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The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), March 16, 1836

Elijah Glover

William Camden

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LITERARY.

THE NAVAL ANNUAL. BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R. N.

THE THREE CUTTERS.

CHAPTER II. CUTTER THE SECOND.

I presume so, by the leg of mutton coming on

'True-true-I'm regular as clock work. Af ter being twenty years first lieutenat, one gets a little method—I like regularity Now the admiral has never omitted asking me to dinner once, every time I have come into harbour, except this rime. I was so certain of it, that I never expected to sail, and I have but two shirts clean in con-

That's odd, isn't it? and the more so, because he has find such great people down here, and has be handed down to posterity.

The next morning, Mr Tompkins, as usual,

And yet I have make three seizures, besides

'And yet Thave made three seizures, I swept them up,' observed Smith.

That's all the same thing, younker. When you've been a little langer in the service, you'll find

Please, sir,' said Jem, who was barefooted, as well as bareheaded, touching the lock of hair on his forehead, the cook has capsized the kettlebut he has put more on?

Capsized the kettle! ha wery well we'll talk about that to-morrow. Mr Pompkins, do me fire favor to put him in the report; I may forget it. And pray, sir, how long is it since he has put more

Just this moment, sir, as I came aft. Very well, we'll see to that to-morrow :-- you bring the kettle aft as soon as it is ready. I say Mr Jem is that fellow sober?'

'Yees, sir, he is as sober as you be.' 'It's quite astonishing what a propensity the common sailors have to liquor. Forty odd years have I been in the service, and I've never found any difference: I only wish I had a guinea for every time that I have given a fellow seven water grog during my servitude as first lieutenant, I custom houses, and cabarets; just fit for smugglers wouldn't call the king my cousin, Well, if there's no hot water we must take luke warm, it won't do to heave to: By the L-d Harry! who would have thought it?-I'm at No 16!-Let me count, yes! surely I must have made a mistake. A fact, by heaven! continued Mr Appleboy, throwing the chalk down on the table. Only one more glass. after this, that is if I have counted right -- I may

'Yes,' drawled Smith,

Well, never mind-Let's go on with my story. It was either in the year ninety-three or ninety. four, that I was in the Channel fleet-we were then a-breast of Torbay.'

'Here be the bot water, sir,' cried Jem, putting the kettle down on the deck.

Very well, boy. By the by, has the jar of hus 'Yes; but it be broke all down the middle; I

tied him up with a rope yarn.'
Who broke it, sir?' 'Cockswain says as how he didn't.'

But who did, sir?

'Bill Jones gave it to me, and I'm sure as how

Then who did, sir, I ask you?' 'I think it be Bill Jones, sir, 'cause he's fond of butter, I know, and there be very little left in the

jar.'
'Very well, we'll see to that to morrow morning the Mr Tompkins, you'll oblige me by putting the butter-jar down in the report, in case it should slip my memory. Bill Jones, indeed, looks as if but ter wouldn't melt in his mouth, rever mind. Well it was as I said before, it was in the year nanety three or nigety-four, when I was in the Channel fleet; we were then off Torbay, and had just taken two reess in the topsails. Stop, before I go on with my story, I'll take my last glass I think it's the last; let me count - yes, by heavens I make out sixteen, well told! Never mind, it shall be a stiff one. Boy, bring the kettle, and mind you don't pour the hot water into my shoes, as you did the other night. There, that will do. Now, Tomp * kins, fill up yours; and and you, Mr Smith: let us all start fair, and then you shall have my storyand a very curious one it is, I can tell you; I wouldn't have believed it myself, if I hadn't seen it. Hilloa! what's this? Confound it! what's the

matter with the toddy? Heh Mr Tompkins? Mr Tompkins tasted, but, like the lieutenant, he had made it very stiff; and, as he had also taken largely before, he was, tike him, not quite so clear in his discrimination: 'It has a queer twang, sir; Smith, what is it?

Smith took up his glass, tasted the contents:

'Salt water,' drawled the midshipman. 'Salt water! so it is, by heavens!' cried Mr Ap-

'Salt as Lot's wife!-by all that's infamous!' cried the master's mate,

Salt water, sir! cried Jem, in a fright; expecting a salt eel for supper.

'Yes, sir,' replied Mr Appleboy, tossing the contents of the tumbler in the boy's face, 'salt water. Very well sir, very well!

"It warn't me sin' repled the boy, making up

'No, sir, but you said the cook was sober.'

"He was was not so very much disguised sir,"

replied Jem.

Oh! very well, never mind. Mr Toinpkins, in case I should forget it, do me the favor to put the kettle of salt water down in the report, The scoundrel! I'm very sorry, gentlemen, but there's no means of having any more gin-today, but never mind, we'll see to this to-morrow. Two can play at this; and if I don't salt water their grog, and make them drink it, too, I have been twenty years a Best-lieutenant for nothing, that's all. Good night, gentlemen; and, continued the lieutenant, in a severe tone, 'you'll keep a sharp look out, Mr Smith, do you hear, sir?'

'Yes,' drawled Smith, but it's not my watch; it was my first watch, and just now, it struck one

'You'll keep the middle watch, then Mr Smith,' said Mr Appleboy, who was not a little put out; and, Mr Tompkins, let me know as soon as it's keeps his hands clean, wears rings, and sports a daylight. Boy, get my bed made. Salt water, gold snuff hox; notwithstanding which, Jack, is

vol. 2 No. 24.

BY E. GLOVER & W. P. CAMDEN.

Whole No. 262.

I ones

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1836.

Mr Appleboy then turned in; so did Mr Tomp-kins; and so did Mr Smith, who no idea of keep

for what happened in pinety-three or ninety-four, really would inform the reader if I knew, but I'm afraid that that most curious story is never to

kettle of salt water; and Mr Appleboy's wrath had long been appeased before he remembered them At day light the lieutenant came on deck, having only slept away half of the sixteen, and a taste of the seventeenth salt-water glass of gin-toddy. He the seventeenth salt-water gives of gra-toudy. The seventeenth salt-water gives of gra-toudy gra-tou

CHAPTER III.

CUTTER THE THIRD.

Reader! have you ever been to St. Maloes? If and, if you have not, take my advice, and do not give yourself the trouble to go and see that or any other French port in the Channel There is not one worth looking at. They have made one or two artificial ports, and they are no great things; there is no getting out or getting in. In fact, they have no harbors in the Channel, while we have the finest in the world; a peculiar dispensation of Previdence, because it knew that we should want them, and France would not. In France, what are called ports are all alike, nasty narrow holes, only to be entered at certain times of tide and certain winds; made up of basins, and back-waters, to run into, and nothing more: and, therefore, they are used for very little else.

Now, in the dog-hole called St. Maloes there is some pretty land, although a great defictency of marine-scenery. But never mind that; stay at thome, and don't go abroad to drink sour wine because they call it Bordeaux, and eat villanous brash, so disguised by cooking that you cannot possibly tell which of the birds of the air, or heasts of the field, or fishes of the sea, you are cramming down your throat 'If all is right, there is no occasion for disguise,' is an old saying; so depend upoh it, there is something wrong, that you are eating Mal, under a grand French name. They eat every thing in France, would serve you up the head a monkey who has died of the small-pox; as singe stand French; it you did, they would call it tete d'amour a-l'Ethiopique, and then you would be even more puzzled. As for their wine, there is no disguise in that—it's half vinegar. No, no! stay at home: you can live just as heaply, if you choose; and then you will have good meat, good vegetables, good ale, good beer, and a good glass of grog-and what is of more importance, you will be in good company Live with your friends, and don't make a fool of yourself.

I would not have condescended to have noticed this place, had it not been that I wish you to obel which is lying along the pier-wharf, with a plank from the shore to her gunnel. It is low water, and she is aground, and the plank dips down at such an angle, that it is a work of danger to go either in or out of her. You observe that there is nothing very remarkable in her. She is a cutter, and a good sea-boat, and sails well before the wind. She is short for her breadth of beam. and is not armed. Smugglers do not arm now-the service is too dangerous; they effect their purpose by gunning, not by force. Nevertheless, it requires that smuggler should be good seamen, smart, active fellows, and keen witted, or they can do nothing. This vessel has not a large carge in her, but it is valuable. She has some thousand yards of lace, a few hundred pounds of tea, a few bales of silk, and about forty ankers of brandyjust as much as they can land in one boat. All they ask is a heavy gale, or a thick fog, and they trust to themselves for success.

There is nobody on board except a boy; the crew are all up at the cabaret, settling their little accounts of every description, for they smuggle both ways, and every man has his own private There they all, fifteen of them, and fine looking fellows, too, sitting at that long table. They are very merry, but quite sober, as they are to sail to-night.

The captain of the vessel (whose name, by-theby, is the "Happy-go-lucky,"-the captain chris ened her himself) is that fine looking young man with dark whiskers, meeting under his throat. His name is Jack Pickersgill. You perceive, at once, that he is much above a common sailor in appearance. His manners are good, he is re markably handsome, very clean, and rather a dandy in his dress. Observe, how very politely he takes off his hat to that Frenchman, with whom he has just settled accounts; he beats Johnny Crapaud at his own weapons. And then there is an air of command, a feeling of conscious superiority about Jack; see how he treats the landford, de haut en bas, at the same time he is very civil. The fact is, that, Jack is of a very good, old family, and received a very excellent education: but he was an orphan, his friends were poor, and could do but little for him; he went out to India as a cadet, ran away, and served in a schooner which smuggled opium into China, and then came home. He took-a liking to the employment, and is now laying up a very pretty little sum; not that he in tends to stop; go, as soon as he has enough to fit out a vessel for himself, he intends to start again for India, and with two cargoes of opium, he will return, he trusts, with a handsome fortune, and resume his family name. Such are Jack's intentions; and, as he eventually means to reappear as a gentleman, he preserves his gentlemanly habits; he neither drinks, nor chews, nor smokes. He

lace is his own speculation, and if he gets it in ing the middle watch because the cook was drunk safe, he will clear some thousands of younds. A We ell sail in the same boat, and when you leave and had filled up the kettle with salt water. As certain fashionable shop in London has already me, you take with you every thing that can conagreed to take the whole off his hands

That short, neatly made young man, is the secould in command, and the companies of the cap-tain. He is clever, and always has a femedy to propose when there is a difficulty, which is a great quality in a second in command. His name is drank the toast; turned down the drinking vessels and does business as well as a chaman, lives for port of St. Maloes the day, and laughs at to-morrow.

