

PORTAGE SENTINEL.

RAVENNA, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1848.

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"OPPOSITION TO TYRANNY IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Portage Sentinel.

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the same upon the orders of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and to report the same, when called upon at any regular meeting of this Association.

6th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to call special meetings of the Association when they think proper to do so; to give notice of the annual meetings, and to fill all vacancies that may occur in the several offices.

7th. This Association shall hold its regular annual meetings on the 1st Tuesday of December, at Ravenna.

8th. Any person may become a member of the Association by subscribing to the Constitution, and paying to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents, as a initiation fee. The provision for initiation fee shall not extend to females, but they may become members by subscribing to the Constitution.

9th. This Constitution can be altered or amended by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, notice having been given of the proposed alteration or amendment at a previous regular meeting.

The names were then read by the Secretary, of the signatures handed in, and nearly a hundred individuals responded, signifying their desire to be enrolled under the Constitution.

The committee on officers made their report, which was accepted, and the officers elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—George Messinger, of Ravenna.

Vice Presidents—A. M. Nichols, Charlestown; P. Barron, Edinburg; Ira Tracy, Franklin; Lewis C. Todd, Nelson; B. Marshall, Randolph; David McIntosh, Shalersville; I. M. Chapman, Streetsboro; Eben Earle, Windham; Sylvester Hinman, Atwater.

Recording Secretary—Benjamin J. Wells.

Corresponding Secretary—Francis W. Tappan.

Treasurer—B. Rogers, C. C. Baldwin and Wm. P. Milikan.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of Common School education in this County demand that a Teachers' Institute be held in the County during the ensuing spring.

Resolved, That we unanimously request the County or Fund Commissioners to appropriate such a sum as they may deem expedient or necessary for the support of such a Teachers' Institute.

Mr. H. W. Curtis, who was recommended by the Committee for the office of Treasurer, declining to serve as such, in consequence of his contemplated absence from the County; on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary discharge the duties of Treasurer, until a successor be appointed or elected.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered Mr. Leggett for his valuable services on this occasion. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers, and presented to the county papers for publication.

On motion,

The Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

H. MORSE, B. J. WELLS, Secretaries.

For the Portage Sentinel.

Soule's Sovereign Balm Pills.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish for several and important reasons to call the attention of your readers to these pills. A more perfect and well managed scheme of deception and imposition could hardly be found among the great cotemporaries of Dr. Soule. If these pills possessed real and essential merit over other nauseating cathartics, or were they what their proprietors says they are, I would not object to their careful and discriminate use. And were such the case my objections to Dr. Soule becoming a millionaire by the sale of aloe and mandrakes, might be urged with much less pertinacity.

It may not generally be known in our County that vast quantities of this "sovereign balm" first see the light of day in Russell, Gauga Co. It must be a painful sight to the inhabitants of that region, to see the innocent mandrakes torn up by the roots and reduced to a perfect powder, and then made to unite with the odious aloe—and all for the sake of manufacturing "oriental" or "eastern" pills. But, then, they become the "sovereign balm"! Yes verily, the modest mayapple and the aloe, by this grinding and uniting process, become a universal medicine—a grand panacea. Three brothers of the renowned Dr. Soule reside in Russell. Their perseverance is truly great and worthy a better cause. At one time, during the last year, they hired Mr. Sunderland to grind ten bushels of mandrake root, in his stone mill, at Chagrin Falls. I have but one more remark to make. I would say to those, who consider these pills a good medicine, collect some mandrake roots, purchase a quantity of aloe at some drug store, pulverize both articles, then unite them in the form of pills, in the proportion of three grains of the roots, and two grains of aloe. Though I am not a Doctor, I am well satisfied that this formula will answer every purpose.

ANTI-IMPOSITION.

THE VENAL SANCTUARY.

BY THE REV. JAMES CALDWELL LIONS, LL. D.

Where in our churches is the place for the poor? I ask the question with shame and sorrow. WHERE IS THE PLACE FOR THE POOR?

Admit that here and there a poor person has a seat. WHERE IS IT? Is he invited to sit with us "in a good place," or do we say to him "sit down there, on a seat under my footstool?"

"I WILL BRING YOUR SACRIFICES UNTO DESTRUCTION."—Leviticus, XXV. 31.

I trod the hollow ground that bore A Christian temple tall and proud, When at each wide and lofty door Went streaming in a gorgeous crowd.

A welcome day and all rejoiced— A fair and ancient festival, And the glad organ's mighty voice Shook the strong roof and Gothic wall.

