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Rights of Man

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Rights of Man (Portsmouth, Ohio), August 4, 1836

Samuel G. Glover

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RIGHTS



OF MAN.

EDITED AND PRINTED

BY SAMUEL G. GLOVER.

VOLUME 1,

PORTSMOUTH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1836.

NO. 1.

Rights of Man,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

The thousand columns heaped upon the head of this worthy citizen, and the important station he now occupies in this Republic, together with his subsequent relations to the people of the United States, renders a view of his political principles, connected with his private history, highly interesting. Having fortunately come in possession of all the necessary documents, to prove to the satisfaction of every candid reader, the opinions of this great and worthy statesman in regard to Jefferson, in regard to re-chartering the Bank of the United States in 1811, in regard to chartering the bank of America—in regard to the late war—in regard to internal improvement—in regard to Clinton—in regard to the Missouri question—in regard to Equal Rights—in regard to the Elective Franchise—in regard to his conduct as U. S. Senator—in regard to Imprisonment for Debt—in regard to so amending the Constitution as to confine the Election of President to the people—in regard to the Judiciary System of the United States—in regard to Public Lands—in regard to the Panama Mission—in regard to Protective duties and the Tariff—in regard to the Right of Instruction—in regard to the Bank of the United States—in regard to the will of the People—in regard to the right and capacity of the People to direct the administration of the Government, and in regard to all Chartered Monopolies. We feel it to be our imperative duty to let every true lover of his country's welfare join with us in an examination of principles and opinions so inseparably connected with the present glorious and unparalleled happy state of our country.

Martin Van Buren is the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren—was born December 5th, 1782, in the town of Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y. His father was a poor but honest farmer, descended from those Germans, who at an early period settled that part of our country. Owing to the poverty of his father his education was limited. We are told by an able historian that at an early age, he exhibited the strongest indications of a superior understanding; and after acquiring the rudiments of English education, he became a student in the academy in his native village.

In the 14th year of his age he commenced the study of law with Francis Sylvester, completing his profession in the office of W. P. Van Ness, in New York, a celebrated member of the bar in that city. The Democratic party in his native county, at that early period, were greatly in the minority; notwithstanding this, he espoused the cause, making a display of more than ordinary talent in warring the Federal principles, which at that time, well nigh overran our country: even at this early day all the eyes of his party were upon him; for in him they beheld not only the champion of their legal rights in the highest courts of their state; but a bulwark for the protection of their political opinions in the public councils of the nation.

The Democracy of 1800 was and is the Democracy of 1836:—A perfect equality of Political Rights—the sovereignty of State Governments—no privileges to particular sections of the country, or to political classes of community—no Monopolies, Trading companies, or corrupt Government Banks—The Right of Instruction inseparable from the Elective Franchise—strict responsibility and small parade in office—moderate Legislation—a revenue meeting the wants of the people, and no more—Simplicity in the laws, and the least possible restraint upon the mind—a firm conviction in the policy of originating all power in the People—the Legislative and Enforcing power inseparable, and confided to the people, based upon the fundamental axiom that the great mass of the American people are honest and capable of self government; and that admitting their occasional liability to perversions of right, yet, the liberties of the people in the main, may, more safely be entrusted with themselves, than with any of those zealous patriots who are ready, from pure benevolence, to govern them.

Among the leaders of the Federal or Aristocratic party

may always be found, those persons who are born to large estates, who have received Collegiate educations, and frequently claim distinction on the score of their ancestors. Not unfrequently, the educated sons of opulent and distinguished parents, very naturally come to regard themselves as the inheritors of the honors of their families; and are easily disposed to claim priority in political promotion over the laboring part of community. As they advance in life, they soon begin to feel that equality and equal rights is a principle not altogether consistent with their own estimate of themselves and those around them, having never mingled freely with the mass of their fellow men, they underate their capacity and virtue, they forget that integrity of character, and true patriotism are more frequently imbibed from parental and domestic education of the farmer, the mechanic, or the laborer, than in the public seminaries of learning of the present day. Patient reflection may proceed as rapidly, steadily, and correctly. Over the desk of the Merchant, the bench of the Mechanic, the anvil of the Smith, or at the hearth of the Farmer, as amid the splendid halls of learning, or in the cloisters of the man of Science. The truth is, the principles of political and moral Science are not so profound and abstruse; that we are compelled to call on a select few to think for the mass of the people: if it were so there would be an end of all freedom in the political world, and of all independence of judgment in the moral and religious world. Let us while we have a majority of laborers among us, confine our legislators to practical, operative, sound sense men, who are not only capable of appreciating the wants of the people, but ready to sacrifice them, because their interests are the same: When we have a majority of Henry Clay's in Seneca county, let us out of our government, that class to legislate for us: but while the mass of us has to labour for our sustenance, let us confine our legislation to that part of community who are capable of feeling our wants.

