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The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), October 18, 1836

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William Camden

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POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF JUDGE WHITE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONEERING.

It is a subject of regret, that Gen. Jackson will not quietly administer the government, regardless as to whom the people may select, as his successor. The anxiety he evinces, as to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren, detracts much from the dignity of his office, and presents a new feature in the official course of a President, in the eve of his going out of office!

The following interesting extract from a speech of Judge White at Knoxville Tenn. are conclusive as to the President's interference with the rights of the American people; and are recommended to the serious attention of the politically honest portion of the Jackson party:

In the great struggle to bring the present Chief Magistrate into office, it became necessary that his friends should proclaim and enforce, by all the arguments they could advance, their political principles; and what were they?

All useless expenditures of the public moneys should be discontinued;

All offices should be filled by men who were honest, capable, faithful to the Constitution, and of business habits.

I hat neither Congress nor any department of the federal government had any power, except that which was expressly granted; or was necessary and proper to carry into effect some power which was expressly granted.

That the Executive power should be so limited and regulated by law, that neither the President nor any officer appointed by, or dependent upon him, could use his influence or power to control or guide public opinion in elections.

That the Constitution should be so amended as to give to the people the right of choosing the Chief Magistrate themselves. That the same person should not be elected for a second term, and that offices should not be filled with members of Congress.

6th. That all surplus moneys which might accumulate in the Treasury, beyond the reasonable wants of the Federal Government, should be divided among the States by some fair ratio, to the end that the People, to whom it rightfully belonged, might have the benefit of it for Internal Improvements, Education, &c.

7th. That all caucuses or combinations of men, whose object it was to create or control public opinion in the election of President and Vice President should be disconvenanted and put down.

These were the great and leading principles for which we, in common with others contended. The public voice sanctioned them by the election of the Chief Magistrate in 1828. In his inaugural address in 1829, and in his subsequent address he has avowed & proclaimed several of them.

They are the very doctrines on which I have practiced from day to this; so far as my humble capacity enabled me; and I now challenge my persecutors to put their fingers on the cause in which I have departed from them.

How then has it happened, that for the last eighteen months or two years, my humble name has, in a certain set of newspapers and among a certain class of politicians been constantly coupled with some dangerous charge?

Upon this subject, I can perhaps give you some facts, not heretofore generally known, and this I shall do not for the purpose of injuring any one, but for the sake of making a just defense for myself.

The general assembly of this State sat in Nashville in the fall of 1833. At the commencement of its session, as is my habit, I was there. While there, the news reached us that the depositories of the public moneys had been removed by the order of the President, from the Bank of the United States. I immediately fore saw that this would produce a violent effort in Congress to put down the administration. I ascertained that there was a wish among the members, before the session closed, to present my humble name to the people of the U. States as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate. To every member with whom I conversed, and to every other person who addressed me on the subject, I used all the arguments in my power to prevent them from doing so; and with some that I could take most liberty with, when coming away, left it in charge, that should a nomination be attempted in my absence, to have it prevented.

At the close of the session one of these gentlemen wrote to me, that he was censured as unfriendly, for not concurring in the plan of a nomination. I immediately answered his letter, assuring him he had not only acted in conformity with my wishes, but in accordance with my request—and that so sure was I that such a nomination would have weakened the President in Congress, that if it had been made, I would have held myself bound to withhold my assent.

In the spring of 1834, I received communications from different quarters upon the same subject, proposing if it met my approbation there would be meetings of the people to nominate me. To this course I gave no encouragement. During that year the President visited Tennessee, our convention was in session, and after their rise, I was informed some of the members had wished to nominate me, but had abandoned the attempt after they ascertained it would incur his displeasure. On his journey to Washington he conversed freely with some of my friends, and remonstrated against any attempt to nominate me as President—said that there must be a national convention, that Mr. Van Buren ought to be nominated as President, I, as Vice President, and when his eight years expired I was young enough then to be taken up as President. All this was communicated to me, and the only answer I could make was, that either office was beyond my merits, but that I could not enter into any arrangement, which would operate as a lure to induce any person to vote for myself or for any other person contrary to his judgment. Thus the matter stood when the session of Congress commenced in December 1834. During that winter, many country meetings, were held, at which my name was brought before the public, as well as by the Legislature of Alabama.

Under a full belief that a system was about being put in operation, which would destroy the freedom of election, which was intended to transfer all federate power into certain hands who by like process would transfer it into the hands of others at their pleasure, and that the effect of this would be to give the operations of the gov-

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BY E. GLOVER & W. P. CAMDEN.

Whole No. 291.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1836

erment such a direction as would favor the interests of one class of citizens, at an entire sacrifice of the interest of all others, I consented that my political friends might use my name, or not as they believed would most promote the public interest.

In this I may have erred; but if I did, it was an honest error.

After giving this consent and before the Baltimore Convention, I was repeatedly forewarned what I might expect if my name were not withdrawn.

These threats carried no terrors to me. Whatever character I have, was given to me by my country, and whenever it becomes necessary to risk the whole of it, in defense of those principles which I think essential to the preservation of liberty, I willingly stake it all.

I feel that it was not intended to be the stake of any man, or set of men, that I should form opinions as to politics and religion, and freely and fearlessly act upon them, without being intimidated by what either men or devils can do. Could I have hesitated for one moment in my course, I would have fancied that I heard myself addressed from the tombs in younger church yard, [pointing to the place where his father is buried.] in language like this, my son, remember that the same principles are now involved, which were proclaimed in July, 1776. That to maintain them, I risk my life and every thing dear to man—that after struggling through at 7 years' war, with my compatriots in arms, we succeeded in the establishment of a free government.—Under it I lived happy, prosperous and died without leaving a spot upon my—that good name and that free government, I left my children as an invaluable inheritance; and is it possible for the lack of moral courage you will deprive yourself and your children of those blessings for which I toiled so long and risked so much? If I still doubted a voice still more endeavoring, of that be possible, would salute my ears in accents like these—

“Can you for an instant forget the lessons taught by your mother? Remember you have not only your fathers' name in charge but that you have also that of my family. Do you not recollect how I used to encourage you and your brother to discharge your duty, as my only sentinels to watch and warn me when the tories would approach our dwelling for plunder, in your fathers' absence in the tented field? That I would then inform you that my family were among the first to hoist the pole of liberty in the South, and among the most firm and fearless in defending it! And will you, who have not a drop of any but Whig blood in your veins, hesitate at the course you ought to pursue? To these questions I would give but one answer—Fear not for me. The same good name you have transmitted—& the same rich inheritance shall be left sustained, and transmitted unimpaired to your grand children.

