

UNION GAZETTE.

VOL. 1.

MARYSVILLE, UNION COUNTY, OHIO, JUNE 8, 1842.

No. 23.

TERMS.

The UNION GAZETTE will be printed weekly, on an Imperial sheet, at Two Dollars a year—payable within the year. If payment be delayed till the expiration of the year, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be required.

Produce of almost all kinds will be taken if delivered within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

will be inserted at one dollar a square, for three insertions, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent one.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

RHODE ISLAND.

We give the following on the authority of the New York Sun, not vouching for its correctness.

With regard to the compromise, this much is certain, that the Landholders held out inducements to the suffrage party, and if these were made in bad faith, they may depend upon it—the end is not yet. The people of Rhode Island will not, cannot tamely submit to political slavery.

We have at length received information in regard to the transactions of the past week, that can be fully and implicitly relied upon. We have before us a statement of facts, elicited by a minute and thorough investigation upon the ground, derived from sources which forbid the idea that there can be any mistake about them. But we have no room to enter into details. Suffice it to say they do not materially contradict any of the facts stated by us on Saturday, but we regret that they make some additions to those facts, which are alike painful and disgraceful, and which will in all probability produce less fortunate results than we anticipated.

It is true that the people were solemnly and repeatedly assured that a compromise had been agreed upon, securing to them substantially every thing that they had contended for. But we are compelled to add, and we do it with sorrow at the weakness and depravity which caused it, that these assurances were shamefully treacherously false. They were made principally by Burrington Anthony, who had been foremost in the Suffrage cause, who had accepted the office of Sheriff under the Constitution, who had voluntarily opened his house to be the house and need quarters of Governor Dorr, but who in the hour of trial betrayed both his guests and the people.

Our readers will be amused to hear that to such an extent was this dastardly deception carried, that the people were actually told when Governor King approached them that he was coming solely to assure them in person of the terms of compromise agreed upon. Under this belief they promptly and voluntarily opened a passage for him, and even cheered him as he passed. Such tricks are the resort of knaves and cowards. If the people of Rhode Island submit to them they will show the whole world that they are justly deprived of the right of suffrage, because they are not fit to enjoy it.

The Providence Express of Tuesday has the following paragraph:

The dwelling house of one of our citizens, Mr. Najac, was yesterday entered by Captain Josiah H. Martin, and four or five other men, who pretended that they had an order from Gov. King to search his house for muskets. They commenced a search, first setting a guard to prevent any from going in or out, while they were in the performance of their important duties, they succeeded in finding one old gun without a lock, and unfit for use, which they bore off in triumph. The valiant commander of the predatory gang leaving the following certificate with the robbed housekeeper:

Providence, May 23, 1842.

I certify that I have searched Mr. Najac's house in Fountain street, and found but one gun, and have carried it to the Arsenal, per order of the Governor.

JOSIAH H. MARTIN.

This is one of the most high handed acts of arbitrary power we have ever witnessed in a country professing to be free. The Governor has no right to authorize such a search; and if he had, these men had no order signed by the Governor. A man's house, both by the common law of England, and by our own laws, is considered his castle, which in this instance has been invaded and personal rights violated. If there be an impartial tribunal in the State, Mr. Najac should apply there for redress, and these invaders of his rights will receive exemplary punishment. Do we live in a land of laws, or under a military despotism?

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

The Federal party in the Senate to-day contrived to defeat the bill intended to remove the stigma of the judicial censure on General Jackson for his conduct at New Orleans, while voting for it almost in a body. The State Legislatures, in the resolutions

which brought this bill into Congress, evidently show their purpose of justifying the course of the General in declaring martial law at New Orleans. They demanded that the fine should be restored, to vindicate his fame from the aspersion of the judicial sentence. This was the scope of the whole proceeding in the State Legislature and in Congress. For the last two days, the effort in the Senate has been to stick amendments to the bill, which by implication, would put an interpretation on the act, that the body passing it did not mean to take into consideration the right or wrong of the General, but simply to return the money as a remission of a fine—as an act of grace to an old man, who might choose to leave the pecuniary earnings of his life to his family, rather than in the public coffers—and who would take it, even coupled with the expression that the Government resigning it, was not content to say nothing about the judicial sentence imposing it as the penalty of a crime, but with the declared understanding that the sentence, although brought into view by the bill, was a matter that Congress would express no opinion upon. This was an oblique, but a most striking implication, that the Judge was right in his decision, and that the General's course was not justifiable; because Congress, in effect, excluded that conclusion.—Mr. Archer, hostile as he is to General Jackson, said that this was an insult to him, which he would not vote for.—It could not therefore, be expected that his friends would do it. The bill was rejected: every democrat voting against it—the federalists, in the main, for it. It was hoped by us that General Jackson's adversaries would seize the occasion to evince a magnanimity above party spirit. The result shows that they cannot offer him even a drink of water, in the last feverish moments of exhausted nature, without putting poison in it.—Globe.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Proffit, a whig Representative of Congress from Indiana, upon the loan bill:

Gentlemen here boast of the extra session. Most ardently, do I wish, that the people of all parties—could have witnessed the drama then enacted in this capitol; the open party drill; the secret whispered watchword; the manœuvring of the day—the stealthy councils of the night; the noisy professions of fairness on the floor; the grining and snarling in the lobby; the plotting for power; the planning for place; the imperiousness of the leader; the subservience of the led. And oh, sir, could that honest and unsuspecting people cast one glance behind the curtain which conceals the controlling spirits of the scene, not even the tawdry tinsel of assumed patriotism in which they stand enrobed, nor the gaudy gauzes of affected purity which bedecked their deformity, could for one moment save them from the withering blighting, blessing gaze of that indignant and betrayed constituency.

The weak and blundering policy pursued at that extra session clings like a poisoned garment to the country, and even the giant strength of the people is wasting beneath its baneful influence.

You wished to pass the Distribution bill, and in order to do so, you found it necessary to enter into bargains and secret understandings with the advocates of the Bankrupt bill. And even then you could not secure its passage through the other branch of Congress, without adding your evasive and deceptive compromise clause, that if duties on imports exceeded twenty per cent, the distribution should cease to operate.

For political purposes, and seemingly under the pretence of amending or repealing the Bankrupt bill, you provided that it should not go into effect until the first day of February; and what was the consequence? No sooner had Congress met, than many members who had voted for that bill under a secret promise that it should be amended or modified, finding that these promises were about to be violated, undertook to retrace their steps and repeal the bill; and after days of fierce contest, a majority of thirty-one members voted for its repeal; showing plainly that the measures never did

have the deliberate sanction of the House, and yet it is a law.

This is one specimen of the legislation of the extra session, on which gentlemen pride themselves. What is the result of your twenty per cent. clause attached to the Distribution act? You knew full well that the twenty per cent. upon imports would not give you revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government. An honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) had showed that beyond dispute; yet you adopted that proviso, through the agency of the caucus system. And now a part of you are insisting on distribution, regardless of proviso, while another portion are insisting that it was a deliberate pledge that the duties should not exceed that limit without a repeal of the Distribution act, and are murmuring daily complaints about deception and want of faith. Thus are you surrounded and beset with difficulties of your own creation. Such will always be the effects of insincere and unfair legislation. And when the tariff bill comes up for discussion, you will hear crimination and recrimination, and heart-burnings and accusations, and thus will business be again delayed.

I will spare gentlemen from an expose of the manner in which the Revenue bill was passed. I believe that is the title by which that thing is in courtesy called. If I were not now seriously inclined, I would relate some rather amusing facts connected with its rise and progress; how by caucus decision, duties on tea and coffee were inserted in the bill, and how by caucus reconsideration, they were stricken out again in the Senate.

RIOT IN TROY.

We learn from the Troy (Ohio) Times of Wednesday, that that town had been the scene of tumult and riot for the three preceding days. Two men named Armstrong and Williams, had been arrested on separate warrants issued by Justices Keifer and Johnston, charging them with assault and battery, in having pelted with eggs the Speakers at a Temperance meeting in an adjoining township. Mr. Hart, the Prosecuting Attorney of the county, was one of the Speakers so pelted.—They were recognized before the magistrates for their appearance at Court: were indicted by the Grand Jury—tried by separate juries—and each fined \$15 and costs and sentenced to ten days imprisonment on bread and water. Up to this stage of the matter the affair had produced very little excitement. Shortly after the imprisonment, an unruly feeling began to manifest itself, and a numerous mob was collected, intent on releasing the prisoners, or demolishing the jail. The Sheriff was upon the alert, determined to discharge his duty, and to aid him in this he had secured the aid of the military and of citizens. The mob entered town late on Saturday night.—Two military companies were soon under arms, and ready for duty. A parley ensued between the leaders of the riot and the Sheriff—the former asking a discharge of the prisoners, and the latter peremptorily refusing it.—The mob was finally induced to disperse until Monday. On Sunday evening a meeting was held in the Court House, and preparations were made to resist the mob should they return as they had threatened. Three volunteer companies guarded the jail through the night, and in the morning two others arrived from Piqua, in obedience to the requisition of the Sheriff. When the court met on Monday morning, a petition was presented, praying the release of the prisoners—which the court very promptly refused to grant. The town was full of people. The Piqua companies guarded the jail on Monday night—and (the mob having dispersed,) returned to their homes on Tuesday. The whole affair seems to have terminated in a complete triumph of the civil authority—in which the friends of civil liberty ought greatly to rejoice.—Journal.

What are you doing there all alone in that large house? said a gentleman to an Irishman, the sole occupant of a dilapidated building. Sure, and it's an officer I am, your honor said, Pat.—An officer—how so! Why you see, the others are all gone, and I'm left tenant.—Picayune.

ARISTOCRACY OF EMPLOYMENT.