But I fear these matters are causing us to lose sight of our object. We promised to prove to you that Van Buren in his political course, has, and still continues to sustain the truly Democratic principles laid down by Jefferson: if we fail, we pledge ourselves to quit him immediately, and support the first true republican presented to us. His first active participation in political affairs, was in the elevation of the father of the "Rights of Man," Jefferson, to the Presidency in 1801: this is a truth his worst enemies have not dared to controvert. In the winter of 1800—1, he was deputed by the Jefferson party of Kinderhook, to represent their sentiments in a convention of delegates from Rensselaer and Columbia counties, which convened to nominate a Democratic Candidate to the Legislature of his State. Thus we find him at the early age of eighteen, entrusted with the expression of the political views of a portion of the democratic party. In 1803 Morgan Lewis and Aaron Burr were the opposing candidates for the office of Governor: Morgan Lewis was the candidate of the Jefferson party; Mr. Van Buren in this, his first vote, true to his own principles, and the spirit of his party, gave his vigorous and unhesitating support to Mr. Lewis, directly in opposition to his friend and patron Wm. P. Van Ness. In 1807 Lewis and Tompkins were the candidates for governor: Daniel D. Tompkins received the nomination of the Democratic party, as its most faithful organ, and received Mr. Van Buren's zealous and faithful support, and was elected by a majority of 4085. In 1810 Tompkins received from Van Buren a similar support. Indeed the views of these two eminent politicians appear to have been strikingly similar on all the leading questions of that period. In 1808 Mr. Van Buren was appointed Surrogate of Columbia county, and retained the office until 1813; when his political opponents having regained a temporary ascendancy, he was promptly removed.

As the election of Mr. Jefferson called for the earliest exertions of Mr. Van Buren, his administration received during its whole course, his unremitting support.

In that gloomy period, when the threatening aspect of our foreign relations suspended commercial intercourse, and forbade ruin to the enterprise and industry of our country; he shrunk not, from the firm support of the firmest measures. The Non Intercourse act—the Embargo, and every efficient measure of the administration for the security of our national rights, received his firm support. At a political meeting in Albany, in 1811, consisting

of the Democratic members of the Legislature, Mr. Van Buren was present, and took a leading part.

At this period, the question of the renewal of the charter of the first bank of the United States, was violently agitated. That charter expired on the 4th of March, 1811, on the 2d of March, 1809, Mr. Gallatin then Secretary of the Treasury, made a report on the subject, concluding with a proposition for the renewal of the charter. On the 20th of February, 1811, after a protracted debate, a vote was taken on the main question in the Senate of the U. S., and the members were equally divided. The Venerable George Clinton, then Vice President, sealed the fate of the Bill by giving his casting vote against it. It was warmly defended and justified by Mr. Van Buren, as being in strict accordance with the views of the democracy of the country. When the prospect of the continuance of the Bank disappeared, application was made to the Legislature of New York by a powerful association, to charter a bank in the city of New York, with a capital of Six millions of dollars, and to be called the "Bank of America." The petitioners offered a bonus of \$400,000, and a loan of \$2,000,000 on easy terms. It is too well known, to need proof at this day, by every one at all acquainted with the politics of the country, that George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, & Martin Van Buren, opposed it with a degree of firmness which has few parallels in history. A Convention of the Democrats of the county, was held in reference to the measure, at which Mr. Van Buren delivered a powerful speech against it, as a proposition full of danger to the public weal. After a series of difficulties, calling forth all the talent in the state, they finally succeeded in its overthrow. At this time Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for State Senator; his opposition embraced the entire Federal party; being the former friends of Aaron Burr, Gov. Lewis, and the partisans of the proposed Bank. The contest was one of the most violent ever known in the state, & resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren, by a majority less than 200, out of 20,000 votes. From this time forth, he has constantly appeared as a public man. By his election he also became a member of the court for the revision of Errors. His first sitting in that august body, was at Albany, March, 1813: during that session, he delivered a very learned and elaborate opinion, in the case of Barry Vs. Mandall, reported in tenth Johnson, page 573.

