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### The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), November 1, 1836

Elijah Glover

William Camden

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FACTS IN THE LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN. Mr. Van Buren's first political developments, upon a large scale, began a while previous to the late war.

It was about two years before Mr. Madison's term of service was to expire that war was looked for with Great Britain. The British party in America united their forces, and made furious onsets on both Jefferson and Madison.

At this juncture, 1813, Martin Van Buren was elected Senator. He was elected, he is remembered, by the Madison party, with the understanding that he would side with the policy of that party, and of course go for the war.

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From this Van Buren federal meeting emanated an address, dated July 9th, followed by certain resolutions signed by this same political, and personal, and partisan friend of Van Buren, James A. Hamilton, then, and ever since, the confidential friend and instrument of Martin Van Buren, took a lead in that meeting.

Resolved, That the war is IMPOLITIC, UNNECESSARY, and DISASTROUS; and that to employ the militia in an offensive war (referring to the contemplated invasion of Canada) is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

This is one specimen of Martin Van Buren's "frankness." He was elected to the Senate, as the friend of Madison and the war, but ever anxious to be on the strong side, and believing, as was the general belief, at that time, that the peace party would prevail, he threw himself upon that party, organized the Federal meeting as stated, and took a position against both Mr. Madison and the war.

August, 1812.—"An administration which enters into war without revenue, without preparation, and without plan, or with preparation worse than none, pursues a miserable course," &c.

October, 1812.—"Madison has begot war, war begets debts; debts beget taxes, taxes beget bankruptcy," &c.

"Clinton will beget peace; peace begets riches and property; property begets harmony," &c. Here then is proof that Van Buren was not only hostile to Mr. Madison and the war, but that he flung himself out of the Madison traces which he wore when elected to the Senate, and into another set prepared for him by the peace party, and De Witt Clinton. We will see in the sequel with what aptness he flung himself out of these.

On the 3d of November,—for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, an extra session of the New York Legislature was called. War had been declared, and Governor Tompkins announced the fact to the Legislature. Every Democrat in the land, and all who loved their country, had a right to expect a bold response, warm, and free, and gushing from the New York Legislature,—and especially when the Democratic Martin Van Buren was named, as one of three, to draft an answer to the patriotic Tompkins, and his message.—And what was that answer?

"The Senate fully concur with your excellency in the sentiment, that a period like the present, when our country is engaged in war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, difference of opinion on abstract points should not be suffered to impede, or prevent our united and vigorous support of the constituted authority of the nation."

Could any thing be more grudgingly said in a crisis like that, or be colder in its approval? I think not. This was four months after war was declared, and immediately preceding the period of election of President.

The clamor against the war was meanwhile kept up. The highest hopes were cherished by the party, the British party, the pseudo democrats, with Martin Van Buren at their head, that Mr. Madison would be broken down, and De Witt Clinton elected, when all the hopes of Martin Van Buren were to be consummated. What was his country—her bleeding side—her lacerated and torn front—her honor, in his view, when weighed against the glitter of a foreign mission, or the glory of a lodgment by the side of his now espoused chief, De Witt Clinton as premier? It is a remarkable feature in this whole business, that Van Buren said little himself. He acted then, as he has acted since, by the agency of his partisan friends and instruments and presses. His rule was, and is, to act with reference to the possibility of defeat; when he can show a front not scared, as are the fronts

# THE COURIER.

Vol. 3: No. 1.

BY E. GLOVER & W. P. CAMDEN.

Whole No. 312.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1836

of veterans, whether in physical or political warfare.

It was enough for him to keep De Witt Clinton constantly informed, through his friends and presses, that he was in his interest, and this was done.

The election for President took place. Mr. Madison was elected for a second term. This was a turning point in the history of the war. It began to grow popular. The party in power resolved at all hazards, to support Mr. Madison and the war.

There is every reason to believe that his position on this committee was of his own seeking. Hear him now that the war was popular—and compare the language, and spirit of the following response, with that of 1812. Full of new born zeal, he says—

"An administration, selected for its wisdom and virtues, will, in our opinion, prosecute the war until our multiplied wrongs are AVEENED and our rights secured."

Was the administration any more wise or virtuous in 1814, than in 1812? Were our wrongs more multiplied? Were there any reasons why they should be avenged in 1814, that did not exist in 1812!—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

From the Steubenville Herald.

## DEMOCRATS—TO THE RESCUE.

Before we can issue another paper, the election will be over. The question will be settled, as to whether original and pure Democracy—the kind of Democracy that Thomas Jefferson taught us—our new and spurious kind with which many of our fellow citizens have been deceived & humbugged; shall prevail. It cannot now be denied by any person, of any political party, that the Reform promised the nation by Gen. Jackson in his inaugural address, has been mock reform—that the economy promised in the expenses of government, has terminated in the most lavish expenditure and the most unbounded extravagance; and that in lieu of retrenchment, our expenses have more than doubled. It cannot be denied that the constitution and laws of the country have been outraged and set at naught, when it suited the personal or political views of the persons at the head of the government—that the people's money has been seized upon in the most violent manner, and squandered upon parasites and favorites—and that even now, a system of robbery and oppression is going on, that has no parallel in any age or country.

ROBBERY is a strong word—but we repeat it. What else than Robbery is it, to monopolize, by the aid of the people's money, the people's patrimony, the Public Lands? What else than Robbery is it, to furnish facilities to Eastern speculators to pay for western lands in paper money, and to compel western men to pay for the same lands in specie? What else than Robbery is it, to close the land offices at the very time of the year when the western farmers had leisure to go and make their purchases? This was not authorized by any law, nor is the demand of specie payment for land authorized by law; on the contrary, the law of Congress is the other way. Here it is.

Resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may 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, or Treasury, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and that, from and after the 20th day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debt or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the U. S.

[Approved 30th April 1816.]

Here both houses of Congress, by solemn Resolution—which Resolution remains unrevoked and is now in force; have authorized the receipt of the notes of all banks redeeming the same with specie, for all dues to the U. States. But the administration, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or the kitchen cabinet, or the authority, whatever it is, that governs all, has issued an edict in contravention of this act of congress; which edict operates in the West only, and is of no effect in the East. Is evidence required of this? Here it is. A citizen of Richmond, Va., wishing to invest a sum of money in public lands, wrote to the Treasury Department for information, and received the following reply:

Treasury of the U. States Aug. 27th, 1836.

Sir,—Your letter of the 25th instant, has been referred to this office by the Secretary of Treasury, to whom it was addressed. In reply, I have the honor to state, that upon payment of the sum referred to, in gold or silver at this office, receipts of the Treasurer will be granted in compliance with provisions of the act of Congress of 24th April, 1820. It is perhaps proper, however, to remark, that these receipts can be used only for the entry of land at private sale, and are not applicable in payment for land purchased at the public sales.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, P. G. WASHINGTON. Acting Treasurer U. S.

Here, it appears, an Eastern man wishing to purchase U. S. lands, is not required to carry his money to the land office, but, upon paying it into the Treasury, he gets the treasurer's receipt, and with this receipt buys his land. There are abundance of deposit banks in the west in these banks the receivers of public moneys are required to deposit the moneys received by them for land; why are not the Western farmers allowed the privilege of paying their money into these banks, and, as in the case of the Eastern speculators, permitted to use the receipts therefor, in payment of land? Can any other reason be given, than that the intention is to favor the Eastern land speculator at the expense of the Western farmer? Was there ever, before, such gross injustice committed, such a robbery exhibited, and a system of robbery planned and consummated? And what aggravates the offence is, the false pretence under which it is committed—that of regard for the people's rights.