That little puncy old man, with my gray hair and fat face, with a nose like a not interrogaought to le called the saling master an although he goes on shore in France, off the English coast he never quits the vessel. When they leave her with the goods, he remains on boards he is always to be found off any part of the coast where he may be ordered; holding his position in defiance of gales, and tides, and fogs; as for the revenue-vescels, they all know him well enough, but they cannot touch a vessel in ballast, if she has no more men on board than allowed by her tonage. He knows every you have, you were grid enough to leave the hole; creek and hole, and corner, of the coast; how the and if you have not, take my advice, and do not tide runs in—tide, half-tide, eddy, or current. That

is his value. His name is Morrison.
You observe that Jack Pickersgal has two excellent supporters in Corbett and Morrison; his other men are good seamen, active, and bedient, which is all that he requires. I shall not particularly introduce them.

Now you may call for another litre my lads. and that must be the last; the tide is flowing fast, and we shall be afloat in half an hour, and wa have just the breeze we want. What d'ye think, Morrison, shall we have dirt?'

"I've been looking just now, and if it were any other month in the year I should say, yes; but there's no trusting April, captain. However, if it does blow off, I'll promise you a fog in three ours afterwards.

That will do as well. Corbett, have you settled with Duval?

'Yes, after more noise and charitari than a panic in the stock exchange would make in England. He fought and squabbled for an hour, and I found that, withour some abatement, I never should have settled the affair.

What did you let him off?

'Seventeen sons,' replied Corvett, laughing, 'And that satisfied him?' enquired Pickersgill. 'Yes—it was all he could prove to be a surfaire: two of the knives were a little rusty. But he will always have something off; he could not be happy thout at I really think he word and the really think he word a deduction.

'Let him live,' replied Pickersgill. 'Jeannette,

bottle of Volnav, of 1811, and three glasses." Jeannette, who was the fille de cabaret, soon appeared with a bottle of a wine, seldom valled for,

xcept by the captain of the Happy-go-lucky, 'You sail to night " said she, as she placed the bottle before him.

Pickersgille nodded his head. 'I had a strange dream,' said Jeannette; 'I thought you were all taken by a revenue cutter, and put into a cachot. I went to see you, and I

changed. 'Very likely, Jeannette--you would not be the first who did not know their friends again when in

misfortune. There was nothing strange in your 'Mais, mon Dieu! je ne suis pas comme ca, moi.'

'No, that you are not, Jeannette; you are a good girl, and some of these fine days I'll marry you,'

'Doit etre bien beau te jour-la, par example,' replied Jennette, laughing; you have promised to marry me every time you have come in, these last three years.'
'Well, that proves I keep to my promise, any

'Yes; but you never go any farther,' 'I can't spare him, Jeannette, that is the real ruth,' said the captain; 'but wait a little-in the mean time, here is a five franc-piece to add to your

petite fortune. 'Merci bien, monsieur le captaine: bon voyage! Jeannette held her finger up to Corbett, saying, with a smile, 'merchant!' and then quitted the

'Come, Morrison, help us to empty this bottle. and then we will all go on board.

'I wish that girl wouldn't come here with her noncensical dreams,' said Morrison, taking his seat; 'I don't like it. When she said that we should be taken by a revenue cutter, I was looking at a blue and a white pigeon sitting on the wall oppo site; and I said to myself, now, if that be a warning, I will see: if the blue pigeon flies away first, I shall be in jail in a week; if the white, I shall be back here.

·Well? said Pickersgill, laughing. 'It wasn't well,' answered Morrison, tossing off for. his wine, and putting the glass down with a deep sigh; for the cursed blue pigeon flew away imme-

Why, Morrison, you must have a chicken hear to be frightened at a blue pigeon,' said Corbett, laughing, and looking out of the window; 'at all vents, he has come back again, and there he is itting by the white one.'

'It's the first time that ever I was called chicken hearted,' replied Morrison, in wrath, 'Nor do von deserve it, Morrison,' replied Pick

ersgill; 'but Corbett is only joking.' Well, at all events I'll try my luck in the same way, and see whether I am to be in jail; I shall take the blue pigeon as my bad omen, as you did.

The sailors and Captain Pickersgill all rose and went to the window, to ascertain Corbett's fortune by this new species of augury. The blue pigeon flapped his wings, and then he sidled up to the white one; at last, the white pigeon flew off the wall and settled on the roof of the adjacent house Bravo! white pigeon,' said Corbett; I shall be here again in a week. The whole party, laughing,

by all that's blue! However we'll see to that to one of the boldest and best of sall and the men tedance brightened up. As he took the glass of know it. He is full of fur, and as keen as a razor wipe poured out by Pickersgill, he said, 'Here's Jack has a very heavy venture this time-all the vour health, Corbett; it was all nousense, after all lemn the vessel -so here's success to our trip.'.

on board,' said the captain; 'here's success to our

The captain rose, as did the mates and men, Corbett. He is always merry half sailer, half on the table, hastened to the wharf, and, in half soid, and I am beganning to think that it is not a tradesman, knows the markets, rung up to London, an hour, the Happy-go linky was clear of the

(To be continued.)

THE BEART'S CHANGE: There is a change, an utter change, That comes upon the heart; 'Ere time one feature can derange Or bid one smile depart: The outward form is all the same, Nor are, by words, express'd The dark and boiling thoughts that tame The fires within the breast.

Undimm'd-unaltered-still, the eye Beams forth on all around: And if the bosom herves a sigh. That sigh has scarce a sound, Yet though the world may never dream Our spirits touched by care, So buoyant and so free they seem We are not what we were!

O'er us we scarce know whence or when That change begins to steal Which teaches that we ne'er again. As once we felt shall feel. A curtain slowly drawn aside, Reveals a shadowed scene, Wherein the future smile differs wide From what the past has been.

'Tis not the earth witholds its joss, As manhood crowns the brow; The same pursuits we loved as boys, Life offers to us now: And still we seek the giddy round, And join the laughers there; But feel that in the festive sound Our hearts have now no share.

Yet monro we not this early, change-'Tis sent our souls to show How narrow is the utmost range Allow'd them here below;-Dissent to bid our youth aspire tero in most some more whose pleasures ne'er can tire,

And shall for ever last.

Instinct of Animuls.—Certainly they do afford the most striking proofs of an intelligible cause, as well as of a unity of design in the world. The work of bees is among the most remarkable of facts in both the respects. The form is in every country the same—the proportions accurately alike—the size the very same to the fraction of a line, go where you will; and the form is proved to be that which the most refined analysis has enabled mathematicians to discover of all others the best adapted for als. This discovery was only made about a century ago; nav, the instrument that enabled us to find it out flaxional calculas - was unknown half a century before that application to its power, and yet the bees had been for thousands of years, in all countries, unerringly, working according to this fixed rule, choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of the sides of its little om, which every one had for ages known to be the best possible angle, but also choosing the same exact angles of 110 and 70 degrees, for the inclination of the roof, which no one had discovered till the 8th century, who Maclautia solved that most curious problem of maxina minima, the means of investigating which had not existed till the century before, when Newton invented the calculas whereby such problems can now be easily worked. I is impossible to conceive any thing more striking as a proof of refined skill than the creation of such instincts and it is a skill altogether applied to the formation of intellectual existence.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen-I have the pleasure of informing you that Louis Phillipe, King of the French, has at length come to his senses, and acts and speaks as rationally as I do. Recent despatches from Mr. Vail, inform me that the British Government has received advices from Paris, stating officially that the intention of the French Governmet is to consider my last Annual Message perfectly satisfactory, & that the money is ready whenever drawn

I don't think it is necessary to inquire how the French picked out of that document an apology or explanation. They are a very ingenious people. and I have read that Napoleon taught them to extract sugar from beets, and sunbeams from cucumbers, but I'll be d-d if I was not all struck up into an apple heap when I first heard that my message was considered an apology. During my life, I have made many such apologies, but I never knew the fact until this moment. However, that is neither here nor there. The French saw something coming, and so they thought it better to pay up and make friends; and in this determination they show good sound sense, and no little ingenuity, and be d-d to them.

The french business is, therefore, all settled. In short time I shall put the money into the Treasury-give the French a receipt-and perchance send a minister to Paris again. So you see that then resumed their seats; and Morrison's coun. I am the most quiet, peaceable man in the world, lend my aid knowingly in any way to give effect

when I have every thing my own way; and no President ever went beyond me in going with the people, when they go with me.

In announcing a peaceable conclusion to this business, I am sorry, however, to find that mischief is breaking out in another quarter. An awful calamity has befaller the country. The United States Bank -that monster -that infernal machine -which I have killed four several times, besides having my foot on its neck, has ris up in Pennsylvania, and actually got a charter from the legislature, by bribery and corruption. I thought I should be permitted to pass the rest of my presidency in quiet, but to my utter astonishment, Nick Biddle, the scoundral, has got the weathergage of me at last, and the whole nation is laughing at me and *We will all drink that toast, my lads, and then the democracy. Something must be done to put down the monster, -but what it shall be I scarcely know at the present moment. I am considering, Bowever. My Kitchen Cabinet is at their wit's fong journey for the rascals to get there. I am in dilemma, & I must get out of it by Gf., some way or other. There are only four methods by which I can at present see how. I can surmount this difficult business. First, I can resign, return to Nashville, and go farming again. Secondly, I can take the next steamboat & set out for Arraby, as I once intimated to a committee of Bankmen Thirdly, I can make a constitutional bank of my own for Fifty Millions, and fight Nick Biddle with his own weapons. Or, fourthly, I can go agin all banks as a pack of cheats, and run clear for hard money. The Deposite Banks are not with a damn in business. They get all the monbut do none of the fighting. They are merely small arms, when we are in want of heavy artillery. Had this awful calamity been inflicted on the country by Massachusetts, or any other Federal State, I should not have cared a pipeful of tobacco; but that Pennsylvania should have acted so rascally, is the unkindest cut of all. What's the use of fighting the battle of New Orleans, or frightening the French, if the country is to be saddled with the monster? Penasylvania may as well make Nick Biddle President at once, as give him the present charter.

I recommend to your instant attention this busing ness Heretofore I have conquered all my foes, from Tom Benton up to Louis. Phillippe. I tell you solemnly that I shall not rest quietly in my grave, if Nick Biddle and his Bank are not put down before I leave office. By the E-I, I will not permit such an insult to be given, so long as my ANDREW JACKSON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. House of Delegates, Tuesday Feb. 23.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the followcommunication from the Governor:

To THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES;

I have just received a paper containing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the General As. sembly on the subject of expunging from the journal of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body.