The following extract from that document will be sufficient to redeem our pledge, to prove Mr. Van Buren's opposition to that liberty damning principle of Imprisonment for Debt.

"As it has truly been remarked, this statute was passed for humane purposes; it was among the first concessions which were made by that inflexible spirit which has hitherto maintained its hold upon society, authorizing imprisonment for debt. Coeval with the authority of imprisonment for debt, have been the exertions of men of intelligence, reflection, and philanthropy, to mitigate its rigor: of men who viewed it as a practice fundamentally wrong, a practice which forces their fellow creatures from society, from their friends and agonized families, into the dreary walls of a prison; which compels them to leave all those fascinating endearments, to become an inmate with vermin, which confines them within the same walls which contains the midnight incendiary, and the ruthless assassin; not for crimes which they have committed—not for fraud which they have practised on the credulous and unwary—for such distinctions are not made) but for the misfortune of being poor—of being unable to satisfy the all digesting stomach of some ravenous creditor; of men who looked upon the practice as confounding virtue and vice, and destroying the distinction between guilt and innocence, which would unceasingly be cherished in every well regulated government."

[To be continued.]

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Rights of Man,



THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ELI BALDWIN.

OHIO ELECTORIAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOHN M. GOODENOW, Belmont County.

OTHANIEL LOOKER, Hamilton County.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st, Jacob Felter,
2d, Jas. B. Cameron,
3d, David S. Davis,
4th, James Fife,
5th, John J. Higgins,
6th, Joseph Morris,
7th, James Sharp,
8th, John McElvain,
9th, William Trevitt,
10th, David Bobb,

11th, Hugh M'Comb,
12th, Robt. Mitchell,
13th, James Matthews,
14th, Joshua Seney,
15th, St. N. Sargeant,
16th, Th. J. M'Lain,
17th, Noah Frederick,
18th, Jacob Ihrig,
19th, James Means,

The political differences of the day, form a sufficient apology for offering this sheet to the public—already has a party feeling in this county, closed the door to every thing in the shape of an open, fair, and candid discussion of the merits or demerits of the governing principles of the two contending parties of the present day: and why—is it in accordance with the laws of nature, that one political party, professing to be governed by a certain set of rules or regimen, should give a candid and unbiased examination of the arguments in favor of those doctrines diametrically opposed to their own; we think not. The opposition in this place have for a long time enjoyed the blessings of a medium of conversation, while this glorious privilege (to an American) has been heretofore denied us: in truth, the talk has all been on one side. "Ruin," with all the horrors of civil war, have been predicted from time to time;—"Panic" has rung the funeral knell of our country's liberty through every valley in the west—the daily laborers throughout our peaceful land, have been told that the hard earned pittance of the day, would not pay for their bed at night—already have our farmers, the life blood of our prosperous country, been told that their summer's harvest, should not be adequate to the payment of their fall taxes—already, have the Mechanics of our happy land heard from a thousand tongues, their's and their family's ruin. Have these prophesies been fulfilled? are our daily laborers compelled to work for nothing? Does the crop of the farmer lay as a dead weight upon his hands? Does starvation stalk thro' the dwellings of our Mechanics? Does not our own experience compel us to answer in the negative. Is it not meet that we should examine the immediate connection of the present party in power, with the prosperity of our country, before we thrust from us, that which may require ages to regain? What assurance have we of bettering our condition should the present aspirants to power prove successful? May not their promises end as their prophesies? Is there a man in community who would not rather rest contented with our present prosperous state of affairs, than risk the advantages offered in a change? Reflect before you act; a solemn conviction of the necessity of this reflection, has induced us to offer you this small sheet as a medium through which we may fearlessly and impartially, examine all men and opinions in any way connected with the welfare of our country.

POST OFFICES.

Our opposition friends in this place, are continually howling in our ears about the injustice of confining all

the offices throughout the country to the administration party. Will you be so good, gentlemen, as to investigate the matter.

Let us see:—In our immediate neighbourhood there are nine. Mr. Lodwick, who keeps the one in this place, is a friend to the present welfare of his country, and not at war with our noble commanders who have so gallantly conducted our vessel through the fogs of "panic," "war," "famine" and "solitude" to the haven of her present national prosperity and greatness. If there is one of the remaining eight who is not at this time labouring under a severe fit of nervous irritability we would like to be informed of the fact.

