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Democratic Enquirer (Portsmouth, Ohio), April 14, 1848

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Edward W. Jordan

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REMOVED.

The Passion for Surgery.

Theodore P. Fry, in a letter to the "Home Journal," relates the following anecdote of "Diefentach," the celebrated German Surgeon, whose recent death has been very greatly regretted by scientific men.

He was a small man, with a high shrill voice, and nothing externally remarkable except a pair of brilliant black eyes, and a good deal of style and dash in dress and equipage. His second passion was heresies. His first was for those terrible operations for which he was so celebrated. Among others this—he one day saw a student in the street, with some unhappy experience growing out of his head or neck, and that glittering eye once fixed upon the poor fellow, it was not possible to escape. Diefentach addressed him and proposed to operate for nothing. The man refused. He offered a bribe. In vain. He described the probable course of the deformity. It would lead to torments, to death perhaps. The student impatiently replied "when he felt the approach of those grave inconveniences, he would address himself to the operator, and not before." Diefentach left him at length, and the young fellow returned to his books, pipe, and lectures, laughing heartily at the perseverance of his formidable enemy, and congratulating himself upon a happy escape. But one morning, about day break, a knock at the door announced, as the sleeper supposed the *Stiefelputzer*, the boot-cleaner, who usually came to the door, and lo! Diefentach stood before him with those supernatural eyes, and four stout medical students at his back.

"We have come to operate upon you!" "No! Donner Weller!" cried the student.

The surgeon made a sign. The subject was thrown upon the bed and held there by firm force. He had scarcely time to express his sense of his treatment, in German exclamations, when his frightful infirmity was whisked off him, and he lay a month or two in bed, recovering from the effects. He did recover, however, completely; and the students, the subordinate demons of this diabolical drama, declare the ungrateful dog was no sooner on his legs again, a corrected and mended man, than he went and sued his benefactor, and recovered heavy damages.

Another person had a protuberance upon the end of his tongue. Up to a certain day, the history is the same as the preceding. On that day, Diefentach, having received a final, angry, negative to all his prayers and remonstrances, requested at least one farewell look at the beautiful object of his tongue, and in the twinkling of an eye, there was a needle through it, about half a foot long, retaining it immovably in its place, and cutting short all expressions of disapprobation and ineffectual arguments. The happy artist now had every thing his own way. And what his own way was, I leave you to imagine!

LACONIC COMMENTARY.—Mr. Brown's complaint, as related in a few words, is a little different from the one in the end, and does not place much reliance also the merits of this paper.

Gen. Lane and Capt. Geo. E. Pugh are passengers in the *Edith* to New Orleans. The former has a furlough of sixty days. The Vera Cruz papers publish general orders re-organizing the army. The regular troops are in three divisions, under Generals Worth, P. F. Smith, and Caldwell;—the 15th Infantry under the latter. The volunteers are thrown into two divisions under Generals Patterson and Marshall;—the 2nd and 4th Ohio regiments under the former. The division commanders are instructed to form the troops; the regulars into two, and the volunteers into three brigades. We find no order accomplishing this end.

The 14th Infantry and Voltiguers are ordered to Toluca, to relieve the 6th and 5th Infantry. The 12th Infantry is ordered to Cuernavaca to relieve the 1st. Col. Bonham is assigned to the command of that point, relieving Col. Clarke of the 6th Infantry, who is to join his regiment. The relieved regiments are to go to the capital.

Major P. H. Galt, of the 2d artillery, is ordered to relieve Col. Belton, of the 3d artillery, as Lieutenant Governor of the city. A military post is ordered to be established at Ojo de Agua, intermediate between Puebla and Perote, to be included in the department of Puebla; the garrison to consist of two companies of Georgia mounted men, and the 4th Indiana Volunteers, the whole to be under the command of Col. Gorman. The 4th Indiana to be replaced at Puebla by the 2d Illinois, now at Jalapa. The military department at Perote is abolished, and that post attached to the department of Jalapa.

From Tampico.

The brig Prefect arrived at New Orleans from Tampico on the 27th ult. The schooner Oregon was seized at that place on the 17th for smuggling gunpowder from N. Orleans. Some 30 kegs were found concealed among her freight, and the search was not concluded.

An attack had been made upon the town of Oculuma by a large force of Indians, but they were repulsed by the inhabitants.

The Municipal Council of Tampico passed resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Adams, upon hearing his death, and adopted the usual badge of mourning.

LATER!

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 20th of March.

The Court of Inquiry commenced sitting on the 16. Gen. Worth withdrew his charges against Gen. Scott. The charges against Col. Duncan had also been withdrawn. General Pillow was to be tried.

Louis Philippe's Fortune.

Much conjecture is wasted on the question whether he has or has not a large sum in the English funds. Some of the journalists not only allege that he has such a sum, but even state the precise amount, while others express doubt. I am sorry to say, that I have very high authority for saying that he two years ago, sold out of the English funds the whole amount which he had previously invested in them, and expended most of the proceeds in beautifying Versailles and other palaces; if he now has money in Consols, it is the result of a subsequent investment.

NEW HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY.

Wholesale and Retail.

One door west of the American Hotel, PORTSMOUTH, O.

REMOVED!

THE undersigned has removed his Hatting Establishment to the first door west of the American Hotel, all times be ready and wait on his customers with any thing in his line, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in the west.

April 6. D. WOLFARD.

S. J. HUSTON & CO'S NEW SAW MILL.

WE are prepared to fill orders for lumber at a short notice. We have also in yard, an assortment of seasoned white pine lumber. Terms reasonable.

S. J. HUSTON & CO.

Portsmouth, April 6. tf.

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large stock of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the spring and summer trade, at the sign of the Big Red Boot. Customers will please call before purchasing elsewhere as we have selected our stock with great care, and think we can suit them better than they can be suited anywhere else.

Also—300 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,

April 6. R. LELOYD.

Notice to shoe Manufacturers!

THE subscriber has just received direct from the East a good stock of Shoe findings, which he offers for sale at his old stand, Sign of the Boot, front street, Portsmouth. [Ap. 6. tf.] R. LELOYD.

A LARGE stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, all of which he offers, Wholesale and Retail, as low as they can be purchased at any other establishment of the kind west of the mountains.

April 6. R. LELOYD.

THE LAST COON!

ON AN EMPTY CORN-CRIB, WITH A TEAR IN HIS EYE.

I HAVE been paying the highest cash price for these fellows' hides; and from the great quantity which I have received, and from their scarcity now, I am induced to believe that there are but few left, and since the late high water, less for them to eat, notwithstanding I offer a large reward for the last hide—bring that same old coon.

D. WOLFARD,

I SAY MISTER!

KILL them Foxes, Minks, Muskrats & Possums, and we will pay you the highest cash price for their hides—bring them on; don't let one slip.

For any other land now exists, or have ever existed, upon whom nature has more distinctly impressed the stamp of intellectual greatness. Is it, then, because his moral character is impure? He is a professor—and we have no doubt, a sincere and consistent one of the Holy Religion of Jesus Christ. Is it because he wants the experience requisite for the discharge of so important a trust? His brow is furrowed by the cares of public life, and his head has whitened in the service of his country. Is it because he is obscure, and therefore, not sufficiently well known to the people? There is scarce a cabin in the land which does not contain his image, and his name has become a very household word with all classes of his countrymen. Is it then, because his principles are doubtful, or because he does not maintain them with sufficient firmness? His opinions have to a greater or less extent, modified the legislation of his country for nearly half a century, and well do those who have acted with him know the stern inflexibility of his iron will when once he has resolved upon a given course. Or is it because his opinions are, although tolerated, still disliked by his partisans? They draw their principles from him, and to say that a man's political notions differ from those of Mr. Clay, is little different from saying that he is not a Whig. Finally, is it because he is personally unpopular, on account of repulsive manners, an unsocial temper, or something of this sort? He is a boon companion, understands as well, perhaps, as any man who ever lived, the art of winning the hearts of those around him; and is in fact almost idolized by his personal friends.