As I was walking a few days since through one of our principal streets, my attention was attracted by the size and beauty of some of its principal edifices. Within a short distance were several spacious houses for public worship, and taste and wealth had been displayed in the erection of buildings of a more private character.—And then I thought of the vast amount of labor which had been employed in the construction of that single street. How much of human strength had there been worn away, how many sinews there been strained to the utmost exertion, and arms been almost paralyzed by excess of toil.

Yes, this was but one of the streets in our city, and this city but one of the smallest ones in the Union.

I thought of this, and I thought no longer of the beauty, taste, or wealth which had been manifested, but of the labour.

The law of labour! O how prolific a theme of thought, and how many the reflections to which it probably gives rise in the minds of those incapable of expressing their thoughts through the medium of the pen.

The laborer—and who is he? A man made a little lower than the angels, and stamped with the impress of immortality. Father, a man and brother to him who will not soil, with slightest manual employment, his snowy hand, or costly vestment; a man and though too often degraded to a station but little above the brute, yet may be in some future time, the companion of angels.

I thought of this, and the beauty, taste and splendor upon which I had gazed, now led to reflections upon him who had created them.

The laborer and where is he!—Wherever the beautiful mansion of the rich man greets the admiring gaze of passing travellers; wherever the splendid temple's lofty dome is arrayed in its towering spire springs upward to the sky; wherever the giant mill wheel groans on its axle, and myriads of wheels, and springs, and bands revolve in their lesser circles, there has the laborer been. Wherever the amateur displays his costly collection of beauties, or the virtuoso the curious productions of gifted ones in other lands; wherever the artist displays the inspired creation of the pencil or the chisel; or the poet's strains subdue by pathos or excite to rapturous enthusiasm—there again, yes, even there, amidst that thrilling beauty, has the laborer been. Wherever some lovely paradise, some modern garden of Eden, with its labyrinthine walks, its jutting fountains, its rare exotics, its sweets perfumes, and costly flowers, are to be seen, there also, amidst that choicest haunt of the lover of refined amusements, has the dirtsoiled laborer been. Wherever the organ's loud resounding notes swell upwards from the worshiping choir, or the flute's soft tones steal gently on the evening breeze, or the piano's keys vibrate beneath the touch of the favored child of fortune, there also is the handiwork of the laborer. Not more surely is his presence indicated by the humble cot which shelters his head from the cold and the storm, or the rude couch on which he rests his weary limbs, than by the fretted dome of the vast cathedral, or the gorgeous splendor of the palace.

We cannot go where man has created beauty, splendor, or convenience, but we also find the tokens of toil.—There is around us proof upon proof in attestation of that sentence pronounced upon man. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

Yet men strive to evade this law; they put shackles on their brother, they place over him the task master, then fold their arms and say, There must be toil, and thou shalt be the laborer. My share and thine shall both be done by thee, and I will give thee bread, that life may not perish in thy sordid frame, and clothing, that thy limbs may not be shrunk by the cold, or parched by the heat, and peradventure I will give thee meat, that thy strength may continue the longer, and thou mayest have some mean hut, that thou mayest rear a grovelling band to toil for my offspring, as thou toil for me. And when the laborer says, who made the ruler over me?—

Especially like, he smiles him to the earth.

Yes, has it not been too often thus—the laborer, like one who struggles in some troubled sea, while he for whom each nerve is strained stands idly on the shore; and when he would leap from those dark waters, a blow is given to send him back, and the smiler smiles at his own mercy, because he did not dash his brains.

Such has been, in other times and distant places, the operation of this universal law—I say universal, for every where that man has shown himself a being of higher endowments, of superior skill, and sagacity, it has been by labour—yes, wherever man has been himself a creature above the brutes around him, and aspiring to a higher dwelling place than the earth which is their home, it is because he has been there the laborer.

Employment is the lot awaiting us all, as we come forth into this busy world. The earth is to be tilled; cities, towns and villages to be built; strong ships are to be made, and guided across the deep sea; there must be a ceaseless preparation of food and clothing for the unceasing demand for them, there is even a new generation springing up to be nurtured, and taught and watched, and an old one to be nursed, and sheltered, and cared for, till they are laid in the house appointed for all—and the living must make that last tenement; all this is to be done, and to be always doing, and man must be the laborer.

There must be ministers also, to the desire for the grand, the holy, and the beautiful, and the gifted ones must go forth amid the less favored crowd, and bear a light to gladden their other brethren.

And he who resists this law, who would make of himself and his, exceptions to this rule—he who would go through this world without conferring one benefit upon those who have ministered to his wants, and supplied his necessities, those who have cherished his infancy, and preserved his maturer life; he who would lay down a useless existence in an unobscured grave; he who would do this, would vainly believe himself a being to whom the faithful observers of Heaven's mandate should bow, and cringe, and fawn, and kneel, and thank for the listless smile, and pray for the privilege to watch and wait around him.

Such has been, and such still is; in some places, the observance of the law of labour. True, there are other spots on this wide earth where men meet, as in that long past time, but with a holier purpose, and join with one heart and tongue to build their tower, or do whatever else necessity or choice may dictate.—But ere long the aristocracy will arise; those will spring from the mass, those will spring from the mass, who would look on and see the vast machine in motion, and enjoy the benefit of its revolution, yet never put their own shoulder to the wheel; and who think, by this disregard of the great law imposed upon all, to purchase an immunity of privileges, of which they would also deprive the laborer.

We do not see so much of this as many do. There is here but little of the aristocracy, but few of those for whom all must be done, but who will do nothing in return; we have but little of this aristocracy, but we have the aristocracy of employment. It is perhaps a new phrase, but is it not an expressive one? We know of the aristocracy of other countries. We know that with all its evils it has some redeeming influences. We can conceive of the stimulating power which the aristocracy of birth can produce. The desire to bequeath untarnished the glorious name inherited from his ancestors, may deter from many a deed of sin and meanness the proud owner of this inheritance; or the wish to add one other leaf to the laurel wreath which has been placed by fate upon his brow, may spur the wearer to some glorious act of bravery, of generosity, or mental exertion. All this may result from the aristocracy of birth. We have it not here; from its excusable traits, and its inexcusable principles, we are happily free.

But we have aristocracy. That of wealth, though more excusable here than that of birth is elsewhere, is not all we have. I say more excusable, because here wealth must be the toil won portion of its possessor. No law of entail ensures estate to a privileged few: but all must work, or fail to enjoy. But we have what is more tyrannical, more foolish, if possible, than any other aristocracy—that of employment.

What does he or she do for a living? is almost the first question usually asked by

person, after an introduction. Whenever the employment is indicative of superior talent, merit or industry in the operative, of whatever class, there is good reason why honor should be the willing tribute paid to the individual. Wherever that large boon, a nation's care, is entrusted to the man whom his countrymen have deemed most worthy of the charge, the deference due to the station, and the merit and talent which have procured him that station, should accompany the emoluments, trials, cares and pleasures which must also be his.

There is, there ever must be, some aristocracy. Where all can never be alike, some must of course be inferior to others; but let there be no other than this. Let superiority of talent or merit receive the deference which to those is usually accorded with pleasure; but let not man be degraded by the necessity of doing outward homage to those whom in his inmost heart he despises or detests; or to the still lower degradation of sincerely honoring that which more enlightened and juster views would teach him is dishonorable; and to admire and strive to imitate that which he would then abhor. We would that honor should be always rendered to him to whom honor is due; but we would that those, and only those should receive it.—But there are so many false ideas of honors in the conventional relations of society, so much of respect exacted by, and accorded to station, that every true principle of respect is crushed, or at least benumbed.

He who wields the cloth-yard measure; deems himself far more worthy of respect than he who tills the ground; he who guards himself for war, and makes it the occupation of his life to slay his brethren thinks himself an object of far greater value than him whose days are spent in the manufacture of the necessities or conveniences of life. She who sits at ease in her parlor, would fain think herself a better and nobler being than she whose every thought, and act, and moment is devoted to her family; she who sits in fashion's nice attire, believes herself of greater consequence than the individual who manufactured the articles of which these garments are made; and thus thro' all the gradations of employment, is this aristocracy.

Is it not foolish, nay worse than foolish, to trample upon, and jeer, and scorn those who are bound by necessity to descend to some harder service, some less profitable toil than ourselves? Why should it be that those who do most, are so often thought to be deserving of the least? The hardest working man is really the poorest man. He who builds a palace, must himself be content with a cottage.

But time and opinions are gradually changing. Old abuses are slowly reforming, and a juster perception of our neighbor's rights mingles with more correct ideas of our own duty. The laborer gradually rises higher. As years pass by, some portion of the burden is cast upon the shoulders of those who have hitherto been favored ones, and they dare not endeavor to cast it aside. All must share it, though each should take that part which is best adapted to his strength and capacities. If all did this, and all will some day do it, how easy would that burden be! Nay, it would hardly be a burden. Labor, it is true, has been always thought a cure. It is in sacred writ pronounced as such; but He who declares that sentence, is one who has mercifully linked it with blessings; and those who would wholly evade it, will bring upon themselves new judgments.

But as mankind progress in knowledge and in holiness—as they approach that state of perfection which has been foretold as one of happiness and peace—the curse is gradually removed—at least all the sentence that can be pronounced a curse; for as new discoveries are continually made, as new discoveries are continually announced, as new complications of machinery are rapidly and faithfully assuming the laborer's office, as matter is ever becoming more surely and completely under the dominion of mind, even so is the curse removed.

Nay, I will not call it a curse. All that prevents it from being an unmingled blessing, is taken away, and man in peaceful brotherhood enjoys the bounties and obeys the mandates of his Father.

