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The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), September 20, 1836

Elijah Glover

William Camden

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Extra

THE CINCINNATI

Vol. 2: No. 47.

BY E. GLEVER & W. P. CAMDEN.

Whole No. 286.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1836.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale a Steam Engine and one saw and one run of stone connected to it on reasonable terms, and on credit. It has a nine inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 2 boilers 26 inches in diameter, and 20 feet long. It is situated seven miles below Portsmouth: or I will take in a part on reasonable terms &c.
Aug. 2d, 1836.—JAMES R. WALKER.

McDowell & Davis
HAVE on hand and for sale
150 bbls. prime & mess pork,
250 pounds Bacon,
August 2d, 1836. 41—2m

Dissolution.
N. F. Hurd, J. F. Gould, J. M. G. Smith and Dan Young having disposed of their interest in the Vauxhall Furnace to M. C. W. Wade & Co. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers and the firm of Hurd, Gould & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm, will hereafter be conducted under the name of W. Wade & Co., who are authorized to receive and pay all the debts due to and from the late company.
A. F. HURD, M. C. W. WADE & CO.
J. F. GOULD, DAN YOUNG,
J. M. G. SMITH, M. R. TEWKESBURY
RICHARD JONES.
Vauxhall Furnace, July 19th 1836. 41—3m

FRESH GOODS!
B. ROSS & CO. are now receiving
their Spring and Summer stock of Mer-
chandise, embracing a fine assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Queensware, Hard-
ware, Shoes and Boots,
which they offer on pleasing terms.
Portsmouth, 23d March, 1836.

NEW BOOK STORE.
G. L. GLEVER & KENDALL
have just opened a general
assortment of Books,
Stationery &c., in
the east room of the build-
ing formerly occupied as a Hotel by C. Mc-
COY, and are prepared to sell to private de-
alers or country Merchants on as good terms as
they can be furnished at any other place. A
catalogue will be published in a short time.
The public are invited, in the mean time, to
call and examine their stock.
July 4th, 1836.

Whiskey Rectified.
50 BARRELS of old Whiskey rectified
ready for sale by
McCAGUE, M'VEY, & Co.
Portsmouth April 20th, 1836.

Cotton Yarns.
2000 Lbs. assorted No. Cotton Yarn
for sale at manufacturing price
by
McCAGUE, M'VEY, & Co.
April 20th 1836.

Flour.
1000 Bbls. Superior Flour, for Sale by
McCAGUE, M'VEY, & Co.
April 13th 1836.

J. V. ROBINSON,
HAS just received a large and general
supply of seasonable Goods, which
he is disposed to sell on very favorable terms.
April 7th 1836.

Insurance.
J. V. ROBINSON, continues as agent
for the Protection Insurance Company
to insure property against loss by navigation
or by fire.
April 7th 1836.

Window Sash.
5000 Lbs. Sash, for sale by
J. V. ROBINSON.
April 20th 1836.

Glass.
100 Half Box 8 by 10 GLASS.
50 do 10 by 12 do
by
McCAGUE, M'VEY, & Co.
April 20th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that, at my instance a writ of attachment
was this day issued by George Flinn, a Justice of
the Peace of Seal Township, in the county of Pike,
against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys,
and effects, of John B. Sutter an absconding Debtor
on this 15th day of Aug. 1836.
August 25th 1836. 41—3c

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.
OR, VEGETABLE FERBRUGE.
WELL known as a sure cure for the FEVER
& AGUE. For sale by
N. W. ANDREWS, Wholesale Agent,
Portsmouth O. Nov. 18, 1835.

CORN OIL.—A few barrels of corn oil, a supe-
rior article for lamps much cheaper than
sperm for sale by,
G. J. LEET.
June 24.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.
For sale by
M. B. ROSS & Co.
April 20, 1836.

WALL PAPER.
A variety of fine and common Wall Paper and
Fire Board Prints will always be kept on hand
by
GLOVER & KENDALL.
Portsmouth, June 4th, 1836.

J. V. Robinson.
KFFPS a constant supply of FOREIGN and
DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
April 20th 1836.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned are now receiving their sup-
ply of NEW GOODS, to which they re-
spectfully invite the attention of their friends and
customers.
McCAGUE, M'VEY, & Co.
March 11th 1836.

New Goods.
S. & S. GUNN, are now receiving their
spring and summer GOODS. Twenty car-
tons of which have already come to hand, embrace
a large and splendid assortment of fancy and
solid Dry Goods consisting of every style of For-
eign and domestic dry goods—also, a fine assort-
ment of Hard-ware Queensware, China and Gro-
ceries, which they offer on pleasing terms, either
at wholesale or retail. They respectfully invite
their customers and the public generally to call
and examine for themselves.
Portsmouth, May 4th 1836.

Removal.
THE subscriber has removed his DRY GOODS
& WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE from the
corner of west and Front Streets, to his new
building, adjoining J. V. Robinson's.
He solicits a continuation of patronage from
friends and customers, and the public generally
advising himself that his prices shall in all cases
be moderate.
C. A. M. DAMARIN.
January 1836.

From the Louisville Journal.

TREASURY CIRCULAR—NO. VII.

The subject of Indian Reservations continued.

These fearful and portentous clouds tangle
in our ears, and the stoutest among us tremble
for our safety. This important and delicate
subject has been again brought before the
public, and at once the whole country
which lies between the Ohio and the Gulf—
thanks to these faithful depositaries of our trea-
sure, this application has thus far been received.
But the scrutiny is not yet put down; the com-
mittee propose to hold their strings in the re-
cess of Congress, with power to call for papers
and papers; these preliminary measures may
bring us into trouble, and arrest our march to
victory. Thus speak the Magicians, in their
fanciful forebodings and antinomies, the de-
mon which awaited him. What shall be done
to rescue our country, and what the door to in-
vestigation? Such was the anxious inquiry of
the whole council. Whereupon the chiefs arose
and commanded silence by a tremendous thump
of his hickory cane on the floor, and announced
his general orders with vehement gestures, and
a brow of clouded aspect. I am the sole Repre-
sentative of the people and my voice must be
heard and obeyed. The days of Congress are
numbered, and when dispersed we shall no longer
be disturbed by their conscientious scruples
or timid policy. My power will then be left
untrammelled, and my decrees shall go forth to
calm the raging tempest and subdue the tumultu-
ous ravings of the heedless multitude. Hear-
ken then to my commands, and convey them to
those, who will not dare to resist, on pain of
ex-communication from the great Democratic
Republican party. The committee of investi-
gation must be dissolved with the adjournment
of Congress; our enemies will alarm them; such
men are not to be trusted with our State secrets
or Bank secrets. I am the proper trustee of the
people, and the information which it is fit for
them to have on these subjects. I will in my
own good time communicate to them. Let the
resolution of enquiry into Bank accommodations
to members of Congress and my Cabinet be re-
ferred to me, and take my word, which is no
less than the word of Andrew Jackson, not a
hair on your heads shall be singed. The whole
council with one voice responded, 'it shall be
done as thou hast commanded,' and the minions
of power in the House of Representatives, ser-
vilely recorded this Executive mandate. The
venerable chief then paused but a few days after
the adjournment of Congress, and then in the
plenitude of unrestrained power, put forth his
imperial edict under the sign manual of his
Secretary of the Treasury—the effects of
which on the great interests of the country, I
shall particularly investigate in a future num-
ber.

The Public Lands.