What, we repeat, can be the reason why a man like this—great by the confession of all, with a world-wide fame, and possessed of every accomplishment calculated to recommend him to popular favor—has three times in vain solicited the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for a place which has, nevertheless, been occupied, and that too, more than once, by men with whom he would certainly compare without disadvantage? Can there be any other possible reason assigned than that his political doctrines are opposed to the settled and changeless sentiments of a majority of the people of this country? How hopeless, then, would seem to be the prospect of success to any renewed efforts in his favor. And yet everything at present indicates that one more such effort is to be made. Nor, indeed, can we condemn his friends for making it; if their object is the success of their principles, and not of their party merely, for we do most sincerely believe that he can be elected as easily as any other man whose political opinions are as well known and as thoroughly whig as are his.

But one thing we venture to predict—that it will be the last struggle of the Whig Party.

T. H. KEO MERCHANT TAILOR.

RE-SPECTFULLY informs his friends of Portsmouth and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business. Even old stand, next door to J. Riggs' Street. He has just received a

First rate assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERE, AND VESTINGS.

comprising the following: French black cloth, do do brown, a fancy article; doe-skin; cassimere; black; fancy colors; a good assortment of cassimere vestings, Wooster splendid article; brown and black velvet, since a fine article; re-echoed blue, black, brown and cadet satinette, good articles; worsted and gum suspenders, in the articles; a small lot of satin vats and stocks not to be passed; blue and mexican its repay; all of which he will make je, that he der at the lowest cash and then we

Black silk cravats and handkerchiefs, check and flannel shirt an, even hands, also a good article of Goe-ho-intends keeping on hands, at the most clothing, such as coats, pants, pretty soon, all descriptions, low for cash; counter-heretofore have been "gulled" counter- for cloths twice their value, the best that chance to get them at a fair price, who and see.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

At the old Stand on the Street, a few doors East of the Swan, up now.

THE subscriber for the liberal part has received, what is of the his old friends with to the lic generally, however, the continues the favoring to

Boot and Y. Herald making, and is always in Treaty. A the shortest notice, to execute prespo-ness anything in his line. I disclose the hand quantity of French and in he obtain-calf-skins, to which he would in he obtain-lar assortment of all kinds arms; where-shoes, which will be sold low, terrible pas-

H. BENT was in

April 6, 1y.

New Clothing

THE subscriber would Gen. Pillow to form his old custom, and instituted for lic generally that he him that the latter NEW STOCK of OLO

for Spring and Summer, makes us that more latest and most appropriate imitated rather more of Dry Goodness of Napoleon on

Cloths, cassimere, in the hand and cap, boots, the

We learn from the Ohio Statesman that there is an unusual degree of excitement in various parts of the country, on account of mad dogs, and that much apprehension has been excited in Columbus by a dog supposed to be mad, running through the streets and biting nearly every dog that comes in his way. May Heaven avert this most dreadful of all visitations from our vicinity, for such is the number of dogs here, that should the hydrophobia break out amongst them it would become universal and men end dogs would all go mad together.

An Opportunity to Volunteer.

First Lt. L. B. Riley, of the 2d Regt. Ohio Volunteers, is now in this place obtaining recruits for the gallant regiment to which he belongs. Those who desire to make a campaign in Mexico have now a fine opportunity of doing so.

The Whigs have carried every thing in Connecticut, by a large majority. We believe that Hartford is situated in that State.

The Democrats have elected their entire ticket in the new county of Morrow, by a majority of 500.

In Circleville and Wooster the Democrats have succeeded, and in St. Louis they have made a clean sweep.

Facts to be Remembered.

The Wooster and two other banks are the only banks in Ohio, established upon the dearer cherished and much lauded Locofoco principle of the individual liability of the stockholders.

The Wooster Bank has failed notwithstanding the liability of its stockholders. We shall see whether the stockholders will pay the notes.

Worthy Democrats, who hold Wooster Bank notes, of course, will not sacrifice them; but call upon the stockholders who are individually liable for their pay.—Cin. Gazette.

The above is, as it seems to us, one of those instances which sometimes occur, of men of acknowledged ability and worth, yielding to a temptation to intimate more than they would really be willing to assert. Who ever heard of a Democrat maintaining that the individual liability of its stockholders rendered a banking institution safe beyond the reach of fraud or accident? On the contrary, have not the Democrats of Ohio, for years been declaring that Banks are but too insecure with every guard and precaution which the wisdom of the Legislature can throw around them? All that they claim or ever have claimed for individual liability is, that it renders Banks more safe than they would be without it—a proposition, which, we confess, seems to us vastly like that which declares the whole of a thing to be greater than a part.

Seven Days Later from Europe! ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA!

Revolt at Milan—Austrian Troops Defeated—King of Bavaria Abducted—Fatal tumult at Munich—Monster meeting held at Dublin—Leaders subsequently imprisoned—Republic proclaimed at Cracoo—Republican movements in Prussia—Military Preparations in Germany—Advises from France—Business suspended at Havre—The markets, &c., &c.

N. York, March 10, 2 p. m.

The royal mail steamer Hibernia has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th ult. The advices are six days later than received by the Washington.

The people of Lombardy, doubting the emperor's promises, revolted, and a fight occurred at Milan, between the people and military. The citizens raised barricades, and after a severe struggle, the Austrian troops were entirely defeated.

A fatal tumult occurred at Munich. The police were joined by the students and tradesmen.

A Republic had been proclaimed at Cracow. Four hundred political prisoners were released, and fifteen hundred insurgents armed.

The King of Bavaria had abdicated.

A monster meeting was held at Dublin on the 20th ultimo, according to previous announcement. Every thing passed off quietly. An address, congratulating France, was unanimously adopted, and a petition to the Queen praying for the Repeal of the Union, was drawn up and numerously signed.

On the 21st, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and MacFether, were arrested on a charge of sedition, and put under heavy bonds. Their trial causes great excitement in Scotland and England.

The Rouen Bank had suspended. Permanent guards were offered to Rothschilds, and refused.

The financial measures of Garnier Pages were generally approved.

The Russian and English workmen were ordered out of France.

It is the purpose of the Provisional Government, in case of a rising in Poland, to interfere.

The system of discount adopted by the French Bank, was operating well and rendering great commercial assistance. The authorities of Paris had caused a reduction in the price of bread.

The movements in Germany have relieved Europe from the apprehensions of a general war, as no despot now remains powerful enough to crush France. Peace is likely to endure some years.

Republican principles are steadily advancing in Germany, Holland, and Denmark.

Great military preparations were making in Hungary, but no outward movement occurred.

Hungary has been granted a ministry of her own. The whole country was in a state of grateful enthusiasm. The people showed great sense and forbearance throughout.

Monetary and mercantile operations were quiet.

At Berlin (capital of Prussia) on the 29d, the King's concessions were received with universal enthusiasm. A general amnesty of political offences was granted, Camphausen, the celebrated liberal deputy, was appointed one of the Ministers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 24th.—The transactions in breadstuffs have continued on a limited scale, and the sales indicate but little change in prices since the sailing of the Caledonia. 28 shillings is the extreme quotation for flour. The market for Indian Corn is rather in favor of buyers; the closing quotations are 26s 2 1/2 per 480 lbs for white, and 25s for yellow.

COTTON.—Political causes occasioning universal interruption in trade creates great distrust; and with a very limited demand, prices receded in the early part of the week 1/2 per lb. To-day there was better inquiry, and spinners bought more freely at full prices.—About 600 bales of American were taken on speculation, and 1960 for export. Upland and bowed ranges from 38 to 44d. N. Orleans 33 to 34d. Mobile 4 to 4 1/2d. Of Sea Island and Georgia, 250 bales sold at from 73 to 13d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef maintains previous quotations. Pork, prime mess, new, per bbl 60 to 70s; old 48 to 56; Mess 47 to 56s; Prime 65 to 45s. The market for Lard is dull, and prices have given way; Prime leaf in kegs, duty paid, brings 48 to 50s per cwt, bbls 47 to 49s, and ordinary 45 to 47s. For Cheese 50 shillings is the top quotation.

Tobacco was unchanged.

The state of trade at Manchester wears a gloomy aspect. Yarns were offered at lower prices than ever known before. A large number of operatives are out of employment and there are no prospects of relief.

HAVRE.—Nearly every house has suspended, and no business of consequence is doing! LONDON.—American provisions are in good demand. Bacon has advanced one or two shillings, and for a prime article more is asked. The arrivals of American descriptions are large. Pork 54 to 56s. Bacon 50 to 60s; Middles 58 to 60 per cwt. Lard is lower in consequence of large receipts; Prime in kegs ranges from 60 to 65s; and in bbls. 55 to 60s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain and Portugal remained quiet.

