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Ohio Life Boat

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### Ohio Life Boat (Portsmouth, Ohio), March 12, 1853

Elijah Glover

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# THE OHIO LIFE BOAT.

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853,

NO. 11.

## OHIO LIFE BOAT.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**E. GLOVER, & CO.**  
On Market Street, one door from Second over  
Clugston's Silversmith shop.  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum in advance.  
Rates of Advertising.  
One square or less, one insertion, \$0 50  
Each additional insertion, 2 00  
Two months, 3 00  
Three months, 4 00  
Six months, 5 00  
One year, 7 00  
Advertisements making more than one square  
and up to a column, inserted on moderate terms.

AGENTS FOR THE LIFE BOAT.  
Wm. SILVEY, Chillicothe;  
Pearl MARY, Circleville;  
F. S. DEXTER, Piketon;  
Thos. DAVISON, Haverhill;  
C. P. HYATT, Jackson.

## POETRY.

From the Mass. Life Boat.  
**THE TWO INDEMNITIES.**

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

The fire alarm—the cry of "Fire  
Swells the night wind, higher, higher,  
Touched by the lightning, every bell  
Swings in its tower, the tale to tell.  
Forth rush firemen, one and all,  
At duty's or at danger's call,  
The peril and the praise to share;  
The engines rush, their torches flare;  
The light of the devouring fire,  
Reflected from the church's spire,  
Piercing the clouds with ruddy glow,  
Tells of the ruin wrought below.  
Why sounds that midnight tocsin dread?  
Why towers that column black and red,  
That, leaning to the leeward, shows  
The way that the destroyer goes!

Let your imagination stretch,  
And you shall see a dastard wretch  
Skulking away from human sight,  
And wrapt up in the cloak of night,  
Putting the *lucifer* match  
Where he is sure the flame will catch,  
That when the crowd is thither drawn,  
He may, before "the peep of dawn,"  
With his fingers force a flame  
From other points to his own.

What are to him the *lumen* bell,  
The blazing roof, the fearful yell  
Of horses rushing in their stalls;  
Or, *crash* of his falling walk?  
Are to him the crash and din  
Of states and rafters falling in;  
The shrieks of houseless women flying,  
The feeble gasp of infants dying,  
And the loud wailing of despair,  
That leads the *suicide* air?  
What are all these things to him? His turn  
By them is served;—let others burn!  
What is all this to him?—why, sir,  
He wakes up people, and they stir;  
And if they catch the villain he  
Is tried, and hanged—or used to be;  
Laws may, but justice does not alter;  
He escapes, though he deserves the halter;  
And were he doomed to it again,  
The people would all say "amen!"

And yet, now softly let's inquire—  
What does the villain set on fire?  
Boards, shingles, timber; wood, hay, stubble,  
A vapor, that is seen a day,  
Or hour; "then vanishes away,"  
That's all. The incendiary felon  
Does nothing more we need to tell on.

But he that fills his neighbor's cup  
With liquid fire, is burning up,  
Not edifices framed of wood,  
Nor princely mansions, fair and good,  
But that for which such mansions rise:  
The heir apparent of the skies;  
Man; who from heaven derives his birth,  
Man, God's viceroy here on earth;  
A house that only God can build,  
A temple with his spirit filled:  
A tenement indeed of clay,  
That holds its dweller for his day;  
A house that falls, in time, in dust,  
As other earthly dwellings must;  
But one that holds—if not burned down,  
The heir of an immortal crown.  
But let the fire that fills the cup,  
Be, in that house well kindled up,  
And strength, and peace and pure desire,  
And manly purpose feel the fire;  
And reason stumbles on and grapes,  
Darkling, 'mid smothered joys and hopes,  
And Faith and every upward aim,  
And heavenward impulse feeds the flame.  
And virtue falls, and courage flags,  
And Childhood roams in tattered rags,  
And haggard want makes earth his bed,  
And sordid Dullness mopes along,  
And mania mirth bawls out his song,  
And Frenzy stands with vacant stare,  
And Madness rends his matted hair,  
And Murder stabs his weeping bride,  
Then dies himself a suicide.

And yet, what is all this to him  
Who fills up to its sparkling brim,  
The glowing glass of liquid fire,  
Drowned in whose poisonous depths expire  
Wit, wisdom, common manhood even.

All earthly joy; all hope of heav'n;  
"Aye; to his inmost self, says he,  
"What is the consequence to me?  
What is, to me, the depth of woe  
That follows where my liquors flow.  
So long as I the match can get,  
So long as I the fire may set,  
So long as I can have my way,  
So long as those who drink can pay,  
So long as they can serve my turn,  
What is't to me how much they burn?"

These two incendiaries stand  
Before you, neighbors, torch in hand;  
Both ply their trade,—both fill their purses  
Tell me—which, of the two, the worst is?

## Select Miscellany.

WOMAN, BEHOLD THY SON!

BY MRS. H. E. B. STOWE.

The golden rays of a summer afternoon  
were streaming through the windows of a  
private apartment where everything was  
the picture of orderly repose. Gently and  
noiselessly it glided; gilding the glossy old  
chairs polished by years of care; flutter-  
ing with flickering gleam on the book-cases  
by the fire, and antique China vases on  
the mantle, and even coquetting with  
sparkles of fanciful gayety over the face  
of the perpendicular old clock, though at  
times almost coaxed to the verge of a  
smile, still continued its inevitable tick  
as for a century before.

On the hearth lay out-stretched a great  
lazy-looking Maltese cat, evidently en-  
joying the golden beams that fell upon his  
sober sides, and sleepily opening and  
shutting his great green eyes, as if lost  
in luxurious contemplation.

But the most characteristic figure in the  
picture, was that of an aged woman, who  
sat quietly rocking to and fro, in a  
great chair, by the side of a large round  
table covered with books. There was a  
quiet dignity in that placid face—that all-  
very hair brushed neatly up, under the snowy  
border of the cap. Every line in that fur-  
rowed face, told some tale of sorrow long  
assuaged and passions hushed to rest; as  
on the calm ocean shore the golden fur-  
rowed sand shows traces of storms and fluc-  
tuations long past.

On the round green-covered table be-  
side her lay the quiet companion of her  
age, the large Bible, whose pages, like  
the gate of the celestial city, were not shut  
all day; a few old standard books, and  
the pleasant rippling knitting whose drea-  
my, irresponsible monotony is the best of  
music.

A fair girlish form was seated by the ta-  
ble; the dress bonnet had fallen back on  
her shoulders, the soft cheeks were suffu-  
sed and earnest, the long lashes and veiled  
eyes were eloquent of subdued feel-  
ings as she read aloud from the letter in  
her hand. It was from "our Harry," a  
name to both of them comprising all that  
was dear and valued on earth, for he was  
"the only son of his mother, and she was  
a widow," yet he had not been always an  
only one; flower after flower on the tree  
of her life had bloomed and died, and gradu-  
ally as waters cut off from many chan-  
nels, the streams of love had concentra-  
ted in this last and only one.

And in truth Harry Sargeant was all  
that a mother might desire or be proud of.  
Generous, high-minded, witty and talent-  
ed; and with a strong and noble physical  
development, he seemed born to com-  
mand the love of woman. The only trou-  
ble with him was in common parlance,  
he was too clever a fellow; he was too  
impressible, too versatile, too attractive,  
and too much in demand for his own  
good. He always drew company about  
him as honey does flies, and was indis-  
pensable everywhere, and to everybody,  
and it needs a steady head and firm  
nerves for such a one to escape ruin.

Harry's course in college, though bril-  
liant in scholarship, had been critical and  
perilous. He was a decided favorite with  
the faculty and students, yet it required a  
great deal of hard working and adroit  
management on the part of his instruc-  
tors to bring him through without any in-  
fringement of college laws and proprie-  
ties; not that he ever meant the least harm  
in his life, but that some extra generous  
impulse, some Quixotic generosity was  
always tumbling him neck and heels in-

to somebody's scrapes, and making him  
part and parcel in every piece of mischief  
that was going on.

