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Rights of Man

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### Rights of Man (Portsmouth, Ohio), September 17, 1836

Samuel G. Glover

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# RIGHTS



# OF MAN.

EDITED AND PRINTED

BY SAMUEL G. GLOVER.

VOLUME 1,

PORTSMOUTH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

NO. 7.

## Rights of Man,



SATURDAY, : : : : SEPTEMBER 17.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

In March 1826 under the administration of J. Q. Adams, a question arose in the Senate of the United States, touching the constitutionality and expediency of sending ministers to attend the Congress at Panama. This Congress appears to have been got up at the instigation of Bolivar, President of the Republic of Peru; and acceded to by the Republics of Colombia, Mexico and Chili. The views of Mr. Van Buren in regard to this matter will be sufficiently explained in the following extract from his speech on that subject.

"I will now, Mr. President, call the attention of the Senate to another view of this subject, to a question of the gravest character, and most deeply affecting the dearest interests of the country—a question growing out of considerations which have heretofore occupied the best minds, and interested the purest hearts our country has produced: 'Would it be wise in us to change our established policy upon the subject of political connections with foreign States?' The President has said, that, 'to form alliances' is not among the motives of our attendance at the Congress. But what description of alliance does he mean? They are of various kinds, and of different extent. We are, at that Congress, to stipulate in some form, (and I care not what,) that we will resist any attempt at colonization, by the powers of Europe, in this hemisphere, (or within our own borders if you please,) and that, in the event of any interference on their part, in the struggle between Spain and the Spanish American states, we will make common cause with the latter in resisting it. To this end we have been invited and upon this point have promised that our ministers shall have full powers. We must do this, or the whole affair becomes empty pageantry; which, though it may be the offspring of personal ambition, will assuredly terminate in national disgrace. Call it an 'alliance,' or whatever name you please, it is a *political connection*, at war with the established policy of our government. And is this a light matter? Sir, when it is proposed to subvert a fundamental principle in our foreign policy, in the support of which we stand alone among all the nations of the earth—which, commencing with our government, is endeared to the people, and upon whose deep foundations has been erected the magnificent superstructure of unequalled national prosperity—it surely becomes those entrusted with the management of affairs, to pause, and weigh, with the utmost exactness, the importance of the step."

At the head of the vas system of machinery

in this country for the undue aggregation of wealth, or rather stood, the bank of the United States. Resisted in its embryo state, by Jefferson, struck down for a time by the casting vote of Vice President Clinton, it has finally received its death blow from the hand of our present illustrious chief magistrate.

The sentiments of Mr. Van Buren, on a matter of so great importance, deserves a careful examination, and a view of them will be given here.

In the first place, it may be stated, that he has wholly abstained from becoming the owner of any bank stock, or taking any interest in any company incorporated by the Legislature of New York, since the period of his first entrance into the Senate of that State in 1812.

In the next place, he has been a firm opponent throughout his whole public life, of the extension of the Banking system in the State of New York and of a bank of the United States.

His public opposition may be traced back to 1811. In February of that year, the venerable George Clinton, the Nestor of the New York democracy, by his casting vote, as President of the Senate, defeated the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Van Buren ardently and vigorously sustained this bold act of patriotism.

When the project of replacing this bank by the bank of America in New York, was brought forward, Mr. Van Buren took the most decided stand against it. He was active in originating a convention of the democracy of his country to oppose it, and delivered an elaborate and powerful speech against the proposed measure.

In the spring of 1812, Governor Tompkins prorogued the Legislature, to prevent the passage of the charter of the bank; and Mr. Van Buren yielded this energetic, but necessary, exercise of power, his firmest support.

The opposition of Daniel T. Tompkins to banks in general, is well known; an opposition in which the elder and younger Clinton co-operated. Mr. Van Buren, during his whole political course in the state of New York, was found in the same opposition. No public man has ever been more opposed to the extension of the banking system. The journals of the New York Senate evince, that during the many years he was a member of that body, he was constant & zealous in his opposition to the increase of banks. After he ceased to be a member of that body, he viewed every measure, calculated to check the extension of banks, with strong approbation; and in May, 1827 in the Senate of the United States, he alluded to the application for bank charters in the State of New York, and said "the Legislature, to its honor at the last session, had refused all applications of this description."

