

SAMUEL D. HARRIS, JR., is now associated with me, in the publication of this paper. Mr. Harris may, at all times, be found at the printing office to attend to all business relating to the publication of the paper. I hope, by this arrangement, to be able to devote more time to the Editorial department, and make the paper more useful and interesting. I shall redouble my efforts to instruct and please the patrons of the Courier, and in return shall expect them also to increase their aid.

Democrats of Portage County! the times demand your energetic action; you are about to be called upon to sustain these principles which you have called your own, and upon which depend the future welfare of your country, the quietude of your firesides and the liberty and happiness of your children. Do not sleep upon your posts—permit, no longer the spirit of your patriot Fathers to lie dormant within you; arise; shake off that lethargy which has too long been upon you—An insolent foe is summoning you to surrender to its mercy—the aristocracy of wealth has got hold of the monetary affairs of your country, and they are boldly commanding you to surrender your liberty with them. There is to be a great battle fought between the government of the people, and the government of the bank, and this battle will rage over all parts of the country. It has long since been commenced on the seaboard, and there is now some skirmishing in the country—are you ready for the conflict—is your armour prepared.—When all is in readiness, rush on to the charge, and let the battle cry be, Washington, Jefferson, and our Country!

Flour, is selling in this place at \$10.50 per barrel.

TEXT.

That from and after the taking effect of this act, it shall not be lawful for any individual or any company of individuals, to issue and put in circulation any note or order for the payment of money, struck or printed upon any engraved plate, and calculated to circulate as a bank bill or note, unless such individual shall be by law specially authorized so to do, or unless such company of individuals shall be incorporated for that purpose.—Statutes of Ohio.

COMMENTS.

The Legislature of last winter incorporated a "company of individuals" to manufacture silk, in the town of Franklin. This company, upon the receipt of their charter, commence issuing and putting in circulation notes or orders for the payment of money, struck upon an engraved plate and calculated to circulate as bank bills. Is this lawful? The law says it shall NOT be lawful for any company of individuals to issue any notes or orders, &c., unless such company of individuals shall be by law incorporated for that purpose. Was this company incorporated for that purpose? This Franklin Silk Company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing silk and for no other purpose whatever, nor was it the intention of the legislature to grant them the privilege of issuing notes or orders to circulate as bank bills. Although their charter may contain a clause which permits one officer of the company to draw on another for funds to pay the current expenses of the business, and we presume it contains none stronger than that, it does not give them any right to issue notes. One rule by which statutes are construed is the meaning of the legislators. Was it the meaning and intention of the Legislature to give to the Franklin Silk Company banking powers and privileges? The very title of the company at once answers that question.

And this Franklin Silk Company is composed of men who belong to a party which has for its motto "the supremacy of the Laws," a party which has always clamored loudly for a strict construction of the Laws! More anon.

THE REASON WHY.

The Saganaw (Michigan) Journal, speaking of the order of the Post Office Department, requiring postage to be paid in specie, says: "The apologists of the measure assert that the law upon the subject is imperative and that the Post Master General can do no otherwise, legally, than insist upon the specie payment." He then triumphantly asks, "why then was not the order issued long since?" We answer, there has been no necessity for

it. The laws require that the revenues of the country shall be received in specie, or its equivalent, that is, bank bills which can be converted into specie without loss to the holder. But when no bank bills can be converted into specie without loss to the holder, it is necessary that the revenue be received in specie. Here, Mr. Journal, we insert for your especial benefit the 2d. section of an act of Congress, passed April 14, 1836:

"Section 2 That hereafter no bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, and that from and after the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, no bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be offered in any case whatever in which money is to be paid by the United States or the Post office Department; nor shall any bank note of any denomination be so offered, unless the same shall be payable and paid on demand in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold and silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States."

"All who trade on borrowed capital ought to break."

The Whig press charge Gen. Jackson with making the above remark, and said all the hard things they could think of against him for it, but now the leading Whig paper in the country has said, substantially, the same thing. Wonder what the faithful will say to it.

From the N. Y. Express.