With all this premised, there is no need  
to say that Harry was a special favorite  
with the ladies, in truth, it was a confes-  
sed fact among his acquaintances, that  
dozens of cretiple, well-to-do young  
men, might besiege female hearts with all  
proper formality, watching at the posts of  
the doors in vain, yet before him all gates  
and passages seemed to fly open of their  
own accord; nevertheless there was in  
his native village one quiet maiden, who  
only held in her hand the key that could  
unlock his heart in return, and carried  
silently in her heart the spell that could  
fetter that brilliant, restless spirit; and  
she it was of the thoughtful brow and  
down-cast eyes, whom we saw in our pic-  
ture bending over the letter with his moth-  
er.

That mother Harry loved to idolatry.  
She was in his mind the impersonation of  
all that was lovely in womanhood, hal-  
lowed and sainted by age, by wisdom, by  
sorrow, and his love for her was a beau-  
tiful union of protective tenderness with  
veneration, and to his Ellen it seemed  
the best and the most sacred evidence of  
the nobleness of his nature; and the worth  
of the heart which he had pledged to her.

Nevertheless was danger overhanging  
the heads of the three, a little cloud, no  
bigger than a man's hand, rising in the  
horizon of their hopes, yet destined to  
burst upon them dark and dreadful in a  
future day.

In those scenes of college where Harry  
had been so indispensable, the bright po-  
etic wine cup had freely circulated, and  
often amid the high of conversation, and  
the general excitement of the hour, he  
had drunk freer and deeper than was best.

He said, it is true, that it was nothing to him, and it never  
affected him, and all of those things  
that young men always say, when the cup  
of *Circé* is beginning its work with them.  
Friends were annoyed, became anxious,  
remonstrated, but he laughed at their  
fears, and insisted on knowing himself  
best. At last with a sudden start and  
shiver of his moral nature, he awoke to a  
dreadful perception of his danger, and re-  
solved on decided and determinate resis-  
tance. During this period he came to  
Cincinnati to establish himself in busi-  
ness, and as at this time the temperance  
reformation was in the full tide of success  
there, he found everything to strengthen  
his resolution; temperance meetings and  
speeches were all the mode; young men  
of the first standing were its patrons and  
supporters, wine was quite in the voca-  
tive, and seemed really in danger of be-  
ing voted out of society. In such a state  
of affairs to sign a temperance pledge  
and keep it, became an easy thing; tempta-  
tion was scarce presented or felt, he  
was offered the glass in no circle, met its  
attraction no where; & flattered himself  
that he had escaped so great a danger so easily  
and so completely.

His usual fortune of social popularity  
followed him, and his visiting circle be-  
came full as large and importunate as a  
young man with anything else to do,  
need desire. He was diligent in his ap-  
plication to business, began to be men-  
tioned with approbation by the magnates  
as a rising young man, and had pros-  
pects daily nearing of competence and  
home, and all that man desires; visions a-  
lone, never to be realized.

For a while the tide that had risen so  
high began perceptibly to decline. Men  
that had made eloquent speeches on tem-  
perance had other things to look too;  
fastidious persons thought that matters  
had been carried too far, and ladies de-  
clared that it was old and threadbare,  
and getting to be cant and stiff, and the  
ever ready wine cup was gliding back in-  
to many a circle, as if on sober second  
thoughts the community was convinced  
that it was unjustly belied.

There is no point in the history of re-  
form, either in communities or individ-  
uals, so dangerous as that where danger  
seems entirely past. As long as a man  
thinks his health is failing, he watches, he  
diets, and will undergo the most heroic  
self-denial; but let him once set himself

down as cured, and how readily does he  
fall back to one self-indulgent habit af-  
ter another, all tending to ruin everything  
he has done before.

So in communities; let intemperance  
rage and young men go to ruin by doz-  
ens, and the very evil inspires the reme-  
dy; but when the trumpet has been sound-  
ed and the battle set in array, the victory  
only said and sung in speeches and news-  
paper paragraphs, and temperance odes  
and processions, then comes the return  
wave; people cry enough, the communi-  
ty vastly satisfied, lies down to sleep on  
its laurels, and then come the hour of  
danger.

But let not the man who has once  
been swept down the hill of intemper-  
ance, excitement almost to the verge of  
ruin, dream of any point of security for  
him. He is like one awakened in the rap-  
ids of Niagara, and with straining oar  
and mild prayers to heaven, forced his  
boat up and into another water, where  
the drift of the current seems to cease,  
and the banks smile, and all looks beau-  
tiful, and weary from rowing lays by his  
oar to rest and dream; he knows not that  
under that smooth water still glides a  
current, that while he dreams is imper-  
ceptibly but secretly carrying him back  
whence there is no return.

Harry was just in this perilous point;  
he viewed danger as long past, his self-  
confidence was fully restored, and in his  
security he began to neglect those lighter  
outworks of caution which he must still  
guard who does not mean at last to sur-  
render the citadel.

PART II.

"Now, girls and boys," said Mrs. G.  
to her sons and daughters, who were sit-  
ting around a corner table covered with  
notes of invitation, and all the ceteras

day night? tea, coffee, lemonade. wine!  
—of course not."

"And why not, mamma?" said the  
young ladies, "the people are beginning  
to have it; they had wine at Mrs. A's  
and Mrs. M's."

"Well your papa thinks it won't do;  
the boys are members of the temperance  
society, and I don't think, girls, it will  
do myself."

There are a good many persons by the  
by, who always view moral questions in  
this style of phraseology; not what is  
right, but what will "do."

The girls made an appropriate reply  
to this view of the subject, by showing  
that Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. had done the  
thing, and nobody seemed to make any  
talk.

The boys who thus far in the conversa-  
tion had been thoughtfully rapping their  
boots with their canes, now interposed  
and said that they would rather not have  
wine, if it wouldn't look shabby.

"But it will look shabby," said Miss  
Fanny. "Lemonade, you know, are scarce  
to be got for any price, and as for lemon-  
ade made of syrup, it's positively detest-  
able and vulgar. It tastes just like cream  
of tartar and spirits of turpentine."

"For my part," said Emma, "I never  
did see the harm of wine, even when peo-  
ple were making the most fuss about it;  
to be sure, rum and brandy, and all that,  
are bad; but wine—"

"And so convenient to get," said Fan-  
ny, "and no decent young man ever gets  
drunk at parties, so it can't do harm; be-  
sides one must have something, and as I  
said, it will look shabby not to have it."

Now there is no imputation that young  
men are so much afraid of, especially  
from the lips of young ladies, as that of  
shabbiness, and as it happened in this  
case as in most others that young ladies  
were the most efficient talkers, the ques-  
tion was finally carried on their side.

Mrs. G. was a motherly woman, just  
the one fitted to inspire young men with  
confidence and home feeling which all  
men desire to find somewhere. Her house  
was a free and easy ground, social for  
most of her acquaintance, and Harry was  
a favorite domesticated visitor.

During the temperance reform fathers  
and mothers had given it their open and  
decided support, and Mrs. G. always en-  
listed for any good movement, sympa-  
thized warmly in their endeavors. The

great fault was that too often incident in  
the gentleness of woman, a want of self-  
reliant principle. Her virtue was too  
much the result of mere sympathy, too  
little of her own conviction. Hence,  
when those she loved grew cold towards  
a good cause, they found no sustaining  
power in her. Notwithstanding, she was  
a woman that always acquired great in-  
fluence over young men, and Harry had  
loved and revered her with something of  
the same sentiment that he cherished to-  
wards his mother.

It was the most brilliant party of the  
season.

Everything was got up with faultless  
taste, and Mrs. G. was in the very spirit  
of it. The girls were looking beautifully,  
the rooms were splendid, there was  
enough and not too much of light and  
warmth, and everybody was doing their  
best to please and be cheerful. Harry  
was more brilliant than usual, and in fact  
he outdid himself; wit and wine were the  
spirit of the hour.