By the last of the resolutions contained in this paper, I am requested to perform two several acts. I am desired to transmit these resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, and also to accompany this communication with a request to the Senators, on my part, that they would lay the same before the

body of which they are members. Neither of the acts I am thus requested to perform is embraced within the sphere of any duty assigned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, either by its Constitution or laws; but as neither is thereby prohibited to him, I should not have hesitated to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, if, in doing so, I was not obliged to add my approbation to their resolves, and to unite my solicitation to their commands. Such a conclusion, however, is inevitable, for the terms employed in the resolutions, as well as the very nature of one of the acts I am thereby requested to perform, announce plainly that both these acts are considered by the General Assembly as merely voluntary on my part, to the performance of which acts I am not compelled by the obligations of my legal duties, Therefore it would be impossible for me to avoid the conclusions I have stated, should I comply with these requests. Even an addition to the communication I am requested to make, of such a disclaimer as might suffice to acquit me of this imputation, would be in direct conffict with the expressed wishes of the General Assembly, and therefore would not comport, as I think, with that respectful consideration which is due to that body, especially by every other department of this Govern-

Placed thus, in a situation where my voluntary compliance with the wishes of the General Assem bly must expose me to an imputation that, in justice to myself, I ought to disclaim; and, should I do so. being constrained to depart from the course which my respect for them would induce me to adopt, no alternative is left but for me to decline a compliance with their request. This I beg leave to do in the most respectful manner; and I hasten to com. municate to them this my determination, to the endthat, if the General Assembly think it proper, the tasks which I have been requested to perform may. be promotly assigned to some other agent, whose situation or opinions in this respect, may be different from mine.

No ordinary circumstances would justify me, even to myself, in declining to co operate with the General Assembly, by the performance of any act on my part, that they might think useful to give effect to their wishes, and in that mode which to them might seem most proper. But I should be justly regarded by all as unworthy of the high trust confined to me, if I were capable of permitting any consideration whatever, even my sincere wish to comply with the requests of the General Assembly to cause me to disregard my most sacred obligations. And, as I cannot consider the resolutions I am requested to transmit otherwise than as requiring a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, I should incur guilt, from which not even the approving voice of the present General Assembly would suffice to absolve me, were I to WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, OF OHIO.

> FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANCIS GRANGER.

> > of New-York. FOR GOVERNOR. JOSEPH VANCE, of Champaigu County.

SENTORIAL ELECTORS, Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont Co. Joseph Ridgway, Sen. of Franklin co. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist .- George P. Terrence, of Hamilton, Andrew McCleary, of Butler, 21 3d Elijah Huntington, of Wood, Isaiah Morris, of Clinton, 5th Alexander Campbell, of Bro Na. -6th Robert Sufford, of Gallin, 7th William Kendall, of Scioto, 8th Abel Renick, of Marion, Christian King, of Fairfield, Samuel Newell, of Logan, 9th 10th William C, Kirker, of Belmont, 11th 12th Ira Belknap, of Muskingum, 13th Samuel Elliott, of Knox, Mordecai Bartley, of Richland, John Codding, of Medina, 14th 15th - 16th Jared P. Kirtland, of Trumbull, 17th Daniel Harbaugh, of Columbiana, .18th John P Coulter, of Wayne,

John S. Lacy, of Harrison,

19th

The resolutions of instruction adopted by the Virginia Legislature, have in part had the desired effect. Mr Tyler of Va. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. State. Whether Mr Ty Jer has done right in submitting to the dictates of a party faction in this instance depends much upon the nature of the peculiar circumstances under which he may have been placed. For ourselves, we are opposed to the doctrine, that State Legisla-Tatures possess the right to instruct Senators out of their offices on mere party questions. We look 'upon it as anarchial and highly dangerous in its tendency. On a question of a measure having immediate and important bearing upon domestic interests of a State, we are not prepared to say that the interference of a State legislature might not be justified where a Senator was known to oppose the interests of the State; but to recognize the unlimited right, is to destroy the tenure of the Senatorial office, and render Congress an empty pa rade, without the shadow of power. Mr Leigh, the other Senator from Virginia, has refused to obey the instructions or resign. We view the question involved in the different attitudes assumed by Mr Tyler and Mr Leigh as one of great iniportance, and shall embrace the first opportunity to lay before our readers the letters of both the gentlemen to the Legislature of Virginia, containing their views of their duty, and the obligation under which they rest.

THE BOUNDARY.- It will be seen by extracts in to day's paper, that the Committees both in the Senate and House, of Congress have reported favorably to the ciaims of Ohio, in relation to the Northern Boundary.

Business in Congress drags heavily, Nothing has occurred of late which demands particular notice. We publish an extract from a letter which presents a view of the leading measures and questions now before them.

It would seem from the letter of our Correspondent at Columbus, that the Van Buren faction in the Legislature are cooled down, in reference to some of their favorite measures. It is a happy thing for the credit of the State that public opinion has had even so much effect upon them; but it will not avail them in the futre. The people will nor again trust men who have once scriously entertained such absurd, degrading, and dangerous principles.

The Kenawha Banner, asserts, on authority of a letter, that Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania, has demanded the body of Francis P. Blair editor of the Globe, from the President, and of Thomas Richie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, from the Governor of Virginia, on a charge of publishing incendiary articles, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the state of Pennsylvania, and circulating the same within that Commenwealth.

The Legislature of Virginia has elected Mr. Rives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler.

On the 3d inst. Mr Fox, who succeds Sir C. R Vaughan, as Minister Plenipoten tiary 29 Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain to the United States, arrived in Baltimore, in the Brig Wan-

It is announced that the French Government has appointed a Minister to this country who will be sent over as soon as the relations between the two governments are such as to admit it.

COLUMBUS, MARCH, 6th 1836.

Mesers Editors: This will be the last time I expect to write to you from this place, during the aession; as I presume the Legislature will adjourn on the 14th instant, They have so resolved. However, there is some talk of rescinding the resolution fixing the day of adjournment; my impression is that a mujority will be opposed to prolonging the session, although a great mass of business will of necessity be postpoved for another year. I am happy to say, the most of the local business that has been presented from our section of the State, has received the action of the Legislature. The bill authorizing a

rail road from the Hanging Rock; to the Lawrence Furnace, received its third reading on yesterday morning, and passed without opposition. The bill for districting the State has been reported in the House of Representatives, but has not yet been acted on; as the bill is reported, Brown county has one Representative, Adams and Scioto one, and the three counties one Senator, -this is wrong, but I have very little hopes of effecting a change. Should the party in power disagree of which there is some hopes, I may yet have an opportunity to do something, which may add to the interest of Scioto; at all events I shall watch the movements of the waters and hope for the best. The members who are to compose the board of public works, have not yet been appointed but it is pretty generally understood that the selection is to be made, having reference to the party in power—in this I hope I may be disappointed. Those who have had the charge heretofore of our public works have been selected, without regard to their political feelings. Should a different course be pursued by the prerent Legislature, a wound will be inflicted on our system of internal improvements, which will scarcely ever be healed, -1 should regret exceedingly to see such a course entered into. Those who are to manage our public works, ought to be selected with reference solely to their qualifications, regardless of their political views

The party in power here are now faulterting .-The State printer will not be removed. The char ter of the Life Insurance and Trust Company will not be repealed, Col. Crouse's Goldibus Bill may pass the House as amended in the Senate, of this I am not certain. The Whigs proposed no amendments to the Bill in the Senate, except one to amend the title of the bill. Mr King moved so to amend the title, that it would read an 'Act to encourage the circulation of United States Bank notes in the State of Ohio. I may not give the exact words of the amendment, but such was the substance. The friends of the bill refused to adopt the amendment. In that, they certainly acted unwisely, as the title of an act ought always to correspond with the provisoin of the same; but I suppose I have no reason to complain, as they had a right, and they had the strenght to place the bill in a shape to suit themselves. A greatdeal of time has been spent in the Senate, on the bill from the Honse, to prohibit the circulation of small Bank notes. On Friday last we postponed the bill, but the votes has been reconsidered, and the bill recommitted. Its passage is somewhat doubtful.

Yours &c, ----

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph. Wispom -- A decided Van Buren man, recently a member of the Legislature, said to us the other day, that although he had opposed the U. States Bank when it was a national institution, because General Jackson waged war against it, he was not fool enough now to commence a thirty years' war to please any man. He had once let his fidelity to party lead off his better judgement; but it should not do it again. He also said that such was the determination of his political friends in his

neighborhood. The gentleman who made the above goluntary assertions, we know to have been one of the most zeulous and influential supporters of Com Jack son's Administration in this State.

Noticing the report contained in a letter from Valparaiso to Baltimore, of the destruction of Pekin, in China, by an earthquake, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, there can be no truth in it, as our advices from Caaton to the 27th October give no such information, and the letter from Valparaiso was written on the 1st of November. Intelligence from China, could hardly have reached South America in three days' passage. Ib.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship independence, Captain Nye, 25 Half boxes do arrived below at New York on Saturday evening, in the short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 5th of February.

A pilot boat brought up the letters, which con tain the annexed interesting accounts of the cotton

The packet ship Roscoe had arrived out in 16 days from New York. The packet ship Cale donia had also arrived out on the 23d January.

The London Times of the 21st states that the question of the recognition of the independence of the trans atlantic States is now under consideration at Madrid, and expresses a hope that the hold. ers of stock of those countries may, by such a mea sure, be enabled to obtain their claims, which now amount to £25,000,000. It was believed that the independence of all those States would at once beacknowledged.

The Ministerial Address of the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the speech of the King was carried by a vote of 246 to 67. The following is the paragraph relating to American a ffairs:

The Chamber regrets with your Majesty that the treaty of 4th July, 1831, has not yet been final ly executed. It has seen in the amicable mediaiton of Great Britain, a new proof of the alliance which unites the two countries. The declarations contained in a recent document lead us to hope at last an issue, equally honorable to two great nations.' [Marks of assent.]

A Minsterial paper of the 15th contains the fol lowing: Some journals speak of the preparations made by M. Boisle-Compte, for his departure for Washington. It is true this gentleman has been appointed to re-place M. Serrurier in his quality of Minister of France to the Government of the Union, but he will not set off before the diplomatic relations are re-established between the two countries; that is to say, after the negociations now going on through the mediation of England are terminated.

The trial of Fieschi, Pepin, Morey and Bescher was to commence on the 30th of January. In addition to Counsel officially appointed, Fieschi has employed M. Patorni, because he is a fellow country man, and will be able to explain to the Court the disposition and habits of the people of Corsica, and explain that he was excited to commit the crime by a spirit of revenge for acts of injustice towards him by the Goverment.

From England there is very little intelligence of interest. Sir Christopher Pepys has been appointed Lord High Chancellor of England. He is a lawyer of high respectabilty and great experience and capacity in Chancery business, but not distinguished as a politician or apart from his legal sphere. Mr. Bickersteth succeeds him as Master

London papers of the 11th mention a very great fall of snow which had caused irregularity in the receipt of the mails.

From spain, the intelligence is indecisive. The Carlists have taken Guetira, near St. Sebastians: and it was rumored that they were about to invest the latter fortress. A sanguinary and atrocious massacre of Carlist prisoners was perpetrated by the mob of Barcelona on the evening of the 4th. No serious opposition appears to have been made by the authorities or the National Guards.