A house failed a short time since, whose liabilities were three hundred thousand. "Their assets were four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This house has paid within the fifteen months, previous to their failure, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars extra interest, over and above seven per cent. per annum. No business under heaven can stand sacrifices of this kind, and the sooner it is broken up, either by public opinion, or Legislative acts, the better for all parties."

ANOTHER WHIG LIE, fabricated by the Ohio Star, NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—In the Ohio Star of the eighth inst. is the following fabrication:

"THE FRUIT."

"In Lynn, Mass., seventeen families lately went to the work house in one day, and many more were expected to follow. They were shoemakers, who were dismissed from employment, in consequence of the pressure of the times. Thus the laboring people are reaping the fruit of the experiment which the government has sown."

The Editor of the Concord Gazette says this "is a base fabrication, and, moreover, an atrocious libel on the industrious inhabitants of that thriving town."

The Editor of the Lynn paper states, on the authority of one of the select men of the town, that only one individual has been compelled to apply to the town for assistance in six months, and that person belonged to a neighboring town. But a Federal Editor in Ohio has the effrontery to boldly affirm that seventeen families went to the work house in one day, and more expected to follow. Oh what hard checks whig Editors have.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Specie, the Jackson currency, to establish which he labored eight years is, according to the Ohio Star, (rather a doubtful authority to be sure, but may be taken when giving testimony against itself) worth seven per cent premium, while paper money, the Federal currency, is worth comparatively nothing.

MATTHIAS.—The Medina Constitutionalist says that this eccentric postulant, whose conduct created such an excitement in New York a few years ago, passed through that county lately, speaking wherever he could get hearers.

The "Country Intelligencer," is the title of a new paper commenced at Mantua, in this County, by John Harmon.

The publication of the Ohio Review, is suspended for a few weeks, but the former publishers design resuming soon.

[For the Courier]

LOAFER'S PHILOSOPHY AND VIEWS OF BUSINESS.

BY ONE OF THE FRATERNITY. It is one thing to live, and another thing to be contented with ones situation in life. Many are the drawing room Philosophers who could enjoy contentment even in the tub of Diogenes. Many a theoretical moralist or utilitarian, who, while shining in fine linen and "fearing sumptuously every day," fancies that deprived of all this show of comfort and luxury, he could yet be happy and content. The love-sick youth, tired of his parental board, and

sighing like a furnace, pants for "love in a cottage," and yet how dissatisfied are the practical views of those boasted Philosophers when once they find themselves constrained within the straight jacket with which poverty invests them!

Plato is not with us, and the spirit of Diogenes no longer lingers about his favourite tub, where then is your Philosopher to be found? Your regular built Loafer is the only person who enjoys life with any thing like Philosophic content. Of the Loaterian sect, one rejoicing in the euphonic cognomen of Ephraim Long, is a devoted disciple. It is not yet to a certainty ascertained what place may claim the honor of giving the Philosopher to the world, but true it is, that Ephraim is destined for immortality, the strength and cogency of his reasonings are being rapidly admitted, and as rapidly gaining ground and taking root in the world.—Nothing of his earliest life is yet recorded. At the age of ten years he was seen running from home and turning away from the dear remembrance of the scenes of his childhood with more than spartan firmness and stoicism. He had stolen from his mother two shillings and as many coppers, with which she had entrusted him for the purpose of buying Yeast for the morning repast of himself and the half dozen white headed brats, known as his brothers and sisters. What stern philosophy was in this depicted! One like him, thus flying from home with all its charms and endearments, nor casting a regret behind. Ephraim Long was thus alone in the world, too lazy for arduous labor, and too poor to live without an increase of funds. With a conspicuous hole on either elbow and two black patches on his posterior, Ephraim a rising son fast emerging from his already disappearing garments, like the great orb of day from morning mists, could be seen at his daily avocation tending a guide-board, on one of our western roads, where time and the storm had defaced every record of the once bright lettering that pointed to the weary, doubting traveller "which of the two to choose." There might our Philosopher be seen rolling on his back and basking in the hot sun thro' the live long day. Sometimes sleeping or now and then turning over and lazily depositing in his pocket the receipts of office. Thus was Ephraim started "on his own hook." In time however he changed his occupation, and as the weather grew colder and his clothes more scanty, took his stand in the shop of a village blacksmith, where his valuable services were tendered and received. Ephraim spoke not a word but "kept up a terrible thinking." He held the tale of the oxen and brushed the flies from their backs, that the former need not brush the eyes of the smith or the latter cause too great uneasiness in the patient animal, as the operator adjusted the iron shoes to his cloven feet. From this, our Philosopher in time embarked his fortunes with a company of strolling actors, where he acted to admiration, the part of "Sleeping Gaius" and the dead King, till finally promoted, he performed the part of the fore legs of a stuffed Elephant, but unfortunately for him, was too much of a philosopher for his companion who performed the office of the hind legs, and who at an unlucky hour, when the Elephant was on the stage, made light with his companion, thus causing the overthrow of the noble animal and gazing wonder of the hitherto admiring auditory. Our Philosopher was consequently discharged; his rival belied him to the manager, and he was lazy to plead his case or refute the false charge.