"Just taste this toky," said one of the  
sisters to him, "it has been sent to us from  
Europe, and it is said to be a genuine ar-  
ticle."

"You know I am not in that line," said  
Harry laughing and coloring.

"Why not?" said another young lady,  
taking a glass.

"Oh, the temperance pledge you know;  
I am one of the pillars of the order, a very  
apostle, it will never do for me."

"Pshaw! those temperance pledges  
are like the proverb, 'something musty,'"  
said a gay girl.

"Well, but you said you had a head-  
ache the beginning of the evening, and  
you really look pale; you certainly need  
it as a medicine," said Harry. "I'll leave  
it to mamma, and she turned to Mrs. G.,  
young people.

"Nothing more likely," replied the gay-  
ly. I think Harry, you look pale; a  
glass of wine will do you good."

Had Mrs. G. known all of Harry's past  
history and temptations, and had she not  
been in just the inconsiderate state that  
very good ladies get into at a party, she  
would sooner have sacrificed her right  
hand than to have thrown the observation  
into the scales, but she did, and they turned  
the balance for him. "You shall be  
my doctor," he said, as laughing and col-  
oring he drank the glass, and where was  
the harm? One glass of wine kills no-  
body, and yet if a man falls, and knows  
that in that glass of wine he sacrifices  
principles and conscience, every drop  
may be poison to the soul and body.

Harry felt at the time that a great inter-  
nal barrier had been removed, nor was  
that glass the only one that evening;  
another and another and another follow-  
ed, his spirits rose with the wild and fe-  
verish gayety incident to his excitable  
temperament, and what had begun in  
the society of ladies was completed at  
night in the gentlemen's saloon.

Nobody knew that one party had un-  
done this young man, and yet so it was.  
From that night his struggle of moral re-  
sistance was fatally impaired; not that he  
yielded at once and without desperate  
efforts and struggles, but gradually each  
struggle grew weaker, each reform short-  
er, each resolution more inefficient, yet  
at the close of the evening, all those  
friends, mother, brother and sister, flatter-  
ed themselves that everything had gone  
on so well, that the next week Mrs. H.  
thought it would do to give wine at a party  
because Mrs. G. had done it last week,  
and no harm had come of it.

In about a year after, the G's began to  
notice and lament the habits of their  
young friend, and all unconsciously to  
wonder how such a fine young man  
should be led astray. Harry was of a  
desperate and decided nature, his affec-  
tions and his moral sense waged a fierce  
war with the terrible tyrant. The mad-  
ness had possessed him, and when at last  
all hope had died out, he determined to  
avoid the anguish and shame of a drunk-  
ard's life, by a suicide's death.

Then came the heart-stricken moth-  
er and beloved one, a wild, incoherent  
letter of farewell, and he disappeared  
from amongst the living.

In the same quiet parlor, where the  
sunshine still streams through flickering  
leaves, it now rested on the polished  
sides and glittering plate of a coffin; there  
at last lay the weary at rest, the soft,  
shining grey hair was still gleaming as  
before, but the deep furrows on the worn  
cheek, and a weary, heavy languor hang-  
ing over the pale, peaceful face, told that  
those grey hairs had been brought down  
in sorrow to the grave. Sadder still was  
the story on the cloudless cheek and lips  
of the young creature bending in quiet  
despair over her. Poor Ellen, her life's  
thread, woven with those beloved ones,  
was broken.

And may not all this happen? nay,  
does it not happen to young men among  
us every day and do they not lead in a  
thousand ways to sorrow just like these?

And is there not a responsibility on all,  
that say they ought to be the guardians  
of the safety and purity of the other sex,  
to avoid setting before them the tempta-  
tion to which so often and so fatally man-  
hood has yielded. What is a pitiful  
consideration of fashion, compared to the  
safety of sons, brothers and husbands?

The greatest fault of women is slavery  
to custom, and yet who but woman makes  
custom? Are not all the usages and  
fashions of polite society more her work  
than man's? And let every mother and  
sister think of the mothers and sisters of  
those who come within the range of their  
influence, and say to themselves when  
in thoughtlessness, as they discuss ques-  
tions affecting their interests, "behold  
thy brother!" "behold thy son."—*Cin.  
Gazette.*

EDITOR OF LADIES' REPOSITORY

The Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D., of Pough-  
keepsie, N. Y., was elected editor of the  
*Ladies' Repository*, on the 11th inst. by  
Book Concern. Dr. Clark is well known  
in the Church, as fully competent to the  
task assigned him.

The British government has re-  
commended a grant of the entire control  
of the Canadian Clergy Reserves to the  
Provincial Legislature. Dispatches to  
this effect were received on Tuesday at  
Quebec from the Colonial Office. Mr.  
Stephenson, the builder of the Britannia  
Tubular Bridge over the Menai Straits,  
is on his way to Canada. Supposed to  
be for purpose of throwing a similar  
structure across the St. Lawrence at mon-  
treal.

A WOMAN.—Miss Emma Brown of the  
Cayuga Chief, has no clamor to utter  
on the question of "Woman's Rights,"  
technically so called. She attends none  
of their conventions, and seldom utters a  
word of woe over the abridgment of any  
of her rights by the sterner sex, and never  
lashes herself into a fury for the want  
of area for the display of all the gifts  
which she finds herself the possessor of.—  
But she goes right on, setting type at the  
rate of 7000 ems per day, or writing ed-  
itorial, meanwhile attending to the busi-  
ness calls of patrons, keeping the books,  
managing the finances of the concern,  
paying bank notes as they become due,  
&c. And still all who know Emma con-  
sider her just in her place—not out of it—  
and admire her noble, brave grappings  
with the rugged realities of life. If women  
and men too—instead of everlastingly  
gumming, about privileges, would say  
less on that head, and proceed at once  
to demonstrate the fact of a capacity, it  
would be far better for them. But, un-  
fortunately, a great many make a great  
fuss about the right to do what they can't  
do to any good purpose, after the right  
has been conceded. Our brother of the  
Chief may well be proud of such a sister,  
and Emma's modest way of inculcating a  
sentiment is far more effective than the  
noisy method hinted at above.—*Utica  
Gazette.*

HOW TO CURE PAINTING.—There are  
various remedies. A glass of cold water  
is effective; burnt feathers have their  
charmes; pinching is not without effect;  
cutting the stays has been known to suc-  
ceed, especially when the stays have  
been a new pair; but there is nothing like  
a glass of vinegar—in every case of a vel-  
vet or silk dress, the effect is instantane-  
ous.



## OHIO LIFE BOAT.



Portsmouth, Ohio.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the City or County.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city; saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

In consequence of a change of our carrier, last week, our paper probably failed to reach some of the City subscribers. The business is now arranged so that the omission will not occur again, we trust.

### AUSPICIOUS CHANGES.

J. V. ROBINSON, Sen., has purchased half of the Scioto Furnace property: DAVIS & SMITH, some time since, became owners of a controlling interest in Jackson Furnace, and L. P. N. Smith, on day before yesterday, removed with his family to the furnace, to take charge of the business there; and Mr. Albiah Cole recently of Kentucky, but formerly of our county, has returned, and repurchased into the Bloom Furnace, of which he was at a former day a joint proprietor. Mr. C. has also purchased a residence in this city, with the intention of making his home among us. This he has done, we are told, to avail himself of the advantages of the Schools and Churches of the city.

Thus are our admirable forecast, and commendable public spirit, in the establishment of our excellent School system, and the erection of the new and commodious houses of worship that adorn our city, returning to us their fruits, viewed as a mere business matter.

