

GREAT RIOTS.

Great Excitement in Cincinnati—Immense Mobs—Four Banks torn down.

(From the Cincinnati Inquirer.)
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1842.

The Miami Exporting Company Bank yesterday refused payment of its paper, and closed its doors before the usual time of closing business for the day. This morning the paper of that and the Cincinnati Bank was refused in market. The former remained closed, and a run was commenced upon the latter, and a notice was posted upon the door in the following words—"This bank has suspended for twenty days." An effort was simultaneously made to close the doors of the bank, but the crowd, which had become by this time large prevented, and rushed in, demanding redemption for their paper.

The persons in the bank, fearing for their own personal safety, and finding it impossible to withstand the run,—run themselves, leaving the premises altogether to the crowd, which was constantly increasing both in numbers and excitement. The furniture counters, &c., of the concern, were now laid hold of and thrown into the street, where they were mostly broken up. We saw one individual with the top of a book case on his shoulder, and a couple of chairs in his hand, moving off. Being asked if he had got enough to make him whole, he replied—"Yes," he supposed so. Papers, vouchers, blanks, books, &c., were torn in pieces and trampled under foot, with a degree of excitement and indiscretion which nothing but a sense of deep wrong could have caused. At this moment, (half past nine,) an effort is being made to break into the vault or safe.—The crowd is large, and under great excitement. The Sheriff, Mr. Avery, went into the midst and made an effort to be heard, but he was picked up and carried into the street. The Miami Exporting Company Bank, standing only two doors above, is barred and bolted, and some wag has written on the door, "poor old cow." Lougee, upon the opposite corner, has shut up, from apprehension, as many say, of violence—others, from inability to pay. The Exchange Bank is open and paying.

10 o'clock.—The crowd having completely riddled the Cincinnati Bank, broke into the doors of the Miami Exporting Company, and took it through a similar process. The mass of the excited people has been steadily increasing. Main street, from Third half way up to Fourth, is literally blocked up, and there are many at the corners of Third. The Miami Exporting Company concern, we presume, had little of value left in it by the managers. Its books and other valuables had most likely been removed—of specie, and other bank paper, there was probably no occasion for removal. We saw blank checks, &c. &c., thrown out and sent flying through the air; but they were all blank—bubbles merely.

12 o'clock.—An effort has been made to disperse the crowd by reading the riot act, and otherwise inducing them to disperse. So great was the clamor and confusion, however, that the attempt utterly failed, and those engaged in it were compelled to leave the ground, having been somewhat roughly handled. A portion of the "Citizens' Guards," Military Company, having paraded, were led with a few firemen to the place, and took possession of the buildings after some resistance. Blows were freely exchanged with the crowd, and several shots fired by the military. It is stated that one man has been shot. The alarm of fire is now being sounded—we presume to bring the whole of the fire-corps together.

Such are the deplorable consequences of the "rand and wrong" that the whole community have suffered by means of shipplasters. In the excitement of loss and suffering, the laws are trampled under foot, property is destroyed, and perhaps life lost.

Half-past One.—The office of Lougee & Co. has been broken open and gutted. The crowd has much increased, both in numbers and excitement.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of the following day.
We gave yesterday a hurried account of the mob. All is quiet now, and we are enabled to state more fully what was done. The Bank of Cincinnati was riddled first. Its vault was broken open, and its books and papers to a great extent destroyed. But its loss was trifling.—It had we presume but little money on hand, and its own paper was considered worthless.

The Miami came next. Its books were saved but its own paper was seized, and its officers say "a large amount was stolen, though the missing notes are chiefly of 1, 2, and 3's defaced, and sound notes of larger denominations." The loss they cannot tell until their notes are counted. The notes discounted are all safe. We presume the loss here will not be very heavy, though we shall know exactly what it is in a few days.

Next came Bates. He had steadily redeemed his paper. He was doing so when the mob began its attack upon his office. But this did not appease it, and his office was literally torn to pieces. What his loss is he does not know.

After this the mob moved upon Lougee. His shop had been closed since early in the day, and all his money and valuable effects moved. But the mob broke through his doors and destroyed his office furniture, and then vigorously attacked his safe. They were at work upon it for some hours. But friend Shaws' ingenuity was so great, and his workmanship so strong, that the mob was foiled in its efforts to force an entrance. Lougee's loss was trifling.

When tired of pounding at the safe, which was loudly cursed, the cry was raised "let us go to Brewster's." Here they did no damage. An appeal was made to the mob not to injure the property, because it belonged to the Masonic Lodge, a charitable association. They

left and then proceeded to Easton's. Here the same appeal was made, and again no harm was done. The mob now collected round the Mechanics and Traders. They redeemed their paper, and continued to do so yesterday, the directors pledging the redemption of every dollar in circulation. No violence was attempted here.