If our fellow citizens choose to permit this state of things to continue, if they countenance it by their votes we have nothing further to say. But if they want Reform, real not mock reform, let them turn out, one and all, and change the administration.

If they wish the constitution and the laws to govern, instead of the will of a small cabal, they will change the administration. If they want the expenses of the government reduced from thirty eight to fifteen millions a year, they will change the administration. If they wish the surplus revenue to be returned to the people of the states, instead of being squandered upon knaves, armies, fortifications, and government favorites, they will change the administration.

If they wish the manufacturing interest to be protected; the internal improvement system continued and the farmers relieved from the loss, if not ruin, impending over them, from the importation of foreign bread stuffs; they will change the administration.

If they wish to have the energies of the nation employed in putting an end to the Indian warfare that is desolating our southern frontier, instead of being employed in electioneering; they will change the administration.

If, in fine, they wish to bring back to the government, the pure and patriotic principles of Washington and Jefferson, they will change the administration.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM. The Whigs of North Carolina recently held a celebration in honor of their glorious triumphs in that regenerated State. Invitations were sent to the Hon. B. W. Leigh, of the U. S. Senate from Virginia, to which he responded as follows:

RICHMOND, Sept. 10, 1836.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 30th ult. inviting me to attend the proposed celebration, on the 17th inst. near Hillsborough, of the signal victory of the Whigs of North Carolina, in the election of Gen. Dudley to the Chief magistracy of the state. You need not be assured of my entire and hearty concurrence in the principles and sentiments you entertain. I rejoice in your success, and estimate most highly the advantages which that success has achieved, and the happy presage it affords of yet further advantages to the cause of the constitution I trust in heaven, that the people of the U. States, at the approaching presidential election, will teach all aspirants to the presidency in time to come, that apocryphancy to the President in office, is not the true road to the succession; and convince the President, for an example and a warning to his successors, that his open and zealous exertions, in behalf of his favorite candidate, though backed by all the influence of executive patronage, give no title to the confidence and suffrage of the people; and that his public denunciations of all other competitors, as his enemies, merely because their fellow-citizens think proper to put them in competition with his favorite, are impotent to take away from them the confidence and approbation of their country, which they have earned by public service and tried political and private virtue. I religiously believe, that the continuance of our free institutions in their purity, depends on the result. If president Jackson's daring interference in the election of his successor shall not be rebuked by the general voice of the nation—if his open and (in my sense of things) indecent efforts in favor of Mr. Van Buren shall be crowned with success, we shall soon see the successor Caesar installed during the reign of his imperial predecessor. The remark, you make, is just, that let truth be disseminated with the same persevering zeal that the propagators of error employ, and in process of time it must and will prevail; this is a fundamental principle of republican government. I should be most happy to manifest my zeal for truth and for the constitution by attending your celebration. I should be happy too, in making personal acquaintance with many of my fellow-citizens in North Carolina, whom I know as yet only by name and reputation. But indispensable duties interfere, and compel me most reluctantly, to decline the invitation you have given me.

I pray you to be assured, gentlemen; of my grateful sense of the personal kindness towards me manifested in your letter, and of the pride I feel in your good opinion. I am, with all respect, your obedient servant, B. W. LEIGH.

Messrs. Cadwallader Jones, & others, Hillsborough.

SEVENTEEN GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL REASONS WHY MARTIN VAN BUREN OUGHT NOT TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

1. He is, and has always been, an enemy to internal improvements; as will appear from his opposition to the New York Canal, which he called Clinton's big ditch, and his opposition to the National Road, and to every proposition

made in Congress, to improve the navigation of the Rivers of the West.

2. He opposed the re-election of Mr. Madison, in 1812, and a deep intrigue, with the Federalists, gave the Electoral vote of New York to W. Clinton.

3. He supported the election of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States, in opposition to the republican candidate, and by dividing the republican party, succeeded in that intrigue.

4. He opposed the war in 1812, which has been called the second war of independence.

5. He opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, by way of ridicule, he called him Mr. Jackson, and declared him to be an ignorant, passionate, and destitute of every qualification for the office of President, and succeeded in dividing and neutralizing the vote of New York.

6. During the late war, Van Buren was quietly pursuing his profession, as a lawyer, at Albany, and filling his pocket; while Harrison was exposing his life and health in the swamps of Lake Erie, fighting the battles of his country and defending the frontier settlements against the tomahawk and scalping knife.

7. Mr. Van Buren rides in a British coach, four in hand, with servants in livery, glittering with silver lace; while Gen. Harrison is content to travel, as his neighbors do, by stage and steam boat.

8. Mr. Van Buren has been in office seven years, and in May last, sold the half of one of his speculations, at Oswego, to Mr. Butler, the Attorney General, a brother office-holder, for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. General Harrison has served his country forty years, and is compelled to work on his farm, to support his family.

9. Mr. Van Buren can give two answers to every question proposed by the people; each answer susceptible of two meanings. Gen. Harrison's integrity can furnish only one, and that one susceptible of but one meaning.

10. Mr. Van Buren has never performed one brilliant or beneficial act, for the people. He depends on the mantle of Gen. Jackson to cover his want of merit, and recommend him to the people. Gen. Harrison can point to his splendid victories over the enemies of his country, and to his public acts, and personal sufferings, almost numberless, and say, "these are my recommendations."

11. Mr. Van Buren represented his country at the Court of Great Britain, where he sacrificed our West Indian trade, and disgraced the nation by communicating, officially, our domestic quarrels, to curry favor with the Royalty. Gen. Harrison represented his country at the Court of Columbia, where he boldly advocated the republican principles of his government, and held them up for imitation to the Despot, who then had his foot on the neck of that oppressed people.

12. Mr. Van Buren opposed the distribution of the surplus revenue, while the bill was before Congress. He still proclaims hostility to it; and will if possible, obtain its repeal, at the next session. Gen. Harrison believes that the money, now amounting to about forty millions belongs to the people—that it come from their pockets, and should be returned to them again.

13. Mr. Van Buren is a haughty, purse-proud lawyer, who rides above the heads of the common people, and desires to know them only by their subservency at the ballot boxes. Harrison is a plain, unassuming, well educated farmer, who meets his brother farmers with cordial good will, and treats them as equals.

14. In the Convention of New York, Mr. Van Buren voted to give the right of suffrage to negroes and Mulattoes. He voted against giving the right to free white men, who had fought for their country, paid taxes and worked on the road, unless they had also a property qualification. He voted in the same Convention against giving the people the right of electing their magistrates and their sheriffs, as is shown by the journal of the Convention, and admitted in his life, published by his friend, Mr. Holland.

15. Mr. Van Buren, in his letter to S. Williams, lately published by himself, declares, that if he was President of the United States, he would veto a bill to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States; although he knows that those lands were given to the General Government, by Virginia in trust for the States, and on condition, that after the payment of the national debt, the proceeds should be divided among all the States, Virginia inclusive, in proportion to their shares of the public burden, or, in other words, their population.

16. Mr. Van Buren, in the same letter to S. Williams, gives it as his opinion, that the whole surplus revenue, together with the proceeds of the public lands, ought to remain in the national Treasury. The surplus, which he desires to retain, amounts already to fifty millions of dollars more than the government can lawfully, or safely use, and is augmenting every day. With an arch intruder in the Presidential Chair, and such an immense amount of money at his disposal, who would guaranty the liberties of the nation, for a single year?