Fall may a taken mark'd the fold, Where rich and high believers met, The sacred volume clasp'd in gold, The costly robe and drowsy seat,— Priests, people, altar, chancel, choir, Arch, column, window, porch and gate— That ample fane, from vault to spire, Look'd solemn all and calmly great.

But mark! An old and weary man— A stranger clad "in raiment vile," With falling steps and features wan, When tottering up the fair broad aisle— They cast him out—Oh faithless race! On a rude bench—among—among— Found guilty, in that hour and place, Of—of a lean purse and threadbare coat!

Yes! and if He who sav'd the lost Stood fainting on the haughty floor, Array'd in weeds of little cost, Meek as He sought our world before, In spite of words which none might blame, And words of goodness freely done, That would do him of wrong and shame Would greet—JEHOVAH'S ONLY SON!

Oh for a prophet's tongue or pen To warn the great in wealth and birth, Who build their God a house, and then Plant there—the MEANEST SPURS OF EARTH! To brand that Church which spurns the poor From every vein and vernal pearl, Where "cloth'd in purple" herd secure, To kneel or sleep—the lordly few!

Give me the shed, low bare and plain, Where love and humble truth abide, Rather than hearts most holy fade, Deified by selfish pomp and pride; Give me the damp and desert sod, Walled in by dark old forest trees, Roofed over by the skies of God, BUT PERISH TEMPLES SUCH AS THESE.

How Mr. Jones got on Fire.

On Thursday night last, Mr. Jones, a gentleman with a redoubtable face, and vest of the same hue, was brought before the recorder for having created a disturbance in the streets. The deponent stated that the accused had rushed out of his domicile and shouted "fire!" The echo of the cry was instantly taken up by some small boys, and in a few moments the whole neighborhood was in agony, as to the cause or the whereabouts of the conflagration. No house was to be seen on fire, no roof dropped burning cinders to the ground, and no engines were seen in the vicinity. It was a most mysterious circumstance, but yesterday it was solved. On examination it seemed that Mr. Jones resolved to relieve himself of all subluxary cares for a few hours at least. He accordingly proceeded to get very drunk, and arrived at his domicile a few hours after sunset in the most beautiful state.

He saw the bright brass knocker on his door, but he imagined that it was making faces at him. He raised his hand to smash the countenance of the optical intruder, but he missed it and struck the side of the house. His wife, who was a meek, pious woman, let him into the house, and with a gasp something like that of a rheumatic crab, Mr. Jones walked to his bed room. Here his meek spouse dismissed her legs from her thoughts with a sigh, and unlike Dездеmonia in the period of her virginality, Mrs. Jones wished "that heaven and earth made her such a man." Mr. Jones took the candle in his hand, and after intimating to his wife that he was determined to go on a voyage of discovery in the back yard, he essayed to fulfil his intentions. In going out of the door, a gust of air blew the flame of the candle into Jones' nostrils, and he went away on his voyage with a prophetic thought that something was about to happen. Jones, and a valiant man he was, searched the yard, but found neither thieves, murderers nor any other that could lead him to suppose that his premises were going to be attacked.— Jones leaped against the gate of his yard, and quietly surveyed the green grass plot beyond. In one corner he saw a cistern, bound strongly round with hoops, and he laughed to himself, to think that now-a-days there would be no particular call on the water-works.

Then again there was a humble wood-horse and a saw, a pile of wood and an axe in another corner. Jones, feeling happy in the possession of this much of the world's goods, in ecstasy spanked his thigh, and resolved to do—what? To make over his estate to the poor—to leave a legacy to some charitable institution, or, after his death to bequeath his body to the medical faculty? No one of these ideal thoughts took possession of his mind, but his were wholly absorbed in the idea of a broiled mackerel and a pickle.

Jones smacked his lips, and knowing that his wife was in delicate health, he resolved to cook his mackerel himself. Accordingly he proceeded to the kitchen, took the mackerel out of salt, and placed it on the fire. Forgetting that he had bought some paints and oils to renovate the outside

of his house, Jones sat down on a tin can of turpentine and commenced painting his fish with butter, and occasionally throwing a pinch of pepper. The mackerel sputtered and trembled on the gridiron, and Jones was in ecstasies. "One side of the fish was done and just as he was about to flip it, the top of the can of turpentine gave way and Jones' coat, all became saturated with inflammable liquid.

In turning round to see what was the matter, the fire caught the tail of his coat, and almost instantly he was a "bunch of glory." The flames started from his back, and wreathed themselves like a monster about his head.