Ephraim truly was a bird. From this we follow his steps no further till years rolled by and a change came over the face of nature as well as the face of man. After the first spring day that shone with beauty in the great city of Gotham had sank in the distant west, and the stars one by one had lit their lamps high in the heavens; when the noise and bustle of business had subsided, and the last lingering flush of day which shone upon the lofty towers of the great metropolis had at length faded away; when no sound broke the sweet stillness which reigned, save the low converse of Lovers on their evening strole, or the gentle murmuring of the "sweet South" as it dashed with music the sparkling waves against the rocky foundation of that beautiful promenade known to all good Gothamites as the battery, a long gaunt attenuated, figure in a dress, one look at which told many a tale of better days! With a countenance which if not "sicklied, o'er" with the pale cast of thought" was because the long and stringy hair, which like sea weed round a clam, hung profusely about it and forbade sufficient scrutiny to determine, was perceived as entering one of the gates, he slowly and sadly pursued his lonely course.

And this was Ephraim Long, a real dock wolooping, regular built Loafer—without money and without friends. Lone indeed was his situation, but not even then was our Philosopher disconsolate—for a moment he gazed upon the wide spreading bay, when the silvery waves danced in the sparkling moon light, he gazed upon the white sails of the vessels as bounding over their course they sped their way in beauty, and planting himself against a tree, thus gave vent to his feelings in language and Philosophy, true, stately, beautiful and potent; rubbing for a moment his half opened eyes, Ephraim Long exclaimed: "I am opposed to business in toto. It is an obscene and wanton waste of time, encroaching cursedly upon a gentleman's leisure, it occupies the moments

which might be far better employed otherwise in the enjoyments of life and company of ones friends—it is a hum drum sort of affair invented by some fishish misanthrope for the purpose of depriving man of as much pleasure as possible. It is a perversion of existence by Hokey.—What inclination for the sake of Heaven has a man like me to wring the scanty purse of the widow and orphan, when he can live and get gloriously fuddled—supremely drunk—with free souls and happy minds, clear consciences. Why, business is a palpable violation of the laws of nature, which I hold to be the only laws worth a d—n, the only laws worth studying, and by Satan, the only laws worth practicing." Your Loafer then is your only Philosopher. Storms cannot injure him, and the sun shine is all clear gain. High rents trouble him not, for his mansion is rent free, and a glorious one it is too—his couch is the earth—his canopy the sky—and his torch the moon. He sleeps untroubled by dreams of the rise and fall of stocks, even the rise and fall of States. Changes which shake the world, disturb not him; his situation remains unchanged, his thirst unquenched, and not a louse the less—for his situation is above the paltry affairs of ordinary life.

ICHABOD.

The Cleveland Banks, as we learn by a hardbill just issued, "with the view of accommodating their customers, will, until further notice, receive at par, in payment for their own discounted paper, payable in this city, the notes of all the chartered Banks of Upper Canada, and those of the Detroit Banks and branches, River Raisin, Pontiac, Calhoun county, Clinton, Ypsilanti, Constantine, Macon county, Tecumseh, St. Clair, Erie, and Kalamazoo Railroad, and Bank of Wisconsin.—Cleveland Dai. Adv.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

Some idea of the amount of travel between these two places, may be formed from the fact, that three lines of stages arrive and depart daily from each place. Two stages leave in the morning, and one, with the mail, at noon. In addition to these, we hear it is the intention of the proprietors of the Pioneer line, to put on another stage, to leave at 2 o'clock, P. M. We shall then have four daily lines between this city and Pittsburgh, beside the numerous wagons, which are constantly employed in conveying families to the interior.—Clev Gaz.