17. Mr. Van Buren, looking to his interest, has devoted his life to political intrigues, and private speculations, by which he has brought himself to the stepping stone of the Presidential Chair, and to the possession of a princely fortune. The farmer of North Bend, looking to the safety of an exposed frontier, and to the glory of his country, has devoted his life to the protection of the one, and the advancement of the other; and has brought himself to the age of three score years, with the blessings of the virtuous, and the slanders of the vicious, resting on his head. The motto of Van Buren has been "Make the most of the times;" Harrison's motto always was "Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori."\*

\* It is sweet and glorious, to die for our country.

## VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, bringing files of London papers to the 16th of September, and Liverpool papers to the 16th, both inclusive. They contain advices from Paris of the 13th of September. The Madrid dates are brought down to the 4th inclusive. The French ministry was not completed. In all the journals Marshall Soult is said to have declined the War office. The Constitutional affirms that Marshall Molitor will be appointed to that post. The other vacant department is that of Commerce, which had been offered to M. Martin du Nord, who was exploring the Alps, and whose reply had not been received.

SPAIN. It appears that the troops of the Queen of Spain have been worsted in a recent contest. A report reached Madrid on the 30th of August, that Gomez, the Carlist chief, had arrived at Guadalaxara, within thirty miles of Madrid. A cabinet Council was held forthwith, when it was resolved to send all the disposable troops to Alcala, to oppose the nearer approach of the Carlists. At midnight the second battalion of the 3d regiment of the guards, the 3d battalion of the Queen-Regent's regiment two companies of volunteers, and about 120 horses, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Bafutel, Military Governor of Madrid, marched out of the capital, dragging with them 3 pieces of light artillery. They had not gone more than an hour when despatches were delivered to General Rodil, the War Minister, which induced him to follow the departed troops with all expedition. It appears however, that while the Ministers were deliberating, the troops under Brigadier-general Lopez fell in with the rebels under Gomez in the plains between Toriga and Jadraque. The Carlist troops nearly trebled in number those commanded by the Queen's General. Besides a force of three thousand five hundred infantry, Gomez had four hundred cavalry well mounted, and properly accoutred. The Queen's forces commenced the attack; but after meeting with the most determined resistance, they wavered, and finally fled with precipitation. On the morning of the 1st instant, the Government received despatches from General Rodil, in which the loss sustained by Lopez was stated as very considerable.

A despatch from General Alaix, of the 31st of August, states that he is in pursuit of Gomez, who, after the action with Lopez, had withdrawn to Brihuega, on his way to Molina. He had retaken two guns and rescued several of the prisoners.

An article from Bayonne of the 8th of September says: "We have some further particulars of the action at Jadraque. A column of 1,500 infantry, 60 caissons, and 2 guns which had recently left Madrid, under the command of Brigadier Lopez, has been wholly destroyed at Jadraque (about four leagues from Guadalaxara,) by a Carlist division under Gen. Gomez. All that were not killed were captured."

The report that Don Carlos is ill with the stone, and is going to France, is contradicted. He issued on the 2d of September from his headquarters at Aspitia, a proclamation addressed to the Spanish nation, in which he expatiates on the confusion and agitation which prevails in France, as the result of the principles of liberation, and invites the nation to return to its old absolute forms of government, and ancient religious institutions.

Bayonne, Sept. 8.—According to reports from Gen. Villareal the Christians, to the number of 7,000 infantry and several squadrons of cavalry, moved on the 2d to Salvatierra, where they spent the night. On the 3d, at 3 A. M., detachments moved towards Zalduendo. After proclaiming the Constitution there they returned towards Victoria, taking with them a column which had remained at Alegria de Alava, but on reaching the Venta de Echevarria they left the road, to avoid the Carlist artillery of the Guovara Castle, and by a round-about way re-entered the Victoria road beyond the range of the fort's guns.

Bayonne, Sept. 9.—General Rodil, who impatiently expected, is not likely to make his appearance very soon at the head of the army. He is detained at Madrid by the arrival in the neighborhood of that capital of bands, said to be the vanguard of Quilez, Serrador, or Calbreana; and by the marches and countermarches of Gomez, who, always beaten, according to the bulletins, is expected simultaneously at Segovia, Guadalaxara, and towards Cuenca. The National Guard, summoned to arms at this critical period, turns a deaf ear to the appeal; and on the other hand, the newspapers denounce the Generals as traitors, and demand their trial, whilst the coffee-houses and Puerta del Sol heroes are ransacking houses to discover and seize the late Ministers, who fortunately have succeeded in escaping their sanguinary grasp.

General Oria's expedition to Salvatierra has been confined to extorting the oath to the Constitution from the village of Zalpuenda, after which he quickly returned to Victoria. Oria is thus ad interim invested with the command of the army until the arrival of Rodil, Epartero having fallen dangerously ill.

General Cordovo continues at Bayonne. To day we expect General Espeletta and the Baron de Meer. Gen. Zareo del Valle is at Bordeaux. Basilio Garcia has entered Estefy with all his troops and booty. Gen. Lebeau was stated to have entered that place whilst he appears not to have stirred from Puente la Reyna.

FRANCE. An ambassador has been appointed to the Court of Spain by the new French ministry. According to the Journal des Debats, the appointment was made on the 9th of September. It is thought that this is an indication that the present ministry is not disposed to depart from the line of policy which the Doctrinaire Ministry formerly pursued, under whose auspices the Quadruple Treaty was negotiated.

ITALY. The cholera is said to have appeared at Ancona, a military cordon is drawn round the city, and a proclamation threatens all who attempt to pass it, with death.

NAPLES. There were disturbances in the fortress of Capua about the 20th of August. The fourth Swiss regiment quarrelled with a Sicilian regiment, and nine Swiss Soldiers, including the Colonel, were killed. It had been found necessary to close the gates of the town.

GREAT BRITAIN. London, Aug. 14.—City, Wednesday Evening.—The precautionary measures lately adopted by the Bank, with respect to their discounts and advances, continue to have a very depressing influence on the public Funds. There is scarcely any description of Stock, either English or Foreign, that was not to-day realized at a further reduction in price, the variations being, in many cases, very considerable. Consols declined 1-2 per cent., and most of the heavy securities in proportion. In the Exchange Bill Market no change of importance occurred, the quotation at the close of this afternoon being again 1s. to 3s. prem.

Value of land in North America.—During the first month nearly 1,000,000 acres of land have been submitted to public auction in London; but with little success to the speculators. What is termed good land in the State of Virginia, near to navigable rivers; produced, at the highest price, only 5s. per acre. Last week, 1,000 acres on the banks of the Satilla river, in the state of Georgia, sold in one lot for £50! In the territory of Texas, only 1s. the acre could be obtained. Great quantities in all the above named regions remain on hand.

At Moscow on the 4th of August, the famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal founder. Its height is 21 feet; its diameter, 23 feet, its weight, 12,000 pounds, 480,000 lbs. (432,000 lbs. English weight.) The beauty of the form, the bass relief with which it is adorned, the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper, render it remarkable as show in the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montterrand, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.—Hamburgh paper.