The question of re-chartering the bank of the United States did not arise during his service in the United States Senate. But the doctrine of a strict construction of the constitution, which he maintained on all occasions, was levelled in a great measure, against the Bank of the United States; and in his speech on the powers of the Vice President, in 1828 he characterises the incorporation of that bank as the "great pioneer of constitutional encroachments."

This solemn declaration against the constitutionality of the bank was made, I will be noticed, before the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and two years before his message in 1833, first calling the attention of Congress to the renewal of the charter.

[To be Continued]

From the Magician.  
TELL US WHEN.

The opponents of correct principles tell us that they will triumph. When will they triumph? When they triumph the greatest Republic will have fallen, yea fallen! They will triumph when the people are no longer true to themselves; when veneration for our free institutions shall cease to exist, and when Liberty no longer has charms for the People; then they may triumph, but it will not be the triumph of reason and patriotism, bringing in its train blessings for those vitally interested.—No! No! It will be a triumph over free institutions—it will be signalized only by the clanking of slavery's chains. Indeed if any earthly event could move the Deity to give a clear indication of compassion, the triumph of such men as the consequent results must have that effect, and cause Heaven to shed copiously the commiserating tear. Liberty driven to its last extremity, and the free people of this nation bound in fetters, would indeed present an object worthy the compassion of a merciful Providence.

No Harrison elector for New Castle county, Delaware.—The Harrisonites, although scarcely acknowledged that they could not prevail upon any one of their party in New Castle county to serve as a candidate for elector of President. The nomination being so unpopular among that portion of the party who have advocated and adhered to Whigism from principles alone, not a man could be found in the county who was willing to be defeated in such a cause as that of sustaining a candidate for the Presidency who is considered by their own party as unfit to fill the office and whose only recommendations are his military *maneuverings* and his anti-masonry. Rather squally weather and poor prospects when the great Harrison remnant is compelled to travel into the lower part of the State to hunt up a man to represent this county in the electoral college.—*New Castle Gazette*.

### THE YOUNG WHIGS.

The prospects of the State Convention of young whigs, look rather sickly. Gardiner asks what he ought to say on the subject to induce them to assemble, and they dont give him any satisfaction about it. Perhaps they remember what Gardiner and other great whigs said a few weeks since in reference to *sweet cakes, candies, &c.* for young politicians, and they rather guess that old folks would laugh at them; besides, the old whigs have always said that conventions were naughty things, and anti-republican. However they may take courage and come up, after all that has been asked to be said about it.—(MAGICIAN.)

## RIGHTS OF MAN.

### Rights of Man.

TUESDAY, : : : : SEPTEMBER 17

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

#### OHIO ELECTORIAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
**JOHN M. GOODENOW,** Belmont County.  
**OTHANHEL LOOKER,** Hamilton County.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st, Jacob Felter,	11th, Hugh M'Comb,
2d, Jas. B. Cameron,	12th, Robt. Mitchell,
3d, David S. Davis,	13th, James Matthew,
4th, James Fife,	14th, Joshua Seney,
5th, John J. Higgins,	15th, St. N. Sargeant,
6th, Joseph Morris,	16th, Th. J. M'Laig,
7th, James Sharp,	17th, Noah Frederick,
8th, John M'Elvain,	18th, Jacob Ibrig,
9th, William Trevitt,	19th, James Means.
10th, David R. Loh,	

#### MORE WHIG LIES!

The Courier has published an article headed "Van Buren versus the People," taken from the Spirit-Box published at Columbus, in which that print says:—"Without a shadow of doubt Van Buren did vote as follows."

"1st. To provide for the appointment of Sheriffs by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, instead of permitting the People to elect them by ballot."

This is positively false, there was not at that time a proposition before the Convention to elect Sheriffs by the people. From the adoption of the Constitution of that State in 1777, Sheriffs were made by appointment, and the change proposed in the amendment of 1821, was in the manner of appointment.

Again he says Van Buren voted—

"2d. To prevent the election of Justices of the Peace by the People; and that they should be appointed by the Governor."

This is equally false for the same reason, the People never had elected their Magistrates, and the change proposed by the convention was more democratic than the existing law.

"3d. That blacks and Mulattoes should have a right to vote at all elections, provided they held real property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars."

This is false in every feature. The law existed before Van Buren was born. He succeeded in striking out the property qualification, so far as Whites were concerned.