The Baltimore Convention met, and I, due form nominated a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, against whom no man has ever heard me say one word.—They have accepted the nominations, and I have no doubt, in doing so, acted on those principles which they think it right to maintain. As to myself, I solemnly declare that with the knowledge I have of the manner in which that Convention was brought about, the object it was intended to accomplish and the consequences expected to flow from it, had I been nominated by it for either of these offices, such nomination would have been almost the only contingency upon which I would have prohibited the use of my name.

Let me not be misunderstood, I am very far from intimating it as my opinion, that the whole of that assemblage, or a majority of them, were either dishonest or dishonorable men. Many of them are strangers to me, and I hope were governed by worthy motives, and I doubt not believed great good would result from their labors. I, on the contrary, think nothing but evil can result from a nomination by a set of men collected under the auspices of the Executive, with a view to nominate an individual designated by him.

Notwithstanding this nomination my name has been permitted to remain where it was before placed, and the threatened vengeance has been pouring out upon my devoted head ever since. “Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart, little doge and all,” have been let loose upon me. I have indeed been to my heart to bear any and every thing. I have uniformly confined my public conduct to my avowed principles, and what I believed the politics of my State.—So far as the administration has acted upon the principles which brought the Chief Magistrate into power, I have been, as I think, a uniform and steady, though very humble supporter. If on any point he has changed his principles, it is unreasonable to expect me to change with him, unless I can be furnished with sufficient reasons for such change.

Humble as my pretensions are represented to be, we all now see, & know, that my venerable old friend, the Chief Magistrate himself, in his own proper person, has openly and in the view of the sovereign people themselves, turned out to control and regulate public opinion. This is a trouble which I am very sorry he had to take on my account. His acts are to live after him. He occupies the most dignified station upon earth. If any man living did more towards elevating him to that station than I did, it was because he had more influence. He has the entire control of the whole fund of the nation—the disposal of invaluable public domain—The appointment of all officers at home and abroad—the power to remove tens of thousands of officers who have no means to procure subsistence for a day if he choose to remove them: they must do as he directs or be turned loose to starve. All this power I zealously strove to give him, and I did so under a thorough conviction that he would only use it in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.—That he would follow the wise example of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and Monroe. That so far from openly interfering in the election of his successor, or encouraging any Executive officer to do so, he would sternly prohibit it in others, and think it a high political and moral duty in himself to be perfect “neutral,” and lest he should disclose his preference,

rence would “avoid conversing on the subject with his most intimate friends.” In this I have been disappointed. I have been apprised that for twelve months past he has neither been sparing nor backward in his censures of me. It gave me no uneasiness—I was willing to bear it all without complaint. My only wish was that he might so conduct as to take nothing from the high character which in common with others, I had for years endeavored to give him. Not content with this he comes to our own State among my own constituents, those in whose employ I now am, took a circuitous route through East Tennessee, so as to be in many Villages, and is still on his tour through West Tennessee, and into North Alabama, openly denouncing me as a “red hot Federalist,” having abandoned his administration and being as far from him as the poles are asunder, &c. Now with great deference to the opinion of that highly esteemed and venerable man, I must be allowed to say he is entirely mistaken. I am not now and never was a Federalist, in any sense of that term recognized by or known to the American people, I am now and ever have been, a Republican of Mr. Jefferson's school, so far as I have been able to comprehend the doctrines taught by him. The true way to test this matter is for each of us to put down the articles of his political creed, & see in what we disagree. I have given you mine, you and the American People, who have taken the trouble to read what I have said, to notice my recorded votes, know that I have practiced on my professions. It is not with me to say whether the Chief Magistrate has practiced on his or not. If we now disagree in any thing, I aver that I agree with the republican creed, & that he will be found on that side which leads directly to monarchy; although I hope he does not so intend it.

It is undoubtedly true that upon one point he and I are antipodes, as far apart as the poles are from each other. He thinks it an important point of his administration before his term expires, to select his successor and, through the medium of a Convention got up under his own auspices, have the person thus selected, recommended, and denounced every man as a Federalist, & opposed to his Administration, who will not vote and support such person.

I disagree with this whole doctrine, and insist it is not part of his duty to select his successor, to have him recommended by a Convention, or to use his influence or patronage to induce or coerce persons to vote for him. This is obviously the point of disagreement, and I willingly leave to the present generation, and to those who are to succeed us, to say which of us hold the republican side.

Suppose Mr. Adams to be now President, and his term about to expire, and he had designed

Mr. Clay as his successor, and was using all his patronage to induce persons to vote for him, and was actually travelling through Massachusetts and elsewhere denouncing Gen. Jackson as a red Federalist, because he would not withdraw his name and vote for Mr. Clay. What would be said by our venerable friend in such a case?

With a view to bring this doctrine home to the comprehension of every man. Suppose there were now a proposition to amend the Constitution; and make it the duty of every President before his term expired to select the man in his judgment best qualified to succeed him—to have a Convention called to recommend such person, and then to use all his patronage and influence to have him elected. Is there any man in America so stupid as not to see, it would be taking from the people all choice, all power in electing their Chief Magistrate, and vesting it in the hands of one man? If such an amendment were to prevail, so far as the election of President was concerned, we would have all intents and purposes a Monarchy. Well; If we can be prevailed on to think this practice ought to be pursued, without such an amendment, practically the government is a monarchy, because the people will have given up their right of choice and transferred it to one man. It is not me alone that is denounced, but every friend I have in Congress from this State. They are taken up one by one and denounced by the President as Federalists and opponents of this administration. In what have they opposed his administration? Did they vote against his three millions, session before last? Did they vote against expunging the journals? Not they. Not one of them. Yet they are opposed to his administration, because they will not vote for the person he has selected as his successor. It is true as to one of them, Mr. Huntman, when the President was asked how he was, he said he did not know, he was hanging on the fence, and it was doubtful which side he would fall.