We hope the friends of truth throughout the State will take the trouble to investigate this matter in their several counties and let the public know. We will venture to predict, that out of every 100 post offices thro'out the state of Ohio, 80 are in the hands of the opposition. It is in vain to say that those in the hands of the opposition are all small and of no importance.

The County offices throughout our state are as a matter of course located in the best and most populous settlements: the very spot where designing demagogues would wish them for operating on elections.

We are happy to learn that our worthy brother of the Courier has no fears of us:—why should he have? Is it meet that a true born son of the wilds of America, should fear to meet a friend of the "RIGHTS OF MAN?" Will he extend to us the hand of amity, and join in responding to the father of our country's liberty, "all mankind are born free and equal?" Will he say with us that all vested exclusive chartered rights, giving to bodies corporate, privileges which he and we do not possess as American Citizens, is an invasion of the "Rights of Man," and at war with the spirit of our Constitution? Will he say with us, "that the American people are not only sufficiently virtuous to legislate, but also to enforce laws?" in other words, is he willing to give the elective franchise, coextensive with the trusts, in the pales of our government? If he answers in the affirmative—may he give us his hand; we'll stick to him until the last feather, in the last goose in our country, is worn to the gristle. Should he honestly differ with us, in relation to the above questions, and wishes to discuss their merits, here's at it. Our only weapons, "the Grey Goose quill"—rallying point, the American Constitution—matter in contest, the Rights of the People. Should he join with a majority of the public papers of the day, in low, vulgar personalities, we will say to him, pass on, we fear you have mistaken your dinner, for the liberties of your country.

TAKE IT FOR WHAT IT WEIGHS.

Mr. Gardner, Editor of the People's Press, has wantonly and maliciously attacked the character of Maj. Wm. Allen; the following queries are a sufficient comment.

Is this the same Mr. Gardner, who gave us "the length of his foot" a long time back at Marietta?

Is he the same, who, previous to 1828, printed an Adams paper in Xenia, Ohio, supporting the "Bargain with tears in his eyes?"

Is he the same Mr. Gardner, who in 1823, was not elected State Printer, by his Adams brethren?

Is he the same Mr. Gardner, who subsequent to 1828, hurried so loud for the "Old Soldier?" If so, permit us to congratulate him on his safe return to the Federal ranks; hoping he may ever remain in his present meritorious and enviable situation. A word to our friends of the opposition, if you don't put your thumb on him, he is not there.

*The privations of the first settlers of Ohio is unparalleled, we know of some cases where they were actually compelled to ride "White oak horses."—Old Story

The following is the President's opinion on the Distribution bill.

The President believes that it is bad policy, as well as unconstitutional, to raise money from the people for the purpose of distributing it among the States. He believes that when the revenues of the General Government shall produce more than enough to supply its legitimate wants, it is the duty of Congress forthwith to reduce the taxes upon the people. To collect for the purpose of distribution is neither politic nor economical. It is not politic

because it necessarily increases the corps of public officers, and consequently the influence of government. It is not economical, because the people have to pay the salaries of those who manage the process and guaranty their integrity. Is it any better that the farmer's dollar be left in his own pocket, than that it should be taken out by taxes, direct or indirect and, after a years detention, be handed back to him or to his State Legislature, with a deduction of twenty cents to collectors and clerks who have been employed to take it away and bring it back?—The same principles apply to all classes of society and to society itself, with the exception of those only who profit by high taxes.

Such, we are warranted in saying, are the views of the President in relation to this interesting subject.

WAKING THE WRONG PASSENGER.

At a late Harrison meeting in this place, (as a matter of policy, doubtless) our opposition friends, appointed, to the highly honorable station of Committee of Vigilance, in the Harrison ranks, a few of the oldest and best tried Democrats of our county. (change we suppose, produced by the present deplorable situation of the country.) The following letter is an acknowledgment of the honors conferred on one of the members.

Vernon July 4th 1836

Messrs. Glover & Camden.

Gentlemen:—I have discovered my name in the Courier, as one of the Committee of Vigilance, for Vernon Township, appointed, I presume, at your last Harrison meeting in your place. I presume the person recommending me, did not know that I already enjoy a similar post in the Administration ranks; if such be the fact please allow me through the medium of your paper, to inform the gentleman that the present situation of the country, together with my already official capacity, will not allow me, either conscientiously or constitutionally, to accept the highly flattering honors he has politely tendered me.