It is a great mistake, to suppose that the vast
sums which have been drawn from the Deposite
Banks by the political partisans of the President,
in and out of Congress, were invested in the
public lands either in the Northern, Western,
or Southern States. The reservations made to
the Indian tribes of which I have spoken, from
their extent and value, and being entirely at the
disposal of the President, who transferred his
authority to subordinate agents, for their bene-
fit and the extension of the influence of his
friends throughout the Union, afforded a more
profitable and less hazardous field of specula-
tion than the purchase of the public lands ei-
ther at public or private sales. I am sensible
that many favorites have become rich by their
operations in lands subject to be located in the
land offices, by the peculiar facilities which they
enjoyed over the rest of the community, having
first secured these, by giving to each land office
an interest in the entries made in his office.
But the destination of far the largest portion of
the money drawn from the surplus revenue de-
posited in Banks selected by the Secretary of
the Treasury, by speculators and companies, was
to those districts where their chiefs held omni-
potent sway over the choice lands which
had been reserved to the Indian tribes by recent
treaties with them. In addition to this almost
inexhaustible source of profit, held by the chief
magistrate to be dealt out to popular men in the
new states, on the eve of an important election,
the attention of the agents of these monopolizing
companies was attracted to the purchase and lo-
cation of what are called pre-emption floats.—
These floats were granted by an act of Congress
passed at the session of 1835-4, reviving a for-
mer pre-emption law to actual settlers who cul-
tivated prior to a day specified, a moiety of a
quarter section of land which was claimed in
right of a prior settlement to the exclusion of
emigrants who came in afterwards, but in due
time to entitle them to the benefits of the act of
Congress of '34. In all such cases, if the fact
of cultivation was proved to the satisfaction of the
Register and Receiver of the proper land office
a certificate was given to the claimant, by virtue
of which any vacant quarter section in the
District might be entered at the option of any
one who might be in possession of the certificate.
Had this law been fairly executed, the poor
emigrant who stood in need of a quarter
section of land on which he might reside, and
by honest industry maintain his family, would
have been the only person benefited by its op-
eration, and the intention of the law, which was
beneficent, strictly carried out. But this pro-
vision has, with the connivance of the land offi-
cers, particularly in Arkansas and Louisiana,
been perverted to the most corrupt purposes of
speculation and fraud. The law, confiding in
the integrity of the officers appointed by the
President, lodged a discretion in them to re-
ceive the evidence of settlement and decide, in
the last resort upon its sufficiency to authorize
them to grant the necessary certificate. Cloth-
ed with these enormous powers, the speculators
had nothing to do but to give the officers a suit-
able reward, and they found no difficulty in pro-
curing depositions for a small bribe, proving as
many actual settlements as they might desire,
from time to time, which were promptly accept-

ed at the land office, and the floating privilege
granted in each case, under which, in many in-
stances, lands estimated to be worth fifty dollars
per acre, were entered, and secured to the com-
panies, or individuals engaged in these fraudu-
lent transactions. The price of the depositions,
like any other marketable commodity, became
fixed at the sum of ten dollars—the interest
given to the officer depended on circumstances,
and formed the subject of a special agreement
between the parties. Large investments of
money obtained from these Deposite Banks, by
political favorites, have been made in this specu-
lative class of claims, and the profits accruing
both to speculators and land officers, have been
enormous,—beyond any thing heretofore known
in this country, and would astonish the thinking
people in every quarter of the Union, if the facts
as they really exist, could be laid bare before
them. But this is not to be expected so long
as the party in power hold the reins of Gov-
ernment. Connected with the reservations and
floating claims to which I have drawn the at-
tention of the reader by an imperfect outline
of corrupt purposes to which they have been ap-
plied, under the sanction, express, or implied,
of the Executive, I proceed to analyze the
frauds which have under the same sanction,
been of late introduced into the public and pri-
vate sales of the lands of the United States.—
The Secretary of the Treasury speaks of com-
plaints on this subject and of excessive Bank ac-
commodations as the primary cause of the late
change in the currency which in future, is to be
received at the land offices. The evil is now
for the first time officially acknowledged to ex-
ist to an alarming extent, and the potential
remedy adopted at the Treasury to arrest its
further progress, is a demand of the purchasers
'gold and silver' in payments made after the
15th of August.

The columns of the official journal at Wash-
ington are filled with denunciations against
these frauds, and the mind of the President is
said to be horror stricken at their enormity. Is
it true that such a high grade of moral sensi-
bility has suddenly sprung up in the mind of
the Chief Magistrate in relation to abuses which
have existed for years past? Is it true that he
has been ignorant of these abuses, while his
most intimate friends and confidential advisers
have been identified with them, and have re-
alized out of them, the most unbounded wealth?
It would require more than ordinary credulity
to believe either of these unbecoming assump-
tions in opposition to the clearest testimony long
since communicated to him by the Senate of the
United States, and of his own official efforts to
sustain the corrupt subordinates who have been
extensively engaged in the perpetration of these
frauds which the new seems to abhor and deter-
est. But his faithful compeers have taken the alarm;
they demand an enquiry into these matters; the
party is in imminent danger of dissolution, while
its united strength is called for, to sustain his
nomination of a successor to the Presidency.
These are the 'complaints' of which Mr. Sec-
retary Woodbury speaks in the Circular, and these
too, are the causes which have excited the
feigned anxiety of the President to put an end
to frauds, speculations and monopolies, in that
great source of national wealth—the public
lands.

The floodgates of speculation were opened at
the public sales held at Coccum in the month
of October, 1833, under the superintendence of
the notorious Samuel Gwyn. These sales were
prematurely ordered, and the notice given of
them by the proclamation of the President was
but partially circulated in the southern and
Western States. Three companies of specula-
tors met at the sales with combined capital of
more than one million of dollars; they united to
drive every man out of the market who did
not belong to some one of the companies, and
effectually took possession of the sales for their
own exclusive benefit. They arrogated to
themselves the credit of generously 'permitting'
a few poor men, commonly called squatters, to
purchase their homes, not exceeding eighty or
one hundred and sixty acres of land, on con-
dition that they would agree to bid for no other
lands which should be offered. They caused a
public address to be made to the people pro-
claiming the terms above mentioned, and claim-
ed their thanks for having granted them pre-
emption rights which Congress at its previous
session rejected. If any man refused to accede
to these terms, and sign a paper binding himself
to abide by them, the lands he desired to pur-
chase for his own cultivation were bid up to a
high price in some instances to twenty and thirty
dollars per acre, and finally struck off to one
of the company who forfeited the next day, and
another member of the company would purchase
the same lands, when offered a second time, at
one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

After monopolizing, at the minimum price of
the Government, all the good lands offered,
with the exception of a few quarter sections,
these privileged purchasers, on each day of the
sale, in the evening, opened what they called a
'competition sale,' where all were al-
lowed to bid for the benefit of the combined com-
panies, and thus they divided the most enormous
profits. The sales continued three weeks, and
at the close of them all the lands remaining un-
sold, were, by law, subject to private entry; but
this privilege was denied to my but the companies
for two entire days; the Register having
closed the doors of his office during that time,
and gave admittance to none but the speculators.
The doors were then thrown open, and the people
generally admitted. It would require more
time than I can bestow on these essays; to por-
tray all the enormities perpetrated at these
sales; my purpose is simply to show their gen-
eral character, and to demonstrate that they
found favor with the President. It was the duty
of the Register to put an end to these specu-
lations by adjourning the sales, and reporting
the cause to the Secretary of the Treasury. But
so far from doing this, he entered heartily
into the views of the combination, and every
impartial spectator present became satisfied
that he was a member and received, at least,

fair proportion of the gains. The same disgust-
ing scenes were re-enacted at Columbus a few
days thereafter by the same companies of specu-
lators, though with another set of land officers.