There is, as all believe, a brighter day to dawn on earth—a day when peace, equality and love shall form the grand features of the social plan; when the laborer shall not bow to him who would bear undue authority—for all shall then be laborers; and while each to his proper station moves, all will be impelled by truth and love. There shall then be no aristocracy of rank, birth, wealth or labor; but all shall unite to do the will of Him who commanded us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. H. F.

IN FAT-U-ATE! as the cat said when she caught the mouse! the hard can-

ALWAYS THE SAME.

The parallel is becoming perfect between the Federalism of 1793 and the Whigism of 1842.

The Federalists increased the public expenditures.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the public debt.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the people's taxes.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the navy.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists increased the army.

The Whigs proposed to add several

regiments to the army, and one thousand men to the marine corps.

The Federalists employed the army to overawe and control the people in the exercise of their rights.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists passed a bankrupt law.

So have the Whigs.

The Federalists treated the Declaration of Independence as a bundle of abstractions, not to be regarded in practice.

So do the Whigs.

If they have not passed an alien law it is not from any liking for emigrants from oppressed Europe.

If they have not passed a sedition law, they have introduced new and unheard-of measures to prevent effective debate in the House of Representatives.

What could more effectually show the identity between the Federalism of 1793 and the Whigism of 1842.

The object and intention of the Democrats is—

To reduce the public expenditures.

To pay off the public debt.

To reduce the people's taxes.

To reduce the navy to the limit of 1841.

To prevent an increase of the army.

To employ the army and navy only for the public defence.

To repeal the bankrupt law.

To treat emigrants from Europe as men and brothers, entitled to the rights of men.

To allow full scope to discussion of public measures and the acts of public men.

To maintain, in practice as well as theory, the pure and glorious principles of the Declaration of Independence.—Globe.

WHIG RETRENCHMENT.

To show the extent of Whig retrenchment in the navy, we clip the following condensed statement from a speech made by a prominent Whig upon the naval appropriation bill, viz:

Mr. EVERETT (after a remark which the reporter could not hear, but which was understood to be in depreciation of the suggestion to lay this bill aside, in view of the necessity of its passage) read the following statement, showing the increase of officers of the navy, of the different grades, and seamen, from January 1st, 1841, to Jan. 1st, 1842:

Captains 13

Commanders 41

Lieutenants 40

Surgeons 10

Passed Asst. Surgeon — Less 6

Assistant Surgeons — Less 2

Purser 11

Chaplains 11

Passed Midshipmen — Less 92

Midshipmen 183

Nett increase 214

Masters 2

Professors 8

Boatswains 3

Gunners 5

Carpenters 8

Sailmakers 6

— 32

Officers 246

Seaman, &c. 2,365

So, the Whig "retrenchment" in the navy is an addition of TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED and ELEVEN officers and men, requiring for their pay and subsistence upward of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

It is a good omen, that the House of Representatives has rebuked the extravagance of the Administration, by cutting down the appropriations on many points, and adopting the following proviso to the naval appropriation bill, viz:

PROVIDED, That, (ill otherwise ordered by Congress, no part of this or any future or existing appropriation shall be applied to the payment of any officer in the navy appointed after this date, beyond the number in each

grade on the 1st day of January 1841, and that the excess now in the service beyond that number shall be reduced as fast as deaths, resignations, and promotions will permit.

This was the proposition of Mr. McCLELLAN, a Democrat, from New York.

While the Democrats held the power there was no necessity for such a restriction. And now, that which was a part of the imputed 'extravagance' of a Democratic Administration, is voted against by the very men who made the charges, as entirely too limited for Whig 'economy.'—Globe.

FROM THE CHILlicothe ADVERTISER. REGULATING THE CURRENCY.

The Boston Courier, an honest old fashioned federal paper says: The recent experiment made in Philadelphia proves that the currency and the exchanges can be restored without the agency of an exchequer, or ANY OTHER AGENCY, but a little OLD FASHIONED HONESTY on the part of the local banks. We love to record an occasional evidence like this of the sanity and honesty of our opponents. They are few enough at best.—Troy Barger.

The above suits our notions well: let men acting in a corporate capacity, consider themselves as much bound by the rules of honesty, as if acting individually, and we shall need no regulator of the currency. Honesty is the best panacea after all. Mix up a little OLD FASHIONED HONESTY in the ordinary dealings between man and man; practice industry and economy; keep out of debt as much as possible; make it a settled principle to pay up your debts punctually, and faithfully to the best of our ability, and the better times will soon come. We shall need the aid of no laws to relieve the people. One

whig paper seems to think the legislature, at the coming extra session, should do something for the redress of GRIEVANCES, and suggests the chartering of a STATE BANK AND BRANCHES. Well we go for redressing grievances too, and the first grievance we should like to see redressed, would be the broken down shin plaster factories like Urbana, Granville, West Union, German Bank of Wooster and so on, their officers and managers. We would like to see equal and exact justice meted out to the rogues and robbers who have had control of these institutions. A poor devil who happens to pass a five dollar counterfeit bill of one of these banks, is sent to the penitentiary.—

We should like to see the big scoundrels who have palmed off thousands of their GENUINE worthless trash on a confiding community, in a cart a little ahead of him, heading towards Columbus. If the Legislature could contrive some way to punish these wholesale rogues and make them disgorge their ill gotten gains, it would be the right way to redress the grievance the currency is laboring under. Infuse honesty into the banks, we now have, their managers, and make them redeem their promises already issued. It will be full time enough then, to talk about chartering new banks.—

We shall sign no petitions for Bank charters just yet.—Trumbull Democrat.

MONEY MATTERS.

For some days, there has been but little change in the money matters in this place. What little money we have in circulation consists almost exclusively of the notes of non specie paying banks, corporation change tickets, with an occasional bill from adjoining states.

The paper of the Bank of Illinois, PAYABLE AT SHAWNEETOWN, has improved, and is now from 8 to 10 per cent. above currency, or two or three per cent below specie paying paper. The payer of the State Bank of Illinois is still at a large discount. It passes in some stores at 60 cents on the dollar for goods. The branches of the State Bank at Chicago, Danville and Jacksonville, have discontinued, and their specie deposited with the Mother Bank. If the State Bank does not resume at the same time with the other Western Banks, it forfeits its charter. The Springfield Journal supposes it improbable that it will be able to resume. I live years are allowed to wind up its concerns. The Bank of Illinois has determined to resume on the 15th inst.

Indiana State Bank paper is from 5 to 10 per cent premium. This bank and all its branches will resume on the 15th inst.

In Cincinnati, Urbana, (certificates) 62 cents dis., Granville 70; Lancaster, Chillicothe, and Franklin Bank of Columbus, 15; Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, 56; Bank of Cleveland 75.

Steps have been taken for closing up

immediately the affairs of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville. The discount paper is to be divided among the Stockholders, and the Banking house sold. The circulation of the Bank is but \$3000.

Ohio State Stock have advanced in New York. In August, 1841, Ohio 6's sold at 94 a 95; March 1842, 51 a 53, and in May, 1842, a 70 a 75.

All the New Orleans Banks have resumed.—Zanesville Gaz. &c.

From the Daily Chronicle.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.—The children belonging to the Sabbath Schools assembled, according to notice, yesterday afternoon, in Washington Square, under the care and charge of their teachers. Bright eyes and happy countenances were in abundance, and all seemed to feel inspired by the subject which called them together.

The schools entered the square by the different gates, according to the orders that had been announced, each school being preceded by a banner. Many of the banners were of beautiful workmanship and bore appropriate mottoes. A staging had been erected in the center of the square, upon which were assembled the clergy, and others who were invited to attend the exercises. When all were assembled, Dr. Chapin called the multitude to order. A hymn, commencing with the words

"All hearts be filled with gladness," was sung, after which prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Gillet, of the Baptist church.

The Rev. Mr. Kennaday, of the Methodist church, then addressed the vast concourse that was gathered around him. He expressed great pleasure in being able to meet with so many children. There was something appropriate in meeting in such a place, for the very name of Washington had a charm that must make the spot endearing to each. He wished to impress upon the minds of the children the necessity of cultivating moral principles—such principles as were instilled into the youthful mind of Washington by his mother, and which principles he retained through all his life.

There were two things he wished to impress upon their minds particularly—the observance of the fifth and sixth commandments. He asked the children if they knew what the commandments were, and the reply came instantaneous from thousands of voices, speaking the commandments word for word. The address was very appropriate to the occasion, and we regret that our limited space will not admit of our publishing it entire.

The parting hymn, "How pleasant thus to dwell below," was then sung, and the idea being suggested that it should be again sung, it was repeated. The scholars gladly joined in the tune, seemingly with heart and soul. The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Barnes, when the different schools departed in the same order in which they entered the square.

The arrangements had been made in a judicious manner, and the whole proceedings were conducted with order and propriety. The number of the scholars were 14,971, who, by their decorous deportment, and prompt attention to the orders of their teachers, elicited well deserved praise. It is a pleasant sight to see so many youths gathered together in one band, enjoying the instruction derived from the Scriptures, which is imparted by such as are capable of administering to intellectual wants, for we know that their future good, here and hereafter, is dependent upon the religious teaching they receive.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. The United States revenue cutter Woodbury, H. B. Nones, Esq. commander, arrived at our port yesterday, in five days from Vera Cruz, with Mr. Ellis, late Minister to Mexico, and the following American citizens who were attached to the Santa Fe expedition, and who have recently recovered their liberty:

David Snively, T A Sully, J B Houghtaling, T S Dorrey, J C Howard, H R Buchanan, and George Wilkins Kendall, liberated on the night of the 21st of April, the day on which Mr. Ellis took his final leave of Santa Anna; and S B Sheldon, A Adams, and John Tompkins, liberated on the 27th of April, through the intervention of General Thompson, the new minister.