In England funds had an improving tendency. Consols were selling at 53 1/2 3/4.

The duty on the 24th was 7 shillings per quarter on Wheat, and 4s. 2 1/2d. per bbl, on Flour.

From the Cleveland Daily Press.

Who is John B. Weller?

This question is asked by some of our opponents, and as they profess to know nothing about his history, we propose this morning, for their special benefit, to lay before our readers an outline of the prominent events that have characterized his life, from the period he first took part in politics, to the present, in order that they may fully know, "who is John B. Weller?" For the truth of the statements herein made, as well as for all others which editorially appear in our columns, we hold ourselves personally responsible.

Colonel Weller is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in the good old democratic county of Hamilton, where he has ever since had his home.

In 1834, being but twenty-one years of age, Col. Weller seeing the efforts that were making by the federalists to saddle upon the people of the State an incubus, by means of which they hoped forever to keep Ohio out of the hands of the democracy, took charge of the "Western Telegraph," the democratic paper of Butler county, and through it warmly and zealously supported the policy and measures of the democratic party, and the administration of the patriot and statesman, ANDREW JACKSON. When the second term of Gen. Jackson was about to expire, it will be recollected that an attempt was made by a particular portion of the democracy in different parts of the Union, to bring forward as his successor, Judge McLean. Col. Weller, true to his knowledge of men and things, and looking with an eye single to the welfare of the country and prosperity of the democratic party, saw through the pretensions of this individual to democracy, and vigorously opposed the proposition of making him our national standard bearer, and warmly advocated Martin Van Buren for that station, being one of the very first editors in the State who hoisted his name to his mast-head. The political history of the two men for the last ten years, bears ample testimony to the wisdom of Mr. Weller's choice in that campaign.

As the personal popularity of a man can be well judged by his standing among his neighbors, we will briefly refer to the position which Col. Weller has held at home, ever since his eligibility to office. In the fall of 1835, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county by an overwhelming majority over the most popular federalist in the county; and in 1837, was re-elected to the same office by acclamation, no one being found willing to run against an individual so endeared to the people as was the Colonel—who is, and ever has been, a MAN OF THE PEOPLE. In 1833, being then barely eligible to represent the 2nd Congressional district of Ohio in the Congress of the United States, he was elected to that important station, where he was distinguished for his rank as an able debater, and was distinguished for devotion and attachment to the democratic cause. In the never-to-be-forgotten campaign of '40, when debauchery and whiggery, like an avalanche, swept over the State, bearing down in its mad fury most of the democratic members, he was re-elected, and that too by a large majority.

In the summer of 1842, Mr. Weller, desiring to superintend his private affairs, and resume the business of his profession, published a card whilst still at Washington, announcing that he would not be a candidate; but after his return from the seat of government, his constituents, who had so repeatedly honored him with their confidence, as did the democracy of the whole State, on the 8th of January last, claimed a right to his services, and in 1843, he was again elected to Congress, as he will be Governor in October next. In 1844, he was again solicited to run for Congress, but peremptorily refusing, another democrat, Hon. F. A. Cunningham, was elected in his stead. During the whole of that exciting campaign, Col. W. was actively engaged addressing the people of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. On the 4th of March, 1845, his time expired in Congress, when he returned to Butler county, where he remained until May, 1846, when the requisition was made on Ohio for troops to prosecute the present war with Mexico. A company was immediately raised in Hamilton, in which Col. Weller enrolled himself as a private, and upon the organization of the company, he was unanimously elected its Captain. In organizing the Ohio Brigade, at Camp Washington, (the rendezvous of the Ohio troops,) Col. Weller was elected Lieut. Col. of the first regiment. He was in the battle of Monterey, and after the fall of Col. Mitchell, (which was early in the action,) had command of the regiment. In regard to his gallant bearing in this engagement, we quote the following extract of a letter from a volunteer in that regiment, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, and which was published in that paper, and almost every other in the State and Union, shortly after that memorable engagement:

"After Col. Mitchell was wounded, Lieut. Colonel Weller took the command, and we could all distinctly hear his voice calling upon us to SUSTAIN THE HONOR OF OHIO. Every heart was inspired with courage by the cool determined and soldier like bearing he preserved throughout. Once when the balls flew thickest he called for three cheers, and at the same time raising himself in his stirrups and swinging his cap around three times, while the deafening huzzas of his men carried terror to the hearts of the foe. With such noble and gallant leaders as Col. Weller, rest assured our troops will always be invincible."

After his regiment was discharged in June, 1847, Col. Weller returned to his home and commenced his profession; and when his name was first mentioned in connection with

Governor, he promptly published a card declining a nomination; but the people insisting upon him as their candidate, compelled him to forego his personal preferences, and once more be the candidate of those whom it has always been his greatest pleasure to serve.

Freemen of Ohio, in our candidate for Governor, we have embraced the true democrat, the warm friend of the lamented Jackson, and a patriot who went forth to seal his devotion to his country with his life, if need be, in avenging the wrongs done to his country. And we charge you, as you love your country and her institutions: as you revere the principles and example of the sainted Jackson; and as you despise treason and traitors, to arise in your might; to put your shoulders to the wheel and aid in the election of the sound statesman, the pure democrat, and unswerving friend of equal rights—Col. JOHN B. WELLER, as Governor of Ohio. By doing this, a proper rebuke will be administered to the Tories in our State; our countrymen on the "tainted field," will feel that they are cared for; and they will realize that while they are fighting their country's foe—you are also giving your aid to consign to infamy and disgrace her revilers at home.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[The Senate spent Friday in an animated discussion on the resolution of Mr. Allen, extending the congratulation of Congress to the people and provisional government of France upon the success attending their efforts to form a Republican Government. Before action was had, the Senate adjourned until Monday.]

The House was engaged in local bills during the entire day of Friday. On Saturday, among the local bills discussed; was one granting compensation to Mr. Scott, late register of the Chillicothe land office, the debate of which continued until the hour of adjournment.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

Editor Ohio Statesman:

A message was received from the President communicating certain dispatches; received from Mr. Rush, Minister of the U. States to France, notifying our government of the overthrow of the monarchical government of France, and the flight of Louis Philippe, and the course he, Mr. Rush, in the absence of instructions has seen fit to adopt, recognizing the Provisional Government.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Allen, congratulating the people of France, and they were discussed at much length by Messrs. Crittenden, Allen, Bagby, Dickinson, and others, and the vote being taken on the question was lost—yeas 21—nays 22.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate proceed to the order of the day, being the bill to relieve the judges of the U. S. Circuit Court from Circuit duty, for a specified time in order to enable them to clear the docket of cases in the U. S. Court at Washington. Upon this motion, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cass, Benton and Crittenden participated. The motion was finally laid aside, on motion of Mr. Hannegan; to enable the Senate to go into executive session. After some time spent therein, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some time spent in an endeavor to pass a resolution, to take up business, out of order, the House finally agreed to consider the resolution of sympathy with France.

Mr. Duer, of N. Y., moved to refer the resolution to a select committee composed of one member from each State.

Mr. Donnell, of N. C., moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The discussion on the resolution was long and exciting, and in the course of which, the question of slavery, the Wilnot Proviso, &c. was introduced. Before action was had, the House adjourned.

The Whigs of Missouri have nominated James S. Relins for Governor, and D. D. Mitchell for Lieut. Governor. They have also nominated Edward Bates President of the Chicago Convention for Vice President of the United States.

It is stated that the fortune of the late John Jacob Astor is about forty millions of dollars. He landed in this country from Germany, with scarcely a dollar in his pocket, and accumulated this vast sum by his own industry and economy.

The Providence Herald notices a rumor that Louis Philippe is coming to Rhode Island in order to be protected from the sovereignty of the people. He will be safe there.

The merchants of Philadelphia have called a public meeting, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for the opening of a railroad between Philadelphia and New York, which shall be free from the exactions of the New Jersey mail monopoly.

The democrats of Florida have nominated Gen. WILLIAM BAILEY for Governor, and WILLIAM P. DUVAL, late Territorial Governor, as a candidate for Congress. They also appointed delegates to the National Convention who are said to favor the nomination of Mr. Woodbury.

The Canals, in this vicinity are now in good navigable order, most of the Locks on the Ohio Canal in this village, being furnished with new gates, and the breach at Massillon repaired.—Akron Dem.