Thames tunnel Company.—A special meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held on the 7th of September, at the City of London Tavern, Benjamin Hawes, Esq. in the chair. The Chairman stated that he felt great pleasure in informing the meeting that the engineer had advanced 60 feet further under the river since the introduction of the new shield, making upward of 700 feet in the whole. The success of the undertaking was placed beyond a doubt, as there was good hard ground to proceed with the work. When it was considered that, in order to proceed with the work, they had to use a machine weighing 140 tons, propelled under a pressure of 3,000 tons under the bed of the Thames, it was not desirable to proceed too rapidly, but, on the contrary, that every step taken should be regulated with care and caution.

Mr. Charlter, the company's clerk, then read the report. It is stated that when the stoppage in 1828 took place, it was occasioned by no difficulties of an engineering nature, but solely from the original capital of the company being exhausted. At that time about 599 feet were completed, for the sum of £120,000 only. The new shield had fully answered its purpose, and had enabled the work to proceed through some portions of the ground in almost a fluid state. The report concluded by stating that the directors continued their unabated confidence in Mr. Brunell, and reiterated their opinion that at no very distant period this great undertaking would be completed.

The Chairman stated that since June Mr. Brunell had been able to proceed with the works at the rate of four and a half feet per week. When he was able to go on at the rate of five feet a week the expense of the undertaking would be less than the estimate sent into government.—(Hear, hear!)—and in a short time he had no doubts but that the work would be proceeded with at the rate of eight or nine feet per week. The clerk then read the accounts, from which it appeared that in June there was a balance in hand of £3,000.

The Chairman said that previous to June, government had advanced them £30,000 and since that £10,000 in addition; and the probability was that another £10,000 would very shortly be advanced.—The report was unanimously adopted.

HUZZA!!! JACKSON IS OUT FOR HARRISON. Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman at Washington to a citizen of Philadelphia.

It appears that we are to have Harrison for the next President. Virginia and Maryland are safe: the whole South is going against Van Buren.

I must make you acquainted with an important fact which has recently transpired. President Jackson was lately asked his opinion on a political subject relating to the present Presidential controversy, and distinctly declared that HE TOOK NO PART IN THE QUESTION. He said that some officious and corrupt men, principally office holders, had attempted to make it appear that he was performing his high functions to electioneer for Van Buren; it was false, and he defied any one to prove it. He said he was friendly to Van Buren; but that Van Buren had been well rewarded, and he (Jackson) would not urge his claims against those of a brave and an honest defender of his country's rights. Harrison's services, said he, are immense, and they MERIT REWARD."

Let every freeman, every Democrat, every Jackson man ponder on these words, if after this, they can vote for Van Buren, they must be abandoned indeed.

THE COURIER. Portsmouth, Ohio.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 1



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 Isaiah 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 Elliot, of Knox,
14th Modocan Bartley, of Richland,
15th John Coddig, 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,

The election returns which we publish this week, are as accurate as can be expected until the polls are officially opened. Our friends will see that the good cause has been successful in the first onset; and may thus be assured that a similar triumph awaits them at the next. Let them only not be too confident, thinking that is won, which is only assured. If we would conquer again, we must again put on the harness, and again take the field.

VOTERS TO YOUR POSTS.—Next Friday the great battle will be fought, which is to determine the political fate of this exalted and happy country, for four years more of her political existence, so far as Ohio is a party in the contest. It is the last opportunity we shall enjoy in this period, for a blow at the strong hold of the office-holder's league; it is the day on which we, as a people, will confirm or repudiate the odious axiom of the powers that be—that the offices and trusts of this Government, are mere spoils to be scrambled for, and that they are the rightful property of the victors, to be disposed solely for the aggrandizement of the few, without regard to the rights and interests of the many. It is the day on which we shall decide whether our money, which has accumulated in our national treasure belongs of right to us, and shall be returned to us again, or shall become a bone of contention among the hungry dogs of the national kennel, forever to be snarled and fought over, by the political speculators at Washington. It is the day on which we, of Ohio, will determine whether a man, from among us, and of kindred feelings and interests, shall be sent to administer the government, under which we live, or one whose whole career has been marked by glaring and rancorous enmity to the dearest interest of the West. It is the day on which we are to determine whether the man who has warded off the savage tomahawk and scalping knife from our mothers and their daughters, and arrested the midnight brands from the homes of our fathers, is to receive our approving suffrage, or he who, in the meantime, was plotting & scheming with the opponents of the war, to embarrass and discredit the government which was nobly prosecuting it. These are a few of the vital propositions to be settled at the approaching contest, and will any one stay away from the polls on that day! No: let us all be there, and take our friends and neighbors with us; and let the voice of our state be heard.

The Troy Whig says—"that a gentleman, recently from Washington, learned, from authority on which he relied, that in his next message to Congress the President would undoubtedly RECOMMEND THE REPEAL OF THE DISTRIBUTION BILL. It is known he was ever opposed to the measure and that he was open-mouthed in his denunciations of it; but as he feared his veto would destroy Van Buren's prospects he gave it his signature, in opposition to his will if not his judgment."

NEW BOOKS. GLOVER & KENDALL.—Have just received and are now opening their fall supplies of Books, comprising a great variety in all the Departments of Literature, Science and the Arts, which they will positively sell as low as they can. The books are requested to call and examine their stock.

Webster's Elementary SPELLING BOOKS. EASTERN EDITION. FOR sale at Glover & Kendall's Book Store, November 1, 1835.

Ohio Elections. RETURNS FOR THE GOVERNOR, IN THE YEARS 1834 and 1836.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, YEARS, VOTES, BALLOT. Lists counties like Adams, Allen, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muskingum, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Steuben, Tazewell, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood.

CONGRESS. First District—Alexander Duncan, V. B.† Second District—Taylor Webster, † Third District—Patrick G. Goode, H. \* Fourth District—Thomas Corwin, \* Fifth District—Thomas L. Hamer, † Sixth District—Calvary Morris, \* Seventh District—William K. Bond, \* Eighth District—Joseph Ridgway, sen. \* Ninth District—John Chaney, † Tenth District—Samuel Mason, † Eleventh District—James Alexander, jr. \* Twelfth District—Alexander Harper, \* Thirteenth District—D. P. Leadbetter, † Fourteenth District—W. H. Hunter, † Fifteenth District—John W. Allen, \* Sixteenth District—Eliza Whitteley, \* Seventeenth District—Andrew W. Loomis, \* Eighteenth District—Mathias Shepler, † Nineteenth—Daniel Kilgore, †

SENATORS. Butler—Elijah Vance, † Delaware, Marion, Crawford, and Union—Hezekiah Gorton, \* Fairfield and Hocking—Samuel Spangler, † Green, Fayette, & Madison—John Arubuckle, † Hamilton—John H. Gerrard, † Huron—John K. Campbell, \* Knox, Coshocton, and Holmes—P. Sprague, † Licking—William W. Gault, † Lorain and Medina—James Moore, \* Miami, Darke, and Mercer—William I. Thomas, \* Montgomery—James Steele, \* Portage—Daniel Epton, † Seneca and Sandusky—David E. Owen, † Stark—D. A. Starkweather, † Trumbull—Leicester King, \* Tuscarawas and Harrison—Thomas C. Vincent, † Warren—George J. Smith, \* Wayne—George Wellhouse, †

FOR THE HOUSE. Ashtabula—O. H. Knapp, \* Athens and Meigs—David Jones, \* Belmont—James Weir, \* Butler—William B. Vanhook, † R. R. Millikan, † Cuyahoga—Philip Scoville, \* Columbiana—Charles M. Aten, † Wm. Armstrong, † Samuel Cresswell, † Campaign and Logan—Samuel Newell, \* Clark—William V. H. Cushing, \* Clinton—Amos T. Davis, \* Clermont—Dowdy Utter, † Coshocton—Samuel Whitmore, †