These unprecedented proceedings called loud-
ly for investigation and correction. A commit-
tee of the Senate was instructed to undertake
this arduous duty, which was performed with
vigilance and fidelity, but much remained to be
done, what they made their report, as it was in-
possible to compel the individuals who partici-
pated in these frauds to appear before the com-
missioners and give evidence. The administration
frowned on these investigations and threw every
difficulty in the way to interrupt them. The
President himself denounced them, and gave the
whole weight of his influence and authority to
the parties implicated in the alleged frauds.
The evidence which accompanied their report of
the committee was ordered to be printed, and
by a resolution of the Senate was referred to the
President of the United States for his considera-
tion. He held in hands the only check to the
recurrence of similar frauds in the sales of the
public lands; he had power to remove the offi-
cers, who either permitted, or participated in
them; they have neither been removed or cen-
sured. On the contrary he has officially, and
by letters published under his own signature
given his full approbation to all the parties con-
cerned. I had intended to enter at large into
an enumeration of the fraudulent conduct of many
of the land officers in the numerous land dis-
tricts created for the disposal of the public lands,
but the task would be equally tedious and un-
profitable. The proofs may be found among the
printed documents of the Senate, to which I
must refer in support of every statement made
in this communication, and much more which is
omitted. A single fact, which the most hard-
ened reprobate among them cannot deny, is
enough to satisfy all candid men of the specu-
lation introduced into the land department, which
has passed without mingled aversion or reproach,
since the party in power came into the admini-
stration of the Government. I allude to the
immense wealth, which every executive favor-
ite placed in the land offices has accumulated
without the use of any adequate capital to pro-
duce a result so fortunate. The Gwyns in
Mississippi, are said to have realized a million
of dollars, from a state of extreme poverty.—
This vast fortune has been acquired in the short
space of four years. Several other cases equally
astounding might be mentioned, in Arkansas,
Louisiana, Alabama, and elsewhere, but the de-
tail could not strengthen the evidence already
in possession of the reading public. It is a
maxim in natural philosophy, that every animal
re-produces its regular species; Shakespeare
says that 'monsters produce monsters,' but these
cunning land pirates, who fatten on the 'spoils',
have discovered that millions can be gained
without the use of a single dollar!! I close
this disgusting picture, with the remark, which
cannot fail to strike deep into the mind of every
candid reader, that all these things have passed
in review before the Chief Magistrate of the na-
tion, who has ample power to correct them; and
not one step has been taken to impede their
march, or punish the guilty officers.

I ask then, in the name of common sense, and
common decency, with what face can Mr. Wood-
bury, in his famous circular, refer to 'complaints'
recently made of frauds, speculations, and mon-
opolies, in the sales of the public lands, as the
foundation of the Executive order to accept
nothing in payment for these lands, but 'gold
and silver'? It is a ridiculous pretext, design-
ed to over from public observation the enormi-
ties heretofore committed and approved by the
President; but the coloweb is too thin to hide the
monster over which it has been thrown. The cloud
of corruption thickens as I proceed, but I fear
to trespass longer on the patience of my
countrymen. The only remaining topic which
I mean to touch, is the remedy proposed as the
great panacea, which in the opinion of Presi-
dent Jackson is to cure all the diseases which
have been engendered during his administration
in the land system of the nation. I think it
will not be difficult to prove, that this remedy
is precisely such an one as would have been
prescribed by the sagacious land speculator.

VERITAS.

HUMAN FRATERNITY.—We copy the subjoined
narrative from the New York Evening Post,
which announces that it has been received from
credible authority. We would gladly disbe-
lieve it if we could, for it is of a nature to call up
feelings of shame and horror, not only against
the white man, but against the very name and
being of mankind. We would disbelieve it if
we could; but alas, it is but one more added to
the long black list of cruelties that the white man
has inflicted on his red brother.—N. Y. Com.

We have received the following account of a
most atrocious deed from credible authority.
We record it with feelings of shame for the
race of white men.

A party of Creek Indians, consisting of eleven
warriors, and about the same number of wo-
men and children, attempted, a short time since,
to pass the Georgia frontier, with a view of
joining the hostile Seminoles. They were per-
ceived and intercepted by a party of Georgians
from Lee county, who attacked them and killed
nearly all the men. When it was perceived
that both defence and escape were hopeless, two
Indian girls, about sixteen or seventeen years of
age, who are described as being of an interest-
ing appearance, rushed toward an officer of the
party, and laid each a hand on his arm in token
of requiring his protection.

The officer understood the sign, which is a
common one among the aborigines, and assured
them that he would answer for their safety. Two
of the Indian warriors having escaped, and the
officer being obliged to go in pursuit of them, he
left his prisoners to the care of a man named
JENKINS. During his absence this wretch
took the two girls, tied them together by the
hair of their heads, and deliberately beat out

their brains, while they begged in vain for mercy
in their imperfect English.

In the course of the same affair, Jenkins at-
tempted to butcher one of the Indian children,
about seven or eight years of age, with a knife.
The child sprang to the arms of another of the
party, who interferred to save it, and only pre-
vented the ruffian from executing his purpose by
putting his rifle to his breast and threatening to
shoot him if he persisted.

We are happy to learn that no other individ-
ual of the party was in any manner concerned in
these atrocities. If the laws have the same
force in that part of Georgia which they ought
to have every where, Jenkins will be tried and
executed for the murder.

LATH & IMPROVANT FROM MEXICO.

The Editors of the New Orleans Bee have
been furnished with a copy of *Diario del Gobierno*
of Mexico to the 30th July inclusive.

Domestic commotions have begun and are now
raging that republic? The liberal party of
federalists (i. e. those opposed to centralism) are
making rapid advances, they have made a bold
attempt to abolish the present order of things &
restore the government to its former features,
but whether their force was insufficient to obtain
the success they calculated upon, or whether the
government anticipated their designs and frus-
trated them by timely organization we cannot
tell; however, they were completely routed at
Elila in the engagement which took place be-
tween 900 government troops under the com-
mand of General Canalezo, and 600 federalists
commanded by Col. Miguel Acevedo.

From Canalezo an official despatch or bulletin
appears in the *Diario* of the 24th—which states
that the federal party had 100 men killed, 228
taken prisoners; among the latter is Acevedo
chief of the revolutionists' Andreas Casteneda
brevet commandant of the battalion, at Ramirez
commanding the company of Tacachi, and a
foreigner named Laprelladi, captain of the artillery.
The remainder of their forces were en-
tirely routed. The loss on the part of the gov-
ernment were 3 killed and 6 wounded.

The day succeeding this engagement, Acevedo,
Casteneda, Ramirez, and Lapilladi were shot;
a council of war had been held upon the other of
ficers but the result has not yet transpired.

The commandant of the artillery of the federal
troops succeeded in making his escape from Elila
and has arrived in this city. He informs us,
that the greatest agitation prevails in the inter-
ior of Mexico occasioned by the revolutionary
movements of Oajaca; disturbances are hourly
anticipated.

The official accounts from the States, on the
other hand, directed to the general government
and published in the *Diario*, declare most direct-
ly that the greatest tranquility prevailed
throughout.