But it was not of this that we purposed mainly to speak. We noted the changes in furnace property, under the impulse of a different train of reflections. That the connection between Portsmouth and the rich iron and coal region South-East of it, to be effected by the construction of the Scioto and Hoeking Valley R. R. prosperity, none of us doubted, and we have repeatedly indulged in anticipations of the time coming, when an immense business, in the manufacture of iron, in its various shapes, might spring up in Portsmouth—when men of capital, enterprise and skill would drop down among us, and seize upon these rich crude elements of wealth, and transform them into merchandise of incalculable value;—when the din of labor and the hum of business would respond to the snort of the Iron Horse, and activity and progress would be the order of the day, and our young city become a rich mart of trade, particularly in these great staples.

Now, we distinctly realize that good time as near at hand. Our own men have taken hold of the matter. The only three Furnaces directly reached, as yet, by the road, now have Portsmouth for their depot: Here will be the tempting stacks of pig metal; at first prices—here, in a few weeks, will come the very best coal to work it with;—and here must soon come the capital and skill of others to appropriate these rich bounties. No point in the Union presents, at this time, advantages comparable to Portsmouth for the heavy or light investment of capital, in almost any branch of trade or industry.

Some of the Whiskey men have recently plucked up courage enough to attend one or two of our last Temperance meetings; not, however, from any praiseworthy purpose, but apparently to catch up the remarks of the speakers and torture them into entire different meanings. On stepping into the Whiskey meeting the other night, Mr. Davis was engaged in this most delectable and maply business. A remark made by us, in reply to the standing objection to the Maine Law, by those ignorant of its provisions, that it deprives the people of the use of spirituous liquors for necessary and proper purposes, was the subject of Mr. D's effort at distortion when we entered. We had said, in reply to that objection, that instead of its being true, the Maine Law made provision for a supply of the best and purest articles, in every township, to meet the wants of society, and to be sold at the lowest possible prices. This Mr. Davis had perverted into an assertion by us, that the law required the establishment, in every township, of a Distillery with a full set of hands; and thereupon

Mr. Kennedy was called on to tell how many men it would require for this great operation, and horrified the rummies by stating the number at about fifty! But Mr. D. magnanimously put it down to 15 each, and then the assembled wisdom turned up their eyes in holy horror, on account of the waste of human labor and food, which would be required to carry out the machinery of the Law. This misrepresentation formed the burden of that gentleman's speech, and seemed to answer very well in place of argument, to satisfy the minds of the liquor party.

Of such are those who can only be reached by Legal Suggestion.

The Republican runs his head against the "Old Idea" theory again.—Those quondam friends, the liquor dealers and toddy sticks, whom he once promised to serve, but couldn't, need not be apprehensive, however,—no one idea, however minute, will ever penetrate the gloom that broods on the muddy shallows of his brain. He is impelled by but one single motive, and that, we fear, abides in his pocket, rather than his head.

Oh no! we shall never abuse or villify; but, when necessary, will modestly raise the Mirror to your eyes.

### The Difference.

Capt. Kennedy manifests restiveness, because of the interest manifested by the Ladies in the Temperance movement.—It is but natural that he should do so, because he knows that woman instinctively clings to that which is good and pure, and shirks from evil, and its accessories; and that no surer test of truth and beauty can be found, than that furnished in the revelations of her nice taste. He feels that the unholy and detestable cause in which he has enlisted meets an eloquent rebuke in the simple fact, that she studiously shuns the degrading association.

We sincerely suggest to him the propriety of profiting by the lesson, instead of permitting the chafings of a disturbed conscience to break out in rude and ungallant remarks. That cause, the prosecution of which may not invoke the aid of the wife and mother, is a bad one, be assured of it.

"Old women," indeed! Why should they not, old and young, participate in this great moral movement? Are they not good, and pure, and loving, and kind of heart? Ought they, or Could they, as mothers, as wives, and as daughters and sisters, look on unconcerned upon this the worse nature of man for the supremacy; on the issue of which is staked their dearest hopes of earthly happiness?

We glory in the sympathy and approval of women; and so would the Whiskey men, if their mercenary and dehumanizing crusade against the best interests of society had one single bright spot, where her smiles might linger without reproach.

### "Woman! Behold thy Son!"

Is the title of a fancy sketch, from the pen of the gifted Mrs. Stowe, on our first page. It conveys an impressive lesson, and is well worthy a perusal.

The new Rhode Island Law Has been kindly sent to us. There is a provision in it for a vote of the people, to be taken on the 6th of April next, by ballot, whether it shall be repealed or not.

Thanks, Messrs. of the Scioto, for that neatly done up package of Cincinnati papers. We take it as personal.

The Ohio Legislature have turned Mr. M. H. Medary out of his office, as Clerk of the House, for a breach of the peace; committed in the hall.

A large number, comprising among them some valuable citizens, left our wharf for California, on board the Steamer Scioto, on Wednesday last.

The friends of temperance in Connecticut, are making strenuous efforts previous to their State elections which is to take place early in April. It is a matter of the highest importance that they succeed in electing a Legislature that will be favorable to the passage of the Maine Law. We hope for a successful result, which we certainly shall see if the professed friends of the cause are not remiss in their duty.

### Debate on the Maine Law.

The Committees appointed by the Anti Maine Law, and the Maine Law men have had a conference and they have made arrangements for a debate on the Maine Law at Kennedy's Hall, on Tuesday, the 15th March. The Debate will commence at 2 o'clock P. M., and be continued in the evening at 7 o'clock.

The friends and opponents of this great reform movement are invited to at-

tend. The Ladies have a special invitation.

### THE LAST WHISKY MEETING.

For the Ohio Life Boat.

MR. EDITOR: I am always disposed to keep well acquainted with the various shapes that politics and moral reform assume, and think that much can be learned from it. These reasons lead me, last Saturday night, to the City Hall, to see the convention of "Corn Growers and Liquor Dealers." I had heard that on the night, a week previous, the whole affair was rich—such a treat as one cannot generally see for less than twenty-five cents—and was assured that the prospect was equally inviting on this occasion.

When once in the Hall I was surprised at the number of temperance men, who were at least a respectable minority, but was informed that they attended to keep a sharp look-out on their opponents, the "rummies." After a long delay the house was called to order, and the officers assumed their places. Just at this point I was forcibly struck with the nice discrimination which had been used in appointing the officers, and I thought that with a committee added we might have the whole affair before us. To illustrate my meaning there sat the President; as might be presumed, he represented the genteel class of drinkers, those that "liquor" at the best class Hotels, go regular to church; and I am told they insist they are the religious part of community, and represent its interest.—The Vice-President, might with propriety be considered a step lower, not because he is a drinker only, but because he carries on his face so sure a sign of his principles, and practice. The Secretary, it seems to me, represents a still lower notch. With him the Liquor interest combines, and brings to its aid the gambling establishment—another step on the broad road to ruin—a point of depravity, and degradation that calls forth our pity. I am told that there is another Vice President who fills up the long space before the Secretary, representing in connection with the Corn-Growing interest, the horse-racing and cock-fighting community. My imagination led me a few steps farther, and I thought a committee of about five—one to represent the medium-genteel grocery—one for the great business, in connection with groceries—one for the three-cent

shop—and one to represent the Poor House squad,—and they would have been able to present to the public such a tableau of their intrinsic value as would call forth applause. While those things were sitting before my mind, I could not but look forward to the elections and anticipate the names on their ticket, and ask myself if the citizens of Portsmouth could be brought to vote for such an interest as that set forth by the "Corn-Growers and Liquor-Dealers."

But the speeches say you—yes the speeches, and I say at once that I am not competent to the task; and if a stenographer had been present and reported them *ad verbatim*, each speaker would have disowned his speech next morning, when they could have been disposed of to the Comic Almanac makers at a high premium. Mr. Editor could I give a faithful copy of the speeches made on last Saturday night, the speakers would accuse me of trying to make a barlesque of the whole matter from beginning to end. The fact is, if I know anything about the Maine Law, the whole effort might be summed up in false premises, bad logic, absurd illustrations, black-guard allusions, and, as a matter of course, wrong conclusions.