"4th. That no poor White man should vote, although he worked on the highways or performed military duty, unless he was a householder."

This is also a malicious and false misrepresentation.—Mr. Van Buren's amendment of that law is more Democratic and embraces more persons, than ours of Ohio; by it, if a man had not paid a tax or worked on the highway, but was a householder, he could still vote. In Ohio, being a householder will not entitle him unless he has paid or stands charged with a tax.

In the fourth No. of the Rights of Man we published the assertions of Wm. H. Harrison in refutation of the charge of Catholicism, brought against Mr. Van Buren. A writer in the 'State Journal, pronounces the whole matter a falsehood, saying:—"In evidence of the falsehood of the whole story, it is only necessary to state; that Catholic Ministers are not allowed to marry, and

consequently have no sons. Every man who has the least particle of intelligence, knows this to be fact. What then, should be thought of the Editor who would promulgate this infamous slander upon Gen. Harrison, and upon the the whole Catholic community?" We do not care a pin whether Mr. Harrison said 'a son,' or a small boy, under the charge of a Catholic Minister; in either case the evidence is not effected: we gave (and dare a contradiction, by the friends of Mr. H. in this place.) the mildest version of the 'story' by his own friends who were present and heard him say it.

If it is necessary, the evidence of 10 or 12 of the leading Whigs in this place can be got to establish the truth of our statement; if false why did not the Courier in this place contradict it? They knew it to be true.

#### HARD TO SWALLOW.

We never for a moment doubted Mr. Harrison's belonging to the old 'Black cockade Federalist' party of John Adams memory, since his famous reply to that charge made by Randolph in the Senate of the United States. But for the purpose of removing every shadow of doubt from the breast of every Democrat, we publish the following effort of Mr. Harrison to **SELL WHITE MEN like beasts of burthen for no other crime than that of being POOR!!!** Is this the kind of a man, fellow countrymen, to elevate to the highest office in the gift of a free People. Oh! shame where is thy blush?

Extract from the journals of the Senate of Ohio, in 1820:

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Speaker.

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill, as follows:—

*Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non payment of a fine, or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this state, who will pay the amount due, for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and prisoner, shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be provided by law, in the case of master and apprentice.*

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be deemed expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or

persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeable to the provisions of this act.

Which motion was decided in the affirmative yeas 20, nays 12.

The yeas and nays being called, on the question to strike out, we find the name of **GENL WILLIAM H. HARRISON IN THE NEGATIVE!!** and in favor of retaining that clause in the bill, which provided for the **SALE OF A WHITE MAN AS A SLAVE!!!** not because he had committed a crime, not that he was a felon, not that he had wilfully violated any law, human or divine; but that he was **POOR!**

#### THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The following paragraphs are taken from some of the leading Whig papers of the present day,

From the Ohio State Journal of Sept. 10.

"Now, we are free to confess, that we have no constitutional scruples against an election by the Representatives of the people. We believe that as good a selection may be made in this way, as through the intervention of persons expressly chosen for that purpose; and that both modes are equally agreeable to the spirit as well as to the letter of our Republican institutions."

From the Albany Advertiser.

"If then, every man opposed to him will turn out and vote his honest sentiments, will it not prevent the election of Van Buren by the people?"

From the Hampshire [Mass] Gaz.

"If those who regard Mr. Van Buren's course in the light we do, (and this we are persuaded is a majority of the people) will manifest their sentiments at the polls he will not be elected. But we admit that it is impossible from present appearances, to elect any other candidate."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"Should the result of the canvass present that alternative, the constitution leaves its decision, as far as Massachusetts is concerned, with our delegation in congress. We do not wish it in better hands!"

Now we are free to confess, that these men, for Federal editors, have shown more candor than we had expected. But this is as it should be—come out with your doctrines—let the people know where to find you—November will show you whether free born American citizens will swallow your doctrines or not;—if American citizens are to become an article of "Bargain and Sale" the sooner we know it the better.