In justice to that gentleman I must be permitted to state, if there are any sincerity in man, he is as much on the Tennessee side of the fence, as any of his colleagues. I have thought it right on this occasion to bring this point plainly and distinctly to your view that you may even one reason why I and my friends are denounced as Federalists, opposed to the Administration and the Antipodes of our esteemed and venerable Chief Magistrate.

The real offence which I have committed is not the abandonment of my principles, but because I became the tool of the opposition: but because I would not unite with an old and valued friend, in doing that under evil and mischievous advisers, which before God I believe, would rob the people of that freedom for which our fathers periled their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor,” and bring reproach upon our memory when we are numbered with the dead.

I have no controversy with the Chief Magistrate. I aspire to nothing which he wants. If there is any controversy, it is between my countrymen, who solicited the use of my name, and myself. They have solicited me to let my name be used as his successor, and I have consented. This is my whole offence. If there be any thing wrong in it, who is the cause of it? It is not me that is to be put down and disgraced in this controversy, if Tennessee is either coerced or coerced, to surrender the choice. It is the

Etra

Necessity of being well informed.—The young are apt to disregard the value of knowledge, partly we fear, from the pertinacious constancy with which teachers, parents, and guardians, endeavor to impress them with insatiable worth. Knowledge better than houses and lands is the title of one of the first picture books presented to a child, and it is the substance of ten thousand precepts which are constantly dinned in his ears from infancy upwards; so that, at last, the truth becomes tiresome and almost detested. Still it is a sober truth, of which every young man should feel the force—that which the single exception of a good conscience, no possession can be so valuable as a good stock of information. Some portion of it is always coming into use; and there is hardly any kind of information which may not become useful in the course of an active life.—When we speak of merchandise, we do not mean that merely which has direct reference to a man's trade, profession or business. To be skillful in these is a matter of absolute necessity; so much so, that we often see, for example, a merchant beginning the world with no other stock than a good character and a thorough knowledge of business, and speedily acquiring wealth and respectability, while another, who is not well informed in his business, begins with a fortune, fails in every thing he undertakes, causes loss and disgrace to all who are connected with him, and goes on blundering to the end of the chapter. But a thorough knowledge of one's business or profession is not enough of itself, to constitute what is properly called a well informed man. On the contrary one who possesses this kind of information only, is generally regarded as a kind of machine, unfit for society or rational employment. A man should possess a certain amount of liberal and scientific information, to which he should always be adding something as long as he lives, and in this free country he should make himself acquainted with his own political and legal rights. ‘Keep a thing seven years and you will have use for it,’ is an old motto which will apply admirably well to almost any branch of knowledge. Learn all most any science, language or art, and in a few years you will find it of service to you. This truth is so important that I would add to it by way of commentary, ‘Employ that leisure, which others waste in idle and corrupting pursuits, in the acquisition of those branches of knowledge which serve to amuse as well as to instruct; natural history, for example, or chemistry, or astronomy, or drawing, or any of the numerous branches of study.’

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I see the Van Buren Convention has fully organized their forces, for a coming contest. Among their plans they have nominated Gen. Lucas for re-election, and will consider him their candidate. If he is elected, I have no doubt they will claim it as a triumph as certain proof that Ohio is for Van Buren. Judge McLean's friends do not know their strength in Ohio. They are just beginning to arouse and look around them.

Ought we not to run an anti-Van Buren candidate, for Governor, under such circumstances? I am informed by letters, from different parts of Ohio, that Gen. James Findlay of Cincinnati, former Congressman, Jacksonian, &c. is strongly talked of to oppose Lucas. How would he run in?—Please consult and write to me so soon as convenient. You know if he is brought out by the Jackson men, any body may vote for him that pleases; & all, or nearly so, who think Lucas the Van Buren candidate, and who are opposed to that party, will vote for Findlay. It was a shame for Lucas to lend himself to this FACTION; to go in and make them a speech and give them a countenance, when he knew that the PROBIE had nothing to do with getting on the Convention; that it was all the work of a few master spirits, OFFICE HOLDERS, &c. &c. They are their candidate—let them elect him. What do the people say about these things? Is there any excitement? Could a meeting be raised, about Jefferson's birth day (13th of April) to express their opposition and nominate a candidate for Governor?

Pennsylvania is safe, I believe, for Judge McLean. She will not go into the National Convention. The Van Buren party are organizing every where, and trying to make the public believe that they are stronger than they really are. That is a good way of electioneering, you know, I do not believe Van Buren will get a single electoral vote in the Southern States.

Before another year, we must get the Constitution amended, so as to allow the people to vote directly for President, and if no election the first time, send the two highest back; for another trial. Let Congress have nothing to do with it. Such a provision will blow all intrigues, and let the people do their own business.

No news here. Book debate still going on. Very respectfully, your friend,

TH. L. HAMER.

P. S.—Gen. Findlay will be the people's candidate for Governor, of course, if he runs.

The people vs. the office-holders and politicians.

Judgement for plaintiff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1834.

DEAR —

I have nothing now to communicate. We are still harping away upon the deposit question. When we will get through is very uncertain. Many of us are very tired of it; but others seemed disposed to talk on. I think that three points are now settled here. First—the deposits will not be restored. Second—the bank will not be re-chartered; and third—the Administration goes against all national banks for the present. Whether a change will take place hereafter is uncertain.

It is said and believed by many friends here, that the next Presidential campaign is to be fought chiefly in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The latter state is safe, I believe, for Judge McLean.

Is there any doubt about Ohio? Has the late Convention had any effect in the State? My letters from various parts say that the effect has been against Mr. Van Buren and Gov. Lucas, that the latter is now considered a Van Buren candidate, and that Gen. Findlay of Cincinnati can beat him, Lucas, for Governor, the amount of 10,000 votes. What do you think of it?

How would Adams, Brown, Scioto, &c. go between them. Will not the V. B. party claim it as a triumph, if Lucas is selected without opposition? If so, is it not best to meet them?

They have given the challenge—by making the question themselves.

Please enquire among our friends, and write to me.

Very respectfully,

Your friend,

TH. L. HAMER.