New Hampshire Election.

Only eight towns yet remain to be heard from. If these come in as before, Williams' majority will be 2,900 over all, and the Democratic majority in the house will be 40, being a net gain of 28. Well done Old Granite!

The President's Message.

The following is the Message of the President to Congress approving the course of our Minister to France in recognizing the new Republic:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of a despatch, with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State, from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a "provisional government, based on republican principles."

This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed. The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French people, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert, in the majesty of their strength, the great truth, that in this enlightened age, man is capable of governing himself.

The prompt recognition of the new government, by the representative of the United States at the French court, meets my full and unqualified approbation; and he has been authorized, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic.

Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his government and of his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free government established by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice.

While this wise policy will be maintained toward France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people who, imitating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was our early friend in our eventful revolution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke, and becoming a free and independent people.

We have enjoyed the blessing of our system of well regulated government for near three-fourths of a century, and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the people of France, upon their noble and thus far successful, effort to found for their future government liberal institutions similar to our own.

It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for their true interest and permanent glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the happiness and prosperity of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK.
WASHINGTON, April 3d, 1847.

Wheat Milling Machine.

A new "Hulling Machine," called *Bent's Patent*, has for some time been on exhibition in the city of New York. The Farmer and Mechanic, Tribune, and other papers, speak in the highest terms of its merits. The Tribune says its operations are "almost miraculous. The berry (of the wheat) comes out entire, but robbed of its brown outer covering, purely white, polished, and resembling wax." The loss in the process is only about two pounds to the bushel of grain—offal, which remains in the machine. "The saving in this process, as compared with the ordinary one of separating the bran from the flour by bolting, is stated to be so great that millers will be compelled to use Bent's patent, or abandon their business. One of the machines, which will cost about \$500, will prepare about 4,000 bushels of Wheat per day for the stones."—*Cin. Gazette.*

Mr. Allen's Resolution Passed.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th inst.

Andrew Stewart moved to suspend the rules, in order that the Senate bill congratulating France, &c., might be taken up.

[Mr. Allen's resolution passed the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected by 28 to 1, himself voting in the affirmative. This portion of Thursday's proceedings our reporter at Pittsburgh neglected to forward.]

The motion was taken by tellers, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Ashmun addressed the House on the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Stevens.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, it was taken by yeas and nays; and decided in the affirmative—yeas 174, nays 2. The House then adjourned.

M. Tracy, appointed by the French Government to succeed M. Pageot as Ambassador to this government, is highly spoken of in the eastern papers. He is represented as a gentleman of commanding talent, and a Republican in his politics. His wife is a daughter of General La Fayette. The appointment is an excellent one, and we trust that the New Minister from the new Republic of the old world, to the old Republic of the new world, will so cement the bond of friendship between the two, as to make it eternal.—*Ohio Statesman.*

The contract for a daily mail on the Ohio river, has been responded by the Postmaster General;—the contractors having failed to enter upon the service as agreed upon.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM GERMANY!

[TRANSLATED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

The whole of Germany is in commotion. "Deutsche Michel" (a cant term, answering to "Uncle Sam" of the United States), and meaning sleepy-headed Germany, has awakened from his lethargy.

Baden is revolutionized—so is Württemberg, and Hesse Darmstadt. In Bavaria, a barricade is being erected in the streets, and the people cry "long live the Republic."

The German potentates are trembling on their thrones. Already have the Grand Duke of Baden, and the King of Württemberg, been forced to give free constitutions to their oppressed subjects.

Württemberg has now a free paper advocating enlarged liberty to the masses, and so has Weisbaden.

The people are flocking into the cities of Germany, in vast numbers, demanding their rights.

Standing armies are no longer to be depended upon to stay the onward march of freedom and of popular rights. In Nassau, and in other places, the soldiers have fraternized with the people. Meetings have been held some of which numbered 12,000 persons.

So strong is the feeling in Germany, that even "Deutsche Michel" (the Congress of German States, the members selected by the monarchs, to look after their interests, and to stifle freedom), has been forced by their fears to grant liberty of the Press, to those fiercely demanding their rights.

Germany has been patient under her injuries, and those who ruled her have let the time for concession pass. The people are not to be deceived or cajoled with the promises of the Bund, and they cry, as did the people of France, under similar circumstances, "it is too late—we want a Republic."

The people are erecting liberty poles, and they who impiously claim by the "Grace of God to rule and to tyrannize over man, feel that their time has come,—they see the hand writing upon the wall which plainly foretells freedom to Germany, and like Belshazzar, of old, they knew that they had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

WIESBADEN, March 2.

Four thousand citizens, fully armed to put down all resistance on the part of the troops of the reigning Duke assembled in front of the palace of the Grand Duke of Nassau, to demand a redress of grievances, among which was liberty of the press—a German Parliament, to be elected by the people—trial by jury, in open court—the right of the citizens to meet and discuss political matters—freedom of speech and of conscience, and an acknowledgment that the property of the King, including forests, lands, fisheries, mines, &c., &c., belong to the people.

Alarmed at the threatening appearance of the people, Prince Nicholas, half brother to the Grand Duke, made his appearance, and in piteous terms, besought the populace to spare the lives of his mother and brother, the Grand Duke who was then absent.

Gen. Frenze, also addressed the multitude, and begged them not to fire upon the Palace. Finding the reigning Duke absent, the armed citizens then marched to the arsenal, which was strongly fortified, and took it without opposition, the soldiers in charge joining the revolutionists.

On the next day, the Duke having returned, the demand was again made in front of the Palace. He promised all the people demanded. In his speech to his excited subjects, he asked them to give him the same confidence he reposed in them. At night, the town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. The next morning, the first liberal paper published in Germany made its appearance, and the same day the Grand Duke left the country for parts unknown.

Previous to the expulsion of Lola Montez, the mistress of the King of Bavaria, from Munich, a party of students from the University broke into the Palace given her by the King, and seized the unfortunate courtizan, and in the presence of her Kingly admirer, laid her across a table, and stripping her to the waist, gave her such a spanking as she never received since the day she left her mother's arms.

At Saarbrücken (Prussia) the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the people, but partaking of the feelings of the masses, the soldiery with one voice refused.

The Prince of Hesse Cassel like Louis Philippe, has been obliged to flee his country. His Palace has been burned to the ground by the revolutionists.

In the Duchy of Baden, the revolutionists would only allow the Grand Duke ten minutes to make up his mind to give them a constitution based upon Democratic principles. Before the time was out he gave his consent to the change.

At Mainz, a city belonging to Austria, but where the other German States, have the right by treaty, to station troops, meetings have been held and resolutions passed in favor of equal rights and of enlarged liberty. The excitement which pervaded all classes of citizens, is represented as most intense, notwithstanding the presence of the Austrian and Prussian troops.

At Sarouis, the Prussian garrison were actively engaged in fortifying their barracks, under the belief, that they were not safe for a moment, from an attack by the revolutionists.

In all parts of Germany the revolution seems to spread, and thus far, no blood has been shed. What a day may bring forth, no one can say. If those who wish to put down a people determined on freedom, appeal to the sword, the fight will be a desperate one ere the ground thus gained be given up. Germany will be watered by blood and desolated by fire, before her brave sons will again come under Kingly rule. The troops have generally fraternized with the people and if they continue in their firm attachment, the revolution will be a bloodless one.

We are informed that the Canal will be opened on Saturday next.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FRENCH.

The following joint resolution on coming up in its order, was read a second time: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France upon their success in their recent efforts to consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, requested to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French Government.

Mr. BALDWIN then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ALLEN.—I have no very great feeling on the subject of this particular motion. I do not know, sir, that it will make a great deal of difference whether this resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations or retained by the Senate and made the special order of the day in future. I cannot anticipate, sir, what may or may not be the opinion of the members who compose that committee with regard to this resolution; I will however presume to say, that, whatever the opinion of the committee may be, I doubt not they will afford the Senate an opportunity by a report on the subject, to express its opinion upon the resolution itself or the principles embraced in it. But, sir, it does not seem to me to be one of those propositions which require the intervention of a committee previous to the action of the Senate upon them. It is an isolated proposition—without detail—without complexity—which is presented to the mind of every Senator, and it is therefore of a character, which, it would seem to me, must render it totally unnecessary that it should be referred to a standing or even a select committee. Near the beginning of this session, sir, a resolution was submitted by the Hon. Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) in relation to what ought or ought not to be the policy of the government of the United States with regard to Mexico. That resolution looked to a pending state of things, and was in its very nature a complex proposition. It was so much so, and so immediately connected with the action of our government, that I thought—with great deference to the better opinion of others however—that it would be most wise, most circumspect, in every way most judicious, that a resolution of that import—in full view of the actual relations which this country bore to Mexico, at the moment the resolution was introduced—should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. But the honorable mover of the resolution deemed it totally unnecessary that any such reference should be made; and seemed to consider the motion hostile to the resolution, and as an indirect attempt to evade consideration of it by the Senate. He therefore opposed the reference, and opposed it with reasons so good, in the judgment of a majority of the Senate, that his opposition prevailed, and the reference was not made according to the motion.