SAMUEL BARBER.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

We have been requested to state that Charles Crull has not changed his political opinions, but on the contrary, seriously and candidly believes, that a Democratic, or government of the people, is the one best calculated to cherish and sustain our republican principles.

YET ANOTHER.

Jesse Cockrell Esq. we are justified in saying, sees nothing in the affairs of this government, which will warrant a change in his political course.

Mr. Walker of Nile, was, through mistake, placed on the committee of Vigilance for that township—his place will be supplied by a democrat in our next number.

The American Manufacturer has in it an excellent article on the irresponsibility of Judges in that State to the people; we are sorry we have not room for it, as it will apply to our own country.

He says "We need not assert what all Republicans believe, that irresponsible Judges or agents of any description are a disgrace to our government. They are at war with the first principles of democracy, accountability of public agents."

A WORD TO ALL PARTIES.

We wish the good people of our town, would, in time, get up a petition to our next legislature, praying such an amendment in our corporation charter, as to enable us to elect our Mayor and Marshall, by the people.

BANK PANIC DISCLOSURES.

Rumor says that the public are about to be gratified with a full and authentic account of the manner by which the British Bank produced the panic of 1834. This account it is said will come from no less a source than Mr Thaw, the Cashier of the

RIGHTS OF MAN,

late Branch Bank in this city. Mr Thaw, it appears, was not bound to keep these wanton attacks of the Bank on the contrary a secret, longer than his conscience would warrant him in so doing.—That time is therefore come, and developments will be made as to the manner this institution has been playing on our country, that will fully confirm all the charges that the government and the people have made against it.—*Amer. Manufacturer.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS

The laudable desire of the President to prevent frauds, speculations, and monopolies in the public lands, to protect settlers and cultivators, and to diffuse the constitutional currency among the people, has its natural effect of calling the inventive faculties of the bank whigs into action to contrive the means of eluding and evading the laws. Among these inventions is their new scheme of getting certificates for gold and silver deposits from the banks, upon the same deposit an hundred or a thousand repeated, by putting in and taking out the same dollars and half eagles, and getting a certificate every time. Now it happens that to this pretty little invention there are three separate check-mates, either of which puts an end to it.

1. The payment is to be made to the Treasurer of the United States, and he is to give the receipt, and it is not to be presumed that he will undertake to delegate to a multitude of banks, the authority which the act of 1820 has personally and responsibly devolved upon him. 2. The payment to the Treasurer is to be made for the identical tract to be entered, and the "receipt" for the purchase money of that precise "tract" must be delivered to the Register before he admits the entry of the "same." 3. Drafts upon deposits are not allowed by law, and are now forbid, so that general deposits in banks, even of gold and silver, can no longer be used. Thus this pretty little scheme of evading & eluding the law is blown sky-high; so that United States Bank whigs may try their hand again at another invention. *[Globe.]*

Elleswatawa; or the Prophet of the West, a tale of the Frontier, is the title of a new work, in 2 vols., published by the Harpers; and it is so full of animated description of Indian life and scenery, of stirring incidents—that we shall publish several extracts from it immediately. The appendix to the 2nd vol. contains the best account of the battle between Col. R. M. Johnson and Tecumseh that we have ever seen, and, as we think, fully settles the controversy respecting the claims of our distinguished soldier and republican to the honor of killing that hero of the forest. It states that Col. Johnson was shot through the arm, hip, left knee and leg, before he met Tecumseh in personal conflict, and that the latter shot him through the left hand as he advanced: *New York Sun.*

"His ball entered the left hand of Col. Johnson, between the first and second fingers; shattered his wrist, and then glanced off—causing his hand to relax the grasp of the bridle, and fall powerless by his side; yet his mare, still reeling (with 16 wounds) walked forward. The chief having discharged his rifle, quickly changed it to his left hand, drew from his belt his tomahawk, and sprang forward. Colonel Johnson's pistol was still concealed, and he seemed only to be armed with the sword which hung at his side, and thus they now advanced. They had approached so near, that the chief raised his arm, as if in the act to throw his tomahawk, for he was not near enough to strike with it, when Col. J. raised his pistol. It was unexpected, & the chief recoiled a step at the sight. Col. Johnson then fired, and the chief sprang in the air, and fell dead. The Indians uttered a cry of lamentation, immediately fled, & the battle was ended; no

resistance being made after the fall of their chief.