Wait for a fire engine, but rushed out of the door into the street and cried at the top of his voice, "I'm afire! I'm afire!"

A watchman in the vicinity ran up to the unfortunate individual, and inquired what was the matter. Seeing Jones kicking and splurging about the muddy street, something like a newly caught sea turtle when it is turned on its back, the watchman took hold of him, Jones being exasperated, and in his flurry taking the watchman for an assailant or highway robber, he hit him quite a severe blow in the mouth.

This conduct the watchman resented by giving Mr. Jones a tap on the head with a club, and "volus volus," as General Taylor is reported to have said, carried him to the watch-house. Yesterday morning the wife of Jones had a conversation with the recorder, and the good natured magistrate ordered the unfortunate Jones to be discharged. He went out of the court room minus his coat tail and a portion of his trousers, and mentally resolved never again to attempt to fry a mackerel, when he was a "little how come you so." "An o'er true tale."

ANECDOTE OF OUR BRAZILIAN MINISTER. The Hon. David Tod, the new minister to Brazil, while in Philadelphia, a short time before he sailed for Rio, unexpectedly met in Dock street, just as he was going down to the boat on his way to Washington, an old school-fellow of his, from the interior of Ohio, whom he commonly called Jake Miller. They had not seen each other for several years, though intimate friends in their earlier days, when they attended the district school together.

"Why, Dave!" exclaimed Miller clutching his hand with the strength and tenacity of a vice—"it is indeed you, why what in the world brought you here, and what are you going to do?"

"Oh, I am just on my way to Washington, Jake; but expect shortly to proceed as minister to South America."

"Indeed! why that's a good way off, if the geography we learnt together was true.—But do you get any pay for it?" looking up inquiringly.

"Oh, yes, I get nine thousand dollars out-fit, and nine thousand dollars a year."

"Indeed! why that's an immense sum of money—still I hope you will get it; but tell you, Dave (whispering in his ear) it's my candid opinion you'll never walk a preacher."—*Germanian Telegraph.*

How little legislation is needed by the people of this State. Particular localities and interests are always wanting help from the government; but the people of Ohio show, and have shown for years a sort of reckless carelessness of what occupies their General Assemblies. These bodies meet and devote themselves to local and private legislation, "for want of something else to do."

The present General Assembly has passed in the last month of a session, putting a patch on a charter of granting relief to a corporation—nothing, absolutely nothing for the people—for truly, the people need nothing but to be let alone.—*Ohio Press.*

Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 5 P. M.

The steamer Blue Ridge, from Kanawha for Cincinnati, when near Gallipolis, exploded on Saturday night, about 1 o'clock, during a severe snow storm. The explosion was most terrific, reducing the boat to a perfect wreck. The cabin over the boilers, together with the hull, sunk in a moment. The after portion of the cabin floated off, with all those who had escaped from the explosion. They were taken from their slender portion of the wreck about eight miles below the scene of disaster.

We are unable to arrive at any just conclusion, in reference to the number lost. There were 70 persons on board, of whom 20 or 30 perished, mostly passengers from Kanawha and Gallipolis. But few persons were able to save any thing, in the hurry and anxiety for personal safety.— Many were forced to go ashore in their night clothes, not having sufficient time to dress up their apparel. The cause of the explosion undoubtedly was that of defective boilers, those on board having been used for nine years.—*Pitts. Post.*

And yet Another!!

St. Louis, January 11, 1848.

The steamer Planter, running on the Illinois river, on the 5th inst., burst both her boilers. Her cabin was torn in fragments, and five persons killed, and many others severely badly, including the Captain, Clerk, and Engineer.—*Id.*

THE GUERRILLAS.—Gen. Scott has adopted the proper course towards the villainous guerrillas. The following is an extract from a recent order:

"No quarters will be given to known robbers or murderers, whether called guerrillas or rancheros, and whether serving under Mexican commissions or not.—They are equally pests to unguarded Mexicans, foreigners and small parties of Americans; and ought to be exterminated."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Dr. Houston, Read and referred.

The bill for the establishing of a Territorial Government in New Mexico, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hannegan of Indiana submitted a series of Resolutions, declaring that no treaty ought to be made which does not specify and define a boundary line between Mexico and the United States, capable of being maintained by a government of a monarchical government would or ought to be allowed; but that the Territory ought to be held as a province of the United States.