In KENTUCKY, a bill raising the salary of the Governor to \$2,500, and the pay of the Members to \$3 per day, has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The Lexington Istelligencer very well asks, "what is to be done for the Judges? Will the Legislature raise its own pay, and not add to the sularies of the Judges?"

ANECDOTE OF DR. YOUNG -As the Doctor was walking in his garden at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant came to inform him that a gen tleman wished to speak with him. 'Tell him,' says the Doctor, that I am too happily engaged to change my situation.'-The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visiter was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. As persuasions, however, had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance was vain, he bowed, laid his right hand on his heart, and, in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven, And thus disputed orders sent from heaven; Like him I go-but yet to go am loth; Like him I go-for angels drove us both; Hard was his fate, but raine still more unkind-His eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

Brick Masons and Plasterers! ANTED Immediately! ten Brick layers and five Plasterers, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

March 16, 1835.

C. C. HYATT-

Boot and Shoemaking. IN ALL ITS BRANGUES.

HE subscriber has made preparations for enlarging his business, so as at all times to be able to meet the demands of oustomers. He will always have on hand a supply of ready made Fine and Coarse Lacies' and Gentlemen's wear, comprising a full assortment. The best qualities of Eastern and Western Leather, of every dedescription will also be kept on hand, and work of every description made to order promptly and in the neatest and most duruble manner. His shop is on Front street a few doors east of Watsons Hotel. CORNELIUS MOORE March 16, 1886, n241f

M' bowell & Davis. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE

6 Tierces Rice, 1000 pounds Oakum 20 Barrels Molasses 5 do Pitch 1000 Pounds Spanish Mose 50 Bls. No. 1,2& 3 Mackerel 30 Half bls. do do 5 Boxes Lemots, 25 Bags Rio Coffee Barrels Almonds 5 Brgs Pepper & Spice,
50 Drums Figs,
5 Boxes Claret 15 Hogsheads Sugar 4000 Lbs. pig and bar Lead. An assortment of Grass Cordage always on hand. Portsmouth, March 16th 1836.

Notice to Contractors.

ROPOSALS will be received at Madeira's Hotel, on Friday and Saturday, the Sh and 9th cays of April, 1836, for the construction of the following items of work for the Chillicothe Hydraulic Association:— EXCAVATION of 9 Sections of Canal of about 40 chairs each; top-water line 30 feet,

Construction of an AQUEDUCT across Paint Creek, Construction of a Dam across the same. Plans and specifications of the work to be performed will be found at the Office of Col. Bourne, Chillicothe. Proposals must be in writing, sealed and directed to the Clerk of the Chillicothe Hydraulic Association.

By order of the Board of Directors GEORGE RENICK, Committee. JOSEPH MILLER, JAS. T. WORTHINGTON. Chillicothe, March 9, 1836. n24-3w

C. A. ML DAMLARION, GROCER, Water Street, Portsmouth. Keeps always on hands a general assortment of GROCEREES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, Wines, Fruits, &c. Portsmouth, March 9, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received from Bal-

Bags Pea Nuts Bbls Filberts

do Brazil Nuts Kegs Raisins

Sacks Soft shell Almonds do Hard do do Bbls ground Ginger

Bbl Nutmegs Boxes Chockolate. C. A. M. DAMARIN. For sale by March 9th 1836,

Just Received,

75 Boxes best bunch Raisins, 30 Drums 20 Kegs and Half Kegs Raisins, 1 Box Cassia,

22 Chests fresh Teas, ALSO:

200 Pr. Trace Chains, And for sale by C. A. M. DAMARIN. Portsmouth, Dec. 30th 1835.

COURT OF COM. PLEAS.

STATE OF OHIO, Scioto county se. Anauias Woodroff, Compit,

Viola Jane Andrews, late Viola Jane Armetrong, and -Audrews her hosband, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

The bill filed in the Clerk's office of said court, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1836, sets forth and charges that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1827, Complainant purchased of Defendant, then Viola Jane Arms plainant purchased of Defendant, then Viola Jane Armstrong, a certain tract of Land, parcel of Entry No. 1624, supposed to contain 180 acres, described as part of Lot No. 4, the whole of Lot No. 5, and part of Lot No 6, assigned to said Vaola Jane, in the division of the lands of her deceased father, in the Virginia Military District in said county, for which said complainant a greed to pay four dollars per acre. That said defendant executed her title bond to complainant, hinding herself to convey the same by deed of general warrantee on the payment of the purchase money. The bill alleges full payment of purchase money except a balance of about sixty dollars, with interest—that there is a deficiency in the quantity of land so soid -- that he went into possession of said tract on the purchase thereof, and has made valuable an i expensive improvements on the same—that the the amount paid by him is in full for the quantity actually in said tract at the rate agreed on; an prays for survey, an account to be taken, and for a decree requiring said defendants to convey accor-

ding to said contract.
The said defendants are therefore bereby notified, hat they be and appear before the court of common tpleas, at the next term thereof, to be held in and for said county, on the 25th day of April next, and plend, answer or demur to said bill, according to the rules of the court, or the save, and the matters and things berein contained, will be taken as confessed by them o he true, and dicree be rendered against them accordingly.

JOHN R. TURNER, Clerk.

HAMILTON, Sol'r. March 9th, 1836.

FRESH GROCERIES. JUST received from New Orleans petlate ar-

Hogsheads New Orleanse Sugar 150 Bags Rio coffee 112 do St Demingo do Bols Molasses 133 Tier. & 15 bls sugar house molasses Bbis Mackerel No. 3 25 do do Boxes Herrings -

Tierces Rice Barrels Tanners Oil do Spauish Whiting Burrels New Orleans Rum Indian B. Is Sweet Malaga Wine do do dry do Lucar do

Pipe Tenerifft do Cask superior Maderia do Port Pipe best Cogniac Brandy Barrels Louf Sugar 10,000 Best Spanish Cigars

moderate and accommodating And for sale C. A M. DAMARIN. erma by Portsmouth, March 9th 1836,

THIE MEW-YORKER.

QUARTO EDPTION. genorous and stendily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their Phird Volume on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their ournal, not instead of but in addition to that now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a structy literally character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the folio New-Yorker, the Quarto will contain a page of popular Music, &c. &c. and he accompanied by a handsome Title Page and comprehensive Index at the close of the Vol-

.The general features of the New-Yorker will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns

will contain-General Literature- Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c., with corresponding Scientions from the Quarterlies. Monthlies, and all the befter class of periodicals, Foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The Editor acknowledges with pride and graticale his obligation to his regular contributors-and among them are some whose name have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled. to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn He takes pleasure in recalling the fect that, since the establishment of the New Yorker, no one ther journal has afforded specimens in equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whateoeyer section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of cis-Atlantic periodicals.

11. National Politics.—It has been the aim of the Ed-

itor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles, of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nominations of candidates for State and National Offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the neral results of elections as fast as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, us soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the farmess and general acif ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to him-self the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice to dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will still strive—he trusts not less successfully than bitherto—to x-clude from the columns of the New Yorker every ob servation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of watever principle or party.

111. General Intelligence.—In this department we can only promise tee most unweasted industry and patience in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news. Foreign and Domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by the attention ; of our, friends a-

Literary Notices, Statistics, Brief Notices of works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c. will from time to time be given. As a general rule, mowever, it will be the aim of the Editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instruc-

tion with entertainment.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto New Yorker will be published every Saturony afternoon on an extra Imperial sheet of the fi-nest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns quanty, committee the control of the patrons in city and country, et THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable inflexially to advance. Orders from a distance, unaccompamed by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending us \$5 positively free of postage or other charges will receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate perusal and the Querto for binding will be entitled to receive both for \$4 50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the Quarto for any such who may

H. GREELY & Co, 18 Nassau at. New-York. Address

Gohana jr.

THIS thorough bred Horse, will make his present season—one half of his time at Lucasville, and the balance at Piketon, for particulars see, E. T. WHITE. hand-bill. March 9th, 1836. 19 - 2m

Executors Sale.

OTICE is hereby given that on the 16th day of April fext, between the hours of 10 o'clock a mend 4 o'clock r m, will be sold on the premises, in the own of Portsmouth, by the Excentor of the last will and testument of George Beloat, decreased; the west nalf of In-Lot, No. 241, with a Frame Building thereon. This lot is situated near the lower end of said town building a companion breating. So hypiages, with a content of the content of th and is a convenient location for business on the anak is a private residence. The purchaser will receive a title clear of all incumbrance as to the dower or otherpise. Those who keel themselves interested are requested to examine for themselves. Further particuars will be made known on the day of sale

WALTER BELOAT, Executora Portsmouth, Feb. 27th 1836, 21-4wa

Evening School.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that a class of young gentlemen who may be destrous of attending to any of the following branches of education, viz:—Writing, Arithmetic, and any department of the Mathematics, can be accommodated with constant instruction on the most reasonable derms. five petent instruction on the most reasonable terms, five nights in the week, at his school house in District No 1. Commencing at 7 o'clock, clasing at 9. The evening School will be continued as long as the evenings are of ufficient length.

N. B. Those who wish to qualify themselves for surveyors and civil Engineers, shall receive particular attention.

J. W. HORR, Teacher of Math.

Portsmouth, Feb 24th, 1836

THE STATE OF OHIO.

SCIOTO COMMON PLEAS. Wllliam Vanort Against. Moses Cockrell, Motion to redeem Lands sold

Against. On like motion, Jesse Cockrell. OSES COCKREIL and Jesse Cockrell of their assigns, are hereby notified that \$45,60 7, were upon the 19th Nov. 1835, deposited with the Clerk of the Ceurt of Common Pleas of Scioto County aforesaid, to redeem a certain tract of band; part of fractional sections No 8 and 30, Township No 3, Ranges 21 and 22, entered for Taxation in the name of James Parker, 22, entered for Taxation in the name of James Parker, original quantity 75 acros; of which 40 acres were sold the 29th December 1830, to Moses Cockrell; and 19 acros were sold on 30th December 1833, to Jesse Cockrell. The sum deposited being \$35,77 75; the tax, interest and penalty for which the said 40 acros since sold to said Moses Cockrell and the Taxes since paid and interest thereon. And also \$9,82 91; the tax, interest and penalty for which the said 19 acros were sold to said Jesse Cockrell, and the taxes since paid, and interest thereon; and further, that 1 shall proceed at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Sci./10 to exhibit proof of my right of redemotion

Nov. 19, 1835 THE STATE OF OHIO: SUPREME COURT. John Smith) In Petition for Divorce, Against Sully Smith, Notice of taking Depositions.

ty of Science achieve proof of my right of redemption in the premises aforesaid. WILLIAM VANOR'T.

THE above named defendant is notified that deposi-THE above named defendant is notified that depositions will be taken by the pertitioner, before Andrew Faulkner, a Justice of the Peace, of Greenfield Township, in the County of Gallin, and State of Ohio, at his dwelling house, on the Eleventh day of March 1836, between 6 o'clock A mand 6 P m, and the reason of taking said depositions is that the witnesses do not reside in the county of Sciolo aforesaid. JOHN SMITH, By S. M. Taker, his Atty.