The above public avowal of four or five of the leading Federal papers of the day, is well calculated to freshen the memory of every democrat in regard to the elevation of J. Q. Adams to the Presidential chair in 1824. Is there a voter in this district, who believes "all mankind are born free and equal," who can sit quietly by his fire side, and suffer thirteen small States, giving but 81 electoral votes, to make a president over twelve large states giving 207 votes? We know the democrats of Scioto cannot. Then arouse to action—the Hartford Conventionists of the North have said they would do it—the Nullifiers of the south have publicly avowed it—the mottled opposition of the West, have confessed that it was the only "available" means of destroying the will of the people! If your country is prosperous sustain the administration that has made it so! If you are free now and wish to maintain your freedom, go to the polls! If you wish to guarantee to your children what the heroes of '76 gave to you, let your voices be heard at the polls proclaiming to your friends and fellow citizens LIBERTY and the WIDEST extension of the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, inseparable forever.

The Democracy of Kentucky intend celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames. Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON is invited to attend as the principal guest. This is right. "Honor to whom honor is due."

**RIGHTS OF MAN.**

**OCTOBER ELECTION!**

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ELI BALDWIN.**  
FOR CONGRESS,  
**WILLIAM ALLEN.**

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.  
[In the Legislative District, composed of the counties of Scioto, Brown and Adams.]  
**JAMES LOUDON.** Of Brown.  
**JOHN GLOVER.** Of Scioto.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.  
[In the Legislative District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Pike and Ross.]  
**JAMES McLEES.** Of Pike.  
**GEORGE M. ADAMS.** Of Jackson.  
**JOHN HOUGH.** Of Ross.

**"BIG-MAN-ME."**

Mr. Hamilton, the present editor of the *Courier*, has not only 'labored,' but actually 'brought forth' an article under the head of "Bill of Abominations," in which he says:

"It is a most palpable violation of the plain terms and meaning of the Constitution that has ever disgraced the Ohio Legislature, and the man who could deliberately vote for it with full knowledge of its import, must be a miserable party slave, or stupidly ignorant of his duty. The design was in effect evidently to disfranchise such of the counties as differed in political opinion from those who accidentally wielded the majority in the last legislature."

Now please take down Coker, Blackstone, and Johnston, with your best authors on jurisprudence, add a Q. S. of your prolific imaginative prophesying qualities, let the mass ferment one hour, in the hottest 'panic' brain pan you can find; then give to the people of Ohio, a plan to change senatorial districts without disfranchising some of the counties. The constitution says districts may be changed every four years: Now sir, for your plan to change them and not change them, for this is your proposition. Do you not feel sorry you said it? Below we give you the names of 211 whigs who voted on this bill: please read those printed in *italics* over twice count them carefully—Isn't it funny? If one more of your good whigs had voted in the affirmative the whole Jackson party might have held their tongues and not voted at all, for you would have carried the bill by a majority of *one!*

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Armstrong, Ankeny, Baldwin, Blackburn of Columbiana, Blackburn of Stark, Brown, Butler, Champlin, Chambers, Craighill, Creed, Conklin of Hamilton, Conklin of Morgan, Coulter, Enyort, Faran, Ferd, Gamble, Hathaway, Holcomb, Hosbrook, Hough, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hunt, Knapp, Lowry, Lyman, Miller of Wayne, Morrow, Morris, Patterson, Porter, Quinn, Read, Robbins, Saylor, Sprague, Smith, Stidger, Stivers, Utter, Vanhook, Walton, Welton, Winhsip, Whitmore, Yontz and Speaker (Medill)—50  
NAYS—Messrs. Bently, Bostwick, Cushing, Lutz, Matthews, Miller of Lawrence, Mitchell, Moore of Delaware, Reece, Robbins and Taylor of Guernsey,—11.

**YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.**

The length of the proceeding of the Convention of the 10th at Columbus, places it out of our power to publish them; we shall however make some extracts in our next. The delegates in attendance were variously stated from six to eight hundred. The convention was ably addressed by a

number of gentlemen, (on all the leading topics of the day, particularly setting forth the inveterate warfare of the opposition, in every part of our prosperous country) who have so effectually withstood the war of "Panic," waged in 1832 and 1834. It was to me a heart-cheering prospect, to grip the hands of several hundred young Buckeye's, who have manfully come forward in the hour of danger to back their hoary headed fathers in their struggle with the enemies of the liberties of the people.

It will be perceived by our list of Post Offices this week, that we have received returns from three more Counties.