The bill making an appropriation for the construction of a Dry Dock at Brooklyn, was taken up and passed.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the regular order of business, and proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill. Reverdy Johnson of Md., in speaking on this bill, declared that the war was just and honorable, and ought to be sustained; and in maintaining this position he spoke at some length. It was contended by some that the President was answerable for this war. This, however, was a question between the President and the government, and the People of the United States; but as far as Mexico and the United States were concerned, the war was just. Before he concluded his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the morning business, the Speaker announced that the first thing in order was the Resolution relative to the transportation of the Richmond Mill Amendment was adopted, but after much debate, the engrossment of the bill for a third reading was voted down, and the bill killed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the President's Message.

Messrs. Clernand and Staunton defended the administration at some length, after which, Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania obtained the floor. Before he proceeded far, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1847.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and a prayer made by the Chaplain.

After the presentation of sundry petitions and memorials, Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill providing for an increase of the medical staff of the army.

Senator Felch, of Michigan, upon leave, brought in a bill for granting a portion of public lands in Michigan, for the aid of internal improvements.

Mr. Dayton submitted a resolution calling for copies of letters from Gens. Taylor and Scott, in reference to forced contributions for the army in Mexico.

Mr. Baldwin also submitted a resolution calling for copies of correspondence in relation to Mr. Urs's visit to Mexico, to obtain a peace or an armistice; and all his correspondence in relation to the affair. He also offered a resolution restoring Mr. Ritchie of the Union, to his privileges upon the floor of the Senate, which was passed.

He also made a spirited speech against the army bill. After which, Reverdy Johnson continued his speech, and denounced the conduct of the President in relation to the war, who should have called out the whole of the troops authorized by Congress. In regard to the further prosecution of the war, if its object were proper, he would penetrate into the heart of the enemy's country; but if its object was to conquer and destroy the Mexican nation, he would not vote a dollar. The debate was continued by Messrs. Cass, Crittenden, and Clayton until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Hon. Mr. Rockville, the Chairman of the committee on Claims, offered a resolution, authorizing the employment of a clerk to make out a list of claims presented to Congress to aid the committee in detecting frauds.

After the morning's business, the House went into committee of the whole upon the President's Message. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., who had the floor, continued his speech and vehemently denounced Walker's Report as full of gross falsehoods. The debate was continued by Messrs. Vanable and Rockwell. Mr. Lincoln of Mass. then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour—prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hale presented a petition signed by 29,000 Unitarians, praying for the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, and for the appointment of commissioners to treat for peace.

Several petitions and memorials were presented by Senators.

Mr. Sevier offered a resolution establishing a commission to determine on old claims against Mexico, and providing that the United States shall not be liable for any claim for slaves.

Mr. Dickinson gave his views upon this subject, in a speech of considerable length. It was in favor of annexing all Mexican territory now in our possession, and leaving the subject of slavery as an after consideration to be determined by the inhabitants.

Senators Yule and Hale offered substitutes for the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks—was opposed to the increase of the army, as unnecessary. He was also opposed to the bill to forward supplies to the present force now in Mexico.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he should

move to re-commit the bill for amendments so as to provide for increasing the number of regiments now in service, instead of authorizing ten new regiments.

The Senate then went into executive session, until the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE, the resolution providing for a list of all claims since the 14th Congress, was re-committed to enquire the length of time it would require to make out the list.

After the morning's business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message. Mr. Lincoln, in a speech of some length, combated the idea of annexing Texas by the addition of another word or a few words to the Constitution.

Mr. Jamison obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

FROM THE OHIO STATESMAN, JANUARY 8.

Democratic State Convention.

This being the day recommended by the State Central Committee, and by time-honored custom, for the democracy to meet in State Convention, the delegates assembled in the spacious hall of the Theatre, at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, of Summit, on whose motion, Col. DAVID ROBB, of Logan county, was called to the Chair, and JOHN G. BRESLIN, of Seneca, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Spalding offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine delegates to act as a committee on credentials, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Mulvaney, of Belmont, Spaulding, of Summit, Heckler, of Richland, Forsyth, of Lucas, Haddock, of Butler, Byers, of Wayne, J. B. Blockson, of Columbiana, Young of Campaign and Cochran of Adams were appointed said committee.

Mr. Taylor, of Cuyahoga, offered a resolution, which was amended by Mr. Morgan, of Columbiana, and agreed to that the Secretary now proceed to call the list of counties, and that the delegates in attendance, present their credentials.

The names of the counties were then called in alphabetical order, when it was found that delegates were present from seventy-eight out of the eighty-three counties of the State.

Mr. Carter, of Stark, offered for adoption a resolution, that the delegates from each Congressional district appoint one of their number to act as a committee to select officers of this convention; which was agreed to.