The great aim of the first speaker was to show that the Life Boat was altogether unworthy of the support of any respectable man, or good citizen; but his statements, and what he would have me call arguments were so lacking in sense that I will venture you have not lost a single subscriber by his speech. Mr. Kennedy is the scriptural man of the concern, and does up the theological argument. Joe Bennet seems to be his teacher, or adviser, and he shows himself to be a worthy scholar.

Col. Davis the legal man, who "does not know what the Maine Law is," but is certain it is unconstitutional, and tyrannical, the man who liquors "when liquoring time has come," followed next, and seemed to amuse and edify his friends in proportion as he disclaimed argument, and told smutty stories. I am not certain that I fully appreciated his speech, but there was one part that particularly interested me, and I would be pleased to have it fully written out. It was the effort he made to show that we as a people were far superior to those nations that did not imbibe any liquor. Here the

military and legal qualifications of the speaker were wrought up to the highest pitch and produced the most lively sensations of delight in the face of the Vice-President. No doubt, he for the first time had a glimpse of the foundation of his claim for genius. The only conclusion I could draw from the speech was that we were great because we used Corn Whisky. Query. Would it be advisable to introduce it into the Common Schools? We confess that the gentleman's palmy days, according to his argument, and practice, have past. We should have rejoiced to see him in his prime.

Judge Ramsey next took the stand, and labored rather hard, as the preachers sometimes say. Starting from the assumption—which he by no means proved—that the Maine Law men were in the minority, he demonstrated that the majority ought not to pass a law to please the temperance men. If there had been any appropriateness in the Hon. gentleman's speech, we would state its merits as it was let it pass. After a resolution that contemplated a discussion between the Maine Law and the Anti Maine Law party the meeting adjourned.

If your reporter has not prepared a better outline than this you may use it.

Yours Sir.

### SCOTO.

A schism has already begun to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church," has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon Society.

Nearly four millions of gallons of wine are manufactured in this country annually, from cider, logwood, sugar, etc., etc.

The Pennsylvania prohibitory liquor-law convention at Harrisburg, made provisions for canvassing Pennsylvania thoroughly, and \$10,000 were appropriated therefor.

### Temperance Movement at Empire Furnace.

EMPIRE FURNACE, March 3.

MR. GLOVER:

A large and interesting temperance meeting was organized at this place, last night, by appointing H. Willis chairman, and W. Crandall, Secretary. The meeting was opened by prayer, by Rev. M. Smith, of the United Brethren church, and was then addressed by Drs. O. J. Hall and F. B. Mussey. After which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting:

Whereas, We as friends of the cause of Temperance, consider that cause as identified with the best interests of humanity, and its advancement essential to the real progress of moral and social reform, and believing as we do, that the present is an important crisis in the affairs of this reform, and, satisfied as we are, that all previous efforts of its friends, by legislation, or otherwise, have proved, and must necessarily prove inadequate to the attainment of the ultimate object proposed by this reform, to-wit: the entire removal of the curse of intemperance from our midst. And believing, as we do, that the subject is one that legitimately falls within the range of the Legislature's duties, firmly believing that the only sure and rational process of accomplishing this great design is the entire suppression and prohibition of the traffic in, and the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, by law, and believing that laws to this effect are more necessary to the Commonwealth of the State of Ohio, and more essential to the true interests of the whole of its citizens than all other questions of public policy that now occupy the attention of our Legislators, and convinced, from past and present indications that, in order to the adoption of such laws, it is necessary to secure a Legislature composed of men devoted to this cause—the cause of God and all man-kind, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That as a matter of public policy the Temperance question is superior to all others of a party or local character, in its attempts to relieve the State of those evils, miseries and grievances, which are the countless offsprings of the vice of intemperance.

Resolved, 2. That the "Maine Law," as called, as a complete and efficient remedy for those evils and grievances, of which we have so long and so justly, but hitherto ineffectually, complained, meets with our warmest approbation, and deserves, and shall receive our hearty and undivided support, as the ground-work and basis of our untiring efforts to remove the curse of intemperance from our State.

Resolved, 3. That in all matters pertaining to the Temperance Reform, we hold ourselves above party obligation, or local prejudice.

Resolved, 4. That we will vote for no

man, for any Legislative office, who is not openly and unqualifiedly pledged to support the provisions of the "Maine Law," as the one measure of public policy to be preferred before all others, as a legislative enactment for the benefit of the people of the State of Ohio.

Resolved, 5. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Life Boat for publication.

H. WILLIS, Chairman.

W. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

### R. Bell & Co.

We call attention to the advertisement of this well known house, which appears in our columns to day. In addition to their very extensive arrangements for constant fresh supplies from the Eastern markets, they are largely engaged in the Home Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. We happened into their house the other day, and were pleased to see them engaged in supplying another of our heavy commercial houses at wholesale. This is the true system. Every dollar's worth of shoes made at home for sale, is equivalent to a dollar of added capital. If all of the immense quantity of this kind of goods sold in this market, were made here, the effect upon our prosperity and population would be very great. Mere commerce, without productive industry, exhausts, rather than increases the wealth of any community.

### New Firm.

Mr. G. H. Gharky has become associated in business with Mr. T. G. Lloyd, by which the firm name is changed from T. G. Lloyd & Co., to Lloyd & Gharky. We are rejoiced to see this,—the same perseverance and prudent management which has marked the course of Mr. G., from poor boyhood to ripe years, will give strength and success to the concern. Success to them.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Austria, Extensive Conspiracy in Hungary.

NEW YORK, March 7

The steamer Baltic, with advices from Liverpool to the 23d ult., arrived at this port last night.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Austria had expelled five thousand Swiss from Lombardy, giving them but twenty-four hours to leave. Milan has been fined thirty thousand florins, to be paid weekly.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, by a Hungarian; the Emperor was slightly wounded in the head.

A wide spread conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary.

Hostilities had recommenced in Montenegro.

The proceedings of the British parliament contain nothing of interest. The Earl of Clarendon has succeeded Lord John Russell in the British Cabinet.

Kossuth denies being the author of the address to the Hungarians in Italy.

It was very generally rumored in England, but as generally believed, that an alliance was being formed between that Government & France, in order to counterpoise the alliance of the northern powers.

All the non-commissioned naval officers of France have had their pay increased ten cents per diem, which had a very unfavorable effect on the Bourse, and three per cents declined to 85, but afterward rallied and closed at 87.

The London Sun reports that the French Government was about to remove the duty on guano imported in foreign vessels.

The gates of Milan were still closed, and Austrian troops were still arriving, whistling and singing were prohibited, on pain of fine and imprisonment.

Two more of the prisoners had been hung, and it was thought that several Hungarians had been privately shot in the castle.

The name of the Hungarian who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Austria is Battenev, a tailor by trade, & formerly a private in the Hussars. After he had inflicted the wound, he was immediately cut down by an aid-de-camp and secured.

A commercial treaty between Austria and Russia was signed on the 19th ult.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The procession moved from the city Hall at noon—composed of a large military escort and various civic bodies, diplomatic corps, judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, ex-members, various political clubs, Empire Club, from New York, and Baltimore Democratic Association, Washington fire associations, &c. At Willard's Hotel, Pierce was received into the procession, and entered the carriage along side of President Fillmore, amid loud acclamations, the ringing of bells and firing of cannons. There was an immense multitude along the route and at the Capitol. Pierce stood erect, bowing gratefully to the repeated cheers. Previous to reaching the Capitol both Houses had adjourned. The flag of the Senate Chamber was lowered, to indicate the old Senate had adjourned *state die*, and raised again indicating its reorganization. The procession entered the Senate Chamber, and after the various civil bodies had taken stands assigned them, and arrangements were completed, the outside procession was again formed, headed by the Chief Justice, and proceeded to the immense standing on the east front of the stage, and was greeted by the

plaudits of the immense multitude, and delivered the inaugural Address. He commenced speaking at 1 1/2 o'clock. After he had concluded, the procession escorted the President to the White House, and left the Ex-President at Willard's Hotel.

Judge Campbell and others, understood to be in the Cabinet, were in the procession, following the President.