The Mexican fleet consisting of the brig Fama
and the schr. Bravo, were at Vera Cruz on the
9th. They were preparing to make a cruise.
Ball. Gaz.

MICHIGAN.—The Monroe Times contains a
calculation as to the supposed probable vote of
the State Convention, in regard to the boundary
question. The result is, Noes 31—Yeas 18.
In other words, the Monroe Editor supposes the
terms offered by Congress, at the last session,
for the admission of Michigan into the Union,
will not be accepted by the Convention.

From the Pensacola Gazette, Aug. 20.

About the middle of last month, General
Gaines sent an officer of the United States Ar-
my into Texas to reclaim some deserters. He
found them already enlisted in the Texian ser-
vice to the number of two hundred. They still
retained the uniform of our army, but refused,
of course, to return. The commander of the Tex-
ian forces was applied to to enforce their return;
but his only reply was, that the soldiers might go,
but he had no authority to send them back. This
is a new view of our Texian Relations.

In France, it is said that eighty millions of
pounds of sugar are now annually procured from
the beet.—In beets of a very inferior kind, it is
said they obtain nine per cent of saccharine mat-
ter. A writer (Mr. Podder) who has had every
opportunity for observation and information on
the subject, says—*Ball. Gaz.*

"If in such a climate, (as France) with such
an inferior kind of beet, the common mangel wurt-
zel, of all colors, hollow, and half rotten, they
are able to obtain nine per cent of saccharine
America is a gold mine!"

Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON arrived in
this place last Saturday evening in an extra
stage from the Warm Springs, and left on Tues-
day morning for Eastern Virginia, where he
goes to visit his relations. The citizens of Staun-
ton and Augusta County tendered him a Public
Dinner, which he declined accepting. Many
gentlemen, however, of this place and the neigh-
borhood, took Dinner with him on Monday at
the Washington Tavern, and were highly grati-
fied, as were all who have seen him, with the
Republican simplicity of his manners and ap-
pearance, as well as with his enlightened con-
versation, and enlarged statesmanlike views of
men and things.

Every one who heard him was astonished at the
impudence of those hiring editors and let-
ter writers, who in their madness and despera-
tion, have pronounced him an "imbecile" and
"a dotard." The vigor of his body and mind
seem entirely unimpaired—his information on
all practical subjects profound and accurate.

We only wish the whole people of the State
could have been assembled with us, to have seen
and judged for themselves.—*Staunton Spectator.*

TEXIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—Yesterday, for the
first time the flag of Texas was seen floating in
our harbor, and from the main peak of a real
Texian vessel of war, the Brutus, Capt. Hurd,
of 10 guns, from Texas via Key West.
N. Y. American.

FOR TEXAS.

states that (General
Dodge) is about to proceed to
Texas with THREE THOUSAND men.
The whole corps are now at Memphis. Every
man is completely armed, the corps having been
originally raised for the Florida war. This
force, in addition to that already in Texas, we
have no doubt, will be able to carry every thing
before it.—46.

THE WESTERN VOLUNTEERS.—The mes-
sage from the President at the Hermitage, re-
calling the volunteers, has thrown Van Buren's
northern organs all aback. The Globe is quite
mum. Not a word have we upon the Kentucky
volunteers. The Albany Argus now sees no
chance for keeping the surplus revenue, and for
spending it in Mexican wars.—*Express.*

CONVERSATION.—Bulwer makes
a remark on conversation: "The art of
conversation consists in building up a
man's observation, not overturning it. Hence
the agreeable man says, 'Apropos of your re-
mark,—and the disagreeable man exclaims, 'I
cannot agree with you.'"

THE 'CIRCULAR.'

The Globe of Monday has a letter from Ka-
lamazoo, written to order, praising the circular.
The New York American also has one from the
same place, stating that the per cent was
paid by actual settlers for specie.—C. S. Tel.

THE BETTER CURRENCY.

Extract of a letter from Laporte, Indiana.
The new order of the Treasury is doing won-
ders for our side of the question; money, that is
specie, is worth 10 per cent, premium here, &
should the present order continue in force three
months, there will not be specie enough in the
country for common business—that is to make
change. The Land Office for the district is
here, and our town is entirely drained of silver.
New York Express.

The U. S. Gazette thus pleasantly and cleve-
rly accepts an emendation, suggested by this
paper:
American.

The Editor of the New York American takes
us to task for spelling *bouquet* without the "U"
in the first syllable. The correction was re-
quired, and hereafter we may say to our respect-
ed contemporary, "whenever, sir, we are mak-
ing a bouquet of what is most agreeable, we
shall certainly think of U."—

MAINE.—There are very dissensions
among the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in this
state, with respect to their Congressional and
State Tickets, which will doubtless enable
him to poll an extraordinary vote for Governor,
but probably defeat any election of Members of
Congress in two or three of their strongest Dis-
tricts on the first trial. In those Districts where
the Opposition are predominant, however, no
such division exists.

James Brooks Esq. author of the highly pop-
ular Letters from Europe, late Editor of the
Portland Advertiser, and hereafter of the New
York Express, is supported by the Whigs of the
Cumberland District for Congress. Hon. F. O.
J. Smith, his opponent and the present incum-
bent of the station, also rose to distinction as
an Editor.

Bequest of the Moravian Missions.—Two
benefactions of 10,000. each have recently
been made to the United Brethren's Missions—
one by Mrs. Sophia Vansittart, the other by a
sister of Lord Bexley. In the committee room
of the Balse institution (says the Missionary Regis-
ter) are suspended on the walls, portraits of nine-
ty-eight missionaries sent by the German branch
of this society to the heathen world, in the last
nineteen years.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that the
Hon. Henry Clay, lately had a marvelous escape
from death. He was riding on horseback in
one of his fields, surveying his cattle, when a
furious bull, maddened from some cause or other,
rushed towards him, and plunging his horns
with tremendous force into the horse on which
Mr. Clay was seated, killed the poor animal on
the spot. The distinguished rider was thrown
to the distance of several feet from his horse, &
though somewhat hurt by the fall escaped with-
out material injury. His deliverance was truly
miraculous.—*Ball. Gaz.*

From the Danville Reporter.

The following verses are worthy of the English
Augustan age. The little Queen Anna's man
could not have produced better verse.—*They are*
par excellence of the kind. In a court in
one of our western counties, while James R. Dodge
Esq., was arguing a case; Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Hildan-
and Mr. Deane—gentlemen well known in the
western part of our State, (N. C.)—engaged in
between them the following lines, purporting to be
an epitaph on Mr. Dodge, and threw them on a
strip of paper directly before their eyes, where
he must necessarily see them, when doing his argu-
ment.

Here lies a Dodge, who dodged all good;
And dodged a deal of evil;
But after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the devil.
Mr. Dodge raised the paper, read it, and instant-
ly composed the following horse-cutters:
Here lies a Hildan and a Stoddard,
Whose lot fell no man chooses;
They liv'd in sin and died in pain,
And the devil got his Dues (dues)!"

*The present Governor of North Carolina.