By the same vessel also came passengers, John Winslow Weed esq. of

New York, who has been travelling for some years in South America and Mexico; J R Bolton, T B Cooledge, Franklin Pettin, and J W Harper esq., all American citizens; and also T Robinson, F Stokes, Peter Callher, and J E Tones, English subjects, attached to the Santa Fe expedition, and politely tendered a passage to the United States by General Thompson.

The Woodberry sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 12 inst. At that time the vomito (yellow fever) was raging with considerable violence although some what abated in consequence of the prevalence of northerly winds.

A conducta, with nearly one million of dollars in specie arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst. The money was principally destined for Europe, and some of our northern cities.

Santa Anna is steadily, quietly, and securely carrying on his plans, whatever they may be: and although he knows the Mexican character better than any other man in the country, knows better how to control and govern the inhabitants, and is without question, the best President Dictator, King, or Emperor, they could have, is still with but few friends, and is hated and despised by a majority of the citizens—we may also add, feared. The three most influential enemies he has are probably Generals Paredes, Corcezan, and Pedraza.

A CONNECTICUT STORY.

The following is related as a fact, having actually happened some years since in the State of Connecticut.

A man in rather indifferent circumstances, surrounded by a large family, being entirely out of meat had recourse to the sheep fold of his neighbor, (a wealthy farmer) for relief. The neighbor having a flock of sheep, did not perceive that he had lost any, until one of the finest in the flock, very large & fat was missing; and counting his sheep found he had lost several. Unable to account for the extraordinary loss, he resolved a few nights after to watch. About midnight he observed an uncommon disturbance among the sheep, by the sudden appearance of a man dressed in disguise. Curiosity, as to observe the conduct of the person as to find him out, induced him to lie still. In the flock there was a ram with whom it seems the man was in the habit of conversing as if he had been the actual owner of the sheep.—Well, Mr. Ram, says the nocturnal sheep stealer, I am come to buy another sheep; have you any more to sell? Upon which he replied himself, as in the person of a ram, Yes, I have sheep to sell. By this time the owner of the sheep perceived him to be one of his neighbors. What will you take for that large fat wether? says the purchaser. Four dollars, replied Mr. Ram; but as you are so good as to wait on me for the pay, I think I will take him.—Well Mr. Ram, continues the honest sheep buyer, let us see how many sheep I have bought of you. If I am not mistaken, says Mr. Ram, this makes the fifth; and then went on to cast up the amount of the whole, and after giving Mr. Ram a polite invitation to call on him for his pay, and bidding him good night, the man led him home, while the owner laughing at the novelty of the scene, as highly pleased as if he had received the ample pay for the whole. A few nights afterwards, when he supposed his neighbor was nearly out of mutton, he caught the old ram and tied a little bag under his neck, and placed a piece of paper between his horns, on which he wrote in large letters, I HAVE COME FOR MY PAY. Under this line he footed up the whole amount of the five sheep, exactly as his neighbor had done, as before related; he then took the ram to his neighbor's house, where he tied him near the door, and then went home. When the neighbor arose in the morning, he was not a little surprised to find a sheep tied at his own door; but it is beyond words to express his astonishment when he found it was the old ram with whom he had lately been dealing so much in mutton, with his errand on his forehead; and the amount of five sheep actually made out, as he had done a few nights before in the person of the ram. Suffice it to say he obtained the money and after tying it up nicely in the little bag, and tearing the paper from his horns, set him at liberty, who immediately ran home, jingling the money, as if proud of having accomplished the object of his errand—to the no small gratification of the owner.

The contractor of the Bunker Hill Monument thinks he shall be able to complete the work on the monument by the 1st of August.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This body commenced its session at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday. The organization was proceeded by religious services, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, moderator for the past year. In the afternoon the house went into an election for moderator for the ensuing year, when it appeared that the Rev. D. Edgar, of the presbytery of Tennessee, was duly elected. The Rev. Willis Lord was elected clerk.

A HOLE IN THE LAW.—At Oxford, in England, one William Scale was indicted for stealing a bee hive. The hive was found in his possession, but at the trial it was necessary to prove that it was the identical hive of the prosecutor. How to do this was the question. There were marks upon it to which he could swear, and it was brought into Court, wrapped up in a cloth. But the inmates of the hive buzzed forth threats of mischief if the cloth should be removed; and judges, lawyers and jury were in a quandary. One of the counsels moved for a rule upon the bees, enjoining them to good behavior, but the Court thought it useless to make a rule which there was no power to enforce. The upshot was that the hive could not be identified, and so the hole in it became a large hole in the law, through which the prisoner slipped into an acquittal.

Young men make a very wrong estimate of public opinion when they think to be thought well and respected, for a dandified exterior. Dandy dress and dandy manners are things more envied by the simple, than desired or respected by the intelligent and worthy of either sex. The lad who has arrived at the age of self importance, may be assured that the little foppish trinkets which he regards as conferring upon his person consequence and commanding respect, are in fact but the symbols of his folly in the eyes of those for whom he assumes them. Boys, d'ye hear that?

The box of specie containing twenty-two hundred dollars, which was lost off the steamer Maine, at Wheeling, Va. about six weeks ago, was found in the river near the steamboat wharf, on the 18 inst. A rope fifteen or twenty feet long; was securely tied to it, and no doubt it was thrown over by some one who intended hauling it on shore at his convenience.

A relative of young Semmes has paid into the court at Charlottesville, Va. \$25,000 the amount of bail forfeited by his non-appearance to answer the charge of having murdered Professor Davis.

The following appropriate lyric was found the other day on the back of a broken bank bill.

Hark, from the banks an awful crash, Ye patriots hear the cry; Here is a note that calls for cash, But, oh, 'tis all in my eye!"

INDIAN ANECDOTE.—John Squash-equash, an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace on some charge or other, which I do not now recollect. John happened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to the questions put by the justice, merely muttered out: "Your honor is wise—very wise—y-y-your honor is very wise, I say."

Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day, when John was brought before him perfectly sober.

"Why John," said the justice, "you were drunk as a beast yesterday.—When I asked you any question, the only answer you made was—'Your honor is very wise—very wise.'"

"Did I call your honor wise?" said the Indian, with a look of incredulity.

"Yes," answered the magistrate.

"Then," replied John "I must have been drunk, sure enough."

A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his trade. One day the old man was attempting to harden a cold-chisel but could not succeed. Horsewhip it father! exclaimed the youth, "If that don't harden it nothing will."

What's the cause of that bell ringing? inquired Peter.

It's my deliberate, conviction that somebody is pulling the rope! replied John.—Picayune.

From the Ohio Statesman.

ALFRED KELLEY IN ENGLAND.

We understand that Alfred Kelley has gone to Europe. He left here some time since to dispose of State stock in New York, but it is presumed that when he arrived in that city, he heard of Poindexter being there, and afraid of being run down, he concluded to put the seas between him and his persecutor. By this time, Alfred is doubtless more than half seas over.—When in England, it is to be hoped he will call and play the amiable to Queen Vic's babies and Prince Albert's parrots, so that on his return he can enlighten the readers of the Journal as to the mode of dressing the one and teaching the other. Should he do so, we hope Prince Albert will not indulge in the vile practice of chewing tobacco, or if he does that he will not squirt it, as the owner of the Neil House does. This spitting in one's face is a nasty practice.

THE MARKETS.

Baltimore, May 24—Flour \$5 50 to 5 62½; Cattle from \$5 75 to 6 25 per 100 pounds, according to quality.

Cincinnati, May 24—Flour \$3.75 to 4 00—Whiskey 14 cents per gallon.

Dayton, May 25—Flour \$3.35.

New York, May 21—Flour \$6.12 to 6.13.

Massillon, May 24—Flour \$4.50; Wheat 95.

Cleveland—Flour \$4.75 to 5.00; Wheat 1.06.

Sandusky City—Flour \$6.00, Wheat 1.00.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected Weekly from the Cincinnati Gaz.

OHIO.

Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati 2 pre.

Franklin Commercial Bank " "

Trust Company " "

Mechanics' & Trade's Bank of Circleville, old " par.

Bank of Geauga " "

Bank of Massillon " "

Bank of Wooster " "

Bank of Xenia " "

Bank of Sandusky " "

Bank of Norwalk " "

Bank of Mt. Pleasant " "

Bank of Marietta " "

Bank of Zanesville " "

Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville " "

Clinton Bank, of Columbus " "

Columbiana Bank of N. Lisbon " "

Dayton Bank " "

F. & M. Bank Steubenville " "

Muskingum Bank " "

Western Reserve Bank " "

Com. B. of Scioto " "

Urbana Bank 62 dis

Com. Bank of Lake Erie 50 dis

Bank of Granville 70 dis

Bank of Cleveland 75 dis

Bank of Chillicothe 15 dis

Franklin Bank of Columbus 15 dis

Lancaster Ohio Bank 15 dis

MICHIGAN. Banks generally no sale

KENTUCKY. All solvent Banks 1-2 prem

INDIANA. State Bank & Branches par

State Scrip, 5s " "

ILLINOIS. State Bank & Branches 60 dis

Shawneetown 10 dis

Tennessee—Banks generally 15 dis

Alabama—Banks generally 20 "

Arkansas—Banks generally 70 "

Georgia—Augusta & Savannah 7 "

All other solvent b's 12 a 15 "

N. Carolina—All solvent banks 3 "

S. Carolina—Charleston Banks 2 "

Other solvent banks 24 "

Louisiana—All solvent N O's b's 6 "

Municipality 8 "

New England—banks generally 14 pre.

New York banks generally 2 "

City " "

Pennsylvania—banks generally par.

Virginia—banks generally 5 dis.

Wheeling port notes 10 "

EXCHANGE. On New York \$4 pre.

Philadelphia " "

Baltimore " "

SPECIE. Silver 2 prem.

American Gold 4 prem.

Foreign Gold 2 1/2 prem.