The Senate met immediately after the ceremony and adjourned till Monday. All the appropriation bills were passed, after being subjected to modification by the conference committees.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon.—A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution calling for the papers relative to the Nicaragua affairs, and gave notice that he would call up the resolution the first opportunity, in order to discuss the topics connected with this matter.

Mr. Soule presented memorials from the members of the Louisiana Legislature, protesting against the election of Mr. Benjamin as senator from that State.

At half-past one the President sent in his communications, and the Senate soon after went into executive session, and confirmed the following Cabinet appointments:

Secretary of State W. L. Marcy. N. York, Secretary of War Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury James Guthrie Ky. Secretary of Navy James C. Dobbin, N. C. Secretary of Interior R. McClelland, Mich. Postmaster-General, James Campbell, Pa. Attorney-General, Caleb Cushing, of Mass.

### Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 9th.—MORNING SESSION.—HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the Probate Judge to appoint Trustees of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, passed.

The bill to prevent the circulation of small bank notes, was lost.

The bill to abandon the Warren county canal, passed.

The bill for the incorporation of townships, was lost.

SENATE.—The bill to establish a State reform school, for juvenile offenders, was postponed until next January.

The bill to provide for the repair of roads, abandoned by incorporated companies, was read the third time, and referred to Mr. Riddle.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—HOUSE.—The bill for the erection of a Work House in Hamilton county, was lost.

The Temperance bill, which was laid on the table yesterday, was taken up and put on its passage, and lost.

The bill prescribing the duties of County Commissioners, passed.

The Committee of Conference, on the difference respecting the amount to be exempted from taxation, reported in favor of exempting fifty dollars only, to which the House agreed, and adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill regulating Courts of Justice, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed.

The crowbar bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported back without amendment. It was referred to the standing Committee on Finance. Adjourned.

### Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10.

Flour.—The demand continues limited, and is confined almost entirely to the city trade. The only sales heard of to-day were 50 and 100 bbls choice brans at \$3 80; 50 do common at \$3 75; and 35 do from L. M. R. at \$3 65; indicating a further decline.—Received during the last 24 hours, 2,018 bbls.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions were again limited to-day, but the market exhibited an increasing demand. The sales comprised 1,500 pcs bulk shoulders at 51 1/4c. 100 hbls bacon sides (slop) 7-8-3c pkd; and 200 bbls moss pork at \$14-50. There is very little meat, comparatively, on the market, and purchases could not have been made to-day of any article except at full rates. Private advice were received from New Orleans to the 5th instant, one of which, from a reliable source, quotes mess pork \$15 1/5 50, bacon sides 8 1-8c, do shoulders 6c, and prime lard improving. These figures, though in most cases relatively lower than our currency, are better than anticipated: a large decline having been apprehended in consequence of the heavy supplies that had gone forward.

THE RIVER has fallen eight inches during the last 24 hours, and is still receding.

CHEESE.—Sales of 150 bxs at 8 1/4c, and 100 do at 9c. The market is dull.

SEEDS.—Sales of 16 bbls clover at \$5-75; and 90 do in lots at \$5 70 per bush. The demand is only moderate, and prices are but feebly sustained.

MOLASSES.—A sale of 50 bbls at 30c, sixty days.

SUGAR.—We notice several small sales at previous prices. The market is rather heavy.

COFFEE.—The demand is only limited, and the sales are mostly making in small parcels at 10 1/2 to 10 1-2c.

FRUIT.—We notice sales of about 25-0 bush dried apples at \$1 97, with a good demand, principally for the west. Lemons and oranges continue plenty at \$2-25 to \$2 50 per box. Figs sell at 12 to 14c.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, March 8th, by Rev. St. J. Fry, Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS and Miss HELEN FUNK.

On Thursday morning, March 10th, by Rev. E. P. Pratt, Mr. JOSHUA V. ROBINSON and Miss MARTHA B. RIGGS, all of this place.



Of the complicated system of European  
cy, we have heretofore been independent,  
from their wars, tumults and anxieties, we  
been entirely exempt. Whilst these are co  
ed to the nations with which they originated  
within their legitimate jurisdiction, they ca

will be always safe for us to consult. The measure tending to the fraternal feelings of the members of our Union, has had my full and felt approbation: but to every theory of government, whether the offspring of feverish imagination, or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the tendency of love and affection,

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.**—A lot of Buckwheat Flour and Corn meal, both common, received this morning by,  
March 12. WM. MILLER

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**DRIED BEEF.**—A FINE lot of Dried Beef, received this day by,  
March 12. WM. MILLER

received  
ER-  
Jan. 24.  
Polkas, Schotisches Waltzes, &c. &c.,  
Piano and Guitar, for sale by  
KEYES & PARKER  
City Book S

REVISED 1982

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the top center. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the bottom edge.

18



## Wit and Humour.

"How late is it, Bill?"  
"Look at the 'boss' and see if he's drunk yet; if he isn't, it can be much after eleven."  
"Does he keep such good time?"  
"Splendid! they set the town clock by his nose."

**THE LAZIEST FELLOW YET.**—One of our exchanges speaks of a man named John Hole, who is so lazy that in writing his name he simply uses the letter J, and then punches a hole thro' the paper just after it.

A young lady says the reason she carries a parasol is, that the sun is of the masculine gender, and she cannot withstand his ardent glances.

Mrs. Partington in illustration of the proverb, "that a soft word turneth away wrath," says that it is better to speak paragonically of a person than to be all the time flinging epithets at him for no good comes to nobody that never speaks no good of no one.

**DOUGLASS JERROLD'S IDEA OF CONSERVATIVES.**—There's a sort of men in the world that can't bear any progress. I wonder they ever walk, unless they walk backwards! I wonder they don't refuse to go out when there's a new moon—and all out of love and respect for that "ancient institution," the old one. But there were always such people, and always will be. When Lucifer first came in, how many old women, staunch old souls—many of them worthy to be members of parliament—stood by their matches and tinder boxes, and cried out, "no gerrender!" And now many of these old women, disguised in male attire, go every day about at public meetings, professing to be ready to die for any tender-boob question that may come up! Yes ready, quite ready to die for it; all the readier, perhaps, because dying for anything of the sort's gone out of fashion.

**THE MISERY OF IDLENESS.**  
Nine-tenths of the miseries and woes of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of such minds to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments & schemes of baffled; and men fail in their schemes; not so much from want of strength as from the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish some things the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop by continued falling bores its passage through the hardest rock; the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar and leaves no trace behind.

**A DILEMMA HORN.**—Whoever proclaims that the decision of Judge Curtis is the mass of the law, or even any principle of the Rhode Island Maine Law, is either knavishly corrupt at heart, or ridiculously ignorant at head, although he may happen to be the editor of some political—rum, or other paper, and he may take whatever horn of the dilemma he chooses. No intelligent man, would by making such a grossly false statement, take either of them, unless he was in the habit of taking himself, or was the flunk of those who do take, a "horn" of a very different character.—*Mass. Life Boat.*

## Agricultural Intelligence.

**Fattening Pigs.**  
As I have been in the practice of fattening spring pigs, for the last fifteen years, I send you, by way of trying my hand, a few lines on the subject. Some of my neighbors contend that it is not profitable; that it takes as much to fatten a pig as it does an old hog. I am not ready to admit that to be the case, provided the hog is made to weigh with the pig in proportion to his age. But in order to be successful, a good breed is necessary, and good keeping. For the term of years above named, I have slaughtered but two or three pigs, that have fallen short of 200 lbs. at the age of from seven to nine months, but have had them weigh 240, 260, 275 and 300 lbs. I slaughtered six the 16th of last December that averaged 280 lbs. at the age of eight months and eighteen days, the heaviest one weighing 313 lbs.