COUNTIES.	Dem.	Fed.
Scioto,	1	8
Washington,	5	15
Lawrence,	6	8
Gallia,	1	4
Fairfield,	3	9
Meigs,	1	10
Athens,	2	7
Fayette,	7	6
Clinton,	4	8
Ross	4	7

**MARYLAND ELECTION.**

The following returns of the Maryland election, are from the Baltimore Patriot a leading Whig paper in that state. We are compelled to acknowledge that we were entirely unprepared for such a result, and were firm of opinion, (judging from previous elections) that Maryland would go two to one for the oppies. But we must knockunder, the news is confirmed by later arrivals which give a Van Buren majority in the whole state for Senatorial electors of more than 3000!! Wonder if the Whigs will call this a Harrison victory? Guess not.

COUNTIES.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Washington,	2	0
Frederick,	2	0
Montgomery,	2	0
Prince George,	2	0
Annapolis,	1	0
Anne Arundel,	2	0
Baltimore City,	1	0
Baltimore County,	2	0
Harford,	2	0
Cecil,	2	0
Kent,	0	2
Queen Anne,	2	0
Caroline,	2	0
Total	22	2!!!

**Senatorial Election.**

**BALTIMORE COUNTY.**

(Van Buren.)	(Whig.)
Ellicot, 1924	Harryman, 1132
Bell, 1930	Taggart, 1112

**HARFORD COUNTY.**

(Van Buren.)	(Whig.)
Thomas Hope, 1066	James Moores, 880
Samuel Sutton, 1059	F. T. Amos, 874

**CECIL COUNTY.**

(Van Buren.)	(Whig.)
Evans, 804	Stites, 409
Thomas, 808	Nowland, 403

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**

The majority for the Van Buren ticket is reported to be between 200 and 300.

**FREDERICK COUNTY.**

The majority for the Van Buren ticket is said to be 523.

**CAROLINE COUNTY.**

The majority for the Van Buren ticket is reported to be about 40.

**QUEENANNE'S COUNTY.**

About 130 majority for the Van Buren.

**ELECTION RETURNS. ILLINOIS.**

Messrs May, Casey, and Snider, all of them democrats and firm friends of Mr. Van Buren, have been elected representatives in the next Congress. Mr. May's majority in the northern district is about 2000; Gov. Casey's majority in the middle district is about 4000; Mr. Snider in the Southern district received about 4500 votes. Mr. Reynolds, also a Van Buren man, a little over 4000 votes, and Mr. Gatewood (for White) a little over 2000 votes; Mr. Snider and Mr. Reynolds together beating Mr. Gatewood about 6,500. The Van Buren majorities are then as follows:—

Northern District	2000
Middle District	4000
Southern District	6500
Total Van Buren majority at the late election—	12,500!

A large majority of the legislature is for Van Buren.

**ARKANSAS.**

Is about as much opposed to Mr. Van Buren as Illinois. Although a thinly settled state, it gave the Van Buren candidate for Congress a majority of 3000 votes. The Governor and three-fourths of the members of each house of the general Assembly, are firm, open friends of Van Buren and Democracy. And

**MISSOURI.**

Too, has gone for Van Buren, and that more decidedly than either Illinois or Arkansas. The Governor, Lt. Governor, both Congressmen, every Senator but one, and three fourths of the Representatives are elected friendly to Van Buren. Will Missouri, any longer be written down by the Federalists as opposed to Mr Van Buren and Col. Johnson?—We shall see.

**INDIANA.**

The Senate will stand thus: For Van Buren 23, for Harrison 21, doubtful 3. The House will stand thus: For Van Buren 50, for Harrison 44, White 1: one Anti mason, three doubtful and one vacancy. If Van Buren obtains one half the doubtful votes, he will have on joint ballot 9 majority. The democratic party have a larger number in the Legislature this year, than in any year previous.

**ALABAMA.**

There are in the Senate 15 Van Buren men, and 15 for White, or an exact tie. In the House, 50 Van Buren men, and 40 for White, or a majority of TEN for Van Buren.

**\$25 REWARD.**

**STOLEN** from the Subscriber, living in Portsmouth, on Friday night last, an IRON GRAY HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, 8 years old last spring, scarred on both shoulders by the cut of a knife. No other marks remembered. The undersigned will pay the above reward for the delivery of the horse and thief to him, or five dollars to any person giving information where the horse can be found. HUGH COOK. Portsmouth, September 17, 1835.