The proposition which I have submitted, is a simple, isolated proposition; it presents a solitary question to the minds of the Senate, unembarrassed and unelaborated by any details; a question on which no committee can enlighten the Senate otherwise than by making a report presenting an argument for or against the specific proposition contained in the resolution. I therefore trust that this reference will not be made, but that the Senate will retain possession of the resolution and fix a day on which it will take it up for consideration and dispose of it in the usual form by a formal vote of the body. Still, sir, I shall not only do that which I am obliged to do—acquiesce in the judgment of the Senate upon this subject, but I shall do it without any further complaint of that judgment, than that such a course may look like an unwillingness on the part of the body to meet this question upon the responsibility of its members, I shall not occupy the Senate any longer. Should it be the judgment of the Senate, that the resolution be referred, I trust that the committee to which it is referred will report it back in such a form as to give the Senate the command of the question, and not withhold it too long, to enable us to fix a day for its final consideration.

I am not going into a discussion of the question presented in this resolution now. If I were over so much desirous of doing so, and the Senate ever so much desirous of granting me the honor of its attention, still the cold which I have, would prevent me from doing it at present; but I will state, that if any member of this body suppose that this resolution originated inconsiderately, without a just appreciation, as far as my mind could appreciate such an important object—without a just appreciation of the effect of its passage, those who entertain this supposition are much mistaken. I duly considered this matter in all its aspects; and never in my whole life have embraced any proposition with a more thorough approbation of my heart and my mind, than that which I have submitted in the form of this resolution. I think, sir, that I know what I am about; I think that when I undertake to submit a resolution to express, through the instrumentality of the two houses of Congress, the approval of the American people of this great movement in Europe, that I know what I am about. But, sir, as I said before, I will not go into this matter now; but I hope to have an opportunity of going into it in all its depths, even to its deepest foundations. It was remarked by a distinguished member of this body not long since, that we, now-a-days, hear but little said upon the great elementary truths of public liberty; that the subject seemed to be forgotten. Here, sir, is an occasion for reviving and reviewing the elementary principles of public liberty; and I desire, for one, to contribute my humble efforts to

remedy this evil of which we have heard so much complaint—that in our discussions here the public mind has seldom been directed to the great question of liberty, that we were distracted with ideas of liberty. When this discussion shall come up, I desire to go into this rich subject and to remedy that defect in our discussions which we have heard of not long since in this Senate. And I shall hope to have the aid, on this subject, more than the aid of much abler men than myself upon this floor, for I will not presume that any man affecting to represent the American people, would be unwilling to say on their behalf that they congratulate the French people upon the establishment of the liberties of France. I will anticipate no such results. I shall not ask the yeas and nays upon the motion to refer; but I will hope that the Senate will not refer this resolution to a committee.

Wm. Ross, a citizen of Springfield township, in this county, was found dead at the place where he had been laboring the day, on Friday of last week. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "that he died by the visitation of God."—*Chil. Adv.*

MARRIED.

In due season on the 4th inst. by Rev. Mr. REED, Mr. JONATHAN HORN to Miss ELIZA A. SMITH, all of Greenup county, Ky.

Teachers, Take Notice.

The Teachers' meeting to be held on Saturday next, will be held at 11 o'clock instead of 3, as stated in the call.

NOTICE.

We publish below a complete list of the corporate officers of our town. We think it pretty clear that the gentleman holding the place of Street Commissioner and one of the Standing Committees of the Council, will not be idle because they have nothing to do.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

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JOHN SQUIRES, Marshal and clerk of the Market.
JAMES LEDWICK, Treasurer.
DAVID SCOTT, Street commissioner and Supervisor.

COUNCIL.

JAMES L. McVEY, President.
JOSEPH RIGGS, Recorder.
EDWARD HAMILTON, Clerk.

Standing Committees.

On Claims.—Peter Kinney, John Gharky, and William Newman.
On Grades.—Joseph Riggs, John L. Ward, and William Newman.
On Pavements and Street Improvements.—Peter Kinney, John Gharky, and James Malcolm.
On Crane Yards.—H. Buchanan, John Gharky, and Benj. Fryer.

On Fire Department.—John L. Ward, Peter Kinney, and James Malcolm.
On Public Schools.—William Newman, Joseph Riggs, and John L. Ward.
On Licenses.—Peter Kinney, John L. Ward, and Benjamin Fryer.

On Canals.—John Gharky, Peter Kinney, and James Malcolm.
On Enrollments.—H. Buchanan.
HEALTH OFFICERS.

1st Ward, Doct. W. G. VOYLES.
2d " " G. S. B. HEMSTED.
3d " " J. W. DENNIS.

FIRE WARDENS.

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To the People of Scioto County.

The Democratic Electors, and the friends of Justice, Law and order, of Scioto county, are hereby requested, one and all, to meet in MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Portsmouth, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 10th day of May next, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the convention.

Democrats, and Friends of your country! The present is an unparalleled and trying crisis. You are called upon for calm, decisive and energetic action, or a quiet submission to laws that hold you in perpetual political slavery. Which will you choose? Will ye arise like freemen and vindicate your rights from the hands of violence, your broken and trampled constitution, your long established legislative rules that have been grossly violated and set at naught by the ruthless hands of a minority elected partisan legislature, who seemed determined to "rule or ruin" or will ye quietly submit to the chains that have been forged for you, and make no effort or show of resistance? This is a question for you to decide. That the present is a trying and important time in the history of our State, none will doubt, and that the most firm, united and decisive action is necessary, if we would be heard. Come up then, one and all. Let us counsel together, in order that harmony, union and good feeling prevail.

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S. COLLIER,
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Democratic Central Committee Scioto Co.

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Democratic Central Committee Scioto Co.

Portsmouth Prices Current.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED EACH WEEK FROM THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCES.

BUTTER: per pound 18c.
BARKS: Chest. oak, " cord \$6 a 7
CHEESE: " lb. " 8c
CORDAGE: Manila, " " 18c
Hemp, white " " no sales
CANDLES: Tallow, mould " 10 a 11c
Cincinnati star, " 23 a 24c
Sperm " 33 a —
COFFEE: Java green " 124 a —
Rio, " 8 a 8 1/2

FLOUR AND MEAL:
Four " bbl 37 1/2c
Corn Meal, " lb. 3 a 6c
Cod " 71 a 10
Salmon " 104 a —
Mackerel No 1 " 84 a —
" 2 " 84 a —
" 3 " 84 a —
Herring " box 75 a —
FEATHERS: " lb 25 a 28
GRAIN: Wheat " bush 85 a —
Corn—nominal " 30
Rye " no sales
Barley " no sales
Oats " 20 a 25
Beans " 6c
Shorts " 12
Beans, white " 7c
Green " 7c
Calf " 4c
HAY: Loose, " ton \$13
Bale " \$13
IRON: Pig " \$33 a 34
Beller " lb 6c
American steel " 25, 26, 27c
Bar Bloom " 31c
Bar puddled and boiled " 3c
LEATHER: Sole " 20c a 22
Upper " 15 a 27
Harness " lb 20c a 22
Calfskins, " doz \$18 a 24
Saddle " 25 a 30
Shirting " lb 27c a 28
MOLASSES: Sugar house " gal 40c a 45
Country " no sales

NAVAL STORES: Rosin " bbl \$2 50
Pitch " \$4 50
Tar, Wilmington " \$4 00
Tar, common " keg 18c a 20

NAILED SPIKES:
Nails, 10d " Keg \$4 00
" 6d " 4 75
" 4d " 5 00
" 3d " 5 50
" 2d " 6 50
" 1d " 4 75
Spikes " lb 8c