Crawford, Marion, and Union.—John Carey, \* Otway Curry, \* Carroll—Isaac Atkinson, † Delaware—B. F. Allen, † Fairfield and Hocking—William Medill, † John G. raybill, † Fayette and Madison—Battel Harrison, \* Franklin—Alfred Kelley, \* Geauga—Seabury Ford, \* Timothy Rockwell, \* Greene—Isaac S. Perkins, \* Gallia and Lawrence—John Clark, \* Guernsey—Samuel Bigger, \* Holmes—Joseph Ankeny, † Highland—David Reece, \* Harrison—John Gruber, † Hamilton—Israel Brown, † J. Armstrong, † George W. Holmes, † Huron—Philo Clark, † Jefferson—Robert Patterson, † Jackson, Pike, and Ross—James Hughes, \* John I. Vanmeter, \* Daniel Ott, \* Knox—S. W. Hildreth, † Marvin Tracy, † Licking—John Stewart, † John Yontz, † Lorain—E. W. Hubbard, † Morgan Benjamin W. Conchilla, † Medina—John Newton, \* Miami, Darke, and Mercer—Stacy Taylor, \* Hiram Bell, \* Montgomery—Robert A. Thruston, \* Monroe—Wm. C. Walton, † Muskingum—David Chambers, \* Pickaway, Thomas J. Winslip, † Perry—W. Trevitt, † W. Brown, † Portage—William Quinby, \* Thomas C. Shreve, \* Preble—J. M. U. McNutt, \* John G. Jameson, \*

Richland—Robert Lee, jr., † John Coulter, † Stark—Hugh R. Caldwell, † Peter M. Wise, † Scioto, Adams, & Broder, James Loudon, † John Glover, † Seneca and Sandusky—W. B. Craighill, † Trumbull, Seth Hays, \* Tracy Bronson, \* Tuscarawas—George N. Allen, \* Tuscarawas and Harrison—Samuel Shane, † Warren—John Hunt \* Washington—Isaac Humphreys, † Wayne—Jacob Irlig, † Wood, Henry, Williams, Hancock, Paulding, Putnam, Lucas, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, and Shelby—John Hollister, \*

LOOK! LOOK! READ! The following astounding article, we copy from the Baltimore Chronicle. If the allegations therein made against Mr. Van Buren be true, (and there seems but little room to doubt that they are,) is there a man of honor or of honesty in the United States who would vote for him? A poor man guilty of such conduct would be sent to the Penitentiary.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE We published a few days ago an article from the New York Daily Advertiser, charging a lawyer in that state, who was just settling up in his profession with having persuaded an honest but less intelligent Dutch neighbor, who was embarrassed in his pecuniary matters, to make over all his property to him, by the confession of judgment or otherwise, when not a cent was due so that he might, by thus creating a nominal debt, get clear of his creditors, under the two third act; and telling him that subsequently he could have his property restored to him, on payment of a sufficient sum for his part in the transaction.

The property was made over, and the iniquitous scheme consummated, and when the poor misled Dutchman applied for a settlement, he was threatened by his lawyer that if ever he mentioned the subject again he would put him in the State's prison for perjury.

This is the charge; and the Advertiser offers to prove that THIS LAWYER IS MARTIN VAN BUREN, and to furnish "names, and dates, and circumstances," if it be deemed necessary by the editor of the New York evening Post, (a Van Buren paper,) and a pledge given that if it be proven to be true, the editor of the Post will not support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. The Post hesitates to give the pledge, and the Advertiser again reiterates the charge, and says:

"We renew our offer to the editor of the Evening Post, to furnish him with the name of the mean and infamous pettifogging Presidential candidate who perjured himself & suborned another to commit, unintentionally, perjury—who by this means defrauded his neighbor of his good name, and of his property, and who threatened to have him indicted if he uttered a complaint. But, the pledge in return we require must be a substantiality—something which is tangible—something which amounts to more than the Post's 'equivalents,' something more reliable than the Editor's commitment against Banks—something more than his violated faith given to the Loco-Focos, and something that is more definite than a promise to do any time between now and the end of eternity. Whenever such a pledge is given; we promise to change the Post in a day, and produce a metamorphosis as great, though not more palpable, as that which this former Loco-Foco organ has undergone within a few weeks. YEA or NAY we repeat Mr. Editor.

In the mean time we will say to our Whig friends that we are influenced by no fear, favor or affection for the Presidential pettifogger. Our silence on the subject of the names arises from the respect we entertain for the living witnesses of the infamous transaction, and because we will not drag a circle of the sufferer's friends before the public, unless in our opinion the common good demands it at our hands!"

And still the Post evades the question, thus evidencing its fear that the charge is true, and yet lacking the independent honesty to denounce a man who would be guilty of such a crime.

We hope, for the sake of humanity, that the charge is not true, or that it may be softened in some of its more important features; and yet it would appear by the following extract from the Advertiser, that it is not for the first time published, but that heretofore Mr. Van Buren has been successful in preventing its general propagation.

er would we have them infer that is new. It is almost as old as the history of the rise and progress of the intriguer referred to, and in this city, and Columbia county, it is almost as well known as the Magician himself." Under these circumstances it becomes the friends of Mr. Van Buren to clear him. With such a charge resting on him no man could think of supporting him.

LAND OFFICE FRAUDS. We extract the following affidavit from the last number of the Miami of the Lake, printed at Perysburg, Wood county, for the purpose of showing to the independent freemen of Ohio the manner in which honest purchasers of the public lands are swindled out of their hard earnings by the office holders. It should be recollected, that it is generally poor and unsuspecting foreigners, German and Irish emigrants, for whom "the pay" effect to feel so much friendship, who are thus duped and cheated by those who, if possessed of the ordinary feelings of humanity, should deem it their duty to watch over their interests, and protect them against all kinds of imposition. The love which these harpies bear for the people, is doubtless sincere; but it is the love of the wolf for the lamb, of the vulture for its victim. It has heretofore been the proud boast of American, that their government was felt only in its beneficence, in the vigilance with which it watched over, and the promptness and energy with which it protected the rights and interests of the humblest citizen. Now, however, the case is reversed. The servants of the people have become their oppressors; and instead of affording them protection, are devouring their substance. To prove this assertion, read the deposition of an injured man. Ohio S. Fair,

I, Cyrus Darling, of the town of Perysburg, Wood county, Ohio, being duly sworn, do depose and affirm to the following, to wit: That some time in July last, I was at Lima for the purpose of buying land; and finding the money which I had with me was not Land Office money, I was referred to a small exchange office, which was close by the Land office, where my money was exchanged, and for which I paid five dollars on the hundred. And farther, that after getting my money exchanged, I found that the land selected by me had been entertained by another man; and while looking for and selecting another piece of land to enter, the Land office was closed. I then left the district and went to Fort Wayne, and there I had to pay seven per cent. to get the same money exchanged, at another Land office exchange, making in all 12 per cent. One man, while I was present, paid 8 per cent. for an exchange of \$400; and a few minutes after finding his land taken, begged for his money to be re-exchanged, which was refused him. His loss was thus 32 dollars, without being benefited one farthing. The individual was to appearance a hard working, poor young man.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the 3d day of October, 1836. E. HUNTINGTON, J. P.