## RIGHTS OF MAN

From the Knickerbocker.  
**THE YOUNG WIDOW.**  
Ye bid me mingle in the dance,  
And smile among the young and gay—  
Ye say that grief will dim my glance,  
And turn my raven tresses gray  
I care not, yet I strive to bow  
In meekness to my lonely fate—  
I dry my tears and smooth my brow,  
The while my heart is desolate.

When last I joined the festive throng,  
I heard—it seemed my braid to sear—  
A stranger breath the very song  
That first he warbled in my ear,  
The words, the tune! but ah! that tone,  
What living lip could imitate?  
Mid laughing crowds I stood alone,  
Unutterably desolate.

I miss him by the evening hearth,  
I miss him by the silent meal,  
But keenest in the bower of mirth,  
My joyless solitude I feel;  
But late I saw a happy bride  
Smile fondly on her wedded mate,  
While I—oh, would that I had died  
With him who left me desolate.

Ye speak of wealth—in Mammon's mart  
There's not a single boon I crave;  
Gold cannot heal the broken heart,  
Nor bribe the unreturning grave:  
It cannot fill the vacant seat  
Where once my honored husband sat,  
Nor still my heart's convulsive beat,  
Nor make my home less desolate.

Alas! the base on which we build  
Hope's fairest fabric, is but air,  
And laughs the heart, when God has willed  
To lay his chastening finger there.  
A brighter, happier dream than mine  
Did never love and hope create;  
I bowed before an earthly shrine,  
And Heaven has left me desolate.

And yet not so; my soul be calm—  
The hand that smiteth will sustain;  
Thou hast a helper on whose arm  
The mourner never leaned in vain.  
O! may that arm the pilgrim guide  
By the straight path and narrow gate,  
To where the loved in bliss abide,  
And hearts no more are desolate.

### LAND OFFICE MONEY AT ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Any resident of the State may enter one half Section or 320 acres of Land and pay for it in Ten Dollar Notes of the following Banks in Ohio: Clinton of Columbus, Franklin do. Franklin of Cincinnati, Commercial do. Massillon, Wooster, Canton or New Lisbon,—of any of the Banks in New Jersey, Delaware or Virginia, except the Banks of Wheeling. Of any of the Banks in the Cities of New York, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Of all the Banks in the District of Columbia

Of the following Banks in Pennsylvania, viz. York, Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Middletown, Columbia Bridge, Chester Co. Chambersburgh or Carlisle.

Of the following in Maryland viz. Farmers, of Maryland and branches, Hagerstown, Frederick Co., Farmers and Mechanics of Frederick Co. or Washington Co. Bank. In all 153.

For any quantity over half a Section by residents, and in all cases persons who do not reside in the State must pay in Gold and Silver.

### SPORTSMEN LOOK OUT!!

A match race of a four mile heat will come on in November next, on the United States course, which is expected, will create considerable interest,—inasmuch as several of the horses are held in great reputation for blood, by their backers.

The purses to be contended for are of immense

value, being the greatest in the gift of the American People.

First, the celebrated full-blooded Knickerbocker pony, **MARTIN VAN BUREN**, well known on the turf as a first rate racer, rider's dress will be of homespun blue cloth, wool hat, white sheepskin belt, to which will be appendant a hickory switch.

The second, is the full-blooded Kentucky nag, **RICHARD M. JOHNSON**, who will contend for the second purse, rider equipped in Indian costume, with a switch made of Tecumseh's arrow.

The third, is the half-blooded filley called **W. H. HARRISON**, scarcely known on the most common courses; rider's dress, an

with an anti-masonic rod of iron, and spurs made of gold from the United States Bank. The New York Cart Horse, **Francis Granger**, has been entered for the purpose of keeping the last named filly in the track.—rider's dress made of *Morgan's old clothes, very much patched.*

### JACKSON MEN.

*Original Jackson Men*, those who stood by the old Hero when the storms of battle were gathering around us—those who stood by him, when the Federal Bank whig party were striving to prostrate him and the American democracy—those men, who have born the insults and proscription of the whig party for the last twelve years, are now called upon to rush to the rescue of *General Jackson's enemy*—to fly to the help of him who was as violent, as rancorous, and as unrelenting as any other, in abusing, vilifying and slandering them and their candidate! Yes, *Jackson men*, who have been hunted, pursued, & persecuted, unceasingly and without mercy, by the opposition whig party, are now called upon by that party, and its purchased slaves to desert their own cause and join the ranks of their enemies! How insulting to the pride and the honor of every high minded man! And who is most loud and continuous in thus calling upon Jackson men? *James B. Gardner*, a renegade from our cause, and a hired slave of the opposition. But we shall not insult the feelings of the reader, by keeping such shameless conduct longer before him.—*Hemisphere.*