Feb. 13th 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Execution commonly called a Lev. Facias to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas, of Pike County, Ohio, I shall offer at public sale at the door of the Court flouse, in the town of Piketon on Saturday the 19th day of of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M of said-day, the following real Estate, to wit: — Fifty Aores of land with following real Estate, to wit:—Fifty Acres of land with the improvements thereon lying and being in the county of Pike and State of Chio, to wit:—It being of the following description, to wit: Lying on the East side of the west half of the north west quarter of section No 2 township No 5, in Range No 20, the real Estate of James Kelley, seized and taken in execution to satisfy independent rendered in the Court—aforesaid, in layer of George W. Reynolds—E. DOUGHIY, S.P.C. Feb. 17th 1835

Notice, ANNAH STOCKHAM, Administratrix, of Joseph Stockham, dec, Moses Hayward, Junior, Administrator of Lleyd Orms, deceased, John L. Vinson Administrator of John Vinson deceased, and Willam Hall Administrator of Isaac Ichnson decensed; having filed their respective Administration accounts the last term of the court of Common Pleas of Scioto county, will proceed with them to final settle a ent at the next term of said Court. J. R. TURNER; C C C P S C
February 15th 1836

Bushels of Oats, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at my Store.

Portsmouth, Jan. 3, 1836.

C. I. LEET.

Commercial Bank of Scioto. A N Instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank not fully paid (except the Stock subscribed for on the 3d day of August last which is parable in instalments of twenty per cent.) will be required on the 1st Monday of May next,
By order of the Board,
II. BUCHANAN, Cachier.

Portsmouth, March 2d 1836.

To Contractors.

EALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of April, by McCague, McVey & Co. at their store, for building a bridge across the Canal on Trimbles farm near Pon creek. There is a fine Stone grarry ndjaceut, and timber of all kinds necessary close at hand. The Bridge to be built with stone abutments and the necessary embankments, with plank floor &c. Payments made as the work progresses, or when it is done, as a contractor may prefer. MyCAGUE, MYCEY & Co.

OFFIGE is hereby give to all whom it may concern, that a petition has been filed in the Commis-sioners office, of Scioto county, at their December session last, praying for an alteration of so much of the State road, leading from Alexandria to Chilhoothe, as lies between Lemuel Mose's lime kiln on said road, and the dwelling house of Mr Fzra Osborn's, Eeg. (now occupied by isanc Stanley) in Washington Township to as to run with and upon the State road leading from Portsmouth to Waverly,—so as to intersect at the points above mentioned. The reasons for the application to alter said road, those two spoken of run parallel and very near each other, for nearly the whole distance between the points above mentioned. The road leading tween the points above mentioned. The road leading from Portsmouth to B'averly, is as convenient for travellers as the other. That having both roads kept open it so divides the labor that they cannot be kept in good order for the passage of travellers and carriages, without considerable expense and inconvenience to community, and it also does considerable damage to the farms through v hich it passes. Fob. 3d, 1836.

Having recently purchased at Cincinnati a fine assortment of OMNAMINTAL TEDE, the sub cribers are prepared to execute in the neatest mannar every variety of PLAIN and PANGY JOB PRIONIPION G, in as neat style as any others in the

N. B. They intend Keeping constantly on hand a upply of the best and most fashionable

Plain and namelled Business and Visiting Cards.

which they will sell, either plain or printed, as cheaples they can be purchased any place. Blover & Bamben.

HE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a genera Lassortment of Covington factory Yarn, which will be sold at, the manufacturer prices.

Aug, 1834,

C. A. M. DAMARIN Aug, 1834,

to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this | of the land. 'Sir,' said he (Mr. King, of Alabama guilt be aggravated, if, while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to incur such criminality on their part.

I may be mistaken in these opinions, but they are approved by my most deliberate judgment; &, while so approved, it is my duty to act in conformity with them. Should I not do so, I should offend against my own conscience; and as by this I should justly merit the scorn and contempt of my fellow-citizens, I presume I should also incur that of the General Assembly itself.

The courtesy and respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government restrains me from stating here the various considerations which have induced me to entertain the opinion I have expressed, that the resolutions I am requested to transmit require a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. The same motives induce me to abstain from characterizing the act I am requested to perform, in soliciting honorable & high minded functionaries of Virginia to do that which, if it is their duty to do, they will surely perform without any officious request from me; and, if it is contrary to their duty, none ought to desire of them to perform it, especially one who cannot claim authority of any kind to determine such a question for

The adoption of these resolutions must be considered by all as sufficient evidence that they who have sanctioned them by their approving votes think differently from me in these particulars. This their, opinion has now passed into an irreversible judgement. Therefore, it would ill become me to address an argument to the body itself, which has so decided, to show that this its soleing, and recorded, and promulgated judgment was erroneous. I was necessary for my own justification to state the fact that I did not concur in this judgment, but to do more than this would be as improper as it would be now useless. Hence I am restrained from presenting my own views of this subject to the General Assembly, for the sincerity of whose expressed opinions I entertain the same respect that I claim for my own.

But, if it should please the General Assembly, either in kindness to me, or in patice to the People of Virginia, our common sovereign, to permit me to spread upon their journals a document respectful to those to whom it will be addressed, and dutiful to that sovereign, to which only our allegiance is due, I should be gratified by such a permission and I will gladly avail myself of it, to state in that way the various considerations which have induced me to dissent from the opinions of the General Assem bly as set forth in the resolutions. Without such permission, however, not even my own vindication can tempt me to be guilty of what I should consider as indecorous to any co-ordinate department of the Government of my country, by which department I am addressed in terms of such courtesy as it has pleased the General Assembly to employ in these

LITT'N W. TAZEWELL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. Washington, February 18 1836.

The debate in the Senate, on yesterday, was of the most thrilling interest. I was sitting in the ladies' gallery of the House of Representatives, when a gentleman came in and remarked to some accomintance that Calhoun was making a speech in the Senate. The remark was repeated from one to another, and was followed by an instantaneous rush towards the galleries of the Senate. I was among the first & found already every avenue to the galleries thronged. I could not get in to hear Mr. CALHOUN, but I have heard it said by those in whose judgment I have implicit confidence, that he uttered a burst of eloquence, which has been seldom, if ever, equalled on that floor. It was of that peculiarly touching, thrilling pathos, which inspires a generous and noble soul, which has been for years oppressed by a load of unjust censure and bitter persecution, when it utters its gratification that TIME and TRUTH have at length triumphantly windicated its course.

The advocates of the present administration have begun to prate loudly in defence of en extensive system of Fortifications. Which of N Y. had just finished a lecture to the Senate upon that subject. The advocacy of such a system by Mr. CALHOUN, while Secretary of War, was made the pretext for the most virulent abuse of that eminent statesman, by Judge Smith, Crawford, King of Georgia, Benton and others, many of whom are now anxious to become conspicuous as the advocates of Fortifications.

Mf. CALHOUN congratulated the country that TIME and TRUTH had vindicated his policy, and had at length extorted an advocacy of it, from even his bitterest opponents. He said he doubted not that TIME and TRUTH would likewise do him justice in other instances, where he had been most anjuriously muligned and persecuted. He speke of the probident and his administration, and the means whereby the most disastrous principles had been made to wear the appearance of having received the sanction, of the people. He had thought the President had proved false to his pledges, he had yet some qualities which commanded admirration. He was bold and courageous, and partook of the horn's nature. In the course of his remarks he was led also to speak of the 'President's nominee, who, he remarked, had none of those high qualities; but, as was said by the Senator from North Caro-Bina (Judge MANGUM), rather partook of the na ture of the fox and the weasel.

I am not sure that the above report of Mr. C's as particularly accurate, as it is penned from the memory of others. But I infer he made some such remarks, from the reply of Mr. WALL, of N. J., a part of which I heard. Mr. W, was speaking when I got into the gallery, and not now quite so thronged, for a Van Buren Senator appears to have an almost uniform effect, perhaps magical, of thinning the galleries and leaving those who choose to stay room enough and to spare. Mr. W. commented severely upon Mr. Calhoun's remarks. remonstrating, with great vehemence, against the strong and violent terms of repreach and censure. which certain Senators were in the habit of using relative to President & the constituted authorities

in the Chair), 'the Senator from S. C. (Mr. C.) has made a violent attack in terms unbecoming, if not out of order, upon the presiding officer of this body.' Mr. Calhoun, who had just returned, at this point, to his seat, after a short absence from the Senate, rose and asked Mr. W. to state the objectionable words. Mr. W. I shall not do it, Sir, No, Sir, the gentleman cannot get me to repeat them. The gentleman accused the Chief Magistrate of being false to his pledges. Was this language to be tolerated? Were gentlemen to be permitted thus to abuse and insult those in high places, the constituted authorities of the land? As soon as WALL commenced striking this key, in his attack on CALHOUN, (then not in his seat), the other Senator from S. C. Col, PRESTON, who was reclining in his chair very much at ease. roused himself up, fixing his eye steadfastly upon the N. J. Senator a cloud of contemptuous indignation gathering upon his noble brow, at the slavish sentiments uttered by WALL relativie to the sanctity of those in high places.' I watched the motions of the gallant Southron as he took his pen and made a note upon some remark of WALL., and although I had never heard him in debate, I was at once convinced that the N. J. Senator was little aware of the terrible denunciation, with which his slavish sentiments would be quickly visited. After the N J. Senator concluded, Col. P. remarked, in a calm tone, although the frown on his brow and the whole expression of his countenance indicated feelings of deep indignation, that he knew too well the ability of his colleague to maintain any position he might assume, to suppose that any aid was requisite for him. He should but en cumber him with his aid. But when he heard his colleague vehemently denounced for uttering sentiments in which he (Col. P.) heartily concurred, he would not sit in silence and suffer his molleague to bear the denunciation alone, but would readily share it with fitm. 'And for what are we denounc ed?' said Col P. For speaking the unvarnished truth of 'those in high places.'

'And, sir, has it come to this? If, when the President was a candidate, and pledged himself to reform the abuses which had crept into the Government, and since his election has failed to fulfil his pledge, shall we not be permitted to say no? Did not the president pledge himself that the officers of the Government and the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, and has he not (point ing to Judge White, who sat immediately before him) proved false to that pleage? and shall we not be permitted toway so? And shall now I, sir, who confiding in these and other pledges, which one on record, devoted my bumble ability, with untiling zeal and perseverance, in aid of his efection, when he has so flagrantly violated these ptedges, shall I not be permitted to say, that I have found him fulse in his pledges? And why, Sir? Because (aid the indignant Senator, turning to WALL, with a look, tone and manner, eloquently expressive of scorn and contempt), 'you speak harshly of the constituted authorities of the land,' stiring Wall's words. 'Sir, I scorn such a sentiment-I

"To bow the supple hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning,"

'I claim the privilege of an American freeman.' said Preston, his erect and gallant bearing, indicating the stern independence of his soul, to speak of those in high places,' (with another sarcastic look at Wall, under which he evidently quailed.) 'as I think they deserve.'