THE DOG WAR.—Up to Monday last, five thou-
sand dogs had been massacred in this city, by vir-



FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
FRANCIS GRANGER.
OF NEW-YORK.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont Co.
Joshua Collet, of Warren co.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1st Dist.—Geo. P. Torrence, of Hamilton
- 2d Andrew McCleary, of Butler,
- 3d Elijah Huntington, of Wood,
- 4th Isiah Morris, of Clinton,
- 5th Alexander Campbell, of Brown,
- 6th Robert Safford, of Gallia,
- 7th William Kendall, of Scioto,
- 8th Abel Renick, of Marion,
- 9th Christian King, of Fairfield,
- 10th Samuel Newell, of Logan,
- 11th William C. Kirker, of Belmont,
- 12th Ira Belknap, of Muskingum,
- 13th Samuel Elliott, of Knox,
- 14th Modocai Bartley, of Richland,
- 15th John Coddling, of Medina,
- 16th Jared P. Kirtland, of Trumbull
- 17th Daniel Harbaugh, of Columbiana
- 18th John P. Coulter, of Wayne,
- 19th John S. Lacy, of Harrison,

MARYLAND ELECT.

We yesterday permitted the Van Buren folks to have the result of the election all their own way; and we really thought that they had caught the Whigs of the State napping—but by the gratifying intelligence received last night, it seems that the tables have been turned on them, and that THE WHIGS ARE TRIUMPHANT! This is glorious news, and has saved our opponents a deal of trouble in apportioning the offices.

The Van Buren party of this city had a grand procession, with banners, drums, &c., last night, in honor of their victory! but this morning we suspect they feel rather flat. It was a terrible "slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and we know not how they will indemnify themselves for their severe mortification.

The following list shows the relative strength of the parties in the electoral college. The return from St. Mary's is not official—nor have returns from all the districts in Allegany been received—although there is not a doubt of our success there.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.

FOR ELECTORS OF SENATE.

	Whig	Van Buren
Attentary,	2	0
Washington,	0	2
Frederick,	0	2
Montgomery,	1	1
Prince George's,	2	0
Calvert,	2	0
Charles,	2	0
St. Mary's,	2	0
Annapolis City,	0	1
Anne Arundel,	0	2
Baltimore City,	0	1
County,	0	2
Hartford,	0	2
Cecil,	0	2
Kent,	2	0
Queen Anne,	0	2
Talbot,	2	0
Caroline,	0	2
Dorchester,	2	0
Somerset,	2	0
Worcester,	2	0
Total,	21	19

Maryland, Sept. 8.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN ARGUS.

JUDGE BALDWIN'S CONSISTENCY.

The utter disregard for truth which the Van Buren papers evince, in their anxiety to procure the election of Eli Baldwin, to the office of Governor, is truly astonishing. How unblushing do they assert that Judge Baldwin is entitled to the support of the people on account of his consistent and unchanging political course. Such assertions from a different source would pass as ironical. "Judge Baldwin a consistent politician!"—how false. Only look at facts. In 1824, Judge Baldwin was a supporter of Adams for the Presidency, and as a pretended friend to Mr. Adams and republican principles, was afterwards elected to the Legislature of Ohio, where (still acting as an "Adams man") he procured himself to be elected an Associate Judge for Trumbull county, over Judge Rayen, his predecessor, and who was the opposing Jackson candidate. Who would then have thought Eli Baldwin ever being the Jackson candidate for any office whatever—no one, certainly. How, then, happened it, that he is now the Jackson candidate for governor? Strange as it may be, there is a *how*, and here it is. Though holding the office of Judge, he had his eye on promotion to a seat in Congress, but was unable to get support from the party with which he then identified himself; there being in any emergency, an abundance of better timber. This being the case, the pliant Judge whipped over the fence, and huzzared for Jackson; running the risk of that becoming the dominant party; and though the party to which he went, rewarded him with a nomination for Congress, he found to his discomfort, that he had espoused much the weaker side; and that weak as it was, he could not obtain even the nomination by the party. Such being the situation of matters when Harrison was named as a candidate for the Presidency, the consistent Judge was again seen wavering; talking of the prospect of entire new parties coming into view, and rather inclining towards the flag of Huzzar, when the Vanites, to retain him in their party, hoisted him up as a candidate for Governor; and by false pretences as to his strength at home, procured his nomination by the Van Buren State Convention. This has quelled the Judge for the present. How long he will remain so—no one can tell.

The above facts are known to most of the people of Trumbull county, and knowing, can they support a man of as inferior qualifications as Eli Baldwin, for Governor? I think not; certainly not for his consistency.

FROM THE BOSTON ALLIANCE.

OUR FRIEND ELLIOT AND OTHER GALLANT FELLOWS.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury regrets the loss of the Naval Bill as to Admirals, because his "friend Elliot with some other gallant fellows, must longer feel the pang of hope deferred." There is something about the men now in the high places, which finds its best sympathy and association with meanness and dishonor. If an individual has distinguished himself by any political tergiversation, or personal subservience, it forms his first recommendation to Executive and Cabinet honor. Van Buren, Woodbury, Tacey, Stevenson, Polk, &c. owe their elevation to the sacrifice of every thing which a gentleman and freeman most respects & values. Commodore Elliott was chiefly indebted for his elevation to his Figure Head affair, and his "gallantry" on Lake Erie.

Mr. Woodbury regrets the loss of the Naval Bill, in consequence of the "pang" which Commodore Elliott must suffer for losing an immediate promotion to the commission of an Admiral. It would seem from this that Mr. Woodbury—who is familiar with the circumstances of the Navy Department, and well acquainted, we presume, with the merits and claims of our officers—contemplated the elevation of Elliott in the event of the passage of the Bill. As there were but three new appointments provided for by that Bill—and there are fifteen captains in the service older than Commodore Elliott, thirteen must have been superseded, to make way for the Hero of the Lake—the immortal Captain of the Figure Head—and the most universally despised man in the Navy. John Rodgers—James Barron—Charles Stewart—Isaac Hull—Isaac Chauncey—Jacob Jones—Charles Morris—Lewis Warrington—Wm. M. Crane—James Biddle—Charles G. Ridgely—Daniel T. Patterson—Melancthon T. Woolsey—John O. Creighton—John Downes—every one of whom—with the exception of Elliott's friend Barron—distinguished himself in the last war—were all, with two exceptions, to be postponed to Jesse D. Elliott, in the distribution of naval honors—and all his senior officers. It was not the gallant Hull—or the gallant Jones—or the gallant Chauncey—or the gallant Rodgers—or the gallant Stewart—whose "pang of hope deferred" trouble the President's Secretary of the Treasury—not at all! With such men he has no community of feeling or interest.—It was—Heaven save the mark!—the gallant Commodore Elliott who was the especial subject of his particular commiseration! If Perry himself were alive at the present moment—we doubt not that Mr. Woodbury would be of opinion that even his claims to naval promotion should yield to the superior pretensions of the GALLANT ELLIOT!

Ohio Annual Election.

TO BE HELD ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

In the following list we insert the candidates of both parties, so far as known. It will be increased from week to week, as information may be received.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH VANCE, of Champaign co., H.
ELI BALDWIN, of Trumbull county, F. B.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
1st.	Belamy Storer, A. Duncan,	
2d.	Jesse Corwin, T. Webster,	
3d.	P. G. Goode, James Brown,	
4th.	Thomas Corwin, S. H. Hale,	
5th.	O. T. Fishback, T. L. Hamer,	
6th.	C. Morris,	
7th.	W. K. Bond, Wm. Allen,	
8th.	J. Ridgway, sen. J. M'lene,	
9th.	H. Stanberry, John Chaney,	
10th.	Samson Mason,	
11th.	J. Alexander, jr. W. Kennon,	
12th.	Alex. Harper, J. Hamn,	
13th.	D. Spangler, D. P. Ledbetter,	
14th.	J. Wright, W. H. Hunter,	
15th.	J. W. Allen, Harvey Rice,	
16th.	Elisha Whittlesey,	
17th.		
18th.	Samuel Quinby, M. Shepler,	
19th.	J. W. Bayless, D. Kilgore,	

FROM MEXICO.