Abram A. Shattuck, familiarly known as one of the School Fund Managers, was convicted of Forgery at the late Common Pleas Court in this town, and sentenced, by his Honor Judge Humphrey, to three years confinement at hard labor in the State Penitentiary. Shattuck's comrade it will be remembered was convicted at the spring term in Cuyahoga county and sentenced to the same place.—Warren News Letter.

DISTRESSING.—On the 14th inst. Jane, daughter of John Carver Esq. of Poland in this county, aged twelve years, was drowned in Dawson's run, in attempting to cross the same on horseback. Her body was not found until the evening of the 16th. Further particulars we have not learned.—News Letter.

Dr. Melanchole's occurrence.—We understand, that on yesterday evening while a boat was in the act of passing a Lock, at or near Akron, an Irishman who was officiating at the lock, fell in and was drowned.—Massillon Rep.

Obit. In Austintown, Trumbull County, on Saturday the 24th inst. Shula, consort of Alexander S. Grier, aged 27 years.

SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX YET ALIVE

The Gentlemen and Ladies of Freedom and vicinity are respectfully solicited to attend the Celebration of our National Independence, to be held at the Freedom House in Brekerburg (Freedom) on the Fourth of July next at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is solicited.

CORYDON O. ARNOLD, JOHN L. RANNEY, ISAAC C. DAVIS, JOHN WHELLOCK, JOEL DUREE. } Committee of Arrangement.

DR. J. DEWOLF, having associated himself with J. D. WELMAN, M. D. in the practice of Medicine would say to the citizens of RAVENNA and vicinity, that they hold themselves in readiness to attend, promptly, to all calls with which they may be favored in the practice of

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

N. B. Dr. W. will pay particular attention to the Preservation of the TEETH by CLEANSING, FILLING, &c., &c. June, 1837.

SILK, Fur and Russia Hats, just received and for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

GOOD assortment of Tuscan, Oriental Tuscan-Oriental Tuscan and Lace Lapt leg-horn and plain Straw, Ladies Hats for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

FOR SALE BY BURNETT & PENDLETON, a large assortment of French Prints, French Muslins and Printed Jaconets. June 7.

MARSEILES Vestings, Silk and Satin Vestings fine articles just Receive and for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON. June 7, 1837.

MARSEILES Quilts, a few 10, 11, and 12' quarter Marseiles Quilts, a Superior article for sale at a very small advance from cost, by BURNETT & PENDLETON. June 7, 1837.

HALF doz. Pieces Figured Gros De Nap, Silks different patterns, just received and for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON. June 7, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

FRENCH, English, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at the large Brick Store of Z. Kent, in Ravenna, a large and splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of all kinds, bought at NEW YORK during the SEVEREST TIME OF THE RECENT PRESSURE, which enables them to say with confidence, that they are fully prepared to furnish the citizens of Ravenna, and vicinity, with SEASONABLE GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

As CHEAP, as they can be bought from the stocks of the EARLY, and QUICK ARRIVALS, (if not cheaper), the sayings of the owners to the contrary, notwithstanding. June 2, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

N. B. We have on hand a few OLD GOODS, which we will sell at COST, as usual. B. & P.

NEW GOODS.

C. S. SEYMOUR, & Co. have received a new supply of GOODS. The inhabitants of Ravenna and the adjacent towns are respectfully invited to call. June 3.

On Hand and For Sale, AT the lowest prices, a large assortment of all kinds of Stone Ware. May 11. BURNETT & PENDLETON.

BELGRAVE Plaid and Cord, Venician Crapes of different patterns—a New article for Gentlemen Pants, for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

FOR SALE BY BURNETT & PENDLETON, a few Ladies French Capes and Collars. June 9, 1837.

BLACK Silk Velvets, Black Gros De Rhine, Gros De Nap and Gros De Paris Silk, Blue Gros De Berlin Silks and several pieces of Coloured Gros De Naps, of Best quality for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

WANTED.