Pitt of Human bones.—A singular discovery has been made in Canada, about 11 miles from Dundas. The earth was seen to be sunk about 15 inches, which caused search to be made; when a large number of pitts, ten or twelve in number, were found containing human bodies, and various Indian implements, evidently showing that not far from two thousand Indians had been huddled into these receptacles, and buried without the least order or system, and in great haste. Large trees were growing over some of these sepulchres—the kettles, pots, hatchets, brass spoons, earthen cups, wamp

THE COURIER.
Portsmouth, Ohio.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18

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.—Gen P. Torrence, of Hamilton
2d Andrew McCleary, of Butler,
3d Elijah Huntington, of Wood,
4th Isaiah Morris, of Clinton,
5th Alexander Campbell, of Brown,
6th Robert Safford, of Gallia,
7th William Kendall, of Scioto,
8th Abel Brumley, of Marion,
9th Christian King, of Logan,
10th Samuel Newell, of Logan;
11th William C. Kirk, of Belmont,
12th Ira Belknap, of Muskingum,
13th Samuel Elliott, of Knox,
14th Modestus Barbour, of Highland,
15th John Codding, of Medina,
16th Jared P. Kirland, of Trumbull,
17th Daniel Herrington, of Columbian,
18th John P. Coulter, of Wayne,
19th John S. lace, of Harrison,

The returns for this Legislative District have not yet come to hand authentically, but enough is known to place the election of Glover and Loudon, the Van Buren candidates, before the public. Handled the public money like some of the present day, he would have been far from the crying sin of being a poor man, and in regard to property, would have stood on the same footing with his wealthy opponent.

We have no room for more, and could not stop with less. What we have given satisfy us that the true feelings exist in New Jersey, and that they will prevail with the people.

The New Yorkers have given the People's candidate an enthusiastic and hearty welcome to their city and state. It will be gratifying to the feelings of every patriotic son of the West, to know that not only on their own side of the mountains, on the arena of his noble exploits, & among his personal friends and acquaintances, is Wm. Henry Harrison's character appreciated; but wherever an American heart is found, or the history of his country, which records his services, is read, there are found those who admire and are proud of the citizen, and revere the patriot. The basis of his popularity is no ephemera, to produce a momentary eclat, and then to be lost to the feelings of the people.—It will endure with the chronicles of the land, increasing with the knowledge of the people, and secure him their gratitude confidence and support, wherever he goes. An account of the arrival and reception at New York, will be found in this day's paper, copied from the Express.

HEAR THE ENEMY.

A violent Van Buren paper called the "People's Friend," has been recently started at Brooklyn, Indiana. In the third number, the editor has an article upon the Presidency, in which he speaks of General Harrison thus:

"WE KNOW HIM TO BE A GENTLEMAN AT HOME AND ABROAD, UNBOUNDED IN HIS HOSPITALITY, AND GENEROUS TO A FAULT."

The New-York Herald, a saucy, shrewd, heels-over-head kind of paper, announces to a doped world that Joice Heth is as great a hoax as Benton; that she was a slave in Kentucky, shrivelled and skeletal; that a Yankee and a Virginian—strange union of the Fox and Race Horse—joined together their wits, and determined to pass her off, as the one hundred and fifty year old nurse of the Father of his country. Bennett says that whiskey and eggs accomplished wonders in bringing about a total annihilation of all traces of middle age. The Herald laughs very much at the savans and editors in Philadelphia and New-York, and seems to grin from ear to ear at the trick—it beats the moon box altogether.

A paper of the same city observes, that in a fashionable street in that city, there is an extensive boarding house, kept for white and black, where the two colors mix upon the most intimate and social terms.

GEN. HARRISON.

Let Gen. Harrison's revilers read and ponder the testimony borne in his favor in times when it was not necessary to prostrate him for party purposes.

COL. CROGHAN.

The gallant Croghan, after certain reflections upon the conduct of Harrison at Sandusky had been circulated, scorning to receive applause at the expense of a General whose intrepidity and wisdom had been the themes of eulogy throughout the whole army, immediately published a document which reflects a high credit on the character of this noble-spirited Kentuckian, as the victory to which it alludes. We lay before the reader, that the opinion of Croghan may be seen, as written by himself, on the battle-ground of Sandusky.

"Lower Sandusky, Aug. 27, 1813.

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me, in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of General Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

"His character, as a military man, is too well established to need my approbation or support; but his public service entitles him at least to common justice. This affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been misled respecting his conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection to convince them of its propriety. The

formation of a ticket. The following, among other spirited resolutions, were passed.

RESOLVED, That the ardent devotion, fervor, and untiring zeal, which have always characterized the exertions of Francis Granger in support of Whig principles, mark him out to be a suitable candidate for the second office in the gift of a free people.

RESOLVED, That we consider it unworthy the character of freemen to support a man, who like Martin Van Buren, has no excellence of his own, who seeks to shine only by a borrowed light, and to gain the votes of the people by holding on to the skirts of one more popular than himself.

RESOLVED, That in the brilliant services distinguished ability, pure patriotism and republican simplicity of William Henry Harrison, we behold qualifications which eminently befit him to administer the government of our country, and to bring back our constitution and laws to their original purity.

RESOLVED, That we agree in the sentiments heretofore expressed by General Jackson, that the most just, safe and equitable disposition of the surplus revenue of the United States, is its distribution among the several States; and we consider that Martin Van Buren, in his late avowed opposition to this measure, has shown himself hostile to the best interests of Jersey-men, and has broken the pledge he once gave of carrying out the doctrines of General Jackson.

RESOLVED, That the reproach of the enemies of General Harrison, that he is a poor man, does not lessen him in our regard; and that if he had, while in office, handled the public money like some of the present day, he would have been far from the crying sin of being a poor man, and in regard to property, would have stood on the same footing with his wealthy opponent.

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"It is useless to disguise the fact, that this fort is commanded by the points of high ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the place.

"It would be incense to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things, which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison.

"I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it, and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon the present occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike—and so long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld.

Your friend,
GEORGE CROGHAN.
Major 17th Infantry, commanding at Lower Sandusky.

OLD TIPPECANOE.—THE WELCOME.
New York won for her the brightest honor by the reception her citizens yesterday gave the statesman and the soler of the west. The people, (we do not pretend to count them, as they are numbered only by thousands,) poured forth in solid columns,—in one mighty multitudinous mass, to do honor to the PEOPLE'S MAN. Notwithstanding the day had been cold and rainy, and the time of the arrival, on account of the changing of the hour, unknown to a majority of our citizens, yet the crowd upon the Battery, upon the wharves, and in Castle Garden, was immense.—His arrival from Newark at the Jersey shore was announced by the firing of cannon upon both sides of the water. The Hudson was lined by an enthusiastic multitude, all apparently sending up their shouts of applause in honor of the arrival of so distinguished a guest.