WHY AND WHEREFORE. The Keesville Argus, which is conducted with great judgment, and always speaks by the book, gives the following reasons why Mr Van Buren should not be President of the United States. In order to prevent any doubt on the subject, every reason is accompanied by proper reference to chapter and verse.

He opposed the raising of troops as recommended by General Tompkins, in and of the last war.—See Senate Journals of this State, September, 1814.

He opposed the bill to make appropriations for commencing our State canals.—Ib. April 1816.

He voted and argued against extending universal suffrage to the people of this state.—Report of the proceedings of the Convention to amend the Constitution—page 277, 282, and 284.

He voted to extend the right of suffrage to people of color.—Ib. 194, 190 and 202.

He voted against raising a committee on Agriculture, notwithstanding more than fifteen millions of the public revenue is paid directly and indirectly by the farmers. U. S. Senate Journal, December 9, 1829.

1812, Aug. 12. Appointed brigadier general, in the Army. 1813, March 1. Promoted to Major general which office he held until the close of the war. 1816 to 1819. A representative in Congress from the state of Ohio. 1825, March 4. Took his seat as a senator from Ohio, 1828, May 24. Appointed by President J. Q. Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, from which station he was re-called soon after the induction of the present administration in 1829.

The ground for hope.—The United States (Philadelphia) Gazette holds the following language respecting the results of the late election in Pennsylvania.

"In another column will be found some letters from the interior, expressive of entire confidence that the electoral vote of this State will be given to Harrison. We have many such letters from counties, and have conversed with a friend who has just returned from a visit in several counties that have most disappointed the Whigs by Van Buren majorities. He assures that but a small part of the votes were given in; and also that the proscription course of the Antimasons, especially the unfortunate affair at Harrisburgh, operated strongly on the public mind—and induced a vote which could not fail, as it certainly was intended, to be considered as a direct rebuke of the Legislators concerned in that 'untoward event.' It will be found that the failures have been in Antimasonic counties; we may allude especially to Adams, and the Congressional District of which that formed a part; also Lebanon, Dauphin, Alleghany, &c. We have only to do with the fact, and to show that such a motive, is one, common to the people—they do not like to see an individual oppressed. Our citizens remember the circumstance which deprived them of the services of Alderman Watson as Mayor, and they know also that what was generally deemed an oppressive course towards the present Mayor at a recent public meeting has strengthened him with the people. We repeat that we mention none of these things with a view of offering an opinion upon their merits, but to show that the people are acting consistently in voting against those men who they think, did wrong—and in sustaining, as we believe they will sustain, the Presidential nomination which those very defeated men made. The friend to whom we refer, assured us that he saw many men in Adams county who voted against the Anti-masonic Legislative ticket, and avowed their intention of voting for the Harrison and Granger Electoral ticket, and this we believe will be the case in Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Franklin, Lebanon, Dauphin, Washington, Alleghany, &c. though in some of these counties the same cause does not operate to diminish the anti-Van Buren vote."

Stormy weather in France.—Accounts from the department show that many parts of the kingdom have lately suffered severely from violent storms. The Indicator of Bordeaux, states that the vineyards of Medoc, Barzac, and others, have sustained immense damage from a tremendous hail storm, which also has almost completely devastated the commune of Garbizay, near Nerves. The hay and barley and a great portion of the wheat, are rendered fit for nothing but manure. The losses in this part of the country are estimated at 300,000 francs. The lightning set fire to 93 houses at Grendelbruch, at Villeaux, in the Haute-Saone, 19 houses were burnt from the same cause. In the Haute-Garonne most awful whirlwind arose at Pougny, between Camp Benard and St. For, and rushed on with restless force to St. Lys, and between Jourdan, carrying along with it not only the sheaves of the field, but the stack and hedges, and even tearing up the trees by the roots. The houses were unroofed and men and cattle overwhelmed in the general ruin. At Relle the water in a fish pond was raised up like a powerful fountain, and a young man was carried in the air, driven over the top, and dashed on the ground with a will not sustaining any serious injury. A cherry tree of considerable size was torn from its roots, missed into the air, and fell transversely, with its branches in the plain formed were it grew. A woman took shelter under a heap of straw for the changing, the whole of which was blown away without her sustaining any injury. A large cart was taken up, and after being completely turned upside down, lodged the account says at the top of a high tree. A peasant endeavored to hold his pig fast, but it was torn from him, and was found the next day safe and sound in a ditch at a great distance; his ass, which was tied up, was likewise carried off. In short, the disasters related by the provincial journals are so numerous that we are constrained to confine our selves to a notice of the most remarkable.

For the Courier. Brave Patriots! in the Holy cause, pursue The onward path! with greater zeal renew Your efforts to prevent your country's chains. Nor yield your birth-right, yet while hope remains Strike at the Arch-Devil's contemplated crown, Obstruct his way and break his focus down; Fight yet, with ardor, boldly yet assid— The heir apparent to the new-made throne, The arrogant "successor" right disown— Fight, to the last—if 'tis but to amon, Rouse all your ardor, his power destroy, Some glorious victories may yet be won, If Whigs arise! the glorious deed is none! The Holy cause, so fearlessly your's espous'd, Will be your glory! Be your zeal aroused, Fair Freedom's banner, tenaciously still wave And reddest storms of opposition brave— Dagnif! so your spirit! deathless be your glory, Free Patriots! fame! may Freedom's shield be over you. Call up your forces! bravely breast the storm, Stand your ground—nor yield while white flag is warn, Fight in the Holy cause! till battle's o'er, Your country saved! and 't' ranny no more— Mrs. Botsford.

in & Sheet-iron Ware Manufactory. MADDEX & BEYERLY. WOULD respectfully inform the public in general that they have commenced the above business in Portsmouth, four doors east of W. Doell and Davis' Ware-house, where they will keep on hand a general assortment of Tin-ware, and they would respectfully invite the public to give them a call, particularly the merchants. Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1836.

1808, Feb. 8. Appointed by President Jefferson, commissioner to make treaties with sundry Indian tribes on the subject of boundaries. 1806, Dec. 17. Re-appointed governor of Indiana territory. 1809, Dec. 20. Re-appointed to same of-

NATIONAL SONG. THE WESTERN WHIGS ON THE WATCH-TOWER OF LIBERTY.

(AIR—Draw the Sword Scotland.)

The witchword is Freedom! Freedom! Freedom! Over all the West, how the echo now is heard, The Whigs are on the watch tower of Freedom! Freedom! The Stars-spangled-banner rais'd, and Liberty the word, The Whigs, they are rising! rising! rising! On Freedom's holy altar, what a bright flame as- cends!

Rekindled by young patriots, despising! despising! The tyrants that oppress their Liberty extend, The watch-word is Freedom! Freedom! Freedom! Each patriot of his post will his duty perform, 'Tis brave Whigs' arms the watch-tower for Freedom! Freedom!

The sentinels are Freedom! Freedom! Freedom! Nor bought by tyrants' gold, so corrupting and base; But their duty they'll perform like brave Freemen! Freemen, And a Tyrant deprive of his 'Glory' in disgrace. When the Star-spangled banner shall be flying! flying! With its Eagle on the watch-tower guarded Liberty, Then the hopes of a Tyrant will be dying! dying! And the rescued Constitution—our victory! Then remember the watch-word is Freedom! Freedom!

Whigs of 34 whom your country must save! Rally round the Star-spangled-banner of Freedom! Let it widely extend o'er the land of the brave.