AN active lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. COURIER OFFICE, } May 24, 1837.

LOOK HERE.

S. MASON, & Co., HAVE on hand a large assortment of Notes and Accounts, which they will sell as low and a little lower than can be bought in the County, of the same quality. You must come and buy, no mistake. May 8th.

NOTICE

AT my instance a writ of attachment was this day issued by Benjamin F. Hopkins, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of Franklin township, Portage County, against the property, rights, credits and effects of Drayton Moore a non-resident of said County. Dated this 24th day of May, A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM POMEROY, Adm'r. of NATHAN BUTTON deceased.—4-5 By S. W. COCHRAN, Atty.

THE STATE OF OHIO } In Supreme Court Va- } cation after Aug. Term } PORTAGE COUNTY, ss. } A. D. 1836.

Letitia Edwards } vs } Petition for Divorce. } Rufus Edwards }

THE said Rufus Edwards will take notice that her said Letitia Edwards, his wife, has filed her petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1837, praying for a Divorce, and has assigned for cause, habitual drunkenness, total neglect and extreme cruelty. Further proceedings will be had at a Term of said Court, to be held at Ravenna on the fourth day of September next, or which time said Rufus Edwards may appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GEO. KIRKUM, Clerk. L. V. BIERCE, Solicitor. June 26, 1837. 8-2m.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING AT RAVENNA, PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO,

A Semi-Monthly Agricultural Paper, TO BE ENTITLED

The Western Agriculturist, AND FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S REGISTER.

THE Subscriber, believing that the Farming interest of the Western Reserve is sufficiently great to sustain an Agricultural Paper, proposes publishing, at Ravenna, Portage county, a paper devoted exclusively to that subject.

The fact is now clearly demonstrated, that Agricultural Papers are of great advantage to the Farming interests of a country. In New-England and in New York, where the art of Agriculture is carried nearer to perfection than in any of the other States of the Union, there are several papers devoted to that subject which have a wide circulation.

Though the population of the Reserve consists chiefly of Farmers, yet there is not a paper designed entirely for their interests, while there are no less than twenty-eight political and religious papers.

The Agriculturist will be strictly neutral in politics and religion—it will contain a correct statement of the markets, and give that information most useful to the interest of farmers.

The great improvements which are now occupying the attention of the Farming Public—the many new inventions in the implements of husbandry which are continually appearing, render it highly necessary that all who are calculating to carry the business to a great extent should be possessed of the earliest information on the subject. Now, when the culture of Silk, and the growth of the Beet for the manufacture of Sugar is becoming the engrossing topic of the age, it is important that the Farmers of the Reserve should be made acquainted with all the information to be had on the subject, and we shall give our attention on the procuring and disseminating knowledge on these interesting objects.

The first number will be issued some time in April, if a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to warrant it. EDWIN R. SELBY, Ravenna, Feb. 1, 1837.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed semi-monthly, on good type and fine paper, in a suitable form for binding, with a title page and index to each volume, at the close of the year, for one dollar per annum, in advance, (payable on delivery of the first number.)

Persons to whom this prospectus is sent will please circulate it, or hand it to a friend. Subscribers will have the Hemisphere sent them until the change is made, if they require it, without charge.

PROSPECTUS FOR

The Ohio Statesman.

Intend after the first of July next, to publish in this city, a paper with the above title to supersede the Western Hemisphere. It will appear in a new dress and on a mammoth sheet.

The success of a well conducted State paper at the seat of Government, even in the least of the twenty-six confederacies of the Union, is of too much consequence to be overlooked by any one who takes an interest in public affairs or the domestic policy of the country. Of how much greater importance then must it be to the citizens of so flourishing and powerful a State as Ohio—whose position, territory, population, industry and imperishable resources are scarcely equalled by any State of the Union, and certainly never can be rivaled by any of the magic sisterhood that spring into existence, along the almost endless streams that pour their annual floods into the majestic Mississippi. It is a sort of central, or "neutral ground," where the inhabitants of all other States meet, in their periodical migrations, mingling their opinions. Her government, her politics, her agriculture, commerce, and improvements in the facility of transportation and travel, will all therefore be of deep interest to the nation, and of great magnitude to herself. And a paper blending in its columns these various, though connected interests, cannot fail to meet the very general approbation of an enlightened public.