OAKUM: American " lb 8c
PROVISIONS:
Beef, mess " bbl \$8 00
" prime, " 10 00
" smoked " 10 00
Pork, mess " bbl 8 00
" prime " 7 00
" rump " 7 00
" bulk " lb 24c a 3
" hog round " 24c a 3
Lard, " " 4c
" shoulders " 3c
" sides " 4c
" hams " 5c
" canvassed " 6c
" sugar cured " —
" Extra " —
Lard No 1 " 5c a 5 1/2
" No 2, " 4 1/2 a 5c
" Grease " 4c

RAGS: " " 24 a 3c
RICE: " " 5c
SAIT: Kanawha, " bush 30c
" Kanawha, " 35c
SUGARS: New Orleans " lb 44 a 5c
Havana, white " 8c
" yellow " 7c
Loaf " 8b a 10
Crushed and powdered " 10c a 12 1/2
TEAS: Gunpowder " 65c a 70
Imperial " 65c a 70
Young Hyson " 45c a 60
VEGETABLES: Potatoes bush 40c
Turnips " —
Onions " —

WOOD: " cord \$2 00
COTTON-YARNS: Nos 5 to 10 16c
Batting " 10c
Wicking " 18c

Revolution in Dry Goods!

It is a fact worthy of attention that revolutions are not confined to States and Countries only, for we have scarcely finished reading the accounts of the Revolutions in France, when we have the pleasure to announce a great and almost general revolution in the price of Dry Goods, which will greatly relieve our community in general, and those who have not too much money in particular, by enabling them to purchase goods much lower than ever heretofore.

WM. ELDEN & CO.,
Call particular attention to their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, just received, and assure their friends and the public in general that such bargains will be offered them as it has never entered into their imaginations to dream of. For a little money you can get as many goods as you can carry. So friends, come to the

CHEAP DEPOT OF DRY GOODS,
on MARKET STREET, next door to Messrs. Davis & Smith, and buy at Wholesale or Retail.

It would take up too much space to enumerate all the handsome goods and low prices; but to give you some idea of the prices we call your attention to the following articles, viz:

Calicoes at 4 and 8 cents per yard.
Splendid chintz styles at 10 and 12 1/2cts.
Painted lawns at 12 1/2, 15, 25, and 37cts.
Burgess, very cheap, and selling very fast.
Plaid Paris silk tissue, a new article for dresses.

Plain drabs, black and fancy colors, Muslin Laines at 18 and 25 cts.
Bonnet ribbons at 5c, handsome at 12 1/2, 15 and 25 cts.

Ladies' white cotton hose at 6 1/2, 12 1/2, 18 and 25c, &c.
Parasols at 12 1/2c, and upwards—some very handsome.
Bonnets for ladies and misses; also, Children's gimp flats.

A large stock of brown and bleached cottons—very good—at 6 1/2c, and better, cheaply; cordings: tickings, checks, &c., &c., &c., of all descriptions (for summer wear), nankeen, brown linens and drillings, Irish linens, &c.; cloths, cassimeres, settinets, and Kentucky jeans, quite cheap; a large assortment of Variety and Fancy Goods, including almost every article usually kept in Dry Goods stores; palm leaf and leghorn hats, umbrellas, cotton yarns, &c.

Of those who purchase to sell again we invite the particular attention.
Remember the place, Market street, Portsmouth, April 14, 48.

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THE PASTOR FORGIVEN.
Theodore T. Fay, in a letter to the "Home Journal," relates the following anecdote of "Diefenbach," the celebrated German Surgeon, whose recent death has been very greatly regretted by scientific men.
He was a small man, with a high shrill voice, and nothing externally remarkable except a pair of brilliant black eyes, and a good deal of style and dash in dress and equipages. His second passion was horses. His first was for those terrible operations for which he was so celebrated. Among others this he one day saw a student in the street, with some unhappy expression growing out of his head or neck, and that glittering eye once fixed upon the poor fellow, it was not possible to escape. Diefenbach addressed him and proposed to operate for nothing. The man refused. He offered a bribe. In vain. He described the probable course of the deformity. It would lead to torments, to death perhaps. The student impatiently replied "when he felt the approach of those grave inconveniences, he would address himself to the operator, and not before." Diefenbach left him at length, and the young fellow returned to his books, pipe, and lectures, laughing heartily at the perseverance of his formidable enemy, and congratulating himself upon a happy escape. But one morning, about day break, a knock at the door announced as the sleeper supposed the Stiefelputzer, the boot cleaner, who usually came to the door, and led Diefenbach stood before him with those supernatural eyes, and four stout medical students at his heels.
"We have come to operate upon you!" "No! Don't touch me!" cried the student.
The surgeon made a sign. The subject was thrown upon the bed and held there by firm force. He had scarcely time to express his sense of his treatment, in German exclamations, when his frightful infirmity was whisked off him, and he lay a month or two in bed, recovering from the effects. He did recover, however, completely; and the students, the subordinate demons of this diabolical drama, declare the ungrateful dog was no sooner on his legs again, a corrected and mended man, than he went and sued his benefactor; and recovered heavy damages.
Another person had a protuberance upon the end of his tongue. Up to a certain day, the history is the same as the preceding. On that day, Diefenbach, having received a final, angry, negative to all his prayers and remonstrances, requested at least one farewell look at the beautiful object of his tongue, and in the twinkling of an eye, there was a needle through it, about half a foot long, retaining it immovably in its place, and cutting short all expressions of disapprobation and ineffectual arguments. The happy artist now had every thing his own way. And what his own way was, I leave you to imagine!
LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE. Mr. Brown's compliments to Mr. Smith, thinks it unnecessary his pigs should go thro' his grounds.
Reply: "Mr. Smith's compliments to Mr. Brown, thinks it equally unnecessary to spell pigs with two g's."
TEA PLANT. An enterprising citizen of Charleston, (S. C.) has just received from Canton, via New York, from an Embassy to that country, six varieties of the Tea plant, together with directions for its culture. The seed resembles in some measure the small sized ground article.
LICENSE. The result of the recent election in Vermont, shows a small majority in favor of granting licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors. Last year the majority was large the other way.

HERE WE COME!
With another new and splendid lot of



COOKING STOVES
and Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper-ware
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF
J. TRITCH & CO.,
Tinner and Copper-smiths,
FRONT STREET, PORTSMOUTH, O.
WE would call the attention of country merchants and the public in general to our new stock, as we are prepared to furnish anything up our line at the shortest notice. We are also prepared to put tin roofs on buildings in the most approved manner. From our long experience we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give full satisfaction to all who may honor us with a call. By the best of work and most moderate charges, we intend to deserve public patronage.
ap 6 tf

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND
now complete in 44 numbers at 25 cents each, and for sale at
April 6, tf. S. WELLS.

NEW HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY.
Wholesale and Retail.
One door west of the American House, PORTSMOUTH, O.
REMOVED!
THE undersigned has removed his **Hatting Establishment** to the first door west of the American Hotel, all times be ready and will suit on his customers with any thing in his line, on as favorable terms as can be purchased in the west.
April 6 tf. D. WOLFARD.

S. J. HUSTON & CO'S NEW SAW MILL.
WE are prepared to fill orders for lumber at a short notice. We have also in yard, an assortment of seasoned white pine lumber. Terms reasonable.
S. J. HUSTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, April 6. tf.

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps!
THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large stock of **Boots and Shoes**, suitable for the spring and summer trade, at the sign of the Big Red Boot. Customers will please call before purchasing elsewhere as we have selected our stock with great care, and think we can suit them better than they can be suited anywhere else.
Also 300 dozen Palm Leaf Hats.
April 6, tf. R. LEYD.

Notice to shoe Manufacturers!
THE subscriber has just received direct from the East a good stock of Shoe findings, which he offers for sale at his old stand, Sign of the Boot, front street, Portsmouth.
[Ap. 6 tf.] R. LEYD.

A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, all of which he offers, Wholesale and Retail, as low as they can be purchased at any other establishment of the kind west of the mountains.
April 6, R. LEYD.

THE LAST COON!
ON AN EMPTY CORNER, WITH A TEAR IN HIS EYE.
I HAVE been paying the highest cash price for these fellows' hides; and from the great quantity which I have received, and from their scarcity now, I am induced to believe that there are but few left, and since the late high water, less for them to eat, notwithstanding I offer a large reward for the last hide of that same old coon.
D. WOLFARD,
April 6, 1y.