At 4 o'clock, the steamer New Jersey, decorated all over with the American stars and stripes, made her appearance on the New York side.—The buzzes of the people of New Jersey were long and loud, as the boat left the shore, and they were echoed back with the same spirit, and in a voice of thunder. The committees from the South, even from Washington (who had accompanied General Harrison thus far,) and the committees of arrangement from New York, with other citizens, filled every corner of the boat, and the shouts of those on board were mingled with the notes of a band of music playing several of our national airs. Upon we strolled, at the moment of landing, the cheering, as tremulous, and the cannon rolled a loud and almost incessant peal. The welcome here, the pier, was truly imposing. The mastispine rigging of the neighboring vessels were al-

most recently adopted by him, so far from lessening our sense, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration and able Generalship. It is true that I did not proceed immediately to execute this order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not, as some would wish to believe, the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive orders, as will appear from the following detail, which is given to explain my conduct.

"About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, a letter from the adjutant general's office, dated Seneca Town, July 29, 1813, was handed me by Mr. Connor, ordering me to abandon this post, and retreat, that night, to head quarters. On the reception of the order, I called a council of officers, in which it was not determined to abandon the place, at least until the further pleasure of the General should be known, as it was thought that an attempt to retreat in the open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort, under all its disadvantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the General couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy should it fall into his hands, which I thought more probable,—as well as to inform the General, should it be so fortunate as to reach him, that I would wait to hear from him before I should proceed to execute his order. This letter, contrary to my expectations, was received by the General, who, not knowing what reasons urged me to write in a tone so decisive, concluded very rationally that the manner of it was demonstrative of the most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to head quarters.—But on explaining to the General my reason for not executing his orders, and my object in using the style I had done, he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation, that it was immediately reinstated in the command.

"It will be recollect that the order above alluded to, was written on the night previous to my receiving it,—had it been delivered to me, as was intended, that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation; but its reaching me in time was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the General's further orders.

"It has been stated, also, that upon my representations of my ability to maintain the post, the General altered his determination to abandon it. This is incorrect. No such representations were ever made. And the last order I received from the General, was precisely the same as that first given, viz.—"That if I discovered the approach of a large British force by water, (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery,) time enough to effect a retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity.

"A day or two before the enemy appeared before Fort Meigs, the General had reconnoitered the surrounding ground, and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky completely commanded the fort, I offered to undertake, with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The General, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy again appeared on this side of the lake, it would be before the work could be finished.

"It is useless to disguise the fact, that this fort is commanded by the points of high ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the place.

"It would be incense to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things, which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison.

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ABSTRACT of votes given within the county of Scioto and State of Ohio, at the Annual Election, held on the second Tuesday, and 11th day of October 1836, for the following officers.

Governor	COUNTRIES	Representatives	Auditor	Commissioners											
				John Glover,	James Pilson,	William Kendall,	William Allen,	William K. Bond,	Eli Baldwin,	Joseph Vance,	John Pebbles,	Peter Noel,	James London,	Moses Gregory,	R. B. Alford,
Wayne	203	98	168	94	181	166	81	81	128	118	146	84			
Clay	51	28	48	28	54	49	25	25	50	15	52	19			
Bloom	90	46	77	59	90	82	39	46	85	36	72	38			
Washington	37	22	30	27	36	36	18	24	19	38	40	13			
Nile	64	68	63	68	64	62	60	67	75	12	80	15			
Union	51	11	51	13	53	51	11	12	53	10	54	3			
Morgan	15	19	15	19	17	15	16	19	34	33					
Jefferson	48	46	48	47	58	47	33	47	55	36	55	28			
Madison	47	47	46	49	55	47	43	48	53	43	48	46			
Harrison	47	26	47	26	46	47	25	26	44	27	45	26		</td	

[Correspondence of the Express.]
PROMISING FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1836.

I suppose you feel somewhat anxious about the result of the election in this State; yet after the disappointment of 1834, one is afraid ever again to place any reliance upon reports. There is this difference now, however, that our friends in the country were then full of fears, and are now just as full of hope and are confident of success. Indeed if any reliance is to be placed upon the intelligence from the interior, Harrison must carry the State by a large majority. In the first district you will have seen that the Whigs have taken up no candidate. This may seem strange abroad, but it is one of the best things they ever did, this being Sutherland's district, and he will be elected beyond a doubt. In the city our majority will range from 2500 to 3000. In the 3d district we are very confident of success, which will be a gain of one member of Congress. In the Erie and Crawford district they are also certain of carrying Dick, which is another gain. The Cumberland district, Penrose's county, will also, it is confidently said, go for us, another gain. This would make us even in the Congress ticket, say 14 and 14. Now the following districts are considered probable, all of which now send Jackson men: Bedford, Somerset & Cambria; Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre; Westmoreland and Indiana; Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, Potter & McKean, (McKean's county). In Berks there is a warm contest going on, and many are very sanguine that Muhlenberg will be beaten. Last year, when he ran for Governor, he was in a minority of the whole number of votes, 700; Then he opposed Mr. Wolf and Mr. Himmer; now the friends of these gentlemen have voted to defeat him.—Muhlenberg cannot be elected without the votes of a large portion of Whig's friends, and although he was the means of prostrating Wolf, he has the vanity to suppose that he can command their votes whenever he wants them. If he gets them, they are more forgivable than men in general. He may be elected, but his majority cannot be large. There are two or three other districts in which our friends are very sanguine, but I have no hopes of them.

ELECTION RETURNS.

From the Ohio People's Press.

Several additional returns for Governor are added to our Tabular Statement. Candidates for Congress and Legislature, have about the same vote as those for Governor—so far a few more and some less. We have not the least doubt of carrying the State by a very decided majority, say not less than five thousand. We shall elect at least eleven and probably 12 or 15 members of Congress. Our gain, so far, is about 3,500.

Returns for Senators and Representatives.