'The gentlemen (Mr. W.) further complains that severe remarks are made here in reference to the presiding efficer of this body,' continued Preston, - and, sir, will that gentlemen pretend to say that when the presiding officer of this body presents himself in the double attitude of presiding officer of this body and a candidate for a still higher office, that his former position is to shield him from any allusion to his claims to a higher office. Sir. coming events cast their shadows before them: & I protest against the doctrines and principles here advanced, as the shadows of a despatism, to which I will never submit. I shall claim the right now and at all times, to speak of those in high places,' even though they be 'the constituted authorities of the land,' in such terms as I shall think they shall

The above is but a fuint shadow of Col. P's elo quent remarks. They were worthy of the occasion, of the chivalrous Senator, and of the gallant State of South Carolina. If I knew of words to express higher praise, I should use them,

Mr. WALL's attempt to reply was a tame fuil ure, seeing which, Mr. Senator Niles, of Conn. rose to his assistance. There stood the worst look ng man in the Senate, next to Isaac Hill, with a servile stoop, not having independence enough to stand erect, and, as a wounded snake drags its slow length along, the Connecticut Senator commenced dragging out a dull speech about the venerable President," the excellent old man,' which words repeated over and over, seemed to be the burden of his song. Isaac Hill, after having limped round and consulted several of his Van Buren coadjutors, and as he hurried back to his seat, took pen in hand and commerced writing furiously. I concluded he saw that Niles was about to fail, and that the honor of the party' would be lost, unless he redeemed it, and had therefore begun to write an effective speech, But when Niles took his seat. the Senate adjourned, Isaac not having got his speech written in time-what a loss to the party,' to eloquence, and the GLOBE!

We have accounts here stating that Pekin (in | China) has been destroyed by an earthquake, and one hundred thousand houses ingulfed-so that where the city stood is now a black and stagnant pool. '-Ib.

From the regular Correspondent of the Boston Dai. Adv. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1836.

Now that all apprehension of a war with France is at an end, and no disturbing cause exists in our foreign relations to affect materially the deliberations of Congress, it may seem a fit time to give you a view of the measures which have been or will be agitated in this body during the present

- 1. Foremost among them, and on the very surface of things, is the obolition question. This comes up in three shapes: First, in the presentation of Petitions respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District; secondly, in bills reported or to be reported, for the regulation of the mail; and the exclusion from it of incendiary publications, so called; and, lastly, on flie report to be made by the committée mised under Mr Pinkney's resolu-
- 2. Next is the lost fortification bill, discussed in the Senate on Mr Benton's resolution, and in the House upon that of Mr Adams. The debate in the Senate is at an end, but that in the House is not. It waits its turn, to be renewed when other business shall give it place.

Both of these subjects are political and partisan, more or less, in their bearings, and in the views taken of them by many of those who have engaged

- 3. Thirdly, the appropriation bills, which open to discussion all the policy of the Government, and all the interests of the country, foreign and domestic. Very large appropriations, for the contingent possibility of war, were contemplated by the Administration a few weeks ago; but all such ideas are now abandoned, and Congress will be divided upon this subject into two sections, not distributed precisely according to party lines, one side desir. ing liberal peace appropriations for the Navy and for fortifications, and the other advocating a rigorous and jealous curtailment of all such expendi-
- 4. The Patronage bill. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the power exerted by the Execu tive through the means of appointments to offices! of profit under the government of the United States. It will draw into discussion all the measures and principles of the present Administration,
- 5. The Post Office bill, already reported in the House, which provides for a complete re-organization of the Post Office Department, and is a measure of great public importance.
- 6 My Clay's Kill for distributing the of the portil lands ratually among the States, which has heretefore passed both Houses, and been voted by the President, and is new once again under consideration in the Senate.
- 7. The Ohio and Michigan Boundry, which is a subject upon which the States of Ohio, Indiana, be prolonged and very earnest debate.
- 8 and 9. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. How much question these two subjects will occasion, I know not. They are, it is evident, things of great consequence to the whole country, If both enter the Union together, they will maintain, as it is, the equal balance of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in the Senate.
- 10. Various plans are in contemplation for extending the Pension system, especially one to embrace within it the widows of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and another to give pensions to soldiers in the West who have served in the Indian wars consequent on the Revolution.
- 11. The Custom-House Regulation bill. This subject is pow in the bands of the Committee on Commerce of the House. They contemplate a thorough revision of the whole system of compensation to the officers of the customs, providing fixed salaries in the place of fees and perquisites.
- 12. The Judiciary bill, which has passed the Senate now for the second time, but has not been acted upon in the House:
- 13, Chaims for French Spoliations prior to 1800. Between two and three hundred memorials on this subject have been referred in the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who have the subject under consideration. What the issue will be I cannot say.

14 and 15. The Land Office & Patent Office. These branches of the public service require to be revised and extended, and will receive more or less attention from the present Congress, with a view to improvements in their organization.

But enough. I might augment this list by the specification of many other things of local or temporary interest, or of minor importance, which are in the hands of committees, or in the course of discussion, in one or the other branch of Congress. But I think you will be satisfied that, in what I have now suggested to you, there is ample matter for a session of six or seven months, which will roll away, I doubt not, leaving many things undone and many overdone. And if to the subjects already mentioned, public or private, national or local, you add the ever-present question of the Presidency, coloring al! the proceedings of Congress-the conflicting interests and passions of the members, and the stirring debates in the Senate and House, you will have some idea of the multi-A Letter received at Baltimore from a young plicity of objects of thought and business which gentleman of that citty now at Valparaiso, says: are concentrated in the precincts of the Capitol.

Wednesday of last week, being composed of sixtythree delegates, three from each Senatoral District in the State. Hon. Henry W. Edwards was unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor, Hon, Ebenezer Stoddard for Lieutenant Governor, and Royal R. Hinman for Secretary .-Resolutious approving the conduct of the General and State Administrations were adopted, and every measure taken to insure the triumph of the party in the ensuing (April) election.

A Convention of the same party in the county of fairfield has nominated Thomas T. Whittlesey, Esq., as a candidate to fill the vaconcy in Congress occasioned by the death of Hon. Zalmon Wildman.

The 'Whig' or Anti-Van Buren party held their

State Convention at New Haven on Wednesday of this week. Two hundred delegates were in attendance. Hon. Gideon Tomlinson, of the United States Senate, was nominated for Governor, Hon. Ebenezer Young, late of Congress, for Lieutenant Governor, Jonathan W. Edwards, for Secretary of State, and Nathaniel Goodwin, for Treasurer. Reuben Booth, Esq., was also placed in nomination for the vacant seat in Congress. - N. Yorker.

State Legislature. - On Saturday last, the bill authorizing a State Loan (\$3,000,000) to the New York and Erie Railroad was taken up in the Assembly and carried through, in spite of the most determined opposition; Hon. Ch. W. Humphrey, was its most prominent advocate; Messrs, Parker of Onondaga and King of St. Lawrence its leading opponents. The session was protracted to a late hour-successive motions to adjourn being lost by 29 to 27; 52 to 52, (Speaker's casting vote; 59 to 51; 54 to 42; and 51 to 41. The bil! finally passed its third reading by Yeas 63; Nays 45. The Speaker decided that the bill had passed; an appeal was taken on the ground that it required a two-thir 's vote; but the decision was sustained; Aves 61; Noes 29. So the bill was sent to Senate.

A number of new banks have been reported; one at Attica, Genesee Co; one at Westfield, Chautau que Co,; one at Kingston, Ulster Co; one at Norwich, Chenango Co; and the Genesee Valley Bank. The number of applications reported against are 'too numerous to mention."

The Senate have passed a bili authorizing a Railroad from Utica to Buffalo. Some people imagine that this and the New-York and Erie Railroad will come in collision .- We trust not. There is room enough for both; and we trust the friends of each will beware of a course which must ensure their mutual failure .- Ib.

New YUIK, Feu. 27. Real estates, rents, houses, &c., are exceeding all anticipations. The Branch · Bank, which was bought by a company of merchants for the Post Office, for \$187,000, would now fetch \$250,000. Some of the lots in the burnt district,' where the smoke still issues from the ruand Illinos, as well as the Territory of Michigan, ins, letched more at the recent sales than they could are extremely sensitive, and upon which there will have got last year, with the houses standing on them. One lot is mentioned as having sold for \$56,000 which, before the fire, was offered, house and all: for \$55,000 .- Ib

> OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDRY. We shall lay before the public, in a few days, the report made on Tuesday, in the Senate, by Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the interesting subject of the Northern Boundary of Ohio, It is a Socument which discusses all the questions connected with the Michigan and Ohio controversy, and fully sustains the principle of the bill to establish the boundary by the line from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay. The committee unanimously agreed that Congress has the power thus to settle the boundary, and that it is expedient so to settle it. The results of the investigation by this committee, at the present session, are the same with those at which the same committee of the Senate, though differently constituted, has twice before unanimously arrived. The reading of the report occupied more than an hour, and five thousand extra copies of it were then ordered to be printed. Since this report was made in Senate, we understand that the Judiciary Committeel of the House have reported on the same subject. Their report. made yesterdaay, (Wednesday) arrives, it is. said, though we have not seen it or heard it read, at the same general results, and was made with nearly equa unaninity -- Nat Int.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. "NOTHING CUTS LIKE THE PLAGUY TRUTH," says the old house-wafe adage -- and no adage is more true. An ample illustration is found in the fluttering occasioned in the Jackson camp, by an able writer in the American a few days since, who called the public attention to certain unwelcome documents of 1829-30. These documents proved the fact, beyond cavil or dispute, that the President's principles of diplomacy, like his principles upon other subjectst are assumed, or thrown off, or changed, according to circumstances as caprice, or passion, or expediency may dictate. For instance, the writer referred to has proved by documents stitutions under the hand of Mr. Van Buren nimself, that, in regard to General Jackson's message of December, 1829, the President in 1830 not only recognised the right of Prince Polignac to demand an explanation of the message, but directed Mr. Van baren, as Secretary of State, to make a very humble explanation, which was communicated to the Government of Charles X, by Mr. Rives. But in 1834-736, the Executive messages had become private family papers, which no foreign Government had a right to read officially, and of which to ask an explanation was a grievous insult; rather than make which, the President was hurrying us into a war! The Times has been exceedingly unhappy by the publication of which we are speaking, and has not scrupled to charge the authorship to Mr. Clay, whom the editors denounce 'as the traitorous champion of his country's enemies!' Hen ry Clay a traitor !! Coupled with this charge, the Times has framed the reasons why the said article was not furnished by Mr. Clay to the Commercial, his 4devoted coadjutor.' Most undoubtedly, had it been furn

CONECTICUT. - A Democratic Convention of the Highed for this paper, we should have published it with friends of the General Administration and of the our full and entire approbation. But there is another Baltimore nominations assembled at Hartford on reason why Mr. Clay did not send it to the Commercial which the editors of the Times wot not of. It is simply this: Mr. Clay did not write the article. Nor was it written in Washington, but by a distinguished gentleman of this city. Try, again, gentle Romeo.

> NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.-The Exchange company of this city have determined to cover the whole ground between Exchange Place, Wall. Hanover, and Williamstreets, with their new edifice, which is to be absolutely fire proof throughout, and of the most approved construction. In accordance with this plan, books were opened on Monday at the temporary Exchange for an additional subscription of \$500,000 to their stock, which was promptly taken. N. Yorker.

Methodist Book Comern.—A meeting of the friends of this noble and philanthropic enterprise was held at the Church in Green st. on Monday evening, to take measures to obviate the effect of their recent disaster by fire. The insetting was eloquently and affectually addressed by several clergymen and other gentlemen; and a collection taken up for the relief of the 'Concern,' which amounted to upwards of \$13,000. 1b.

From VERMONT we learn, through the medium of the Boston Atlas, that at the ANTI-MASONIC State Convention held at Moutpelier last week, SILAS H. JENISON Was nominated as their candida ate for Governor, and DAVID. M. CAMP for Lieutenant Governor; both strongly anti-Van Buren men. The WHIG Convention, in session at the same time and place, concurred in the same ticket by aunanimous vote.

From other sources we hear that Gen. HAR-RISON was nominated as their candidate for President of the United States, and FRANCIS GRANGER for Vice President .- National Intelligencer.

THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA. vs. BANK RAGS.

The democracy of Virginia are making beavy emonstrations against the Bank Rags. Heretofore the war has been the war of words, but they are now going to prove by their acts the sincerity of their words. They are determined not to trifle in the matter. The first assault against the Rage is a gallant coup de main by doubting the Bank Capital. Huzza for the Virginia specie currency and the Anti-bank democracy! Mr Ritchie, however, thinks that this is no evidence of a sneaking kindness for Bank Rage, as they are going to make it a test question, at the next election, whether the lately cartered Bank of Pennsylvania shall have a branch or agency in Virginia! - U. S. Tel

FROM MEXICO -By the ship Montezuma, Capt. Collins we have Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst. She brings out a large sum in specie. There has been a mutiny of the garrison of Acapulco, on the Pacific, which was successful, but it is said to have had no connection with political measures.

Much indignation was felt throughout Mexico n view of the assistance rendered to Texas by citizens of the United States. The President's Message had, however, contributed to allay the exasperation.

The army of Santa Anna, destined to operate gainst Texas, left San Louis Potosi, Jan. 2d. & arrived at Leona Vicario on the 9th. Its numbers are not definitively stated; though it is intimated that including what were to follow, it would amount to 8,000 or 10,000 men.

TEXAS .- A letter from Matamoras, dated the 18th of January, the substance of which is publish. ed in New Orleans Bee of the 8th inst. states that the fall of San Antoni de Bexar has served to stimulate the Mexicans as well as Texians; and that annies from all parts were preparing to start for that place. On the 12th, Sauta Anna had arrived at Saltille, with 10,000 men well armed, and 25 pieces of artillery; Ramirez Lesmia had 2,500 men under his command; the troops at Lipantillon and Bahia had moved towards Bexar; and about 3 or 4000 men would be ready to start from Mexico. Zucatecas and Queretare should occasion require. D. Vital Fernandez was then at Matamoras, as commander in chief with about 800 men under him, which he had brought from Campeachy.

LATEST FROM TEXAS -We received intelligence yesterday from Texas, by which we learn that an express had been sent on the 14th utt, from Colonel Neill, commanding at San Antonio, in. forming the provincial government that a Jorce of 2500 men had been at Laredo a short time before, and that 1500 of them had advanced as far as the Rio Frio, 80 miles from San Antonio. Anattack on the latter place was daily expected. In the Alamo there were then only 75 men; with little provisions. The acting governor had issued a proc. amation on the 9th ult calling on volunteers, to go to the defence of San Antonio.

We also learn that the Texians were fitting out an army to seize on Matamorae; and prove that they fight with Mexicans for the constitution of 1834; and not against the Mexican republic to which they have sworn allegiance under that con-[New-Orleans, Dec 11.

By intelligence thence to Jan. 8, received at New-Orleans, we learn that, Santa Anna had arrived at Sallille, with 10,000 men, and 5 pieces of artillery. Sesma had 2500 men; and about 3,000 were coming on Zacatecas & Queretano. Meanwhile, the Texians are marching in every direction towards San Antonio.

INTAGLIO SRAES. - Under this name, Mr. Hudson has produced a new and beautiful medium for sealing letters and notes, &c. They are seals of exquisite execution, with subjects of every kind, simple, sporting, classic, &c. &c. and on various colored wax, but so made as to be atuck on and secure the correspondence, with all the conveniency of wafers. They are a great and charming improvement on all previous devices of the same sort.

Hotels,)
Water Street, Portsmouth, O. HEMPSTEAD, PATILLO & CO. SIGN OF THE GALLIPOT, AVE recently received and are now prepared te

Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

which having been purchased Eastward for cash, the can dispose of at as low rates, upon as extended credits, and at as liberal discounts for prompt payment, as any

toher country establishment.

Orders from a distance will be promptly filled, prescriptions from Physicia s and others will be put up with scrupulous exactness, and compounds of fested effi-cacy, and expired patents prepared after the most approved recipes will be kept constantly for sale at reduced prices. Prescriptions may be obtained at any time Portsmouth, February, 4th, 1835 24 tf

THE Subscriber has just received from the East, a sprendid assortinent of Patent Lever Watches, Gold Chains and Seals, Earrings, Breathons, and Finger-rings
Sheer pencils, Spectacles, Chaine, Keys, Spoons, & Thimbles—Pocket Books, Silk Purses, Musical Boxes &c &c.
Also—a splendid assortment of Roger's KNIVES and
RAZORS.

Proceedings of the 1925 Portsmouth, aug. 19th 1835.

FLAX SEED. THE Subscriber will pay the highest market price in each for Flax Seed, delivered soon. C. A, M, D. Oct. 1635,

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS.

For sale by

N. W. ANDREWS for sale by Oct. 14th 1835:

> RALPH'S Domestic Guide to Medicine.

FAMILY PHYSICIAN;

Price \$1 -very neatly bound. This little volume being designed for family use, as well as to enable individuals, both male and female, to treat their own complaints with safety and advantage, is written in the plainest manner

This second ceition is much enlarged, several chapters being added; there new chapters being given with a view of making it more particularly interesting to female readers, and for the good of families of children. Indeed, no labor has been spared to make this little volume a cheep and valwable book to every class, and being written by physician of great experience, the author trusts i will prove a lasting source of public and domestio avefulness. Also, RALPH'S DOMESTIC MEDICAL TREATISE

On the Nature, Causes, and Dure, of DYSPEPSIA & LIVER DISEASE.

Price. 374 cents. Sold by N. W. Andrews, Water street, Ports mouth, Ohio. Nov 18.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS HAVE quantity of BLACK SEA or WHITE FLINT WHEAT, which can be had on reasonable terms by calling at my mill, LEMUEL MOSS,

CAREY'S LIBRARY

Choice Literature. When this work was about commencing, the propri-etors, in their Original Prospectus, stated, that their fa-facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections alroady have given great satisfaction. 'The Life of Sir James Mackintosh,' satisfaction. 'The Life of Sir James Mackintosh,' 'Kincaid's Riffe Brigade,' and 'Characteristics of Hindostan,' are works that at the same time are interseting' and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in No.

14, the publication of a work of Histor, and Fiction, by
James—received by us one month in advance of any
other Publisher. This gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works Darnley, D'Lorme, Richeli'u,' Philip Augustus,' 'Henry Masterton,' John Marston Hall,' 'Mary of Burgindy,' 'The Gipsey,' &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest mourch, Henry Quatro, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterizes his writings. It is entitled his writings. It is entitled ONE IN A THOUSAND.

THE DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE. This work will be completed in advance of the register cays of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—what, when they commence, we are convinced they will auxiously look for—the Denoeument.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this and many other resolutions.

celebrated authors. The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each wolume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HART, or LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent.
Philadelphia.

FLOUR.

McDowell & Davis have in store, and offer for

3000 bhl superfine flour, of D. Adams brand 500 Do, of Musselman & other good brands Portsmouth January 20th. 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

ON, WEGE PAIR E FEBRIFUGE, WELL known as a sure cure for the FEVER's AGUE For side by N. W. ANDRE VS, Wholesale Agent, Portsmouth O Nov. 18, 1835.

To Travellers. THE splendid and commodious Steam Boat COLUM SUS, will make regular trips between Portsmouth and New Orleans, once a month, as near as circumstances will permit. Being entirely new, and constructed of will permit. Being entirely new, and constructed of the best materials, in a stile inferior to none on the western waters, those who have freight to ship, or wish to travel themselves, are confidently invited to patron-ize her. Every care will be taken to ensure the com-fort and convenience of those on board. She leaves this day for New Orleans.
Portsmouth, March 2, 1836. 22-3m

Notice. ANNIBAL G. HAMLIN administrator of Alexannibal G. Hamlin administrator of Alexander Caldwell, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto county, the last term of said court his administration papers for final settlement at the next term of said court, all persons interested will attend.

JOHN R TURNER, CCCPS.

February 24, 1836

Wanted Immediately, EIGHT or TEN good Journey men Stone Cutters, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. Two or three first rate workmen are wanted,

by the subscriber living 14 miles from Portsmonth.

LEMUEL MOSS. Portsmouth, Feb 17, 1836 N B. The Cleveland Herald, and Wheeling Times, will please insert the above six weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

Removal.

WHO LESALE GROCERY STORE from the corner of west and Front Streets, to his new building, ad

joining J. V. Robinson's.

He solicits a continuation of patropage from his friends and customers, and the public generally; pledging himself that his prices shall in all cases be mode. C. A.M. DAMBRIN

UST RECEVED from New Orleans, per Steam

10 Buls, Tanners Oil, 130 Bbis. Muckerel, No 1, 2 & 3. 30 Boxes fresh Raisins, 6 lio. de.

-ALSO 12. Casks of refined Sugar, And a small tot New Crop Orleans Sugar.
Dec. 21st 1835 C. A. Mt DAMARIN.

THE HISTORICAL FAMILY LIBRARY. Published sems monthly in Cadiz Ohio, at \$2 50 per annum in advance, free of postage.