ATTACHMENT. At my instance an attachment was this day issued by James Turner, a justice of the Peace of Paris township, Union co., against the property and effects of Levi Patrick jr. a non resident of said county, Dated this 31 day of June 1842

R CLARK, 4-31

JAMES E. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Bankrupt cases promptly attended to.

dec 1—tf

THE GAZETTE.

BY JOHN CASSIL.

MARYSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1842.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILSON SHANNON.
OF BELMONT COUNTY.

Subscribers to the Union Gazette who have paid their subscription for six months, will have the paper discontinued at the expiration of that time, if desired. No discontinuance for delinquent subscribers can of course be made until all arrearages are paid, any notice to the contrary notwithstanding; such being our rule in conformity with the invariable custom of printers.

Advertisements, communications, &c. intended for the Gazette, should be left at the Auditor's Office, where office subscribers can also obtain their papers regularly.

From the Democrat.

For the information of our friends we now announce the fact that our subscription list, and job work, has increased beyond our most sanguine expectations, and the number of our subscribers are increasing daily. As we have made little or no exertion, personally, to add to our original volunteer list, we are the more gratified and encouraged to go ahead, finding the whole to be a free-will offering on the part of our patrons. The kindness thus shown, and the confidence thus reposed in us, we hope to prove, by indefatigable industry, attention to business, and punctuality, has not been misplaced. We might add, that on our list we find a goodly number of the most respectable Whigs in the county.

From the Democrat.

IT DOES TAKE—IT WILL BE TAKEN.

The Editor of the Springfield Republic says, in allusion to this paper—"It won't take—it will not be taken," and then predicts for it the "state of its predecessors in the 10th Congressional district—a speedy exit."

This sage prophet should recollect that many of the causes that were brought to bear against the circulation of a Democratic paper in the 10th district in 1840, and previous to that time, have ceased to exert the influence they were wont to have since the people have taken a sober second thought. Ocon skins have become scarce and much worn, eaten, hard cider has also become scarce, and so stale, that even the voracious appetite of whiggery cannot guzzle it down now as then. True, corn dodgers are cheap and plenty, but the coons got such a surfeit of them while riding in the hen coops, sitting on their haunches in 1840, that they have lost their savor. The strong man too, has been shorn of his locks, so that he is nothing but a common man now, and hardly that. The Urbana expansion-to-day and contraction to-morrow machine, has also gone the way of all shipplaster establishments, and can no longer bring its facilities to bear against a democratic paper or the cause of Democracy, and of the sovereign people—the honest industrious farmer and mechanic.

Wonder if this is the same Mr. Gallagher who used to figure in the Federal papers in Columbus, and when the loaves and fishes were divided among the admirers of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," because he did not get a crumb, cursed and quit the party for a time, saying all politicians [including himself of course] were rascals—then set up a neutral paper on his own hook and for a while bid fair to be an honest man. Only ask for information. Alas! what a changeable mortal is man—here to-day and away to-morrow.

The Madisonian of the 25th May informs the public that the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in negotiating a loan with Messrs John Ward & Co. for three and a half millions of dollars "at a rate a little under par,"—how much under par, the Madisonian does not choose to tell.

The lady, and daughter of Gen. Cass, our Minister to France, arrived in New York on Monday, in the ship Avago, from Havre. Fourteen Roman Catholic Priests also arrived in the same vessel.

AP. ORTIONMENT BILL.

The Apportionment Bill, as it passed the Senate on the 30th ult., will, if concurred in by the House of Representatives, increase the ratio of representation from forty seven thousand to seventy thousand six hundred and eighty, and will diminish the number of Representatives about thirty-five members.

The following table, which we find in the Globe, shows the number of Representatives each State will be entitled to. It will be observed that Ohio will be entitled to two additional members over the number she now has.

	Reps.	Fractions.
Maine	7	7,033
New Hampshire	4	1,854
Massachusetts	10	30,899
Rhode Island	1	38,148
Connecticut	4	27,288
Vermont	4	9,238
New York	34	25,799
		140,249
New Jersey	8	10,636
Pennsylvania	24	27,687
Delaware	1	6,363
Maryland	6	10,044
		63,739
Michigan	3	227
Ohio	21	35,786
Indiana	9	49,745
Illinois	6	51,971
		137,169
Kentucky	10	125
Missouri	5	7,006
Tennessee	10	49,186
Mississippi	4	14,847
Arkansas	1	13,920
Louisiana	4	2,310
		92,394
Virginia	15	2
North Carolina	9	18,972
South Carolina	6	39,503
Georgia	8	13,574
Alabama	6	65,263
		137,314

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE OF \$1000.

In all our life, from the dawn of childhood up to this present, we have never seen a greater display of deeprooted opposition to our form of government, and malice long cherished towards the true patriots and benefactors of our country, than has been recently manifested by the Federalists now in Congress, in relation to the proceeding had on the subject of this fine.

No one acquainted with the situation of the city of Orleans, and the treacherous character of many of her citizens made up as they were of foreigners from all parts of the world, can believe that ever that city could have been preserved from the rapine and murder of a haughty overbearing British soldiery, then hovering on her borders, but the very means planned and consummated by the wisdom, skill and bravery of General Jackson. Yet the present Congress refuses to return him, as an act of justice, and an expression of approbation of his conduct, and to wipe off the imaginary reproach attached to his character, by the imposition of a fine by his personal enemy Judge Hall, unless they can couple with the appropriation some oblique imputation of guilt to the old Patriot. For this purpose the Federal members have loaded the bill with so many objectionable amendments that every friend of the General voted against its passage.

It is said by some of the most respectable citizens of Orleans who were present at the battle, that Judge Hall fled at the approach of the enemy, and on his passage up the river, he met some militia on their way to join General Jackson's army, that he advised them to return as there was no hope of saving the city. This act proved that Hall was not only a coward, but virtually guilty of treason. Yet the Federal members will not suffer the bill to pass without justifying the conduct of Hall and condemning that of General Jackson.

Dr. Miller of the Columbus Old School Republican, recently started with his family on a visit to Virginia. Immediately the editor of Journal, with the baseness which always actuates him, endeavored to create the impression that he would not return, and concluded the article by saying it would be a "saving of house rent and

marketing to somebody here in Columbus." Suit has since been commenced against Charles Scott, the publisher, for libel, and Bot Smith has been taken with a leaving, and 'gone to parts unknown.' Wm B. Thrall, of Circleville, supercedes Smith as editor of the Journal.

It is said that Charley's lips have not been known to unfold with a smile since snit was commenced, for, though a pretty clever fellow in some things, every body knows he cherishes dollars and cents as a mother does her children.

FOR THE GAZETTE. MISSING.

On or about the 15th of March last, the Bellefontaine Home League, the youngest and only remaining child left upon the stage of human action, of the numerous legitimate and illegitimate progenies of that ancient and well known family, Blue Light British Federalism, disappeared from about these diggings, in a very strange and mysterious manner, to the great sorrow and discomfiture of its fond nurses and admiring friends, who have watched over its moping infancy with delicate care and paternal fondness, ministering to its wants, and exhibiting its charms to the especial gratification of its now disconsolate worshippers.

Its parents and friends, commanded by General Apathy, have searched sorrowfully, but in vain, for the poor little fellow. It is now, however, generally believed to have either strayed, been stolen, or choked to death on "two dollars a day, and roast beef."

It is a lean, lank, puny looking little fellow, about eighteen months old, with strong symptoms of delirium tremens, occasioned by a too free use of hard cider, and much deformed in its general appearance; being lank legged, knock-kneed, slab sided, and hatched faced—always wearing a French veil to hide its deformity. When it left it had on a pair of French boots, silk stockings and tow trousers, a ruffled shirt, cotton skin cap, leg cabin breast pin, and a gold chain round its neck like the tiller rope of a Mississippi steam boat.

Any person hearing of my young Lord Home League (by the grace of the Devil King of Taxation,) will confer a lasting favor upon its disconsolate friends, scattered over the country like the few plants of Heaven, sad and forsaken, by giving the earliest information to the 1st Brigade of Bellefontaine stumblers of Bloodhound memory, will be liberally rewarded with the title page of a Tippecanoe Song Book, a mug of hard cider, and a nice dog, and a possum tail.

LOGAN.

From the Ohio Statesman of May 27 VISIT OF MR. VAN BUREN TO COLUMBUS.

By the following letter from Mr. Van Buren, it will be seen that our citizens will have the pleasure of taking by the hand and bidding welcome to the capital of Ohio, one of the purest patriots of the present age.

His intention, we understand, is to leave Cincinnati on the Saturday previous, and by resting on the Sabbath, to reach this place on Monday, the 6th of June. Our citizens will give him a hearty welcome.

LEXINGTON, May 23d, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:

I received at the Hermitage your kind letter, inviting me, in behalf of the Democratic citizens of Columbus and its vicinity, to visit that city on my return from the South West.

This new proof of the unabated confidence and regard of friends, whose ardent and steady attachment has already been so often exemplified, and the kind and complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to communicate it, are, believe me gentlemen, most grateful to my feelings.

Finding that it will probably be in my power to comply with their wishes, I shall most cheerfully endeavor to do so, and hope to be able to reach Columbus by Monday, the 6th of June.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully and truly,
Your friend,

M. VAN BUR N.

To Messrs Samuel Medary, and others.

As Mr. Van Buren will go West from Columbus, taking Dayton in his rout, and at which place he has accepted an invitation for Wednesday, it is expected there will be a large number of persons in Columbus, from the counties East of Franklin, who otherwise would be debarred the pleasure of welcoming him to Ohio.