Be firm—be united for Freedom! Freedom! Invoke the bright goddess, her votaries to avoid Be her temple in the hearts of brave Freemen! Freemen! Remembering the price which their forefathers paid To see you by charter brave Freemen! Freemen! And let not a Tyrant usurp thus your right, Tho' Government, your own, and he Freemen! Freemen! Arise to the Rescue! Arise in your right, Remember the watch-word is Freedom! Freedom! Prove your right at the polls, and the day's soon y' r own. United in this last struggle! Freemen! Freemen! And the guardian of Freedom with victory will crown.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has now in operation at the Three Locks on the Ohio Canal, one and a half miles, from Portsmouth, an extensive

Water Mill,

Known by the name of Quarry Mill) for manufacturing FLOUR. And is now prepared to manufacture for river Fraders, and all those that may wish to give him a call, on the cheapest and most accurate manufacturing terms. He will manufacture flour at 25 cents per bush, and he will furnish a boat for carrying the wheat and flour to and from Mill. The Marietta Gazette will please insert the above notice, to the amount of Two Dollars, Portsmouth, Nov. 1st 1836.

STATE OF OHIO, Seneca County, S S

WE the undersigned being called upon by Thayer D. White, a Justice of the peace for Green Township, in and for the county of Seneca, Ohio, to view and appraise a certain HORSE, taken up by Mrs. Zaire Daddit and find said horse to be a dark brown, with a few white hairs on his forehead and one white spot on each side of his neck, supposed to be hurt by the collar which he wore, supposed to be done with the saddle, has the spring half in the right hind leg, 16 hands high, supposed to be 13 years old, and appraised at thirty-five dollars, by

ORANGE ELLER, EZRA HARD, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1836 THAYER D. WHITE, J. P. Nov. 1, 1836.

W. B. ROSS & CO. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

NIGHT SCHOOL. ROBERT SCOTT intends opening a night school in his school house, on Monday next, for the benefit of all those who may wish to acquire a more accurate knowledge of Arithmetic and penmanship. Arithmetic on Mondays and Wednesdays evenings, Penmanship on Thursdays and Saturday evenings. Terms, fifteen nights \$1 November 1, 1836.

PAPER. GLOVER & KENDALL, keep on hand at their Book & Stationary Store, a complete assortment of writing paper which they will sell at wholesale or retail, on good terms October 25, 1836.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!! SAVE YOUR RAGS! GLOVER & KENDALL will pay the highest price in cash or trade, for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. October 25, 1836.

CORDAGE. 20 Coils Manila tow rope 30 " " Boat cable from 2 1/2 to 6 in. 10 " " Hawser laid 10 " " Tidd Cable, 2 to 5 in 15 " " White Rope 15 Reel Packing Yarn 50 Reel Hemp Best Cord 100 " Manila and Sisal, of all sizes 50 " Plough lines For sale at Manufacturers' prices. M. B. ROSS & CO Portsmouth, Oct. 19.

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 they 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.

# A LIST OF LANDS AND TOWN LOTS,

Within the county of Scioto, returned delinquent for the nonpayment of the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835, with twenty-five per centum; the penalty thereon, together with the interest due thereon, to which is also added, the simple taxes for the year 1836, to wit:

## Virginia Military Lands.

OWNERS NAMES	Original No. Quantl	No. Entry	Water course	Original Proprietor.	Acres Listed	Value of Lands and Houses with value of Factories &c. added.	Amount of Tax		
							Total Value	D	C M
<b>No. 1, NILE TOWNSHIP.</b>									
Matthews Charles L.	1000	453	Ohio River	James Culbertson	150	801 15	80	31	
Matthews Charles L. George & Arthur	1000	453	do do	do do	110	685 13	51	5	
Perry James (heirs of)	1000	475	do do	Larkin Smith	25	87 1	32	2	
Reeves Hiram	106	4074	Turkey creek	Alexander Parker	25	45	88	8	
<b>No. 2, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP</b>									
M'Arthur Duncan	1000	475	Ohio River	Larkin Smith	82	984 32	06	14	
Potts Charles	300	2866	Scioto River	Joseph Winlock	3	9	20	11	
Owners unknown	900	508	Ohio river	Alexander Parker	51	109 2	44	34	
<b>No. 3, UNION TOWNSHIP</b>									
Gharky Wm. & George Henry	400	2867	Scioto Brushcreek	Joseph Winlock	20	44	91	9	
Graham Thomas	8351 & 15	1455	Scioto river	Francis Boykin & Charles Scott	184	142 2	96	54	
M'Laughlin Benjamin	540	3284	Scioto Brushcreek	John Swan	240	481 10	04	54	
do do	1251	3285	do do	do do	126	112 2	39	9	
Smith John H.	300	12840	Scioto river	John H. Smith	300	237 5	57	6	
do do	100	12859	Scioto Brushcreek	do do	100	89 1	85	84	
Ut Henry Jr.	360	3938	Waters of Scioto	William Dark	24	4	08	34	
<b>No. 4, BRUSHCREEK TOWNSHIP</b>									
Brewer Ameziah	60	12767	W ft. Scioto brush crk.	John Evans	45	40	97	54	
Parks William	45	12026	do do do	Daniel Morgan	45	80 1	42	34	
Oppy Christopher	60	12767	Scioto Brushcreek	John Evans	15	18	31	64	
<b>No. 5, MORGAN TOWNSHIP</b>									
Campbell William (heirs of)	4554	2455	Scioto river	Peyton Powell	474	209 3	64	04	
Mounjoy Thomas Jr.	15	12602	Slate run of Scioto	Thomas Mounjoy	15	27	47	04	
do do	54	12603	Rockey fk. of camp crk.	do do	54	48	83	6	
do do	50	7940	Scioto Bear creek	do do	50	89 1	55	04	
Shelpton Cornelius	250	3187	Scioto river	Alexander Parker	150	53 4	9	30	24

## CONGRESS LANDS.

OWNERS NAMES	R	T	S	Quarter or Lots	Acres Listed	Value of Lands, Houses, Factories &c. added.	Amount of Tax		
							Total Value	D	C M
<b>No. 6, WAYNE TOWNSHIP</b>									
Hanna Samuel	21	1	16	Part S W Qr.	2	178	3	27	
<b>No. 7, CLAY TOWNSHIP</b>									
Hanna Samuel	21	1	4	West half of south east quarter	674	136	2	56	44
Hanna Samuel	21	9	17 & 18	Section and Fraction	560	5482	104	59	9
<b>No. 8, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP</b>									
Cremer Henry (heirs of)	21	3	31	Fraction	100	801	17	85	84
Gharky Wm. & George Henry	21	3	29	Part of south east Quarter	8	14	31	31	
Hanna Samuel	21	2	7	Fraction	306	196 5	44	05	54
Rennick Thomas S.	21	2	7	same	40	285	6	38	94
<b>No. 9, PORTER TOWNSHIP</b>									
Belote Smith & Jacob Kelley	20	2	15	North half of north west Quarter	584	156	2	71	74
Hanna Samuel	20	2	8	Fraction	100	358	6	20	14
Lindsey Lemuel	20	2	4	West half of south east Qr.	66	99	1	72	44
Valodin Alexander	20	2	4	French Grant 2d upper 1/4 of lot No. 4	75	534	9	30	24
Winkler Charles	20	2	15	Part of south west Quarter	14	111	1	93	54
<b>No. 10, GREEN TOWNSHIP</b>									
Hard Cyrus & Ezra				French Grant, part of lot 7	105	654	11	39	24
Montgomery John				do do 2d part of lot 3	30	160	2	78	74
Rogers John				Part of Gerricis 400 acres	4	13	22	64	
<b>No. 11, MADISON TOWNSHIP</b>									
Stockham Daniel	20	4	24	East half of south west Qr.	45	80	1	57	84
<b>No. 12, YERSON TOWNSHIP</b>									
Carter Alexander	19	3	15	East half of north west Qr.	78	156	3	15	54
Thompson Robert				French Grant lot 89	217	241	4	67	54
<b>No. 14, HARRISON TOWNSHIP</b>									
Stockham Aaron	20	3	34	Corner of south west Quarter	3	8	17	4	