The most remarkable circumstance which I have ever heard relative to this event, and I believe it to be well authenticated, is, that when Colonel Johnson and the chief were advancing upon each other, the former was in the presence of the Indian force, and might have been shot down at any time during the encounter; but they forbore to fire upon him, and all pausing, gazed in silence, and left the two brave chiefs to decide the matter themselves.

The whole narrative is very interesting, and the proofs of Tecumseh's identity are quite satisfactory.

NEAR SABINE, 3d July, 1836.

Your favour of the 1st June reached me last evening. I regret so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us. We will need your aid and that speedily. The enemy in large numbers are resolved to be in Texas. Their forces are estimated at from 8 to 12,000—it is impossible to ascertain it; but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one third their number. The army with which they first invaded Texas is broken up and dispersed, by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and newly pressed into service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline, which gave the Mexican troops the only character they have. They will be easily routed by a very inferior force—for a portion of that force we are compelled to look to the United States. It cannot reach us too soon. There is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas; and to be attached to the United States.

The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect. Priestcraft and fanaticism has been united against all liberal principles; to establish and maintain this, it is necessary that despotism should be created. The God of Liberty will erase it; liberal principles will triumph, and Texas must be free. March as speedily as possible, with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not you will be satisfied with your reception and situation. Come by the most expeditious route, and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring your arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops who were driven from Texas, I understand refused to return under any circumstances. They returned, however, miserable, naked and despicable. For minute particulars of our situation, and most important intelligence, I refer you to the Rev. S. Jason, the bearer of this, who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas.

The path to fame and wealth in Texas is open to the patriot and chevalier.

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Gen. R. G. Dunlap. Nashville, Tennessee.

Half-and-half.—A paper is said to be published in N. Orleans, one of side which is in English and the other in French; the French part being in favour of Judge White for President, while the English half goes strongly in favour of Van Buren and Johnson. If a lie is told in English it is contradicted in French, and vice versa. This is what some would call carrying (candidates) on both shoulders.

GROCERIES,

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of the best quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. T. LAWSON.

DR. R. H. PATTILLO,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country. His shop is on Water street a few doors west of McCoys hotel.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.



THERE will be a match Race run on the Wheelersburg Race Course, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock M. for 100 dollars, by horses belonging to Day and Hooper.

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber respectfully inform the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all its branches, at their old stand on 1st West street, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They return thanks to their old customers, and solicit a continuance of past favors.

WILBURN & WARD.

FOUNDRY,

THE Public are respectfully informed that the subscribers having got their large steam Foundry in full operation, they are able to furnish Brass or Iron Castings of any description, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. STEVENSON & MADDOCK.

PAINTING.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the business of House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting of every description. Their shop is on Main street, near the upper end of town. COOK & ALFORD.

SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Saddles, Saddlebags, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, &c. &c. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. ABNER DOTY.

SILVERSMITHING.

JOHN Clugsten would respectfully inform the public that he still continues to repair Clocks and Watches, at his old stand a few doors east of McCoys Hotel, where he also keeps constantly on hand a splendid assortment of Jewelry and Silver ware of every description.

EXCHANGE BROKER.

JOHN CLARK will purchase uncurrent Bank notes, and change money of every description, at a reasonable per cent. He has also on hand at his old stand, on Water street, an extensive assortment of JEWELRY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

BUCKEYE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ARTHURS Tenders his thanks to the citizens of Portsmouth, for past favors, and solicits a continuance. He has now on hand and intends keeping, a constant supply of Foreign and Domestic spirits—Malt Liquors Wines of every description—Cordials and Syrups, together with every description of Pies, Cakes, Nuts, Cigars, &c.

TANNING.

THE Subscribers would inform the public that they still continue to carry on the above business at their extensive Tan yard, at the East end of town, where they are prepared to fill all orders for leather of every description, on reasonable terms. They will pay the highest price for Green or dried hides. PRITCHETT & GOFF.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber would say to his old customers and the public in general, that, having supplied himself with an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable Job Type, is fully prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

Persons who favor him with their work, may rest assured they shall not be disappointed. S. G. GLOVER, His office is immediately above R. H. Pattillo & Co's Drug Store—entrance through the Drug store.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

OLD GRIMES'S DAUGHTER.
Old Grimes's Daughter well I know,
A comely lass was she—
Her frock is of the plainest kind,
And drops below her knee.