Franklin 1 H. Muskingum 1 H. Licking 3 V. B. Fairfield 3 V. B. Pickaway 1 V. B. Fayette add Madison 1 H. Green, Madison and Fayette 2 H. Warren 2 H. Clark 1 H. Champaign and Logan 1 H. Clinton, 1 Harrison Representative. Butler 1 Senator and 2 Representatives, both V. B.

From Crawford, (always strong for Jackson,) we have returns from all the townships but one. The result is—Vance 488, Baldwin 637—for Congress—Wright (H.) 467—Hunter (V. B.) 504—Senate—Gordon (H.) 457—Hopkins (V. B.) 507—Representative—two to be elected—Carey (H.) 478—Curry (H.) 433—Hathaway, (V. B.) 491—McCutchen, (V. B.) 500. Anttrim is the only township to be heard from—it will give from 65 to 85 votes, and there are just four Van Buren men there, and all told. Here is a decisive triumph—a gain of more than 200 in a new and small county!—Crawford, Marion, Union and Delaware elect one Senator, and the three first, two representatives. No doubt of the election of all three of the Harrison candidates, and besides this, Delaware has elected a Harrison Representative.

Huron, J. K. Campbell, Senator, and P. Clark, Rep. both Harrison men, elected by 500. Guernsey, Bigger, H. elected by 192—Belmont, the Harrison Rep. elected, and a maj. of 50 for Alexander for Congress. He is certainly elected over Kennedy by about 200. Perry is said to have elected the whole V. B. ticket by 250 maj., and we think it is true. So we go! "Never despair of the Republic."

The estimated expense of making the projected ship and steam boat canal around the Falls of Niagara is from two and a half to five millions of dollars. The locks are to 200 feet long by 50 wide, lift generally not to exceed ten feet to each lock. The elevation to be surmounted 300 feet, consequently there will be thirty locks.

THE GREAT MATCH RACE.

FOUR MILE HEATS—STAKES, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Track muddy, deep and sloping—Rodolph and Angora are ready. Bets had

been two to one on Angora. Rather shy in consequence of the known and tried power of the horse. Three to two offered and taken. Just before starting some took even. They are ready off—Angora she'd. She leads the first mile. Rodolph's rider's cap off, and hanging by the string. Second round, Rodolph's head—Shouting all over the course. Third round, Angora cannot come up. Then—she's looking down in the mouth. Fourth round, Rodolph in, and Angora distanced almost doubly—about two hundred and fifty yards. Tenesse quite blank, and Kentucky, all animation.

Time 8 min. 35 sec. About 10,000 persons, spectators of Kentucky's victory.—Louisville Gazette.

From the Texas Telegraph, Aug. 16.

INFORMATION FROM THE INTERIOR.—Mr.

Peter Suzman, a gentleman of considerable in-

telligence, arrived here a few days since, direct

from Matamoras, which place he left on the 12th ult.

He says the Mexican army has, by deser-

tion, been reduced about 2200 men, that they

are in a miserable situation, and openly avow

that they will not again return to Texas. Ure

was still in command. Andrade had left for the South. Mr. S. says he is confident no cam-

paign will be made against Texas this year and

he doubts very much whether the Mexican na-

tion will consider it politic ever to make another.

He confirms the report of a revolution having broken

out in the interior, and says that General Val-

encia had been proclaimed Dictator by the mil-

itary. He also states that Generals Sezma and

Filasola had been arrested and tried by a court

martial, for cowardice and mismanagement in the Texas campaign, and that the latter had

been condemned to be shot. He represents the

feelings of the foreigners in Matamoras as deci-

sively in our favor, and says that in the event of

a campaign against that place, they would unite

with Texas.

THE CROPS.—We are informed by a gentle-

man from the Eastern Department of Texas,

that the crops, in that part of the country, will

exceed this year those of any one previous.

The season, throughout Texas, has been uncom-

monly favorable, and could the citizens have culti-

vated their lands, the crops in all parts would have been abundant. Even the lands on the river San Antonio, which generally suffer most from drought, would this year have produced abundantly without irrigation. On the Brazos and Colorado, the corn planted after the battle of San Jacinto, will probably produce sufficiency for the consumption of the inhabitants.

The planters are beginning to pick their cotton, which promises to yield tolerably well, considering the circumstances and events which have lately affected the country.

From the Ohio State Journal.

MARYLAND DISINTHRALLED AND THE TORIES PROSTATED!!

Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized by the result of the late election in Maryland. The *quasi* triumph of the tories, in September, appears to have had the effect of stirring up the dormant energies of the Whigs; while the outrageous conduct of the nineteen Van Buren Electors of the Senate, in refusing to discharge the duty required of them by the Constitution of the State, seems to have disgusted the sober and moderate men of their own party, and led them to rally around their country's standard. In fact, the rout appears to have been complete—overwhelming! Of eighty delegates, the anarchists have elected only nineteen; and in every county, without, we believe, one single exception there has been a large Whig gain since the election in September. So signal has been the defeat of the Tories, and so pointed the rebuke which their late high-handed conduct has received at the hands of a betrayed and insulted people, that at the date of the latest advices, it appeared to be the general impression in Baltimore among well informed persons, that a number of the recreant members of the Electoral College, would, in obedience to the public will, immediately return to the polls, immediately return to Annapolis, and unite with their Whig colleagues in the election of a Senate.

The following table; for which we are indebted to the Baltimore Chronicle of the 7th inst., received by last evening's mail, gives the full returns of the Delegates elected in the several counties:

W. WIG. VAN BUREN.

Alleghany . 2 . 2

Washington . 1 . 3

Frederick . 4 . 0

Montgomery . 4 . 0

Prince George . 4 . 0

Calvert . 3 . 1

Charles . 3 . 1

St. Mary's . 4 . 0

Anapolis City . 2 . 0

Anne Arundel . 4 . 0

Baltimore City . 0 . 2

Baltimore C'nty . 0 . 4

Harford . 2 . 2

Cecil . 0 . 4

Kent . 4 . 0

Queen Anne . 4 . 0

Talbot . 4 . 0

Caroline . 3 . A TIE

Worcester . 4 . 0

Somerset . 4 . 0

Dorchester . 4 . 0

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The New York Courier and Enquirer, after noticing in suitable terms the reception of the election of Gen. Harrison in New York—which was alike honorable to the entertained and the entertainers—that does amply justice to the not sufficiently understood merits of that eminent citizen:

It is well known to all our readers, that Daniel Webster was our first choice for the Presidency and that we only united in support of Gen. Harrison because we had confidence in his principles and believed that while his great military and civil services, entitled him to our gratitude, his devotion to the constitution and the laws, would render his election not only safe, but a national blessing—ridding us from the misrule of the most oppressive and tyrannical dynasty we never claimed for him a high order of talents; but that we did not do so, was the result of ignorance. We have seen, conversed with, and heard him on the spur of the occasion make speeches in reply to subjects which in their very nature he could not have been prepared for; and we would be wanting in our public duty, and regardless of what is due to truth, if we did not say, that in the whole course of our public life—and it has not been limited in experience—we have never met with a solitary individual—we except no one—who possesses such a happy faculty of conveying to his hearers in the chastest and most classical style, his firm devotion to the constitution, his hatred of tyranny, his attachment to republican institutions, and his grateful appreciation of the attentions which his fellow citizens are everywhere bestowing upon him. It is the course of last night's entertainment, he was four times compelled to address the assembled strangers—for such is most of them were—and there lives not the man who could, unprepared, have made such eminently successful harangues. While his mind is imbued with a devotedness to republican principles, which cannot fail to call forth the best feelings of the patriot, which irresistably challenges the admiration of the scholar. His warmest friends—his greatest admirers, and his most devoted political advocates, were alike astonished at the tact and patriotism which his speeches displayed, and the learning with which they were embellished. He is indeed worthy of the support of an intelligent people, for the first station in the world.

PERRY HOTEL.

SIGN OF COMMODORE PERRY,

WHEELERSBURG, OHIO.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers, and others—where he will always be found ready to wait upon those who may please to give him a call. His table will always be furnished with a plenty of the best that the country affords, and his stables are good, and sufficiently extensive for any demand. J. KENDALL.

WHEELERSBURG, October 8, 1836.

FOR SALE,

THE French Grant lot No. 46, containing 217 acres with the exception of 14 acres at the S. East corner of said lot. Any person wishing to speculate will do well to purchase said lot; for it is situated immediately in the neighborhood of the two Franklin Furnaces, and about half a mile from the Union Furnace.

Persons wishing to purchase said lot will apply to E. Hamilton Esq., Portsmouth Ohio, or a resider.

JOHN F. FOULIN.

French Grant, Ohio, Oct. 1st

Administrators Notice.

SAMUEL B. BURT, Guardian of Henry Valodin, Esther Valodin, David Valodin, Alexander Valodin, Dennis Valodin, George, formerly Adeline Valodin & Oret Finton, formerly Oret Valodin, will settle up his guardian accounts with the next

A. L. TURNER, c. o. c. P. S. C.

October 18, 1836.

New Stock.

THE subscriber is now opening in the room lately occupied by Mr. C. A. M. DAMARIN, next door east of his grocery store an entire new stock and general assortment of dry GOOD'S, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

which he is determined to sell as low as can be done in the western country.

OCT. 18, 1836. JNO. TIERNAN.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!

HAVE made arrangements for a regular supply of the best Pomeroy coal, which will sell by the cart load at the following prices:

At the River 12¢ per bushel,

At the Yard 12¢ do. do.

Delivered in town 16¢ do. do.

G. J. LEET

Portsmouth, Oct. 18.

CORDAGE.

COILS Manilla tow line
30 " Boat cable from 2 to 6 in.
5 " " Hawser laid
10 " " Par'd Cable, 2 to 5 in.
5 " " White Rope
15 Reels Packing Yarn
50 dozen Hemp Bed Cords
100 " Manilla and sisal, do. ass'd size.
50 " Plough lines

For sale at Manufactury prices.

M. B. ROSS & CO.

Portsmouth, Oct. 18.

Gain's Pills & Plasters.

NEW REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, INCLUDING ALL THE FORMS OF SCORFULA.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the new and natural symptoms, and new and natural remedies in chronic diseases, founded on the natural causes of motion in a minute matter, by which he practice is greatly simplified, and knowledge of it easily acquired. These remedies, with a few exceptions, in the last stage, cure all the cases of the disease properly called Chronic Tuberculosis of the organs and limbs, which concern a premature grave, the amiable, talented and fairies portion of our race. Agents are directed to warrant them in the first stage of the disease affecting the lungs, or consumption, and the heart, or chronic enlargement of the heart, and in all the stages of the other cases affecting the different organs and limbs, to wit—Chronic Tuberculosis of the stomach, or dyspepsia, of the liver, or liver complaint, of the mesentery; or chronic diarrhea of the uterus or leucorrhea, chlorosis and melancholia, or female complaints—of the neck, or king's evil—of the tonsils, palate, and tongue, or mercury disease—of the antrum and nose—of the eyes, or scrofulous sore eyes and ulcers—concerning the scalp, or scald head—of the spine—of the joints and limbs, or white swelling of the joints and limbs; and cases in which the disease in one organ or limb is complicated with the same disease in other organs or limbs.

These are all cases of the same disease affecting the different organs and limbs, as is demonstrated by the new symptoms, dissections and remedies.

There is no mistake about the new symptoms, cause of motion, or remedies which have been fully tested, in a great variety of cases during a period of more than 20 years.

The remedies require no dusting, and never produce any disagreeable effect upon the stomach or bowels, or any other that is noticed by patients using them, except a steady improvement in health and strength, and in all the symptoms dependent on the disease. See pamphlet accompanying the remedies, which may easily distinguish the disease by the new symptoms, illustrated with plates and apply the remedies successfully.

PRICE \$10.

J. V. ROBINSON.
Is now receiving and opening his Summer suppl
of GOODS, amounting to

115 PACKAGES

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Broad Cloths, cassimere, and Sattinette, of various qualities and colors
Summer Cloths, various kinds of color, summer wear,
French Linens, Silks, Ginghams, painted muslin
Enghah and French chintzes
Crêpe De Lyon, Challicets, bombazines &c.
Dress and pocket handkerchiefs; Italian cravates, Stockings, Gloves and Hosiery
Bobinet, grecianet, swiss, book, and cambrie Muslins; Brown and bleached muslins
Tickeys, checks; Ingrain, venetian and Cotton carpeting &c.
Ladies' and Misses Bonnets and Shawls, of various kinds
Men's palm leaf, silk and beaver hats do
Boots and Shoes &c.