R. T. SPRAGUE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
BELLEFONTAINE, LOGAN CO. O.
Office, Cincinnati: St. directly opposite the Court House.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., by the Rev. David Warnock, Mr. WM. PENN CLARK, Editor of the Logan Gazette, to Miss CAROLINE VIRGINIA, fourth daughter of John Crumney, Esq. of Bellefontaine.

Our Whig neighbor having taken a dislike to his partner, we were not surprised at the excellent cake sent us. It was good and simple—a real "free suffrage" bounty. May his bone be full of quins, and plenty of furniture withal. May all sorts of ill luck attend his political course, that he will think the very Nick is in it. Our God on it, may propitious * * attend them without a—make good impressions, and when their outside forms moulder to earth, may they, corrected and revised, frisk to the skies.]

On the 21st ult. by Wm. H. Frank Esq. Mr. JOSEPH TRIPLETT to Miss CONNELL MOORE.

On the 27th ult. by the same Mr. WASHINGTON ADRIANE to Miss MARY ANN BURRIS.

On the 29th ult. by the same Mr. JOHN REDDICK to Miss FRANCES JANE MEYERSON—all of Union county.

DIED.—On the second instant of Pulmonary consumption in this vicinity, at the residence of Mr. Robert Hamilton, Mr. JOHN LAWHEAD, aged about 70 years.

The writer of this article was well acquainted with the deceased near 40 years ago, who at that time bore the character of a friendly honest, kind and liberal man—one who was not only able, but cheerful in bestowing acts of kindness upon the needy.

Since that period, the writer has had but little knowledge of the history of Mr. Lawhead, but have learned that, having no family of his own, he came to this county some time within the past year on a visit to his relatives, where he was taken with a complaint that seldom fails to terminate sooner or later in death, baffling the skill of the most eminent physicians, and the power of all medicine.

LOGAN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.
Pursuant to a resolution of the society at its last meeting, the friends of the Bible cause are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the said Society at the Second Presbyterian Church in Bellefontaine, on Thursday the 16th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

An address from the Rev. Mr. Belville, may be expected on the occasion.
The public are respectfully invited.
ISAACS GARDNER, Secy.
Bellefontaine, June 3d, 1842.

Bibles and Testaments.
The Bibles and Testaments belonging to the Logan county Bible Society have been deposited at the store of Mr. John Marquis, for sale or distribution.

A Miller Wanted.
A sober, industrious, accommodating man, with a small family, will meet with an extraordinary favorable lay in a mill with two runs of stones, and now in order to make as good food or other work as any mill in the country. It has a good run of custom, is pleasantly situated, and its location will always command a large share of patronage.

One who would carry on the coopering business would be preferred. But none need apply unless he can come well recommended as to integrity.

For further particulars, apply at the Logan Democrat Office.
June 6, 1842.

Boot & Shoe Making.
W. R. & G. STAFFORD,
Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have taken the room immediately north of J. B. Miller's Grocery, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, and manufacturing to order, Coarse and Fine Boots and Shoes, and Morocco, Seal and Prunello Shoes and Slippers. They expect, by punctuality and close attention to business, to merit, and receive a liberal share of patronage.

May 18, 1842.

On the 21st day of August next, otherwise the said Bill will be taken as confessed by them and such final or other decree made thereon as to the said court shall seem just and equitable.

N. Z. McCOLLOCH, Clerk of said Court.

R. T. SPRAGUE Atty for Comp.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

The State of Ohio, }
Logan county } ss

Court of Common Pleas.
J. Shub Robb, Sr. complainant.

vs.
Jacob Krouskop, David Krouskop, Samuel Gililand, Sarah Gililand, Solomon Lane, George Lane, Joseph Lane, Levin Lane, Jacob Lane, Mary Lane, Margaret Lane, Solomon Black, and Ellis Black heirs of Ellis Krouskop, late of Logan county, deceased, and the unknown heirs of the said Ellis Krouskop deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

In pursuance of an order of said court of Common Pleas of the county of Logan and State of Ohio, made in the above case in chancery at the April Term 1842 of the said court. The above named defendants Solomon Lane, George Lane, Joseph Lane, Levin Lane, Jacob Lane, Mary Lane, Margaret Lane, Solomon Black and Ellis Black, all non-residents of the State of Ohio, heirs of Ellis Krouskop late of Logan county deceased, and other heirs unknown of said Ellis Krouskop deceased, will take notice that the above named complainant on the 19th day of April 1842 filed in said court a bill in chancery setting forth among other things that Ellis Krouskop late of Logan co. dec. during his life time or pretending to be seized in fee simple of a certain tract of land situate in said county of Logan and bounded and described as follows, to wit: being all that part of Military survey no 3195 beginning at a stone in a line between Joshua Robb and William Kerr at a hickory and small dog wood, thence south 13 deg east 68 poles to two small ashes and a red elm, thence north 80 deg east 7 poles to several small water bushes, thence north 19 deg 25 poles to a stake from whence a small hickory bears north 20 deg west 15 links thence north 53 deg east 14 poles to a stone south 13 links from small ashes from one foot, thence north 13 deg east 14 poles to a stone between two small hickories, thence north 64 1-4 deg west 69 1-10 poles to the beginning, containing one acre more or less, that the said Ellis Krouskop during his life time borrowed of one Joseph Stevenson one hundred twenty seven dollars and 4 cents and to secure the payment of the same, said Ellis Krouskop on about the 25th day of September, A D 1839 conveyed said premises to said Joseph Stevenson in fee simple but subject nevertheless to a condition of defeasance in the payment of the said sum of \$127.40 on the 25th day of September, A D 1841. That said Joseph Stevenson on the 14th day of March 1842 assigned said mortgage deed together with a promissory note given by said Ellis during his life time to said Stevenson for the said sum of \$127.04 and bearing even date with said mortgage deed to the said Joshua Robb, that prior to said assignment of said mortgage deed and note by said Stevenson to the complainant, and before said \$127.04 became due and payable said Ellis Krouskop deceased, whereupon the equity of redemption and legal interest in said mortgaged premises vested in the above mentioned and other heirs of said Ellis Krouskop. That neither the said sum of \$127.04 nor any part thereof was paid to said Stevenson or said complainant at or before the time limited in that behalf, whereby and by said assignments as aforesaid the legal estate in said premises became vested in the said complainant redeemable nevertheless in equity on payment of the principal and interest due and to become due thereon.

Said bill prays that the aforesaid heirs of said Ellis Krouskop may be made defendants to the same, that they may be compelled to answer all and singular the premises, that an account may be taken of what is due the complainant upon said mortgage, that the mortgaged premises be appraised and if the same at two thirds of the valuation do not exceed the amount of said principal and interest, that then the court will decree that the aforesaid and other unknown heirs of said Ellis Krouskop deceased may be forever barred and foreclosed of and from all right equity of redemption of and to the said mortgaged premises, or if the said mortgaged premises at two thirds of its valuation shall exceed the amount of said principal and interest that then the same may be sold and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of said principal and interest, and that such other and further relief may be had in the premises as equity and good conscience may require.

And the said non-resident defendants Solomon Lane, George Lane, Joseph Lane, Levin Lane, Jacob Lane, Mary Lane Margaret Lane, Solomon Black and Ellis Black and other unknown heirs of Ellis Krouskop deceased, are hereby for their notified, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the said bill in chancery in sixty days next, after the next term of said court to be holden at Bellefontaine in the said county of Logan on the 23d day of August next, otherwise the said Bill will be taken as confessed by them and such final or other decree made thereon as to the said court shall seem just and equitable.

N. Z. McCOLLOCH, Clerk of said Court.

R. T. SPRAGUE Atty for Comp.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

DR. J. CURLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE.

NOTICE.

The Brick Meeting house in Bellefontaine, belonging to the Baptist Church, will be offered for sale on the highest bidder on the 25th inst. between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. including the lot on which it stands, and if not sold as a whole, the materials such as the Brick, Window Sash, Plank, &c. will be sold separate as may best suit the purchaser.

If the lot and house is sold together, the terms will be one third of the purchase money in hand and one third in months and the remaining third in eighteen months after date. Sale to be on the premises. By order of the trustees of said church. June 6th 1842.

N. B. a good and sufficient Warrantee deed will be made to the purchaser.

June 3, 1842.

One Cent Reward.

I will give one cent reward to any person who will return to me a bound girl named Anne, a prisoner, about 16 years, who left the house of the subscriber on Thursday the 21st inst. All persons are warned not to trust or harbor her on any account.

JOHN POWER.

June 3, 1842. n4-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Marysville, on the 9th day of July A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. lot No 31, in the Town of Essex. Taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Adam Wolfe against Dennis Welsh.

W. W. STEELE, Sheriff.

June 3, 1842 is \$1 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Marysville, on the 9th day of July A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. 50 Acres of land more or less; Survey No. 2875; beginning at a stake in the original North line of said survey; thence North 53 East 150 poles to two hickories and an Elm, being the North East corner of land conveyed by Lyne Sterling to Saml. Maynard; thence South 37 East 65 poles to two hickories and a sugar ash another of said Maynard's corners; thence S. 53 West 150 poles to a stake in the line of said Maynard's land; thence North 37 deg. West to the beginning. Taken in execution at the suit of P. Hayden & Co. against Rufus Maynard.

W. W. STEELE, Sheriff.

June 3, 1842 is \$3 00

SH RIFF'S SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Marysville, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1842 between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. 100 Acres of land, more or less, Survey No. 3480; beginning at three sugartrees in the South line of David Duncan's survey No 3444; thence South 10 West 223 poles to a stake; thence North 83 deg. 50 West 70 poles to a stake; thence North 10 deg. E 223 poles to a stake in the South line of David Duncan's survey thence South 83 deg. 50 East 70 poles to the beginning. Taken to satisfy an execution in favor of John A. Bryan against Joseph C. Phifer.