### THE HON. WILLIAM ALLEN,

Candidate for Congress for the 7th Congressional District of Ohio, on Saturday last, the 27th ult, addressed a very numerous Convention of the citizens of this county. His address arrested the attention of one of the largest political meetings ever assembled here. His political doctrines were of the true Jeffersonian school—sound, practical and democratic. His language presented none of that false glare, which, while it pleases a certain portion of the community, always offends another portion, equally judicious and numerous. He spoke to the judgment and feelings of many, whose objects of pursuit, and whose portion of understanding, were extremely different. The form of political truth, as it proceeded from him, assumed its prerogative; it inflamed the ardor of the confirmed, and settled the wavering republican.

His fame, which is entirely his own, cannot and will not be confined to the district in which he resides;—like his mind, it will take a wider range, and wherever the principles of liberty & equality are cherished, he will be favorably known and identified with their prosperity.

We wish him all possible health & success, & tender to the people of this district, our humble exertions in the promotion of his election to that station in the public councils, where he can best serve his country.—*Genius of Liberty.*

(From the Albany Argus.)

### TO THE PUBLIC—and to politicians.

I do not advise a bet under any circumstances, I rarely make one. But the opposition habitually resort to betting as a test, whenever they entertain the least confidence in their strength, or their pretended claims to success. Believing that all their claims in this respect are put forth with the deliberate design to deceive and to lull the public, and believing also that they know but their statements have no foundation in truth, I have thought it expedient to offer the following test. It will be negotiated, on application to **Mr. Thomas Cough**, broker, N. Market street. If the opposition believe their own assertions will be taken at once; for they refuse to bet whenever they imagine the chances of success to be in their favor. If they decline or avoid it, they will show at least their own estimate of their tales of Gen. Harrison's 'tempest of popularity,' 'his alleged accessions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. and the "conclusive proof of his election by the people," &c. I challenge the "whig" partisans, and will bet

\$500 that **Mr. VAN BUREN** will be elected President by the electoral colleges at the ensuing election.

100 that he will get the vote of Pennsylvania.

100 that he will get the vote of Ohio.

100 the same as to New York.

100 the same as to Virginia.

100 the same as to Indiana.

100 the same as to Illinois.

100 the same as to Mississippi.

100 the same as to North Carolina.

100 the same as to Georgia.

100 the same as to New Jersey.

100 the same as to Missouri.

100 the same as to Alabama.

100 the same as to Louisiana.

100 that Gen. Harrison will not get the centre vote of a single state.

To be taken as one bet—and the money to be deposited with one of the cashiers of the Albany banks; but the amount will increase or reduce proportionately, to meet the wishes of any of my whig friends. A. B.

It will be perceived that this list includes only four of the states; viz. New York, Virginia, New Jersey and Mississippi, which, according to the Evening Journal, Mr. Van Buren can by any possibility gain; and that every one, except New York, is set down by the Daily Advertiser as certain for Gen. Harrison or Judge White. Albany, August 15th, 1836.

From the Magician.

From Gardner's O. People's Press, July 26, 1836.

### "MAKING MONEY AT HOME."

"Why does General Harrison delay his departure for Columbia until October? He is now receiving at the rate of nine thousand dollars a year for living quietly on his own farm below Cincinnati. Is this the way to do public service? From the 16th of May to the 1st of October is 126 days, which, at \$9,000 per annum upwards of twenty four dollars and 65 cents per day—a pretty snug sum for living on a man's own farm and attending to his own business."

Truly James, I freely concur with you; yea, I think it is a mighty snug sum; only \$24. 65 cents per day for a man living on his own farm and attending to his own business. Well might the economical General abandon his whiskey speculation, and determine to sin no more with such income independent of his private resources. "Look ye now, Jimmy, what think you of this transaction? Methinks the days of anti-Jacksonian perpetuity are over. A se sent ga-leux, se gratte!"