ALSO:

A large and general assortment of
Hardware & Cutlery

Carpenters tools; house trimmings, files, rasps, &c
Mill, cross cut, pit, tenon, compass and hand saws
Log and trace chains; Hoes, grubbing hoes, garden rakes, axes, and hand hoes

English, german, swarley cast and American steel,
Queens, Glass and China-ware.

Looking Glasses; Window blinds, mats and baskets;
All which and much more, he assures the public he is disposed to sell on the most favorable terms.

April 20th 1836.

NOTICE.

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 AND DYE STUFFS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Liquors,

COTTON YARNS & C.

All of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.
He invites the attention of his friends and customers generally.

C. A. M. DAMARIN.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20, 1836.

GABINET MAKING.

W. M. V. MILLER,

INFORMS the public that he is now carrying on the above business, on Main Street, near the west end, in the building formerly occupied by Gunn's Cooper shop. He has now on hand an extensive variety, at his ware-room on Water St. immediately south of his shop, which those desirous of purchasing are to call and examine. His terms will be as favorable as those of any other manufacturer in the place. All orders will be promptly and punctually executed, in a style of workmanship inferior to none.

Portsmouth, Oct. 4, 1836.

49-15

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is provided by the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the election of Electors of President of the United States," passed February 16th, 1820, "That the Governor of this State, sixty days previous to the time provided in said act for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall, by Proclamation, to be inserted in one of the newspapers in each county in this State, where any such paper is printed, give notice of the time of holding such election, and the number of Electors of President and Vice President to be chosen."

Therefore, in discharge of the duty required by the provision of the act aforesaid, I, ROBERT LUCAS, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby notify and require the qualified electors of this State, to assemble in their respective townships, at the usual designated for holding election, on the FIRST FRIDAY, being the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER next, and then and there proceed to elect TWENTY-ONE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, in pursuance of the Constitution and Laws of the United States & of this State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, ROBERT LUCAS, Governor of the State of Ohio, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the GREAT SEAL of the State to be affixed thereto, at Columbus, the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1836.

ROBERT LUCAS;

By the Governor,
C. B. HARLAN, Secretary of State.

Masters Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Scioto, in their August term last, there will be exposed to sale at the door of the Court-house in Portsmouth, on SATURDAY the 5th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M of said day, the following real estate, to wit:—All those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situated in Green Township, in said county, described as follows:—Being part of French Grant Lots Nos. Five and Twelve. That part of French Grant Lot No. 5, containing eighteen acres, two-quarters and thirty-nine-pikes, set off from the upper front part of said lot by the commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto county to make partition of the Estate owned by Francis Valdoin, deceased, in said county, among his heirs; and that part of Lot number twelve hereby conveyed, contains nineteen acres and thirty rods of land set off by its metes and bounds by the same Commissioners to Mansfield Lawson and Agate, a widow his wife (the said Agate being one of the heirs of Francis Valdoin, deceased) which said lots or parcels of land was ordered to be sold by said Court as the property of William B. Belknap, at the suit of Mansfield Lawson against said Belknap.

JOHN R. TURNER,
Master in chancery for said court.

October 4th 1836.

49-6v

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCIOTO.
Portsmouth, Sept. 22, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who on the 3d day of August 1836, subscribed for stock in the Institution, that the 4th Instalment of ten dollars on each and every share of stock, (not wholly paid), will become due and is payable on the 3d day of October ensuing November.

J. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Sept. 27th 1836.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto County, called a vendi expo, and to me directed, I shall offer at public sale at the door of the Courthouse, in the town of Portsmouth, on Monday the 14th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following Real Estate to wit: The lower half of French Grant Lot No. 2, in Porter Township, Scioto County, Ohio, levied upon as the Real Estate of Hezekiah Smith, to sustain an execution in favor of Samuel Barr.

MARK BRADBURN, Sheriff s. c.

October 11, 1836.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

I HAVE just opened a general assortment of Books, Stationary &c. in the east room of the building formerly occupied as a Hotel by C. M. COY, and are prepared to sell to private dealers 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.

The New York Express.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS is a daily semi-weekly Newspaper, lately established in the city of New York, by James Brooks of Port and [Maine] and Robert E. Wilson, of Hudson News Room. The price of the daily is ten dollar 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. They have the health, spirits and the age for such an encounter and are ready for it, knowing full well as they do the activity of some of their contemporaries and their indefatigable exertions never to be quondam. 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 commercial world over the sea—and sure in this vigorous and marvellous growth, a new Journal may succeed, 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 nation, and the link between that land and Europe—where no taxes upon paper, no stamps or restrictions upon the Press, encumber and overload the business of Journalizing, there is ample scope and range enough for us and all our contemporaries too.

The great and primary object of the Proprietors is to create a Commercial Newspaper, but it is just as impossible to live in this hot political world without mingling in politics, as to go into the fire without being burnt. True, when the Whigs are without two and make four, and the friends of Mr. Van Buren, over that two and two make but three and a half, they could take the ground of neutrality, and aver as loudly as either, that two and two make 3 & 3 fourths; but there is a right and a wrong side on every question, and one must in a country like this be on some side or other. As to this 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. And we have, in connection with Hudson's News Room, the basis of a newspaper establishment, a Price Current, Shipping List, and excellent arrangements for all news, foreign and American; but not satisfied with this we shall immediately push our arrangements to the furthest 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 devising 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 purchase, either at whole or retail, well to call and examine for themselves.

August 20, 1835.

1-16.

N. B. All kinds of Hatters fur, and lamb wool will be taken at market price



Circular.

THE undersigned having established them selves permanently in this place, under the arm of

CONWAY & AVERY, or the purpose of conducting a General Agency

Commission & Forwarding Business

are now prepared to attend to any commands with which their friends may be pleased to favor them and will forward their goods promptly.

Any orders for the abundant products of the surrounding country, they shall at all times be prepared to execute with dispatch, and they trust to the entire satisfaction of their correspondents.

They are prepared to afford the usual facilities on confinements to their address.

C. MCCOY.

Portsmouth, April 27th 1836.

C. MCCOY.