No other property was destroyed. The military were ordered out, but were beaten off. The Courts adjourned, and Judge Este read the riot act thrice, and called upon the citizens to disperse.

The Sheriff, finding himself unable to cope with the mob, about 11 o'clock, ordered out the Citizens' Guards. Capt. Mitchell responded to the call, and with ten of his men repaired to the scene of disorder. The mob quailed before these brave fellows, who stood resolutely at their posts while brick-bats and missiles were hurled at them. But the Sheriff, seeing that they were not strong enough to quell it, ordered them away. As they retired they were assailed, and then they fired, wounding two or three persons.

Death of Judge Hopkinson.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, departed this life on Saturday morning, at an early hour. He was the son of the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, a distinguished patriot during the revolutionary struggle—and inherited from his sire, his virtues, genius and patriotism. Judge H. succeeded the Hon. Richard Peters on the bench, and for several years represented the city of Philadelphia in the Congress of the United States. He was only distinguished for his wit and eloquence, but for his ability as a writer and efficiency as a Judge. He was courteous and gentlemanly in an eminent degree. His well known production of "HAIL COLUMBIA," is fraught with the true fire of patriotism, and had he never written another line, would have borne his name with honor to posterity. He was a member of a number of the learned societies, and only a short time before his death he visited several of our neighboring towns, and lectured to large and delighted audiences. He was one of the pall bearers, at the funeral of the late lamented philanthropist, JNO. VAUGHAN, which took place yesterday fortnight. The decease of this eminent citizen, will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

The remains of this distinguished citizen, were taken on Monday by the cars to Bordentown. They were followed to the steamboat, by a large number of our most respectable citizens, including the Judges of the Courts, the members of the bar, and a number of literary and scientific societies.

[Sat. Chron., Jan. 22.]

Recovery of the Crown Jewels.

Baltimore, Tuesday, 9 A. M.

The Jewels stolen from the Patent Office at Washington, have been recovered by our Police. Three of our Police Officers yesterday, acting on private information they had received, obtained a search warrant, and proceeded to the Schr. Mary Bright, commanded by Captain Bright, lying at the head of Smith's Dock, bound for Richmond Va., and succeeded in recovering the famous Gold Snuff Box, presented by the Emperor Alexander to Levett Harris, the American Charge d' Affairs at St. Petersburg; the Pearl Necklace, presented by the Imam of Muscat to president Van Buren; the Gold Scabbard, presented by the Vice Roy of Peru to Com. Biddle, and two large Pearls, all of which were stolen from the Patent Office of the United States, on the 20th of December last. The articles when found, were in a large leather trunk, wrapped up in straw matting. The trunk was labelled and directed to the care of James Anson, Richmond, Va.

Capt. B. afforded every possible assistance; and although he was absent when the trunk was left, and therefore unable to give a description of the individual who placed the trunk on board, this desirable information was had of the steward of the vessel.

We cherish the hope that they may be equally successful in detecting the thief. The sword sheath is not much injured, and the other articles were not damaged in the least.

Dr. Franklin's Code of Morals.

Temperance—eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation. Silence—speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation. Order—let all your things have their place; let each part of your business have its time. Resolution—resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve. Frugality—make no expense, but to do good to others or yourself; that is wasting nothing. Industry—lose no time; be always employed in something useful; keep out of all unnecessary action. Sincerity—use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly. Justice—wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty. Moderation—avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries. Cleanliness—suffer no uncleanness in the body, clothes, or habitation. Tranquility—be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable. Humility—imitate Jesus Christ.

The Duty of the Married.

The correct policy—nay, the duty of the marriage to realize as far as possible in the subsequent period of existence, the expectations held out by the trial time of courtship. To preserve in early life the same bright picture that won our early idolatry. To keep the flame kindled in youth constantly fed by gentleness of affection kindness of manner, and depth of regard, and thus to keep constantly burning a light that will cheer and gladden hearth and home till the latest period of existence.

To win a man's affections is comparatively speaking, an easy matter—to retain them is the great art, the true secret of domestic felicity. The wife then should at least endeavour to render herself quite as attractive as the maid,—and thus to show that she at once understands the obligations assumed at the altar—appreciates the confidence, and is really anxious to preserve the affections of her husband. But the moment the matrimonial knot is tied, let her tear away the mask—let her become attentive to those little delicacies of dress and refinements of manner—those thousand nameless attractions that speak, as it were, from the depths of the soul,—let her exhibit apathy, and indifference, and the veil will soon fall from the features of both—and the one stand forth a heartless hypocrite—the other a betrayed and miserable wretch. This is no idle picture—no false theory. It will apply as well to the husband as the wife—nay, with far more force to the former, who must seek to betray—and assume a mask deep and subtle, and from his relative position in society, far more culpable than that which sometimes conceals the guile of the gentler portion of creation.