My rule is to keep no more than I can keep in a thriving condition, except such as are kept for breeding, which should be kept in good condition, but not fat. One of my neighbors that disappears of fattening pigs, has this season killed nine hogs, that were not far from eighteen months old, which averaged 214 lbs., the heaviest one weighing 280 lbs., being the same as my pigs averaged. Another killed six, which had been wintered over, that averaged 260 lbs., as I was informed, I kept a dairy of sixteen cows, and feed my pigs what they will eat, and a little corn, to keep them in shape, until September, and then increased the corn, as the sows diminish. The neighbors alluded to, kept dairies, of about twenty-five cows, and are in as favorable circumstances for fattening pork, as I am, and as they sometimes ask the question, "I think it is profitable to fat pigs, if they are not satisfied with the above, I will simply say, that I cannot afford to keep a hog ten or twelve months for nothing."—*S. G. B., Verona, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1853.*

**STADDLERY AND CARRIAGE TRIMMING.**  
I have greatly enlarged my stock in this department, so as to offer purchasers as great a variety as can be found in any Western city. I respectfully solicit a call from the trade, assuring them that I can give them entire satisfaction.  
Dec 4, 1852 T. N. DAVEY.

## D. N. MURRAY

Importer and Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery.

### SIGN OF THE PAD LOCK,

FRONT STREET, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Portsmouth, Farmers, Country Merchants and Furnace Masters, that he has now on hand a very heavy and general stock of

### HARDWARE,

to which he is receiving additions daily. As he imports direct from England all his Foreign goods and purchases all his American Hardware from the Manufacturer, he feels assured that his prices will compete with those of any House in the East or West.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and goods ordered may be returned when not satisfactory.

Orders for the Portsmouth Manufacturing Company will be attended to if left at the store of D. N. MURRAY.

Portsmouth, July 17, '52.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO LIFE BOAT, VOLUME III.

COMMENCING JANUARY 1st, 1853.

A weekly Temperance paper, designed for general and family reading.

THE THIRD VOLUME of this paper will commence on the first day of January, 1853. The success of the last volume of the Life Boat, and the growing importance of the Temperance cause, has prompted the publisher to procure a new press, new type, and to enlarge the paper in size; and we have now the pleasure to offer to our subscribers the

### LARGEST AND CHEAPEST TEMPERANCE PAPER IN THE STATE.

We shall continue as heretofore, as the principal design of our paper, to advocate Temperance principles, and especially to recommend by editorials, extracts, correspondence, and statistics the adoption of the MAIN LAW. In doing so we shall ever labor to be courteous to our opponents, but fearless and uncompromising. We think the day has gone by to delude ourselves with the hope of banishing the curse of intemperance from our land by moral suasion alone.

No effort shall be spared to make the Life Boat an entertaining and instructive

### FAMILY PAPER,

such as one as christian parents can place in the hands of their children without fear of having their moral principles assailed. Obscene jests, stories of doubtful morality, recommendations of the Theatre, and such like incentives to a life of degradation, will have no place in its columns. Special attention will be paid to the

### NEWS DEPARTMENT,

and no effort will be spared to give its readers, regularly, and at an early date as possible all the current

GENERAL COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Careful selections will be made from the leading Journals, devoted to AGRICULTURE and the Arts, together with the

### FARMER AND MECHANIC

with which we are connected.

We look to the Temperance men of Southern Ohio to give us a large subscription list.

TERMS:—\$1.00 in advance.

All letters for inquiry, or for subscription, should be addressed (post paid) to

Portsmouth, Ohio.

### MATRIMONY.

Cheapest and Best Book ever published!

United States. Twenty-Six American Editions.

With splendid Anatomical Engravings.

IT TEACHES HOW TO

Win the devoted affection of the opposite sex, The art of love, courtship, and marriage.

To have a beautiful face and hand.

To change the sallow face into one of beauty.

Teaches how to make wrinkled skin smooth.

To cure baldness, make the hair grow luxuriantly, &c.

To make brown teeth as white as pearls.

To make the hair rich, soft and glossy. Also to change gray or red hair to a brilliant jet black.

To restore and preserve the growth of hair, to remove tan, pimples, warts, Corns, Blisters, freckles,

To improve and extend the human memory, To fortify things to come. And also

How to invoke the spirits of the dead, To discover hidden, lost or stolen treasure, mines, &c.

To raise double crops, without manure, or expense.

To make brass and copper to look like pure silver.

To cure a multitude of dangerous diseases.

It teaches old people how to look young, sprightly, gay, handsome, and to feel so.

To have a general treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from diseases in both sexes. Together with plain directions for their perfect cure. Articles used, very cheap and perfectly harmless.

Price of the book:—single copy, 25 cents. Five copies for 1.00, 25 or 50 cents, as also a note may be sent by letter in perfect safety. Address, Dr. E. D. DAVEY, Albany, N. Y., postpaid. Books sent free by return mail. No No 9, Chapel St. Vapor, shower, and medicinal baths connected.

### Notice of the Press.

"This is indeed a work of sterling merit. To each and all of our readers we would say, buy, read, distribute."—*Methodist Magazine.*

"It is a very rare work, and unquestionably the production of a master mind—London Nimes

"No married woman, or those contemplating marriage, should be without this book; for it reveals certain things which all persons of proper age ought to know."—*Troy Daily Times.*

June 19, '52

### A FRESH SUPPLY

Of those soft Hungarian and Magyar hats, which are so appropriate for travelling and business purposes, and which have the remarkable effect upon the wearer of never permitting him to get out of temper, just received and for sale, cheaper than ever, at "the" Hat Store.

July 24 1852. S. G. GLOVER.

### CHILDREN'S HATS.

A fine assortment of Children's Pearl and Black Hats, which have the peculiarity of so pleasing the child as to do away with the necessity of any thing else in the way of amusement, just received at the Hat Store. The above are decidedly better than Baby Jumpers.

July 24, 1852. S. G. GLOVER.

### Those Soft Hats Again.

From the good effect produced on the wearer by those Soft Kossuth Hats, the subscriber was induced to order an additional supply, and has now on hand a greater variety than was ever offered to this community.

aug. 16 1852 S. G. GLOVER.

## GREAT ATTRACTION.

NEW GOODS.

### At The People's

### NEW STORE,

WILLIAM SALTER, Jr., Front street, 3rd doors below Court, Portsmouth, Ohio, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Portsmouth and surrounding country, that he is now opening his second supply of summer goods comprising a general assortment which he will sell a little cheaper than the cheapest.

June 12

### Country Traders.

ARE informed that the subscriber has now on hand a large Stock of Mens & Boys cheap wool hats, which will be sold very low. Also a large Stock of Wool Kossuth.

Nov 20 S. G. GLOVER.

### Checks and Ticks.

HAVING laid in an unusually heavy stock of Checks, Sheetings, tweeds, Hickory stripes and Ticks of every grade. I am prepared to sell them by the case or piece, at lower rates than they can be procured at other places.

"Sept. 4, '52. JAS. PURSELL.

### Stone Ware.

Just received and for sale between four and five thousand gallons of Stone-ware.

C. C. HYATT.

### NEW GOODS.

W. M. SALTER, Jr.

HAS just opened another extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

His stock consists in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Turk and India Satins, Argenteens, French, English and German Merinos, Alpaca

of every color, quality and price, Cashmeres and Delaines Pefin and Fancy, Prints, Gingham, Shawles, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress

Trimnings in great variety.

He has also a splendid assortment of Cloths, Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Ermine Cloths and Vestings of every description.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Plain and Twilled Flannels of all colors.

Barred Flannel, Black and Red Canton Flannel.

He has also a variety of Goods manufactured at Circleville, Ohio, consisting of all Wool Tweeds, Satinets, Barred Flannels and Woolen Yarns of all colors, which are superior to anything ever before offered in this market.

Front street, 3 doors below Court, Portsmouth, Ohio.

### Seal & Otter Hats.

Just received at the Hat Store an assortment of Seal and Otter hats, which are preferable to all others for a winter hat. Warranted to wear as long as the man looks well in them.

Nov. 2 S. G. GLOVER.

