T. S. Arthur.  
Insubordination, or the Shoemaker's Daughters,  
Swearing Off, and other Temperance Tales,  
The Ruined Family.

Or any four of the following works:—  
Bell Martin or the Heiress, By T. S. Arthur.  
Fanny Dale, or the First Year after Marriage.

The Two Merchants or solvent or Insolvent,  
The seamstress, a story of real life.

The stolen wife, an American romance  
Family pride, or the palace and the poor house.  
Pride or principle which makes the Lady.

The village doctor, by T S Arthur,  
Making a Sensation do

The Ladies' Fair, do.  
For \$5—three copies of the Ladies' Magazine will be sent, and three copies of the first class of works, or six of the of the second class.

For \$6—four copies of the Magazine will be sent, and four copies of the first class, or eight copies of the second class of premiums.

For ten dollars, seven copies, and the same number of premiums as for 6 dollars will be sent.

For 15—ten copies, and same number of premiums.

For 20—fifteen copies of the magazine will be sent, and all the above mentioned premiums. Or, sixteen copies of the magazine, without any premiums.

For 25—twenty one copies of the magazine, and all the above premiums, or forty copies without premiums.

For 30—twenty six copies of the magazine, and all the above premiums, or forty five copies without premiums.

For 35—thirty one copies of the magazine, and all the above premiums, or fifty copies without premiums.

For 40—thirty six copies of the magazine, and all the above premiums, or fifty five copies without premiums.

For 45—thirty one copies of the magazine, and all the above premiums, or fifty five copies without premiums.

For 50—thirty six copies of the magazine, and all the above premiums, or sixty copies without premiums.

1 copy the Ladies' magazine, musical Library, Lady's Book, Gramms magazine, Saturday Courier,	10 do do
2 copies the Ladies' magazine, musical Library, Lady's Book, Gramms magazine, Saturday Courier, Saturday Post.	20 do do

Editors copying the above will be entitled to receive the Ladies' magazine in exchange.

E. FERRET, & Co.  
Publishers' Hall 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

##### The Leading Weekly Newspaper.

##### United State Saturday Post

This well established periodical, the name of which has so long been a household word in every part of the Union, continues its claims upon the favor of the reading public. No effort which in the business department, enterprise in the arrangements for the provision of matter, and careful consultation of the progress of the public taste can suggest, is omitted to make the Post acceptable to every member of a well ordered family. Declining

##### Purity of Morals

the safeguard of private happiness and public prosperity, the conductors carefully exclude from its columns every thing, however brilliant in

##### Literary Merit

which may reasonably be objected to in the score of objectional. The fields of pure literature afford sufficient material to make an

##### Acceptable Family Newspaper

contain all the elements of excellence without a single objectionable line; and it is the greatest pride of the United States Saturday Post that no head of a family need hesitate to let its columns go under the notice of any member of his household. The General Features of the paper include—

Tales, Original and Selected chosen for their lessons of life, illustrations of history, depiction of manners and general merit; and adapted in their variety to the tastes of both sexes, and of all ages. Particular attention is paid to the advancement of knowledge relative to

American History, Life and manners, as the past files of the paper will show. Some of the most popular American Tales and Novellettes which have ever appeared in the periodicals of this country have originated in the Philadelphia Saturday Post. And while American themes are more particularly our favorites, the productions of

##### Favorite European Writers

are canvassed, and such articles selected from time to time, as come within our scope. Nor is the handmaid of sterner literature—Poetry—forgotten—for some of the most delightful

##### Poetry, Selected and Original,

which has ever been presented to the attention of American newspaper readers, has been given through the columns of the Post. The publishers appeal with pride to the

##### Established Reputation

of this paper, and it will be the endeavor of those concerned to make it continue, what it has been for over twenty years.

##### The Favorite Family Journal.

While these characteristics of a Literary Magazine are presented, the other essentials of the publication will not be forgotten, and in its inner pages the paper will present the characteristics of a

##### Carefully Prepared Newspaper,

containing all current intelligence of interest of importance, but carefully avoiding such details of crime as serve only to familiarize readers with it, to no possible good purpose.

##### Agricultural matter

will occupy a portion of the columns, and our Farmer readers will be treated to such articles as are continually presenting themselves to the attention of the agriculturists in these days of improvement. If the

##### Pens of Able Writers

engaged expressly for this journal, and the results of long experience in entering for the public taste can continue the present prosperity of the Post (and more the publishers cannot desire) its course will still be onward.

Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars are this winter distributed in Prizes for original matter—four hundred having been awarded for Prize Stories, and one hundred and seventy five for Prize Poems.

The Editorial Department will be mainly under the control of H. Hastings Weld, a gentleman of experience in the business, assisted by several writers of acknowledged ability and popular talent.

Old friends, and new will accept our thanks for past favors, and may be gratified to hear that the success of the paper never exceeding that which it is at present enjoying

##### TERMS.

1 copy,	\$2.00	per Annum.
3 copies,	\$5.00	"
8 "	\$10.00	"
17 "	\$20.00	"

The money must always be sent in advance, free of postage.

Editors copying the above will be entitled to an exchange.

Address,  
SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & Co.  
No. 98 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

##### OUR NEW VOLUME.

##### Most Magnificent Premiums!

##### Great inducements to clubs!

On the 16th of March (to day) commences the fourteenth volume of this universal family newspaper, the Philadelphia Saturday Courier the proprietors of which, confidently relying upon the uprightness, judiciousness, and independence of its course, ever since it came into their possession, as ample guarantee for the future, proceed to offer for the coming volume the following unequalled premiums and inducements to clubs.

To Postmasters; Agents And Others.  
Premiums.

For one hundred new subscribers to the 14th volume with the subscription price, (\$2 each,) in advance, we will give as a premium a complete copy of Audabon's great work—the birds of America!! (Selling price \$100.) [Library Companies or Literary Societies, may easily obtain this great Premium for their Institutions.]

For fifteen new names, with 2 dollars each, a copy of Harpers magnificently illustrated pictorial Bible, with sixteen hundred engravings!

For ten new names, with 2 dollars each, a copy of the encyclopaedia of geography, an invaluable work of 1300 pages.

For eight new names, and 2 dollars each a copy of Thiers' great history of the French Revolution, or Scott's Novels entire.

For 15 dollars ten copies of the Courier will be sent one year, and a copy of the Farmer's Encyclopaedia, with 1100 pages of invaluable knowledge for farmers, innumerable explanatory cuts, &c. or a copy of Sparks' life of Washington, with 14 plates.

All these works are in a form to send by mail.

Postmasters are allowed by law to frank orders and money for Newspapers.

##### CLUBS AND CLUBBING.

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of clubs, of new or old subscribers, not in arrears, we offer the following

##### Extraordinary Inducements.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years, \$5

Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, 10

Twelve " " " " 15

Seventeen " " " " 20

Two copies of the Saturday Courier one year, and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's magazine, or the Nation's magazine, (late miss Leslie's,) 5

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and two copies of Godey's Lady's Book, or either of the other magazines, 10

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, one copy of Godey's Lady's Book or Graham's magazine, and one of either of the other magazines 10

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a 5 dollar Book, 10

In fact whatever offer is made, by any other Family Journal, at an approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

##### 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.

## 10,000

### lbs of sugar

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION AT THIS OFFICE.