## In-Lots and Out-Lots.

OWNERS NAMES	In what Town	No. In	No. Out	What part of Lot	Value of lots & Houses, with value of Factories &c. added.	Amount of Tax			
						Total Value	D	C M	
<b>No. 6 WAYNE TOWNSHIP</b>									
Andrew N W	Portsmouth	124		South half	78	1	48	64	
Brush Henry	do	364		whole	297	4	91	8	
do do	do	365		do	178	3	27	84	
do do	do	363		do	156	2	67	34	
do do	do	368		do	178	3	27	84	
do do	do	379		do	200	3	67	4	
do do	do	370		do	156	2	67	34	
do do	do	381		do	223	4	10	74	
Becon Henry (heirs of)	do	112		25 feet 2 inches	186	3	61	0	
Barr John T	do	247		whole	445	8	19	7	
Crain Adonijah	do	180		School Lot	89	1	63	95	
do do	do			One dwelling house	100	1	63	2	
Cooper Herod	do	70		West half	89	1	63	94	
Eads William H	do	361		whole	18	33	14		
Gharky Wm. & George Henry	do	139		Six feet undivided	22	40	54		
do do	do	159		5 ft. part of n. side of s. 1	223	4	10	74	
Hall Abraham (heirs of)	do	102		whole	223	4	10	74	
do do	do	126		East half	1246	22	95	14	
Hanna Samuel	do		34	whole	134	2	46	84	
do do	do	331		do	267	4	91	8	
do do	do	332		do	200	3	68	4	
do do	do	333		do	200	3	68	4	
do do	do	320		do	200	3	68	4	
do do	do	321		do	200	3	68	4	
do do	do	322		do	200	3	68	4	
do do	do	315		do	178	3	27	84	
do do	do	317		do	223	4	10	74	
do do	do	151		do	579	10	66	54	
do do	do	230		do	356	6	55	74	
do do	do	128		East half	223	4	10	74	
do do	do	126		West half	267	4	91	8	
do do	do	232		whole	223	4	10	74	
do do	do	233		do	178	3	27	84	
do do	do	234		do	178	3	27	84	
do do	do	235		do	223	4	10	74	
do do	do	476		do	178	3	27	84	
do do	do	477		do	200	3	68	4	
King Edward	do	53		do	7	12	9		
Linn James	do	112		1 foot undivided	156	2	87	34	
Noel Isaac 2d	do	85		East half	87	1	23	4	
do do	do			One dwelling House	45	2	82	9	
do do	do	14		1/2 west 1/4 undivided	136	2	87	34	
Pice John	do	466		whole	71	1	30	74	
Spalding Enoch	do	103		W h lf	37	68	14		
Sheets & Grovier	do	189		354 feet west part					
Waddle Joanna	do	159		15 feet north side, S. part					
<b>No. 8, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP</b>									
Andrew Joseph B	Lucasville	27		13 feet	2	04	5		
Buckles Robert (heirs of)	do	12		whole	7	36	24		
Cottrell Wilson	do	35		234 feet	5	29	0		
Phillips Thomas	do	31		50 feet one foot	11	56	14		
Ritter Frederick	do	43		whole	13	29	14		
do do	do	56		do	7	15	7		
do do	do			do	6	13	44		
<b>No. 9, PORTER TOWNSHIP</b>									
Cummings Joseph L.	Wheelersburg	11		half	13	22	64		
do do	do			whole	22	5	03	34	
do do	do			One dwelling	267				

### PORTSMOUTH Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Courier, BY C. A. M. DAMARIN.

Wholesale Groc - Water, St., Portsmouth, O

ARTICLES	PER FROM TO
Allspice	lb 11 124
Almonds, softshell,	" 20
do hard,	" 124
Alum	" 74 8
Bacon hams	" 124
hog round	" 9
Beans	" 17 18
Bread, Pilot	" 11
buter crackers	lb 64
Brimstone, roll	" 8
Butter, keg	" 12
Candles, sperm summer	" 40
tallow mould	" 124
do dipt	" 11
Chocolate No. 1	" 15
Cheese, West. Ne. 1	" 50
Cloves	" 14
Havana green	" 15
Rio	" 14 15
St. Domingo	" 13 14
Cigars, Havana	" 10 20 624
Melice	box 50
common	" 3
Cordage, tarred	lb 124 15
Manilla	lb 18 20
bed ropes	" 2 25 4
plough lines	doz 874 1 00
Coppers	" 3 34
Cotton Yarns, No. 10	lb 38
candle-wick	" 25 6 50
Castings	ton 60
Flour, super fine	bb 25 6 50
Fish, dry Cod,	box 2 00
Mackerel No 1	bb 13 00 14
No 2	" 11 50 12 50
No 3	" 10 10 50
Flax Seed	bush 1 00
Ginseng	lb 20
Ginger	" 124
Glass, 8 by 10	box 3 75 4
10 by 12	" 3 75 4
Glue, American	lb 20
Grain, Wheat	bu 75 80
Oats	" 25
Corn	" 214 37
Gunpowder	keg 5 50
Indigo, ceron	lb 1 50
in kegs	" 1 624
IRON, bar,	" 19 124
hog	" 19 124
round and square	" 19 124
Leather, sole	" 1 50 2 50
upper	" 25
calfskin	" 25
skirting	" 25
Linen, brown tow	yd 11 124
flax	" 11 124
Logwood	ton 7 75
Lead, bar	lb 7 64
oil	" 3 25
white, in oil	" 3 25
red	" 3 25
Molasses, sugar house,	gal 56 60
plantation	" 50
Madder, best dutch	lb 20
Mustard, common	" 25 30
English, in bottle	doz 1 25
Nails, assorted	lb 1 75 2
Nutmegs	" 1 75 2
Oil, sperm, winter	gal 1 25 1 30
summer	" 1 75 2
Lined	" 1 75 2
Corn	bush 1 25
Olive	bl 5 6
Tanned	bl 20 25
Pepper	lb 11 12
Pork, mess	bl 18
Prime	" 18
Kumps	" 15
Potatoes	bush 50
Rags	lb 3 4
Rasins,	box 3 75
Keg	lb 124 54
Rice	" 54 6
Sugar, N. O.	" 124 14
Loaf	" 19 20
Lump	" 17 18
Havana Brown	" 131
Havana white	" 16
Salt, Zanesville	bush 45
Kenawa	" 50 50
Ken Alum	lb 14
Salt, epsom, refined,	" 7 8
Salt, epsom	" 3 3
Glauber	" 3 3
Sonp rosin	bag 4 25
Shot assorted	Gal 37
Spirits, Whiskey, rectifd	gal 50 1 09
Brandy, Amepd	" 50 3 25
French Brandy	" 50 3 25
American gin	" 50 3 25
Mountain wine	" 50 3 25
N O rum	