### COTTON, YARNS AND BATHING.

A very heavy consignment of Yarns, Carpet Chain, Coverlet Yarn and Bathing just received, are sold at Pittsburgh or Cincinnati quotations. Colored Carpet Chain and Bleached Coverlet Yarn always on hand.

Sept. 4, 1852. JAS. PURSELL.

### HAMS.

A lot of good Hams just received and for sale by

March 6, '52. W. M. MILLER.

### THE SATURDAY VISITOR FOR 1853

A Weekly Newspaper for the dissemination of wholesome political doctrines and a progressive literature.

I nence on Saturday, the 22d day of January next. Mrs. Swishelm will continue to devote much of her time to its columns, and in the editorial and other departments will receive more and able assistance than heretofore. We receive from our country, which can be reached only by National and State legislation, and that there is but one party—the Free Democracy, which proposes any such legislation; the Saturday Visitor will labor to secure its speedy triumph adopting, as the basis of its political creed the great and immutable principles embodied in the Platform of the Pittsburgh Convention. But while this shall be the prominent feature of the paper, the editors will endeavor to make it the medium of a progressive and humanizing Literature, embracing whatever is most valuable and interesting to the general reader. The leading movements and events of the day, Congressional proceedings, &c. &c. will receive due attention. We earnestly appeal to the friends of reform, especially in Pennsylvania, for their co-operation in such a noble cause as the Western Metropolis of the Keystone State.

TERMS.—One copy, per annum, \$1.50; four copies, \$5; eight copies, \$10; fifteen copies, \$15. Any person sending a club of eight subscribers or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis as long as the club is kept up. Two dollars will be charged in advance. The subscription is not paid in advance.

Address the Editors, J. A. G. SWISHELM, W. M. SWISHELM, No 89 Third street, Pittsburgh

### T. N. DAVEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

### SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

FRONT STREET, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

To my Friends and the Public generally.

I have received and opened a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, SADDLERY, &c., well suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

Having made very heavy purchases of Pocket and Table Cutlery, exclusively for cash, from Regular Importing Houses, and my Domestic Hardware from Manufacturers and their Agents I am prepared to offer you any thing in the Hardware line on the very best terms.

Having made my purchases previous to the great advance in prices I am prepared to offer you unusual inducements such as cannot be found in any of your Western Cities.

I shall be very glad to have you visit my establishment before making your Fall purchases, assuring you that no pains shall be spared to render you perfectly satisfied with Stock and prices. Should you not find it convenient to visit our city, any orders with which you may favor me shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

T. N. DAVEY.

Portsmouth, Nov. 27, 1852.

### STOVES.

I have on hand the best of Premium Wood Stoves, entirely new, which I will sell cheap.

Portsmouth, Nov. 27. T. N. DAVEY.

### CLOCKS.

I have received an addition to my early Fall stock of Eight day Gothic Pattern "Paper Works" Double and Single OG 30 hours, Double OG 8 days, Superior 6 and 8 inch Octagon, Lapine movement, in Mahogany and Rose wood cases, which I will sell low, by the dozen or at Retail.

December 4, 1852 T. N. DAVEY.

### ANOTHER SUPPLY.

Received by S. B. Keystone State 110 kgs nails, 4d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d and 20d which are offered lower than by any other House in the city.

T. N. DAVEY.

Wanted! Wanted! 40, 50, and 100 acre Land Warrants. Highest cash price paid by

DUGAN & MACKOY, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.

Jan. 27.

## C. C. HYATT,

BEGS leave to inform his friends that he has removed his

### Grocery Store,

to the South-East corner of Second and Chillicothe streets, and that he has on hand, and is constantly receiving a large and well assorted stock of

### GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

for family use, which he offers for sale as cheap as at any other stand in the city.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

Portsmouth, March 6, 1852.

### NOTIONS.

Peddlers and others will find at present a splendid stock of Notions of all kinds, consisting in part of Suspenders, unusually cheap, Threads, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Combs, Ribbons, and a very fine assortment Hosiery and Gloves, many of which can be sold at auction prices. Call at No. 1, Enterprise Buildings.

Sept. 4, 1852. JAS. PURSELL.

### BLACK SILKS.

JUST opened and offering low a splendid stock of silks of all prices, widths and qualities.

WM. SALTER, Jr.

### GROCERIES.

I have now on hand the greatest variety and best selected stock of Groceries, ever offered for sale in this market, which I will sell as low as can be purchased anywhere.

I would especially invite the Country people to call and examine my stock.

Produce taken upon the most liberal terms.

WM. MILLER.

4th street one door east of Court.

Portsmouth June 19th '52.

### VERY superior Zante Currants and Raisins

for sale low by

P. C. GUNN.

### Lead Pipe.—Lead Pipe on hand and for sale by

July 24 D. N. MURRAY.

### Iron and Nails.—My stock of both is very heavy of the very best quality and prices as low as the lowest.

July 24. D. N. MURRAY.

### THE subscriber has commenced receiving his winter stock of Muffs and Furs. Ladies call and examine.

Nov 20 S. G. GLOVER.

### MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

### MRS. MIDDAGH.

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Front Street, 3 doors below Court, PORTSMOUTH, O.

THE Ladies of Portsmouth are respectfully invited to call and see her assortment of fancy goods, embracing the latest styles of Bonnets and trimmings, Lace and worked collars, Gloves, Laces, Hosiery, &c. &c., which she guarantees to sell as low if not lower than any other house in town.

Silk Bonnets and dresses made up at the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to render the most perfect satisfaction.

Mrs. Middagh cuts dresses according to the new mode.

Ladies visiting Portsmouth will find her establishment adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, and she will be ready to wait on them at any moment. Orders by boats promptly executed.

Portsmouth, May 8, 52p.m.

### AND SKINS.

Ladies visiting Portsmouth will find her establishment adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, and she will be ready to wait on them at any moment. Orders by boats promptly executed.

Portsmouth, May 8, 52p.m.

### Gloves.

A LARGE stock of heavy Buckskin Gloves, made to order suitable for Cattle-gearing, are now on hand at the Hat Store, and will be sold low.

Nov 9. S. G. GLOVER.

### FRESH ARRIVALS.

I AM receiving a well selected stock of Groceries, &c. consisting in part of New Crop Orleans, Double Refined, Crushed and Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c.

Dec. 25, '52. WM. MILLER.

### FRUITS.—Peaches and Tomatoes in their natural state, Raisins, Lemons, &c.

Dec 25, '52. WM. MILLER.

### T. H. KEOGH,

### Merchant Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Portsmouth that he has located himself up on Front st., four doors west of Court, where he keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

### Clothing,

and at prices that will suit. In soliciting a share of your patronage he feels confident of pleasing the taste of the most fastidious. Call and examine his Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place.

### Canton Preserved Ginger.

JUST received direct from Philadelphia—1 case Canton Preserved Ginger.

2-Acidulated Fruit Drops;

1-Essence of Coffee;

A lot of pure Spices, etc.

Also—A 4oz pure concentrated extract of Lemon, Vanilla, etc. for flavoring all kinds of cookery.

July 19. W. M. MILLER.

### DRESS GOODS.

JUST opened, and extensive variety of summer silks, tissues, barege de lains, of all colors.

WM. SALTER.

### Shawls! Shawls!

A GREAT VARIETY OF SHAWLS on hand of all kinds, suitable for the fall and winter season; among which are Mode and Blk Cloth Shawls, Bay State Long Shawls and Cape embroidered Shawls. The stock of these Goods is very heavy, and selected with great care.

Nov. 25. JAS. PURSELL.

### Sundries.

Fresh Lemons, Citron, Italian, Vermicelli, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Layer Raisins, Baking and Yeast Powders, loose and in cans, &c. &c., just received.

Oct. 23, '52. WM. MILLER.

### BROOMS AND BASKETS.

A variety of plain and fancy Brooms and Baskets with and without covers, Alicant Mats, etc.

December 25, '52. WM. MILLER.

### BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

TO