Of disposition mild and kind,
She's innocent and gay—
She wears a pair of square toed shoes,
And blacks them every day.

She is the neatest girl by far,
Of any in our town—
Her apron's made of calico,
And striped "up and down."

She's dutiful to all who have
A right to rule her ways—
She wears, to keep her body strait,
A pair of whalebone stays.

Her mother taught her, when a child,
Her stockings how to darn,
Of them she wears a long black pair,
Made out of woolen yarn.

She seldom tells a known untruth,
But for the crime she weeps—
Her eyes are of a pale light blue;
She shuts them—when she sleeps!!

She very much dislikes to hear
The wicked swear and scoff—
She'd always have her night cap on,
Unless—she took it off.

She never does what's been forbid—
Save when she disobeys;
Her petticoat is rather short,
And ties outside her stays.

Her feet yet never went astray
Unless behind her toes—
Her cheeks are very plump and round,
And beauteous as a rose.

She's of a meek and humble mind,
Her heart is undefiled;
She is beloved by all who know
She's good old Grimes's child.

LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

For the benefit of some of our would be Politicians in the opposition ranks, who have not lost all regard to truth, we subjoin the following synopsis of the vote in relation to the Ohio Life & Trust Company.

January 7th in the Senate passed by 24 to 12. Ayes 12 Jacksonians, and 12 Whigs; Noes, 9 Jacksonians, and 3 Whigs.

LOWER HOUSE.

YEAS.

Anderson, Warren, Crockett, Bond, Crowley, Curtis, Clark, Comstock, Loudon, Ihrig, M'Cutchen, Lindsey, Sawyer, Randle, Mitchell, Starkweather, Seely, Yeoman, Bigger of Guernsey, Scott, Shane, Shoup, St. John, Creed, Bostwick, Brown, Benton, Bigger, Burgoyne, Florence, Dille, Fergus, Cushings, Davis, Johnston, King, Lilley, Olmstead, Newell, Northrop, Hendricks, Goode, Gladden, and Gaskill,

NAYS.

Speaker, Woodside, Vance, Thompson, R. Her Swiney, Schooler, Robinson, Quinn, Porter, Doan, Patteson, M. Causlin, Lottridge, Lidey, Johnson, House, Forbes, Cooper, Barnes, Baldwin, Stukey, Hamilton, Everett, Chaney, Cook.

The names of the Whig members, in the above, are distinguished by being printed in *italics*. By counting, the reader will discover that 26 whigs voted for the bill and only 18 Jacksonians; and that but 4 whigs opposed the bill; while 22 Jacksonians stood out against it. — The conclusion, then, is irresistible, that the Trust Company is a whig device. Let this be recollected, and all the mischief it may occasion, is to be laid to the account of that same party. With it the bill originated, by a majority of them was it finally passed in both houses.

The time this bill passed was the period of *panic and distress* and so strong was the delusion created by the misrepresentations of the whigs, that very many Jacksonians were misled to believe there was positive ground for the outcry. The Trust Company was got up with the ostensible view of relieving the (pretended) embarrassment of the country, and several good, honest, but deluded Jacksonians were induced to support it. When that delusion vanished, these misguided members saw their mistake, and have grievously lamented their incaution. They are more deserving of our sympathy by far than our reprehension. We are willing to say to them "go for this time and sin no more."

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

To the Democratic Young Men of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned, acting as the Republican Central Committee of the State, take this occasion to advise their friends of the Democratic party throughout Ohio, that, upon mature consideration, and through the anxious solicitude of many of the most influential members of the republican party from other sections of the State, they have to recommend a DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION, to assemble in this city on the 9th day of September next. This recommendation is not only in accordance with our own views and opinions, but is sustained by the united expressions of approbation of all with whom we act in every part of the State. The committee have for some time past indulged the same feelings as to the policy and propriety of this republican measure, that have prompted this communication, but have chosen to wait for the receipt of intelligence in reply to the CIRCULAR which was a while since forwarded to the respective Democratic Corresponding Committee, before taking any decisive step in recommending such a convention.