The latest accounts from this country present any thing but a pleasing appearance. Revolutionary excitements, murders, &c. seem to be of common occurrence. The liberals and the priesthood are at open war, the one denouncing the other. Some there are who compare the present scenes of excitement and bloodshed to the days of Robespierre.

The Cosmopolita avers that such is the distracted state of the Government that it cannot procure money for a single campaign.

The general distress has compelled the Government to increase its circulation of copper money; this money is in such discredit that it is proposed to substitute paper money in its place. But more than all the signal of extermination which has been declared, will arouse the fury of the people and end in the downfall of the government. The ministry can no longer, as formerly, count upon the impunity of crimes of so dark a hue.

The sad results of the murders committed in Tampico and the colony of Texas have been severely felt, but notwithstanding the lessons of experience we have been taught, the same horrible system is not the less pursued. The example of Santa Anna, his defeat before San Jacinto, his imprisonment; and even the death he so richly merits, is not all that a sufficient *avertment* of the future to warn those who follow the same degree of crime!

Other accounts give the following version of the civil discord in Mexico. Every thing indeed looks like rebellion. The Mexican Congress is about to ask new contributions, the public treasury being empty. The Cosmopolita enquires, is there a representative or senator, if asked, who can tell what has been disbursed for the war in Texas? Is there that individual living who can make a recapitulation of the sums spent *ad distant* for secret expenses.

Mr. Fonseca, who has been denounced in the city of Mexico for Federalism, is augmenting his followers, and seems disposed to march upon Michoacan.

A. Tentilla and Gen. Gomez, have pronounced in favor of federation.

On the 18th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, an extraordinary courier arrived at Graderia from Calcutta, bringing intelligence that in the latter city arising had taken place in favor of federalism.

They write from San Louis—"Every day we have the arrivals of the unfortunate officers and soldiers from Metamoras, the army having been entirely disbanded. The War Department of the Republic will shortly present in the most imposing manner a loss of its maritime force."

At Conhulla, Tamaulipas & San Louis, great complaints are made about the contributions, and great anxiety prevails to know how the money which goes into the treasury is disposed of.—N. Y. Express.

A RARE CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Indiana American says that Mr. Templeton was elected a representative to the Indiana Legislature, on the 1st of August last, from Fountain county, twelve days after his death. He died at Warrenton, Miss. on the 14th of July last, and was elected on the 1st of August.

GREAT SALE OF STEAMBOATS.

The Fulton Company, of Louisville, offer for sale the following steamboats: Henry Clay 400 tons burden; Baluc, 450; Gen. Wayne, 330; Rob Roy, 200; Potosi, 160; Clinton, 120; Wheeling, 100 and Rover, 80.

A CONTRAST.—Mr. Jefferson in a letter to Gov. McKean, says "The constitutional remedy, by the elective principle, becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government." How beautifully this language contrasts with that used by the Van Buren Democratic organ in Washington, in apologizing for its defeat in Missouri.

"The patronage of the Federal Government has not been used to sustain the Republican party, so far as we have a right to expect." This is Van Buren Democracy! And yet this party claim to be the exclusive Jeffersonian Republican Democrats!—Albany Advertiser.

THE DOUBLE FACH AGAIN.—Mr. Van Buren in his letter to Sherrod Williams, says the States have the right to charter Banks, and not the United States. This is for New York and the Regency. Mr. V. B. in his letter to the young men of Pennsylvania, denounces the State Bank of Pennsylvania, and says that he agrees with them in opposition to it. To say nothing of the right which Van Buren has to denounce a Bank in another State, it does not look well in him, with his huge collection of little monsters in Albany to talk of a State Bank Pennsylvania has created. But this is Van Buren's consistency.—N. Y. Express.

The Advertiser says, that the Whigs have achieved but a small victory in North Carolina. This sounds very much like the sinner's exclamation to Noah in the time of the deluge. The poor fellow, after begging Noah for a long time to take him into the ark & finding all his exhortations in vain, at length roared out, with the water flowing over his chin and just ready to gurgle down his throat: "Go to thunder with your old ark—I don't think that this is any thing more than a light shower after all."

GOLD.—The amount of gold coined at the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, during the month of August, 1836, was \$631,400, of which \$391,760 was in quarter eagles.

THE subscriber continues the Wholesale Grocery Business at his old stand adjoining J. V. Robinson's Store. He has on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, liquors, foreign and domestic, Cotton Yarns &c. all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms. He invites the attention of his friends and customers and purchasers generally. C. A. M. DAMARIN. Portsmouth, Sept. 20, 1836.

Dissolution.

N. F. Hurd, J. F. Gould, J. M. G. Smith and Dan Young having disposed of their interest in the Vesuvius Furnace to McClurg, Wade & Co. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Hurd's Gould & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm, will hereafter be conducted under the name of W. Wade and Co. who are authorized to receive and pay all the debts due to and from the late company.

FRESH GOODS!!

W. B. ROSS & CO. are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Merchandise, embracing a fine assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Shoes and Boots, which they offer on pleasing terms. Portsmouth, 23d March, 1836.

Old Whiskey Rectified.

50 BARRELS of old Whiskey rectified ready and for sale by McCAGUE, McVEY, & Co. Portsmouth April 20th, 1836.

Cotton Yarns.

2000 Lbs. assorted No. Cotton Yarn for sale at manufactory price by McCAGUE, McVEY, & Co. April, 20th 1836.

J. V. ROBINSON.

HAS just received a large and general supply of seasonable Goods, which he is disposed to sell on very favorable terms. April 7th 1836.

Window Sash.

5000 Lbs. Sash, for sale by J. V. ROBINSON. April 20, 1836.

Glass.

100 Half Box 8 by 10 GLASS. 50 do 10 by 12 do McCAGUE, McVEY & Co. April 20th 1836.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale a Steam Engine, and one saw and one run of stone connected to reasonable terms, and on credit. It has a nine inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 2 boilers 36 inches in diameter, and 20 feet long. It is situated several miles below Portsmouth: or I will take in a price on reasonable terms &c. Aug. 22, 1836.—Jm. JAMES R. WALKER.

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price cash for Flax Seed, delivered soon. Sept. 6th 1836. C. A. M. DAMARIN.

Notice

TO WILLIAM PALMER. SIR—You challenged me to run my Horse Duke made against your Horse Duke o' Orleans, in a public notice, of May the 18th 1836. Sir, I accept the proposition, and will meet you at the house of Rezin, Enslow in Wheelersburg, on the 17th of September, or as soon thereafter as shall suit your convenience, to agree on the time and distance, and make all other necessary arrangements for the Race.

ANSON CHAMBERLAIN. Porter Township Sept. 16th 1836. 3w.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in that, at my instance a writ of attachment was this day issued by George Flinn, a Justice of the Peace for Seal township, in the county of Pike, against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, money, and effects, of John B. Sutton an absconding debtor, and this 15th day of Aug. 1836.

ELIJAH O BRIAN. 44 3r

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

OR, VEGETABLE FEVERFUGE. WELL known as a sure cure for the FEVER & AGUE. For sale by N. W. ANDREWS, Wholesale Agent, Portsmouth O. Nov. 18, 1835.