I SAY MISTER!
KILL them Foxes, Minks, Muskrats & Possums, and we will pay you the highest cash price for their hides—bring them on; don't let one slip.
D. WOLFARD.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE Democratic Enquirer;
To be Published every Tuesday Morning in PORTSMOUTH, O.
From and after the first of April, 1848.

In view of the fact that no Democratic Newspaper is published in this, or in any of the counties more immediately connected with it, in political and business relations, and of the serious inconvenience arising from this deficiency, so universally felt and lamented by our friends, the subscribers have been induced to propose the publication of such a paper, under the above title, and upon the terms below specified.

The existence, at this place, of a well conducted and efficient paper, devoted to Democratic principles, would at any time and under any circumstances, be a matter of the first importance to the friends of those principles in a political point of view; but there are at the present time considerations of the most momentous character, immensely heightening its necessity, and, as it seems to us, rendering it absolutely indispensable. If there ever was a period when Democrats were called upon for strenuous, untiring and unrelaxed efforts, and sleepless vigilance, the present is such a time. In our own State, our opponents, taking advantage of their momentary control of the legislative power, have in effect attempted, by an unfair, unjust and tyrannical apportionment of the representatives, through which alone we can effectually be heard, to silence our voices in relation to the laws under which we live, to shackle our free wills, and to bind upon us the fetters of perpetual political servitude. We must rise, therefore, and with an effort worthy of the occasion, shake off the chains which are forged for us, or we are disfranchised and enslaved. In National politics, it is easy to perceive, that now, upon the eve of the great Presidential Contest, an insidious attempt is being made to bring about at least a seeming abandonment of old and well defined positions; to obliterate the ancient land-marks, and set everything adrift upon a sea of chaos and confusion. At such a time, when the storm is thickening above us, when darkness is settling upon the troubled waters, and the beacon lights which have heretofore guided our course are becoming obscured, it behooves us to keep our eyes steadily fixed upon the pole star of principle; if we lose sight of that, every-thing is lost. In this emergency our best, our sole resource against force and fraud, is truth—that, Argus-eyed and vigilant, cannot be cajoled or hood-winked; and, thank God and our forefathers, it cannot in this country be silenced.

TERMS:—\$1.50, per annum, in advance; \$1.75 within six months; \$2 at the end of the year.
Address, post-paid,
Jordan and Ashley,
Publishers.

T. H. KEOGH, MERCHANT TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at his old stand, next door to J. Riggs' on Front Street. He has just received a **First-rate assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,** comprising the following:
French black cloth, do do brown, a superior article; doe-skin, cassimeres, black and fancy colors; a good assortment of cassimeres vestings, a splendid article; brown and black velvet, a fine article; blue, black, brown and cadet satinettes, good articles; worsted and gum suspenders, fine articles; a small lot of satin cravats and stocks not to be surpassed; blue and Mexican jeans; all of which he will make up to order at the lowest cash price.
Black silk cravats and band handkerchiefs, check and flannel shirts always on hand, also a good article of fine shirts. He intends keeping on hands ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, and vests of all descriptions, low for cash. As people heretofore have been "gulled" by paying for cloths twice their value, there is now a chance to get them at a fair price. Call and see.
ap. 6 tf

ALWAYS ON HAND!
At the old Stand on Front Street,
A few doors East of the Swan Hotel.
THE subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, would say to his old friends and the public generally, that he still continues the business of **Boot and shoe making**, and is always prepared, at the shortest notice, to execute with neatness anything in his line. He has now on hand a quantity of French and Philadelphia calf-skin, to which he would invite particular attention. Also constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of boots and shoes, which will be sold low for cash.
H. BERTRAM.
April 6, 1y.

New Clothing Store!
North east corner of Front and Jefferson Sts.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has opened an entire **NEW STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING!**
for Spring and Summer wear, and of the latest and most approved fashions; also a lot of Dry Goods, consisting of **Cloths, cassimeres, vestings, Hats and caps, boots and shoes, trunks, &c.,** all of which will be sold low for cash. Give me an early call, if you want great bargains.
CHARLES KEHNER.
April 6 tf

Buchanan & Dugan,
Bankers and Exchange DEALERS,
Portsmouth, Ohio.
April 6, 1 m.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
EDWARD CONEY, Proprietor,
(FRONT STREET,) PORTSMOUTH, O.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the travelling public that he has leased the American House for a term of years, and has refitted the house with entire new FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDS and BEDDING and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His best efforts will be exerted to render the "American" a comfortable home for the traveller.

His table will always be provided with the best market affords, and he trusts that by paying strict attention to the wants of his guests he will merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

In addition to other accommodations he has ample stable room to accommodate all in-land travellers who may stop with him. His charges will be reasonable.
April 6, tf.

THE STAFF OF LIFE!
THE subscriber having associated with himself Wm. Jones, an experienced Baker, is now ready to fill all orders for **Bread, Crackers, Pilot bread, soda crackers, and Cakes** of every description; and trusts by strict attention that he will **REALIZE LARGE SALES!** and thereby enable him to sell at such profits as to meet a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and delivered on boats free of portage.

Wedding and other parties supplied with all kinds of HANDSOME FANCY LOAF CAKES. FOR DISPERITS—Brown or Graham bread always on hand.
THOS. S. CURRIE & CO.
April, 6, 1848. tf.

Music and Musical Instruments.
VIOLINS, Flutes, Clarionets, Fifes, Accordions, Violin bows, strings, pegs, tail pieces, music forks, rosin, instruction books for the Piano Forte, violoncello, violin, flute, clarionet, fife, accordion, &c. A large assortment of music for the Piano Forte, &c. Music books of all kinds. Just received and for sale at the very lowest price at
S. WELLS' Book and Music Store,
April 6, tf

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Portsmouth, O., April 1, 1848.
Persons calling for letters, will please say they are advertised.

A Adams, Abner
Adams, Wm W
Burdwell, A
Bowers, Emily
Bliss, N W
Bolman, John
Borst, Daniel
Burrough, Ignatius
Brook, Jonas
Brown, Miss Hannah
Berkly, Lewis

C Carter, John
Coles, Mary
Carter, George
Crain, George
Catlin, Rial
Croft, Thomas
Campbell, Calvin C

D Dunn, Lewis, C
Dockstader, N
Dapuy, Richard S
Duncan, Hugh M
Eaton, R L

F Fisher, Ann
Griffith, John
Grbe, Mrs. Adell

H Hanna, John
Hall, Silvester
Hall, War
Hite, A K
Harwood, Benjamin

J Jones, George
Jones, Kesiah
Johnson, James
James, Josiah
Johnson, Miss Ann

K Kuhns, Andrew
Ladan, Michael
Lett, Andrew
Lewcas, James
Lovell, John

M Merritt, J W
Misp, O H
Michelet, Joseph 2
Morton, Catharine
McClung, R S 2
Melcher, George A
Miller, Charles T
Middleton, Joseph
Mongole, J or W
Merson, Fias S. 2
McManaway, James
Matthews, Hugh H
Mitchell, Isaac
Moore, John W

N Nixon, Miss
Porter, Elizabeth
Plumb, Henry
Piatt, Jacob
Penwell, Isaac

R Ruff, Henry
Rice, Alfred
Ross, miss Nancy
Rodgers, John
Robison, Delancee 2
Roberson, Henry
Reed, Miss Elizabeth
Roberts, John
Stewart, Mrs Apphia
Stewart, Wm
Smith, H
Smith, Henry
Swords, S S 2
Storer, David
Smith, Joseph M
Shipman, Jane
Simmons, William
Simms, George
Smith, George W
Spencer, Isaac

T Thomas Catharine
Temple, Joseph

U Vearay, Richard S
Vearay, Richard S

W Wilson, James
Ware, Sarah
Williams, Joseph
Walker, Wm J
White, Josiah
Williams, E
Wilson, Mrs Amy
Warren, Stephen B
Werner, Joseph
Wilson, Levi
WM. P. CAMDEN, P. M.
April 1, 1848.