Saturday Chronicle.

The Georgetown Advocate says:—A few days ago, a man named Miller arrived in Washington from the South, his object being to prosecute a claim against the Government. On Saturday, the 2d inst., he died, and being supposed very poor, no one would administer to his effects. At last, Mr. Rives, one of the proprietors of the Globe, undertook the task. On the opening of the deceased's trunk, upwards of thirty thousand dollars were found. Of course Mr. R. will be entitled to the per centage allowed to administrators. The property by the will goes to a sister of the deceased now residing in Virginia.

Central America.

The editor of the Providence Journal has seen a letter from Mr. Catherwood, dated the 27th of November, at the ruins in Uxmal—the Northern part of Yucatan. This place was the last visited and described by Messrs. Stevens and Catherwood. It was there that the latter was taken sick, and obliged to hasten away, after being but a few hours among one of the most interesting of the ruined cities of that country. He now writes that their party had already been several weeks busily occupied in their researches among the ruins of that place, and that so vast and so full of interest were these ancient remains, that a month longer will be necessary before they can complete their drawings and investigations; after which they will proceed to Chiten, Itzan, and other places, in which some remarkable antiquities exist, and which have not yet been described. "In fact," observes Mr. Catherwood, "the whole country is covered with ruins, and our greatest difficulty is, in choosing those of most importance, which will tend to some definite end, and where we shall be most rewarded for our labors." Several months, he supposes, will still be necessary to accomplish their purposes, as they do not intend to let anything of importance escape their attention. The proprietor of Uxmal, and of an extensive district of country around, Don Simon Peon, was with our travellers, and had extended to them every facility they could wish in accomplishing the objects of their visit. Dr. Cabot, a young physician and naturalist, from Boston, was also with them.—This gentleman was as actively employed in collecting specimens in natural history, as Mr. Catherwood was in his department of the arts. D. C. has already made a fine collection of the birds of the country, and will, no doubt, bring home the most valuable collection of ornithological specimens ever brought from tropical America.—Sat. Chronicle.

Pike county Jury List.

Persons deaven to serve as Grand Jurors for February Term, A. D. 1842.

- 1 Calvin Pallet, Palmyra.
- 2 Phillip Reese, Delaware.
- 3 Jonathan Weeks, Milford.
- 4 Samuel Rowland, Lackawaxen.
- 5 Solomou Van Eiten, Delaware.
- 6 Joseph Cuddeback, Westfall.
- 7 George Smith, Palmyra.
- 8 Robert K. Van Eiten, Delamare.
- 9 Cyril C. D. Pinchot, Milford.
- 10 Daniel Wilsoncraft, Delaware.
- 11 John Sawyer, Westfall.
- 12 David Van Gorden, do.
- 13 Benjamin Holbert, Lackawaxen.
- 14 Elisha Jones, Green.
- 15 William J. Conklin, Lackawaxen.
- 16 Samuel S. Thrall, Dingman.
- 17 Benjamin Courtright, Delaware.
- 18 Samuel W. Hunt, Jr. do.
- 19 John B. DeWitt, Milford.
- 20 Walter Bowhanan, do.
- 21 Daniel W. Dingman, Jr. Delaware.
- 22 Henry C. Muddaugh, Westfall.
- 23 Jacob Kimble, Lackawaxen.
- 24 Urban Roberts, do.

Persons drawn to serve as Petit Jurors.

- 1 Charlin Chamberlin, Lehman.
- 2 William J. Custard, Westfall.
- 3 Simeon Lord, Lackawaxen.
- 4 Walter Nearpass, Westfall.
- 5 William T. Willson, Delaware.
- 6 Benjamin H. Rose, Westfall.
- 7 William C. Crawford, Dingman.
- 8 Jared Bennet, Palmyra.
- 9 William R. Holbert, Lackawaxen.
- 10 Alexander McCarty, Milford.
- 11 Elijah Petton, do.
- 12 Lemuel C. Gobb, Dingman.
- 13 Marcus Kellum, Green.
- 14 Edmond Powers, Milford.
- 15 Jacob McCarty, Dingman.
- 16 John V. Custard, Lehman.
- 17 Timothy Dupue, Delaware.