CORN OIL.—A few barrels of corn oil, a superior article for lamps much cheaper than sperm for sale by G. J. LEET. June 24.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

For sale by M. B. ROSS & Co. April 20, 1836.

WALL PAPER.

A variety of fine and common Wall Paper and Fire Board Prints will always be kept on hand by GLOVER & KENDALL. Portsmouth, June 4th, 1836.

J. V. ROBINSON, FURS a constant supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. April 20th 1836.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of NEW GOODS, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers. McCAGUE, McVEY, & Co. March 11th 1836.

New Goods.

E. & S. GUNN are now receiving their spring and summer GOODS. Twenty cases of which have already come to hand, embracing a large and splendid assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods consisting of every style of Foreign and domestic dry goods;—also, a fine assortment of Hardware, Queensware, China and Groceries, which they offer on pleasing terms, either at wholesale or retail. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. Portsmouth, May 4th 1836.

HAVANNA SUGAR & COFFEE

And by the Steamer St. Lawrence, direct from New Orleans. 30 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar 100 Bags do Coffee For sale by McCAGUE, McVEY & Co. April 27, 1836.

The New York Express.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS is a Daily and Semi-weekly Newspaper, lately established in the city of New York, by James Beeson of Portland, [Maine] and Robert F. Hudson, of Hudson's News Rooms. The price of the paper is ten dollars, and of the semi-weekly, four dollars in advance, and five if not paid within the year. Subscribers out of town, not known to the Proprietors are expected to give references in New York, unless the money accompanies their order. The Proprietors of the Express know full well that in the management of a daily newspaper in New York the Editors must neither sleep nor slumber upon their posts, and that while thousands of their fellow-citizens are in their beds, that is the time for them to be at their desks, but they are prepared for all this exertion. They have the best spirits and the age for such an encounter, and are ready for it, knowing full well that they are the activity of some of their contemporaries and their indefatigable exertions never to be outdone. But nevertheless, they think there is room for them. New York is increasing with a rapidity that defies calculation and rocks at prophecy—marching onward even with strides that threaten a close approximation to the Empire city of the commerce world over the sea—and sure in this vigorous and marvellous growth, a new Journal may be needed, where others have, when New York was, as it were, but in her swathing clothes, and not the giant she now is—with her thousand arms stretching all over both the old world and the new. In such a great city, then, the heart of our vast land, and the link between that land and Europe—where no taxes upon paper, no stamps no restrictions upon the Press, and no overland business of Journalism, there is ample scope and range enough for us and all our cotemporaries too.

The great and primary object of the Proprietors is to create a Commercial Newspaper, but it is not to live in the hot political world, and ours without mingling in politics, as to go into the fire without being burnt. True, when the Whigs aver that two and two make four, and the Democrats aver that two and two make three, and the neutrals, and aver as loudly as either, that two and two make 3 & 3 four; but this is a right and a wrong side on every question, and must in a country like this be on one side or other. As to the right political side, we are quite sure that it is that of the Whigs, but were it otherwise we should be puzzled enough to publish a Commercial Journal, when Commerce and Whig principles are identified, one with the other. Alas! we have in connection with Hudson's News Rooms, the basis of a newspaper establishment, a Price Current, Shipping List, and excellent arrangements for all news, foreign and American; not satisfied with this we shall immediately push our arrangements to the farthest point for the procuring of news. One of the Messrs. Hudson is about to sail for Liverpool, and go from thence to London, Havre and Paris, for the purpose of defining the most expeditious and surest means of receiving commercial intelligence from abroad. The rapid arrangements that we have been compelled to make for the publication of the Express have of course put it out of our power to have a new Press, but we have ordered one of the best quality, a double cylinder, which will be done by the middle of September, and then the Express will be the largest Daily Newspaper in the world. The arrangements of our office, though not wholly completed, are rapidly advancing. We have established at a great expense, a Correspondence with every important section of our country, and soon as possible intend to do the same with every interesting part of the world. Our subscription list has increased and is still increasing beyond our highest expectations. We feel sure of ultimate success and it will therefore be our pride to deserve it. With such arrangements as these, we hope to have a fair share of the public patronage, to deserve which, we shall assiduously do all that is in our power. BROOKS & HUDSON. New York City, corner of Wall & Water-st.

JUST received 1000 lbs. assorted Cotton and Carpet Yarns, for sale by J. V. ROBINSON April 20th 1836.

PORTSMOUTH

Wholesale Prices Current, COLLECTED WEEKLY FOR THE COURIER, BY C. A. M. DAMARIN.

Wholesale Grocer Water, St. Portsmouth, O

ARTICLES	PER	FROM	TO
Alapace	lb	11	12
Almonds, softshell,	"	20	
do hard,	"	124	
Alum	"	74	8
Bacon hams	"	124	
hog round	"	9	
Beeswax	"	17	18
Bread, Pilot	bbl	64	
butter crackers	lb	8	
Brimstone, roll	"	12	
Butter, keg	"	12	
Candles, sperm summer	"	124	
talow mould	"	124	
do dipt	"	15	
Chocolate No. 1	"	50	
Cheese, West. Reserve	"	14	
Cloves	"	15	
Coffee, Havanna green	"	14	15
Rio	"	13	14
St. Domingo	"	10	20
Cigars, Havanna	m	50	624
common	box	3	15
Cordage, tarred	lb	18	20
Manilla	"	25	4
bed ropes	doz	874	1 00
plough lines	"	3	3.
Copperas	"	34	
Cotton Yarns, No. 10	lb	3	
upper	"	7	
cardle-wick	ton	60	
Castings	bbl	6	25 6 50
Flour, super fine	box	3	00
Fish, dry Cod,	bbl	13	00
Mackerel No 1	"	11	50 12 50
" No 2	"	10	10 50
" No 3	"	10	1 00
Flax Seed	bush	20	
Ginger	"	124	
Glass, 8 by 10	box	3	75 1
40 by 12	"	20	
Glue, American	lb	75	80
Grain, Wheat	bush	25	
Oats	"	34	37
Corn	keg	5	00
Gunpowder	box	1	50
Depont's	lb	1	50
Indigo, ceylon	lb	1	624
in kegs	"	1	25
IRON, bar,	"	19	124
hoop	"	22	
round and square	"	50	2 50
Lard, kegs	"	25	
Leather, sole	"	1	50 2 50
calleton	"	25	
skirting	"	25	
Linen, brown tow	yd		
flax	"		
Logwood	ton	7	
Lead, bar	lb	7	64
oil	"	3	10
white, in oil	lb	10	25
red	"	50	60
Molasses, sugar house,	gal	50	
plantation	"	20	
Madder, best dutch	lb	25	30
Mustard, common	doz	1	25
English, in bottle	"	1	25
Nails, assorted	lb	1	75 3
Nutmegs	Gal	1	25 1 20
Oil, sperm, winter	"	75	87
summer	"	1	
Linsced	bush	1	25
Corn	"	5	6
Olive	bag	10	25
Tanners'	bl.	20	12
Pepper	bl	18	

PORTICAL.

The following beautiful Hymn, is in the Springfield Collection, compiled by Rev. W. B. O. Penbury. It is written by John C. Adams, and will bear a comparison for harmony of versification, and elevated sentiment, with any thing of the kind in the English Language.—*Bos. Eccl. Jour.*

THE DEATH OF AN INFANT;

"Sure, to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest,
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

That inextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam,
The more it lingers upon earth.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decreases his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death
Which speeds an infant to the tomb;

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded as it came.