We are quite happy to find, in answer to our inquiries, that, generally, a warm and enthusiastic feeling pervades the State relative to the approaching election. And on the subject of the proposed Young Men's Convention, so much of real patriotic enthusiasm prevails in every county from which we have recently heard, as to call loudly upon the whole democratic party to put forth their aid and energies in favouring the desired object. More than 300 delegates have already been chosen to attend the convention.

It is an ancient and valued adage, "*old men for counsel, young men for action*;" and the times demand that all our young men, those on whom most of the burden of the contest must fall, should be at their posts. Our venerable fathers are the very pillars of the temple of liberty, and their sons, vigorous and resolute—the life blood of this republic.

Let them be active, vigilant, and determined, & the constitution and liberties of the country will be forever protected from ruthless invasion.

That they may be prompted to redouble their efforts in the great cause of liberty now on trial and be enabled once more to put down that grovelling *federal faction*, over which they have so often and so gloriously triumphed, must be the earnest wish of every real friend of his country.

JOHN A. BRYAN,
CARTER B. HARLIN,
BELA LATHAM,
JACOB MEDARY, jr.
A. CHITTENDEN,

State Central Committee,

COLUMBUS, July 20th, 1836.

The Democratic Papers throughout the State will please copy the above.

JUDGE BALDWIN.

This gentleman appears to possess a great popularity among the democracy of Ohio, if we may judge from the many and enthusiastic resolutions adopted at their meetings. This confidence and esteem of the people is not misplaced. Judge Baldwin is in every respect worthy their support. A more meritorious citizen, as it regards his ability, his soundness in republican principles, and his exemplary moral conduct, could not be selected from among our public men.

It therefore gives pleasure to witness the just appreciation which he receives among his republican friends. There can be no doubt of a decided triumph in his favor at the next election for governor of Ohio. *Hemisphere.*

The following are the Delegates to the State Central Convention.

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| John Glover | R. H. Pattillo |
| Thomas Kendall | I. A. Hitchcock |
| S. G. Glover | Allen Harrington |
| T. Pritchett | L. C. Goff |
| R. H. Tomlin | A. McGowan |

ELI KINNEY.

Committee of Correspondence.

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| James Ludwick | R. H. Tomlin |
| R. H. Pattillo | John Glover |
| B. Masters | F. Cleveland |

Committee's of Vigilance for Scioto C'y.

Wayne Township.
Abner Day, Thomas Wilburn, L. C. Goff, Thomas Kendall, R. H. Pattillo, Anthony Jaquay, S. Huston, Peter Kinney, Thomas Lawson, John Clark, H. Cook, Wm. Miller, Peter Stumbaugh, R. B. Allford, D. D. Thurston, J. Ludwick, R. H. Tomlin, James Corwin, S. G. Glover, R. Hall.

Nile Township.
Joseph Moore, T. Collier, J. Walker, Fermo Moore, Thornton Anderson.

Washington Township.
J. F. Smith, James Andrews, Francis Cleveland, J. Collins, I. Standly, I. Williams.

Union Township.
William Lucas, James Wallace, Samuel G. Jones, Joseph Lucas, Benjamin Coffman, Thomas Jones.

Brushcreek Township.
L. Canaday, Squire Wallis, Thomas White, Moses Muncy.

Morgan Township.
Wm. McDaniel, Henry Denick, William Wilson, Abraham Glaze, James Wilson.

Clay Township.
B. Masters, I. A. Hitchcock, Uriah Barber, Enoch Lawson, Jonathan Clark, Jesse Hitchcock, Benjamin Thomas, Aaron Kinney.

Porter Township.
James Jackson, Isaac Bonser, R. Enslow, Joseph Bonser, Charles Boynton, J. Freck.

Jefferson Township.
Charles Crull, Jesse Calkre, John Cramer, Abisha Darlington, David Crull, Enos Collins.

Green Township.
Francis Powers, Jonathan Cable, Lewis B. Day, T. D. White, Dr. Belknap, Miles Glidden, J. Forsythe, James Kennison.

Vernon Township.
Samuel Barber, John Sedicor, Jonathan Smith, Peter Andre, J. Shope, Adam Stumbaugh.

Bloom Township.
Peter Lindhev, John Basham, Michael Londerback, Geo. Edgington, J. Thompson.

Harrison Township.
Henry Taylor, Henry Bower, John Young, Henry Barret, Abija Patterson.

Madison Township.
Caleb Bennet, James Sampson, Andrew Snider, John Bennet, J. Patterson, Samuel Marshall.