Satisfied that no people can be prosperous and happy without they are free—free in thought, free in every good work, free from the shackles of vicious and mistaken legislation, the Ohio Statesman will espouse the doctrines of the good old Democratic school. The supremacy of the people, the rights of the States, and a light and simple government—in contradistinction to a ponderous and complex one. These will be the cardinal principles that shall direct me in my editorial labors, and upon which I shall dilate as time and circumstances require. Those who are governed by honest motives and correct doctrines cannot stray far from the line of justice, nor commit political errors of any great magnitude, and such I sincerely hope may be the enviable lot of the "OHIO STATESMAN." Men may change, but principles are as enduring as the knowledge of "good and evil." The advocates of legalized monopolies will always be distinguished from the friends of equal laws and individual independence, until reason shall have lost her empire and the native dignity of our race extinguished.

Having scanned closely the private and political history of Mr. Van Buren, I early became warm and active in his nomination and election to the exalted station he now fills, and from the evidences yet before us of his fitness for the office to which the partialities of his countrymen have promoted him, I am more than gratified at the triumph of correct principles in his elevation, and feel it a duty of conscience to give my utmost support to sustain his administration. The more the character of Mr. Van Buren is studied, and his acts examined into, the wider will public confidence be extended, and the more certain his success over opponents, who, while they envy and revile, yet admire and feel the force of his talents, and the power of his unyielding integrity.

Democrats of Ohio! it is unnecessary for me to say more. To a very large portion of you I claim a personal as well as political acquaintance. But to be useful and make my paper respectable and independent, I must have your undivided support—a support which I know you are able, and I doubt not are most willing to give. Our interests are one, and inseparable, and my highest wish is to deserve that confidence which may be placed in me, in this undertaking.

TERMS.—The "OHIO STATESMAN" will be published weekly, (excepting during the sitting of the Legislature, when it will be issued twice a week.) at three dollars a year. Papers will always be sent at the request of responsible individuals without the money if it is desired.—The subscriber holding himself to be drawn on at pleasure. The impossibility of collecting accounts at a distance, except at great expense, is the cause of this necessary arrangement.

Persons to whom this prospectus is sent will please circulate it, or hand it to a friend. Subscribers will have the Hemisphere sent them until the change is made, if they require it, without charge.

SAMUEL MEDARY.

COLUMBUS, May, 1837.

THE STATE OF OHIO } In the Supreme Court, } Portage County, ss. } Vacation after August } Edward Farnum, } Term A. D. 1836.

vs } Betsey M. Farnum, } Petition for Divorce. }

THE said Betsey M. Farnum will please to take notice that the said Edward Farnum, her husband, has this day filed his Petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, praying for a divorce, and has assigned for cause, wilful absence for more than three years.

The said Betsey M. Farnum can appear at a Term of said Court, to be holden at Ravenna on the fourth day of September next, and show cause, if any she have, why said petition should not be granted.

L. V. BIERCE, Sol'r. May 18, 1837. 2m GEO. KIRKUM, CLK.

THE STATE OF OHIO } In the Supreme Court, } Portage County, ss. } Vacation after August } Caroline M. Bates, } Term A. D. 1836.

vs } Henry D. Bates, } Petition for Divorce. }

THE said Henry D. Bates will take notice that the said Caroline M. Bates, his wife, has filed her Petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1837, praying for a Divorce, and has assigned for cause, habitual drunkenness for more than three years, and wilful absence for more than three years.

Further proceedings will be had at a Term of said Court, to be held at Ravenna on the fourth day of September next, at which time said Henry D. Bates may appear, and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

L. V. BIERCE, Sol'r. May 18, 1837. 2m GEO. KIRKUM, CLK.

WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING AND MANUFACTURING.

THE subscriber would inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken his old stand of Pomeroy & Rhodes, where he is now prepared to do business in the above line on short notice and reasonable terms. His machinery is good and his experienced workmen, and he believes will be able to give general satisfaction.

JOSHUA WOODARD, Franklin, May 25, 1837. 3f