W. W. STEELE, Sheriff.

June 3, 1842 is \$3 00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Marysville, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1842 between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. 22 feet off the south side of lot No. 64, in the town of Marysville. Taken to satisfy an execution in favor of John A. Bryan against Joseph C. Phifer.

W. W. STEELE, Sheriff.

June 3, 1842 is \$3 00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Marysville, on the 9th day of July A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. 22 feet off the south side of lot No. 64, in the town of Marysville. Taken to satisfy an execution in favor of John A. Bryan against Joseph C. Phifer.

W. W. STEELE, Sheriff.

June

MAY.
May has come,—the woods are ringing,
Clearer sounds the hunter's horn—
Birds in every brake are singing;
Yellow green the springing corn.

May has come—in field and meadow
Starry bloom the virgin flowers:
Broad the maple flings its shadow;
Snowy white the elder bowers.

Green the slope of yonder mountain,
Mellowed to a golden glow;
Under feathery birch, the fountain
Sparkles in its gurgling flow.

Orchards redden, crimson blushes,
Tremble o'er the apple boughs:
There her young the Robin hushes,
Still beside her trilling spouse.

Joy on glittering pinions driven,
Gaily flirts around, above;
Glancing kindles earth and heaven;
All is life, and light, and love,

A THOUGHT.
They say that hope is happiness,—
But genuine love must prize the Past;
And memory wakes rich thoughts, that
bless,—

They rose the first,—they set the last.
And all that Memory loves the most,
Was once our only hope to be,—
And all that hope adored and lost
Hath melted into Memory.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

There are said to be no old maids among the Cossacks of the Ukraine, since the custom allows the young women to choose their husbands. When a young woman in the Ukraine feels a tender passion for a young man, she goes to his parent's house and says to him 'be you blessed of God.' She then sits down, and addressing herself to the object of her affection in the following terms: 'Iran, Theodore, (or whatever else may be his name), the goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of loving and ruling a wife; and your excellent qualities encouraged me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you with all due humility to accept me for your spouse.' She afterwards addresses the father and mother to the same effect, and solicits them earnestly to consent to the marriage.

If she meets with a refusal, she answers that she will not quit the house till she shall have married the object of her love. If she be sufficiently persevering in patience to stay a few days or weeks in the house, the parents are not only forced to give their consent, but frequently persuade their sons to marry her. The young man likewise generally moved by her perseverance and affection, and gradually accustoms himself to the idea of making her his wife, and at length consents. It is said that the parents never employ any force to compel her to leave the house, because they believe by so doing they should draw down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads; and the girl's family would not fail to resent such action as a grievous affront.

From the Knickerbocker.
THE WAY LAWYERS USE WOMEN.
I instituted an action for a large amount in the county of —.

The suit was brought upon a plain promissory note, which I was assured was founded upon good consideration, and I was curious to know what defence could be set up. I was aware that I had to deal with a wily adversary. When I offered my note in evidence and to close my case, I was more terrified than surprised, when I heard him direct the Sheriff to call Mrs. Mary Jackson. The witness appeared. To my horror she was a perfect beauty; possessing a sweet countenance, with an exquisite form. I saw at once that my antagonist had formed the same estimate of human nature that I had, and that he was about to make the experiment of washing away the obligation of a note of hand, by the tears of a female witness. I knew that nothing but a desperate effort could save my client, and that her testimony must be excluded, before she had time to cry.

I rose at once. 'I perceive,' said I, addressing the court, that 'this lady bears the same name with the defendant; I therefore respectfully request that she be placed on the *voir dire*.' This was done.

'Will you be kind enough to say, madam, what relation you are to the defendant?'

'Sir,' she answered, applying a beautifully embroidered handkerchief to her eyes, 'I am his injured wife.'

'Then your honor, the lady's testimony is inadmissible.'

'Oh, well,' interposed my adversary, 'you wish to keep the truth from the jury do you? Gentlemen of the jury, you see what technicalities are resorted to, to procure a verdict against my client. I hope you will appreciate it gentlemen.'

By this time, the lady was a beautiful representation of Rachel of old, and one glance at the jury was sufficient to convince me that my case was ruined. I turned to my client, 'gone!' said I. 'Gone, my dear sir! don't give up my suit so easily. I shall be a beggar if I lose this case;

and then what will become of my wife and my poor daughters?'

'Oh, you have daughters, have you!—Run and bring them, my dear friend! If they mine we must countermine. Bring them, one and all!'

My client rushed out, and, as he lived but next door, he almost instantly returned with a half dozen as pretty girls as could be found any where. My antagonist's face fell to zero.

'May it please your honor,' I began, 'I desire to offer some rebutting testimony.'

'Rebutting testimony, Mr C—?'
Why your adversary has not been permitted to examine his witness. What have you to rebut.

A great deal, your honor. The witness has given some testimony. She called herself the injured wife of the defendant.—Injured by whom? By my client. Injured how? By procuring his note, the subject matter of this suit, from him. Now sir, I wish to swear the afflicted daughters of the plaintiff, against the injured wife of the defendant.

Here my fair witnesses commenced to weep bitterly, while several of the jury looked on with evident commiseration. My triumph was complete; but I determined to pay off my legal friend in his own coin.

I do not seek, sir, continued I, to take up the time of this court and jury, by administering the oath to all of these witnesses. I am afraid their heart rending description of this nefarious transaction [of which he, be it remembered, did not know a syllable] would unman us all, and your honor and this intelligent jury would be tempted to inflict summary justice upon the base wretch, who, with a heart like Caligula, and spirit like Nero, could attempt to doom a life of beggary, of shame and perhaps of infamy, to the beautiful offspring of my unhappy, my too credulous client. Sir, in the spirit of a liberal compromise, I will swear but three of them.

Here there ensued a new burst of anguish from the daughters, and a corresponding and prolonged excitement of the jury. My legal friend saw that I had out-generated him; and so, he said, 'I stop your nonsense.' I did so; but to my knowledge of jury nature I add as the foreman passed me, he said, 'rejoiced that you have gained your but before you offered to swear those nesses, your case was a very dark one.'

TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

OR CONFIDENCE RETURNED.

The following interesting anecdote from Merry's Museum, is we think correct in one particular. The scene of the story was our birthplace, it has been familiar to us from boyhood. We have always understood that it was a little girl and a boy, that was intrusted to the Indian chief.—Cin. Gazette.

One of the first settlers in West N. York, was Judge W. who established himself at Whitestown, about 4 miles from Utica. He brought family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child—a fine boy of about 4 years old. You will recollect that the country around was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy.—Accordingly, he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings, and to secure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at a distance of about six miles, had not yet been to see him; nor could he be by any means, ascertain the feelings and views of the sachem in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came, Judge W. received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter, and the little boy. The interview that followed was deeply interesting. Upon its result the Judge conceived that his security might depend and he was therefore exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country, to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians, to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out and then said, Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your faith?

The honor of a map that, never knew deception, was the reply.

The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is wind when spoken to the Indian, said the sachem.

I have put my life into your hands, said the Judge; is not this an evi-

dence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed.

So much is well, replied the chief; the Indian will repay confidence with confidence: if you will trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me to my wigwam: I will bring him back in three days with my answer.

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal.—She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy who stood at the side of the sachem, looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of the enterprise, the very lives of his family depended upon the decision of the moment. Stay, stay, my daughter! said he. Bring back the boy, I beseech you. I would not risk a hair of his head. He is not more dear to you, than me. But my child, he must go with the chief, God will watch over him. He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and in your arms.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help.—But the time wore away—the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass! The morning waned away—noon arrived, and the afternoon was now far advanced; yet the sachem

had not returned. A gloom over her name down, said Henry, and I thank you for telling me this story.

So saying, he put on his skates, and went off upon the ice, with a swift motion, to tell the story of black-eyed Joe to his companions.—Cold Water army.

Eve is represented as being a perfect beauty, and there can be no doubt that she was the most beautiful of God's creation—but then in her days, coarsers had not been invented and nature was not tortured. She had not steel or whale-bone to compress her waist into a span, no bustle of cotton or bran to deform her shape.—Let the girls of the present day throw these instruments of torture aside, or be moderate in their use, take early exercise and inhale the invigorating air, and the tint of the rose will be substituted for the wanness of the lily, and health and cheerfulness take the place of feebleness ennui.

Christianity by raising woman to a community of rights and interests with man, has not taken from her the original attributes of her sweet nature—it has taken the lowly shrub from the sunless gorge of the mountain cliffs, where it was pining away in solitude and gloom. It has engrafted in the lonely oak where it first received its being—and there it has regained its glory and pride receiving and giving its shelter, its shades and its fruit, in common with the source that nourishes and sustains it.—Maffit.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—John, you must come home, said a little urchin to his brother.

What for, queried John.
'Why your daddy's dead.'
'Oh, is that all?' was the affectionate response.

John Fry }
vs. Daniel Dusky } IN CHANCERY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Daniel Dusky, that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1842, the said John Fry filed his bill in Chancery in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Union and State of Ohio, against the said Daniel Dusky, praying that certain land mortgaged by said Dusky to said Fry, on the 7th day of January, 1838, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein specified, may be subjected to the payment of the same—and the said Dusky is further notified that unless the said Dusky, within sixty days after the August term of said court, 1842, appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the said Fry, at the next term thereafter, will apply to said Court for a decree against him, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

OTWAY CURRY,
May 11, 1842 Atty. for Petitioner.

minge rum and sugar with water, and pass it round to every one of the children, who took a little, as well as their father and mother. He would drink again at 11 o'clock, at noon-time, at 4 o'clock and at supper. So that when evening came, he would always be intoxicated, cruel and revengeful; sometimes he would beat his wife, sometimes he would beat his children, or shut them out of doors in the cold storms. It was this that made Joseph weep, when I told of the cruelty to children, and it was this that induced him to sign the pledge.