- 18 Michael Aldridge, Dingman.
- 19 Phillip V. McCarty, Milford.
- 20 Jacob Braining, Lackawaxen.
- 21 Hiram Helms, Milford.
- 22 George Hetzel, Dingman.
- 23 Daniel W. Dingman, Delaware.
- 24 Gorden Pallet, Palmyra.
- 25 John Stiff, Milford.
- 26 Peter J. Quick, Dingman.
- 27 James Edwards, Green.
- 28 Ezekiel Schoonover, Lehman.
- 29 Samuel Preston, Delaware.
- 30 Redman Drake, Dingman.
- 31 Ellis Carhuff, Delaware.
- 32 Samuel Cox, Milford.
- 33 Abraham B. Decker, Delaware.
- 34 Benjamin Kellum, Palmyra.
- 35 Joseph Kimble, Lackawaxen.
- 36 Edward Ferguson, Delaware.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease will be found in the

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

OF THE

North American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions, than medicine concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE, viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES—

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper however to offer the following opinions of the public press, together with a few extracts from letters of Agents, merely to show, that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel, and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops, are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient; as a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, sold at 189 Race street, Philadelphia; as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent Physician of the city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community, a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and

the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

Extract of a letter from Peter Christ, Uniontown, Carroll County, Md., Nov. 17th, 1838.

Dear Sir:—About two months ago, I had business in Baltimore, and called at your office, and bought a few boxes of the Indian Vegetable Pills; and upon trying them I found them to be far superior to — Pills, or any other medicine I had ever used. I had been subject to a cough for five years past, and during the time have taken a variety of medicines without any relief, until I got the Indian Vegetable Pills, and by taking four doses, the cough began to leave me; and I now enjoy better health than I have done for years past. After I found them to be a valuable medicine, I immediately sent to Baltimore for a large supply. I have received so much benefit in using the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS that I cannot help but recommend them to every invalid I see and think so well of the medicine that I have sent two dozen boxes to my invalid friends, in the State of Indiana. Signed, PETER CHRIST.

From G. C. Black, New York.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—you will please to forward as soon as possible, some of your Indian Vegetable Pills; as we are almost out of the article, and they appear to be getting into general use here. We have a great call for the medicine at present, and those that have used them, speak very high of them. One gentleman attributes his being cured of Dropsy to the use of them; and another has been cured of Dyspepsia, solely by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and is willing you should publish his case if you think proper.

G. C. BLACK,

No. 1 Chatham Square, New York.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. Larrimore, Indiana.

Doctor Wright—Dear Sir—Having some knowledge of your most excellent compound INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and not knowing how to get a fresh supply, my stock being nearly exhausted, and wishing to always have them in my family, I take this method to open a correspondence with you. The pills alluded to are well thought of here and very much wanted. I wish to make arrangements with you for a constant supply, as I think a very great quantity could be sold in this section of the country.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Griffith, Stewarttown, York County, Pa.

Mr. W. Wright—Dear Sir—I am selling the Indian Vegetable Pills by the dollar's worth, and at that rate the stock of Pills, left by your travelling agent, will soon be out.

I am pleased to find they are such ready sale.

Those who have used them, speak in the highest terms of them. Many have already found great relief from their use, and when the cures are finally effected, I shall do you the justice to inform you of the same.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—you will have the kindness to forward me as soon as possible, too or three gross of the Indian Vegetable Pills. The sales have, for the last two months, increased rapidly; those who buy, generally remarking, "that they are the best pills they have ever used," and my opinion is that they will in a short time supercede all others in this city.

ROBERT FARNHAM,

Washington City, D. C.

Extract of a letter from Lycoming County, Pa.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—On being appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS in this place, we only took one gross on trial; but it would have been better if we had taken a half dozen gross; for on a fair trial they have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In fact so much so that we have been obliged to send to Mr. Zimmerman, at Lancaster, more than a hundred miles from here, for ten dozen; but these will last but a very short time, the way we are selling them since they have been fairly tested. In the first place, I gave some to our Physicians, to make trial of since which they have purchased a number of boxes, and highly approve of them. A few days ago, there was a lady sent 30 miles to get a box of the Pills, she at the time was very low, and unable to turn herself in bed; but in two days, my informant says she was able to help herself.

We could mention many other cases, but deem it unnecessary at this time; but would merely say; that as the season is fast approaching when there will be a great demand for the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS; and if we only could get a supply of the medicine, we could establish other agents, which would be of immense advantage not only to the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH; but to the public generally. Please let us know your views on the subject, and any directions relative to the same, will be promptly attended to by

Very respectfully, your friends,
S. WINCHESTER & SON,
Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa.

AGENTS for the sale of the above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS:—

CHARLES BOYS, Stroudsburg, Monroe county.
JOHN LANDER, Craigs Meadows, Monroe co.
JOHN LAFORE, Milford, Pike county,
STOLL & DIMMICK, Dingman's Ferry, Pike co
PETERS & LABAR, Bushkill, Pike county.
MYERS & EDINGER, Tannersville, Monroe co

OFFICE AND GENERAL DEPOT,
FOR THE SALE OF THE

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
160 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.
August 25, 1841.—17.