Then at the Heavenly Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living life,
Behold the infant seraph stand,
And dazzling shine where all are bright.

THE TREASURY ORDER.

In the course of his remarks at the Woodford festival, Mr. Clay thus truly and forcibly spoke of this scheme of the corruptionists:

"He considered the late Treasury order, by which all payments for public lands were to be made in specie, with one exception for a short duration, a most ill advised, illegal, and pernicious measure. In principle it was wrong, in practice it will favor the very speculation which it professes to endeavor to suppress. The officer who issued it, as if conscious of its obnoxious character, shelters himself behind the name of the President. And where is the authority for such an order? If, in contemplation of law, payments to the public Treasury are to be made in specie, the law contemplates all payments. The law should be equal in its prescriptions, equal in its execution, equal in its administration. The distinguishing characteristic of republican government—of any government of laws—is the universality of their operation, without favor or partiality, without discrimination. The law no more requires payments for the public lands to be made in specie, than payments for the custom-house duties. Both should be demanded in specie, or neither. Duties could be paid in specie without much inconvenience, as they are collectable in cities, where banks and specie abound. Lands cannot be paid for in specie without immense inconvenience. Yet the order exacts specie for lands, and permits bank notes to be received for the duties. The order, in effect, requires specie, at a great expense, to be transported from the Atlantic cities across the mountains, that the pleasure may be enjoyed of transporting it back again in like vehicles, at similar expense and hazard. Or, what will be still more injurious to the Western States, it subjects their banks to perpetual draughts of specie, to meet the wants of purchasers of the public domain.

"There is no authority of law for the discrimination between payments for the public lands and the payments for duties. There is no authority for the geographical discrimination which has been made between the Western States and the Atlantic States. If the President may enforce the law upon some, and forbear to enforce it upon others, according to his pleasure, HIS WILL, in effect, becomes the law, and the law has lost its equal, general, and impartial operation. If he may make a geographical distinction; if he may say, at his pleasure, that for some things specie shall be paid, and for others bank notes, to the Government, he may make a personal discrimination, and order that his friends may pay in bank notes, but his opponents shall pay in specie. In principle there is no difference.

"The measure will aid the very speculation against which it purports to be leveled. The speculators—that keen-eyed, watchful, sleepless class—will soon learn and know well enough how to accommodate themselves to the new state of things. They are large purchasers, requiring large means, and they will take care and provide the requisite masses of specie. But on the small purchasers—the saddle-bags men—on the poor, the operation of the measure will be most injurious. Many of them will hear of the order the first time at the land office, when they are about to pay for the lands which they wish to enter. They will offer good Eastern notes, really worth a premium of from a half to two per cent. at any land office in the United States. These notes will be rejected, perhaps, and the very lands which they wish to enter may be appropriated on the spot by some speculator. Or the land officer will turn them over to some neighboring broker, (possibly with whom he may be concerned) to cash his premium notes at discount. Or the purchaser finding that his notes will not be received by the public, some speculator present may offer to take them, and accommodate him with land at an advanced price. Or the land officer knowing that the notes are really worth more than the specie, if the purchaser be a friend or political partisan, may determine, the order notwithstanding, to receive them, to remit them to the Eastern land office, have them cashed by his credit and pocket the profit. The measure is fraught with abuses of all kinds. We shall hear of the loss on the road

wagon-loads of specie from the land offices to the Eastern banks, never transported; and the loss will be verified with all the forms of complete proof.

"But the President and Secretary had no right to promulgate any such order. The law admits of no such discrimination. If the resolution of the 30th April, 1816, continues in operation, (and the administration, on the occasion of the removal of the deposits, and on the present occasion, relies upon it as in full force,) it gave the Secretary no such discretion as he has exercised. That resolution required and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such measures as he might deem necessary, 'to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.' This resolution was restrictive and prohibitory upon the Secretary only as to the notes of banks not redeemable in specie on demand. As to all such notes, he was forbidden to receive them from and after the 20th day of February, 1817. As to the notes of Banks which were payable and paid on demand in specie, the resolution was not merely permissive. It was compulsory and mandatory. He was bound, and is yet bound, to receive them until Congress interferes."

Popularity of Gen. Vance and Judge Baldwin, among their neighbors.

The estimation in which the present candidates for Governor of Ohio are held by their immediate constituents, their neighbors and personal acquaintances, may be seen by the subjoined facts. The private worth and public usefulness of a man are best known to those who mingle with him in the daily scenes of life from year to year, and whose dealings and private intercourse thrown open his whole character to their view. His errors, his faults and his deficiencies, as well as his virtues, his talents and his public services, pass under their scrutiny in a clearer and stronger light than they can possibly appear to those more remote from his local residence.

Gen. Vance was several times elected to Congress without opposition. The last time he appeared before the people as a candidate was in 1832, during the animated contest between Jackson and Clay. The vote in his district stood:

For Joseph Vance 4642
His united opponents 1819

Majority for Vance 2843

In Champaign, the county of his residence, the vote was:

For Vance 1416
Opposition 350

Vance's majority 1166

In 1820, when Judge Baldwin was elected to the State Legislature, (the highest office he ever obtained from the people,) the vote in Trumbull county was:

For Eli Baldwin 889
S. Perkins 614
Scattering 302

So that Mr. Baldwin was elected by a plurality of 127 less than a majority of all the votes given.

In 1835, when he was last before the people for the House of Representatives, the vote was:

For Baldwin 2080
Kirtland 1910

Baldwin's majority 170

And we will now wager the blustering, self-conceited Editor of the Warren News-Letter, the LARGEST CHEESE made in Trumbull county this year, that Gen. Vance will beat Judge Baldwin in his own county. Will he venture so much upon his favorite candidate?

THE FOOD OF MAN.—The Genesee Farmer gives this amusing summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants:

The Potatoe is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video. In its native state, the root is small & bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and Rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the Oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize, or Indian Corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The Bread Fruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere except in China and Japan, and is the country the world is supplied. The Cocoa Nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the Apple are derived from the crabapple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The Peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; Cabbage and Lettuce from Holland; Horse Radish from China; Rice from Ethiopia; Beans from the East Indies; Onions, and Garlic are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The Sugar Cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has been practised from the remotest antiquity.

COTTON CROP.

We copy the following information respecting the Cotton crop in Alabama, from the Mobile Chronicle:

"We have seen letters from Lowndes and Montgomery, giving an awful account of the condition of the cotton crops. In many parts of both counties, and in every part of the State, we learn that the worm has committed tremendous havoc. Many planters in Lowndes will not create great distress in the country. As fast as the bolls are made, they are cut off by this insect which has made its appearance in Alabama, though not to the same extent as in the growing crop. We hope the accounts may be exaggerated, and that the apprehensions of the planters may have led them to look upon the evil as being greater than it really is, though from the great number of concurrent statements we are led ourselves to fear that the worst is true. The crop of this State must fall far short of general expectation."

The St. Francisville Louisiana Journal, of the 18th inst. says:

A few of our planters have commenced gathering the new crop, and already many bales are housed.—In a fortnight the picking will be general and good.—The present prospect is not favorable to an abundant crop. In this parish it will be short of an average crop, unless we should be blessed with a late fall. From other parts of this state, and from Mississippi, we regret to learn that the prospects of the planter are not so flattering as in East and West Feliciana.

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June 25, 1836. 26—tf

BLANKS

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

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