No. 6. F. J. OAKES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Liquors and
PRODUCE,
No. 6. Front Street,
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

SAMUEL WELLS,
Bookseller and Stationer,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Books, such as School Books of all the kinds used, Bibles, Prayer books, testaments, &c.; standard and miscellaneous works, including all the new publications; Medical works, Theological and Classical works; Blank books of all sizes and prices; a large stock of cap and letter paper; music books, musical instruments of all kinds, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.
April 6, 1848.

New and Splendid Works!
SECRET Memoirs of the Empress Josephine; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War; Hawkstone, a tale of England (two vols.); Life of Chevalier Bayard, by Simms; "1776," or the War of the Independence; Lamartine's History of the Girondists; Howitt's homes of the Poets; Men, Women and Books; the Middle Kingdom, a history of China; the Prose writers of Germany; the Broad Penman, &c., &c. Just rec'd and for sale at S. WELLS.

Splendid books for presents!
HARPER'S Pictorial Bible,
Do do do Shakespeare,
Willis' poetical works, illustrated,
Longfellow's poetical works illustrated
Hallecks do do do
Beautiful editions of Milton, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Byron, Moore, &c.
Poets and poetry of America,
do do do of England,
do do do of Europe,
do do do of Antients,
With numerous others for sale by
April 6, tf. S. WELLS.

Fancy Articles.
GOLD Pencils and pens, silver do do, ladies' bead bags and purses, ladies' work boxes; razors and razor strops, fine pen knives, scissors, ladies' card cases, hair brushes, tooth do, cloth do, &c.
For sale at WELLS'.

Cap and Letter,
A LARGE assortment. A beautiful and elegant lot of fancy paperies, note papers, envelopes, &c., for sale at WELLS'.

MAYNARD and NOYES' fine Black Ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, sealing wax, bankers' cases, calendars, tape lines, Gunter's scales, mathematical instruments, dividers, rulers, instkands of all kinds, sand boxes, wafer cups, twine reels, pen racks, wafer boxes, letter clips, cash boxes, drawing and writing pencils, pen holders, &c. For sale at WELLS'.

THE PUBLIC and PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE POPES OF ROME, Nos. 1 and 2, just received, to be complete in 10 numbers at 25 cents each. For sale at S. WELLS.
April 6, tf.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL, and all the late new and cheap works for sale at S. WELLS.
April 6, tf.

Bulletin No. 1.
THE reflective traveller as he reaches the highest ridge of the Alleghanies, on his journey westward, is filled with the most profound and interesting sensations. His fancy rapidly surveys that vast and magnificent region which stretches itself far away toward the setting sun; bounded only by the waves of the Pacific. Majestic rivers flow on through interminable woods, rich prairies, like seas of verdure, are spread out; decked with bright and nameless flowers. Upon these countless millions of richest acres, the entire population of two worlds like this might find homes of plenty! These wonderful features of the mighty West fill his mind with the profoundest sensations. He reflects still further, and the painful fact occurs to him that one great difficulty affects that region, namely, that which relates to **HEALTH.** He knows that beside those streams, and upon those prairies, the enterprising inhabitants are often as sore-afflicted with **BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.** In all their multiplied forms. A feeling of impatience comes over him so that little has thus far been accomplished to prevent and cure these diseases of the West. The public has welcomed the company with unparal- leled enthusiasm. Every where its medicines are taking the lead of all others; and curing diseases which have baffled all other means. The Company will hereafter issue **MONTHLY BULLETINS,** by means of which the public can learn more of its operations. In the present one it can only be stated that
1. The Graefenberg Medicines are purely Vegetable.
2. They have been tested in tens of thousands of cases with perfect success.
3. Of the Vegetable Pills alone 30,000 boxes are sold each and every week!
4. The demand is constantly increasing.
5. Every article purchased of the company or of any of the agents is warranted; and if it does not give satisfaction, the money will be refunded.
The three medicines to which the Company would call attention in the present Bulletin are
The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, For the prevention and cure of the ordinary diseases which afflict humanity, (especially Bilious,) these Pills are infinitely superior to any the world has ever before seen.—No language can describe their virtues.—They are different from all others before the public as light is from darkness. Every family in the whole west should try them. If they do not give perfect satisfaction, the money will be promptly refunded. Price 25 cents a box.
The Graefenberg Peper and Ague Pill, This Pill is the great conqueror of Fever

and Ague, and Fever of all other types and forms.
The Graefenberg Health Bitters, A preventive of bilious and other diseases, and a restorer of strength and appetite, and a healthy complexion. Price 25 cents a package which will make two quarts of bitters superior to any in the world.
The other Medicines are the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound, the Graefenberg Eye Lotion, the Children's Panacea, the Green Mountain Ointment, the Consumptives Balm, the Dysentery Syrup.
It is intended that there shall be a Graefenberg Depot in every neighborhood in the United States, at which the company's medicines may be found.
The General Agents for Cincinnati, are A. Bigelow & Co., General Western Depot, East side of Main, between 7th and 8th sts. to whom applications for agencies in the principal parts of Ohio, all the Western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, may be addressed.
The General Agent for Scioto county is Wm. P. Camden, to whom application for agencies from the townships in said county should be addressed.
AGENTS.
T. SENSLOW, Porter Township
L. BRADFORD, Nile Township.
EDWARD BARTON, Secy.
New York, Nov. 1847. ap 1y.

HUNT'S Merchants' Magazine, AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
Established July, 1839, BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Published Monthly, at 142 Fulton street, NEW YORK, at \$5 per annum, in advance.
THE "Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review" will continue to include in its design every subject connected with Commerce, Manufactures and Political Economy, as—Commercial Legislation, Commercial History and Geography; Mercantile Biography; Essays from the ablest pens on the leading topics of the day, relating to Commercial Affairs; Descriptive, Statistical, and Historical Accounts of the various Commodities which form the subject of Mercantile transactions; Port Charges; Tariffs; Customs and Commercial Regulations; Treaties; Commercial Statistics of the United States, and the different countries of the world with which we have intercourse, including their physical character, population, productions, exports, imports, exports, monies, weights, measures, finance and banking associations;—Enterprizes connected with Commerce, embracing Fisheries, Incorporated Companies, railroads, canals, steamboats, docks, post offices, &c.; Principles of Commerce, Finance and Banking, with practical and historical details and illustrations; Commercial Law and Mercantile Law reports, and decisions of Courts of the United States and Europe, including Insurance and Partnership Principal and Agent, Bills of Exchange, Sale, Guaranty, Bankruptcy; Shipping and Navigation, &c., and whatever else shall tend to develop the resources of the country and the world; and illustrate the various topics bearing upon Commerce and Commercial Literature; and we may venture to say that no work heretofore published, embraces in its pages so large an amount of information on all these subjects, as the fourteen volumes now completed.
Our means of enhancing the value of "The Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review," are constantly increasing; and, with new sources of information, an extending correspondence abroad, and other facilities, which seven years' devotion to a single object have enabled us to make available, we shall be able to render the work a perfect *vaude mecum* for the Merchant and Manufacturer, as well as the Statesman and Political Economist, and, indeed, all who desire information on the multifarious operations of business life.
Correspondence addressed to the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine.
From Hon. SAMUEL R. BATES, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York:
I have received the Merchants' Magazine since its establishment, and regard it as one of the most valuable publications of the day. As a Register of Facts connected with Political Economy and Industrial Interests, Commercial, Agricultural, and Manufacturing, it is, in my judgment, not equalled by any work of its cost and size, in fullness and accuracy; and its collection of Cases and Doctrines in relation to Maritime Law, will be found highly useful to professional men—often furnishing American and English cases of great value, which are not to be found in any other publication. I most cheerfully recommend the work as useful in a high degree, to all professions studying the current history of the times.
From Hon. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIES, Senator of the U. States from Georgia. I have been, for some time past, in the possession of the several volumes and numbers of the "Merchants' Magazine," and in the habit of referring to it. I can, therefore, unhesitatingly say, that I consider it a very valuable addition to the library of the statesman, as well as the merchant, and express, as I do cordially, the hope that its publication may be continued with increased benefit to yourself, as I feel assured it will be with advantage to the public.
Complete sets of the Merchants' Magazine, embracing fourteen semi-annual volumes, of more than 600 large octavo pages each, bringing it down to June, 1845, may be obtained at the Publisher's Office, 142 Fulton-street, New York, at the subscription price.
Publishers of newspapers, in the U. States, by giving this advertisement, one or two insertions yearly, and remitting Two dollars per annum to the Proprietor, will be entitled to the Magazine, ap 6tf