He went home from the meeting & determined to keep his resolution.—The next morning, as usual, the father took out the brown jug, mixed the pitcher of poison, and handed it to Joseph first. He shook his head and declined taking it.

Drink Joe! said his father.
I do not wish for it again, replied Joseph.

His father looked at him sternly a moment, and then said roughly,

Did you go to that temperance meeting, Jo?

Yes sir, he replied.
Did you sign the pledge?

Yes sir.
What did you do that for Jo?

Because, father, said Joe hesitatingly, if I am ever a man, I do not want to be as you are.

His father blushed, turned pale, stood confused a moment, and then opened the door and dashed the jug and pitcher to pieces, saying,

You shall have a father that you won't be ashamed to be like.

I from that hour he has never taken any thing that can intoxicate, and is happy besides, and I will venture to say that Joseph will have an answer ready for any one who asks him, what good will it do to sign the temperance pledge.

Uncle Edward you may put my name down, said Henry, and I thank you for telling me this story.

So saying, he put on his skates, and went off upon the ice, with a swift motion, to tell the story of black-eyed Joe to his companions.—Cold Water army.

Eve is represented as being a perfect beauty, and there can be no doubt that she was the most beautiful of God's creation—but then in her days, coarsers had not been invented and nature was not tortured. She had not steel or whale-bone to compress her waist into a span, no bustle of cotton or bran to deform her shape.—Let the girls of the present day throw these instruments of torture aside, or be moderate in their use, take early exercise and inhale the invigorating air, and the tint of the rose will be substituted for the wanness of the lily, and health and cheerfulness take the place of feebleness ennui.

Christianity by raising woman to a community of rights and interests with man, has not taken from her the original attributes of her sweet nature—it has taken the lowly shrub from the sunless gorge of the mountain cliffs, where it was pining away in solitude and gloom. It has engrafted in the lonely oak where it first received its being—and there it has regained its glory and pride receiving and giving its shelter, its shades and its fruit, in common with the source that nourishes and sustains it.—Maffit.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—John, you must come home, said a little urchin to his brother.

What for, queried John.
'Why your daddy's dead.'
'Oh, is that all?' was the affectionate response.

John Fry }
vs. Daniel Dusky } IN CHANCERY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Daniel Dusky, that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1842, the said John Fry filed his bill in Chancery in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Union and State of Ohio, against the said Daniel Dusky, praying that certain land mortgaged by said Dusky to said Fry, on the 7th day of January, 1838, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein specified, may be subjected to the payment of the same—and the said Dusky is further notified that unless the said Dusky, within sixty days after the August term of said court, 1842, appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the said Fry, at the next term thereafter, will apply to said Court for a decree against him, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

OTWAY CURRY,
May 11, 1842 Atty. for Petitioner.

Jane Sanft } In the Supreme court of
vs. the State of Ohio, in the Co.
Henry Sanft } of Union.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 14th day of April A. D. 1842, the said Jane Sanft filed her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for Union County, praying to be divorced from her husband Henry Sanft, alleging for cause, habitual drunkenness for more than eighteen years last past; gross neglect of duty, and extreme cruelty on the part of said Henry, which will come on for hearing at the June term 1842 of said court in Marysville.

JAMES H. GILL Clerk
W. C. LAWRENCE Sol
April 14, 1842

Isaiah E. Beck } In the Supreme court of
vs. the State of Ohio, in
Phebe Beck } the County of Union.

Petition for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, 1842, the said I. E. Beck filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of Union praying to be divorced from his wife Phebe; and alleging for cause Adultery with one Ezekiel Bazill on the tenth day of March 1835, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, which will come on to be heard at the June term of said court for 1842 in Marysville. J. H. GILL cl'k.
W. C. LAWRENCE, Sol.
Apr. 14, 1842

The said Phebe will further take notice that depositions will be taken by petitioner to be read on the hearing of the above cause, in the Town of Munsey, Delaware Co. Indiana, at the office of the Clerk of the circuit court on the 1st day of June next, between 6 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. before some competent authority. And also on the 27th of May next, at the office of Isaiah Burson, J. P. of Brady Township, Kalamazoo County Michigan, and between the same hours and before the like authority.

April 13, 1842. ISAIAH E. BECK.

EXTRA OHIO STATESMAN.

To accommodate a large portion of the reading public, and especially in counties where no democratic paper circulates, we have again consented to issue the OHIO STATESMAN, Extra, from the first of July until the second Tuesday of next October and one number after the election, containing the result of the same, at the very moderate price of fifty cents for each subscriber—and any one who will take the trouble to procure six subscribers, shall have the seventh number sent him for his trouble. In all cases, payment must be in advance, as the receipt of the paper will be a receipt for the money.

It is not necessary for us to explain the object of this paper. It is to convey, during an important period of our political year, reading matter, important for those who desire information on subjects proper for political discussion, especially on the past history of our banks, as well as the important news of the times.

The period of the Extra Statesman will include the proceedings of the extra session of the Legislature, which commences its session the 25th of July, and will continue probably three weeks.

S. & M. H. MEDARY.
Columbus, May 2, 1842.

Katherine Smedley } In the supreme court
vs. Samuel Smedley } of the State of Ohio,
of Union County.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Notice is hereby given to said Samuel Smedley, or others interested, that on the 17th day of April 1842, said Katherine Smedley filed her petition in the Clerk's office, of the supreme court of the County of Union praying for a divorce from her said husband, alleging for cause his continued, wilful and unexplained absence, from her and home, for more than three years last past, which will be heard at the June term of said court in the year 1842.

JAMES H. GILL Clerk
W. C. LAWRENCE her Sol
April 17, 1842

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of SAMUEL GRIFFIN, deceased, late of Union County, Ohio, are requested to present them legally proven for settlement within one year—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LEVIN GRIFFIN,
May 10, 1842 At Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of JAMES HERD, dec'd. late of Union County, Ohio, are required to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated for settlement, within one year, to

WILLIAM HERD 2d,
DAVID DANFORTH,
may 13, 1842 At Executors.

Blank deeds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

SATURDAY POST

A FAMILY SHEET OF THE MAMMOTH CLASS.

A NEW VOLUME—MAY 1st, 1842.

A new volume of the popular family newspaper, the Saturday Evening Post, will be commenced on the first of May, 1842, beautifully printed on the finest white linen paper. The Post is the oldest and best established paper in the Union, having already got to the commencement of the

23d VOLUME,

While scores of papers which have been started in the last twenty three years, have passed away for ever, the Post still maintains its proud position in point of circulation and profit, at the head of the family newspapers of the day.

The great size of the paper enables the proprietors to give a greater variety of original and selected matter than can be found in cotemporary sheets. The paper has been greatly

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

And now appears in handsome new type, and has received the praise of many editors of taste, as the handsomest family sheet in the Union. Our efforts have been directed to the combining of beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. The Post is printed on a stout white paper, rendering it neat and durable for filing; while in size it surpasses every other weekly newspaper in Philadelphia, and has received from its cotemporaries the title of

THE PHILADELPHIA MAMMOTH.

The great size of the paper enables us to give all important Congressional Proceedings at length, and all reports and other public documents in full, together with occasional Congressional Speeches in full.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The Post is acknowledged to be the first newspaper in the country in the quality and quantity of its original tales, essays, poetry, and other matter. The following contributors are a warrant of its merit. P. S. Arthur, author of Temperance Pledge, The Broken Merchant, and other Temperance stories. Professor J. H. Ingraham, author of LaFite, Kyd, &c. &c. Jesse E. Dow, author of the Log of Old Ironsides, &c. &c. Louis Fitzgerald Tassito, R. M. Walsh, Miss E. Leslie, N. P. Willis, Mrs Emma C Embury, Mrs A F Annan, Mrs Lambert, James H Dana, Lewis J Cist, Lydia Jane Pierson, Theo S Fay, George P Morris, Francis S Osgood Alfred B Street, Thomas J Beach, J Milton Sanders, author of The Miami Valley. S D Anderson, Lydia H Sigourney, F W Thomas, author of Clinton Bradshaw, Howard Pickney, C Theresa Clarke, Miss J Estelle, John G Whittier, Mrs R F Nichols, Mrs Amelia B Welby, J Tomlin, J Ross Browne, Lucy Seymour, Mrs Mary H Parsons, Mrs Caroline F Oroe, Mrs M St Leon Loud, Mrs Ann S Stephens J T S Sullivan, Mrs E C Stedman, Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz, William Wallace.

The publishers have made an arrangement, in addition, for an

ORIGINAL NOVEL,

from the pen of H W HERBERT, Esq. author of Cromwell, The Brothers, &c. which they have been publishing for some time past. The scene of this novel is laid in America—the subject is the IUC CANIERS. Such an opportunity to subscribe should not be lost.

Original Stories appear in every number of the paper, with Original articles on all subjects.

The Post contains the greatest variety of Original Tales, Sea Sketches, Essays Poetry, Songs, Charades, beside the latest and best selections from the American and English Magazines, and all the other fountains of choice Original literature.

THE TERMS.

It is issued at the old established rate of Two Dollars per annum, Cash, in advance, and may be truly said, now that it is enlarged, to be the CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE UNION.

As friends and neighbors often wish to club together to facilitate remittances, we offer to such, or to any person who will secure us the names and money, the following

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS

3 copies for 5\$ in advance, post paid.
7 10

It is to be understood, that to entitle any person, to the benefit of the above terms all arrearages must be first paid, and the subscriptions must be remitted in advance, post paid.

We adhere to the cash system.—Editors who may copy this Prospectus, and forward us a copy, will receive our thanks, and a regular exchange.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.
Third and Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES W. B. ALLISON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Marysville, Union Co., Ohio.
Office in the N. W. corner of the Court House. jan 7