The first volume of the Library commenced with Hallam's History of the State of Europe during the middle ages. This work emphasizes two volumes of 320 pages 8 vo. and cost in the Bookstore \$4. It will occupy about 200 pa es of the Library. The volume will probably be filled out with Simondr's History of the Italian Republics, 310 pages: A View of Ancient and Modern Egypt, by the Rev. Vichael (1984). L. D. 348 pages; and Taylor's History of the Chill Wars in Ireland 2 vols 571; thus presenting free of Nostone in the course 8 one 571: thus presenting fore of postage, in the course of one year, six volumes of two thousand one hundred and seventy five pages for two dollars and fifty cents.

It was thought better to present Hallam's History, in

commencing the Library, in preference to a work on Ancient History, for the reason that the period embraced therein has not been so generally read as ancient history. In the course of the work it is contemplated history. In the course of the work it is contemplated to give R lin, or some more approved writer on Ancient History. Ferguson's progress and termination of the Roman Republic, Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Gillie's Greece, Robertson's History of the discovery of America and conquest of Mexico and Peru, and his Emperor Charles V. which embraces the period of Luthers' Reformation. These works, with such other standard authors, as are common in the country, together with those intended to be imported, will give an idea of the property of the country of th or with those intended to be imported, will give an idea of the character and value of the Library. The works which will be imported from Europe are of great interest and value. Some of them, with an outline of their char-

acter, are named below.

The works yet unpublished in America, which are expected to be embraced in the Library, are Sir John Malcom's Histories poticed aqove,

Southey's flistory of Brazil; Turner's History of the Anglo Saxon's or Ancient

Napiers History of the Siq Years War in which the cause of Europe was contested in the Spanish Peninsula, is spoken of as one of extraordinary nearly, and far surpassing even Southey's incomparable history of those

Pricea's retrospect of Mahommean History. This work costs §44 20, London publishers price, and may, perhaps, also be given. It embraces the history of Turkey, Bakhara and other Mahommedan countries, &c.

Mal's History of the Crusades, and his history of Ma-

but the limits of a prospectus will not permit any further notice of the character and plan of these and many other works.

The whole of the works mentioned, or such as are deemed most valuable and interesting, and necessary to complete the chain of history down to modern times, will be placed in the possession of the patrons of the work. —And truly the publication of suce a vast variety of Standard Fistory, as is here contimplated, and on terms so very low, would form quite an era in the literature of the West.

Is there any one who desires to have in his possession the means of knowing all that can be known in the History of the past age—is there any one anxious to afford to his children the opportunity of acquiring as great a fund of Historical knowledge as is generally nesessed by the learned of the land-here in the page of the Library, he can be gratified to the fullest extent

The Historical Library is published once in two weeks. on a double medium sheet, fine white paper, and folded in book form, 16 pages to the sheet, and printed on small type. The type, press &c. on which the work will be printed, will be entirely new, and a pressman of the best character will be employed in the execution of the

will accompany each number to preserve the work clean whilst reading, so that it may be kept in good condition for binding at the end of the year, or at any time th reafter that may be desirable

Protection.

THE citizens of the town of Portsmouth and its vi-Iment of agent-of the

Columbus Insurance Company. and that I am now ready to effect insurances against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rate of premiums. Those who duly appreciate the value of having their property that protected at a triding expense, will avail themselves of this opportunity now afforded them for that purpose. This being an Institution chartered by that purpose. This being an institution chartered by the Legislature of our own State, possersing a large Capital, owned by our own citizens, and conducted upon fair and liberal principles, ought to be liberally putronized by the people of Ohio.

JOHN PERBLES, Agt.

April 22, 1835.

Columbus In. Comp. Office at Robert Wood's Store.

THE STATE OF OHIO SCIOTO COMMON PLEAS.

Lennard Grovier, by his next friend George Brock, Motion to redeem land Ira A. Hitchcock sold for Taxes.

RAA. HITCHCOCK or his assigns are hereby no-tified that, three dollars and three cents have this day been depesited with the clerk of the court of Comday been depented with the clerk of the court of Common Pleas of Sciute county aforesaid, to redeem a certain tract of land, lying in Vernon Township in end county, containing 15 acres, original quantity charged on the Duplicate of said county 25 acres, valued at \$46: being part of the S. W. Qr. Seo. 10, T. 3, R. 19, and entered for taxation in the name of Issiah Grovier, and sold for the tax interest and penalty of 830, and the simple Tax of 1831, on the 26th Decemper 1831, to said Ira A. Hitchcock. The sum so deposited being the taxes, interest and penalty for which said land was sold, the taxes and interest thereous since usid; and the usualtaxes, interest and penalty for which said land was sold, the taxes and interest thereous since paid; and the penalty for redemption upon the whole amount; and further, that at the next term of the Court of Common Pleus in and for Scioto County aforesaid, I shall proceed to exhibit proof of my right of redemption in the premises aforesaid.

LEONARD GROVIER, by his next friend.

GEORGE BROCK,

Jan, 13th 1836.

Pepper Sauce & Lemon Syrup. Wholesale or Retail, N hand and for sale by N. W. ANDREWS. Portsmonth, O. Nov. 28, 1835.

McDowell & Davis. HAVE just received and offer for sale

140 Barrels Prime Pork 100 half bls Flour (D. Adam's brand)put up for family use 40 Bushels tresh clover seed

100 Bushels dried Peaches 400 Pounds fresh roll Butter. Portsmouth, January. 22d 1836. 17

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between T.
Loyd and Parius Thurston, under the firm of Loyd & Thurston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS LOYD.

DARIUS THUSTON

Pertimouth, February 10, 1836

INCMPARABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. BOloodgood's Elixiar of Health. Tis six years since the proprietor, from investigating and seeking for a remedy for that formidable due case, Dyspepsia, discovered and prepared a remedy, to which he gave the above name. From its complet success in this and a number of other chronic diseases nd the earnest solicitation of many who had been relieved by the Medicine, he was induced, three years since, to publish and take measures to bring it into more general and extensive use, determined at be same time that it should rise or fall by its own merits. Independent of the evidence in its favor, from the increas ed demand and rapid sules in every place in which it has been introduced, he has taken the utmost pains to earn its effect in the cure of diseases, and is happy in being able to say, that it has far exceeded his most sangame expectations, in relieving the afflicted. It has proved satisfactory in more than pinety cases out of a hundred, and he is now unly prepared to say, that no a chicine ever offered te the public, has proved so saluary and efficacious as the Elixiar, for curing all diseases which have their origin oe primary seat in the stomach, Liver, Splean, Intestines, or any of the digestive

organe.
If cures Dyspepsia, or Indignation with its catalogue of Concomitants; such as pains and oppression of the Stomach after eating, pains in the Side Shoulder and Head. Sour Stomach. Heart Burn, Gnawing Sensation in the Stomach when empty Costiveness, or perhaps alternating with Diarrhoea, Dizziness in the Head, not unfre quently cold hands and feet, lowness or dejection of Spirits, distorbed Sleep, Hysterics, Hypoondria, &c. Se. It also cures Liver complaints, Jaundice, Billious habits, Cough which proceeds rom the Lungs sympathising with a diseased Stomach, Droppies from the same cause, or de

For Costive habits it is a never failing remedy For delicate and weakly females and children it as well qualified to restore health. In agne and ever, if taken according to directions, it effects a permanent cure, thoroughly eradicating the disease from the system. It is a sovereign remedy in all those complaints for which Dr Hoooper Female Pills, are recom mended-removing all obstructions and restoring bloom to the sickly and sallow cheak and plumpness to the meagre It s highly valued as a preventive of all Billions diseases. Its action is upon the Stomach, Liver, and Intestines, the prime regulators of the whole system, restores all the secretions and excreations to health and activity, and promotes a healthy action in the stomach and all the digestive organs. From its power of cleansing the stomach and bowels from all morbid accumulations, it is adapted to a great variety of diseases on account of which it is highly valued as a family medicine. and as such is adapted by many of the most respectable families; who have so much confidence in its virtues, that they adopt it almost as a universal medicine. Persons residing in billious districts will find it to their advantage to make a slight use of it through the sickly season, and those of a billious habit should use it during the Spring, as it excites the liver to a healthy action and purifies the blond from all gross numors.

It is entirely botanical in its composition, and may be taken by all ages and both sexes in evecondition with perfect safety, without any alteration in diet.

For a full theory of the medicine see the wrap-per on the bottle, where you may see also a great number of certificates of its unparalleled cures rom the most respectable sources.

Prepared and sold whole-sale and retail by H. Eastman, the sole proprietor, at his dispensary, Zanesville, where all orders will be promptly at tended to, and by appointment, by N. W. ANDREWS.

Portsmouth, April 29th 1835. 33. ly

Removal. West of their former location, in the east room of the elegant block of three story brick rooms erected this season, stuated on Water, below West street, where they will be glad to wait upor their friends as usual.

Their stock of Goods embraces a fine assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. Queensware, Hardware, Cuttery,

TUNWARIE, &C. All of which will, as heretutore, be sold at very light profits, for Cash, or on approved credits,
Dec. 16, 1835.

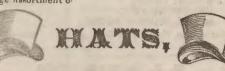
E. & S. GUNN.

LANCASTER, OHIO,

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the Lancasta, Ohio. Insurance Company, for the town of Portsmosth and its neighborhood, a now ready to effect usurance on dwelling houses, stores, mills, barns, merchandize, &c. He will also on behalf of tho and Company, take risks on merchandize shipped on Steam and Flat beats, &c.
Terms liberal, and losses promptly adjusted

C. A. M. DAMARIN. Portsmouth, Oct. 6th, 1935.

AT MANUFACTURER (Water street) Portsmouth, Obio, respectfully informs his friends and the public generaly that he has and intends to keep on hand, a large assortment of



OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS: Superfine Black and Drab Castors, Do Black and Drab Beavers and Otters

do Rorums Childrens' Fur Hats of every description. Which he will sell either at whole sale or retail, on as good terms as they can be obtained west of the moun-

N. B. Several merchants of this place have purchased at the East, a quantity of Hats menufactured by A. Elms, which are of an inferior quality, and may be considered by some to be of my manufacture: but any person wishing to purchase flats of a superior quality by calling at my shop can be satisfactorily accommoda-Portsmouth, April 8th 1835. Si-ly

Notice

IS hereby given that at the next term of the court f Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Scioto, State of Ohio, after the expiration of 60 days from this date, application will be made to said court for an order of vacation of the 'Ports mouth Point Addition' to the town of Portsmouth in said county by the subscriber original and sole proprietor of the lots included in said addition ELEAZER LORD.

HAMILTON, ANY. Jan. 20, 1836.

Wrapping Paper. Reams, jus received and for sale by N. W. ANDREWS. Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1835. BLANKS

of every descriptionfer sale at this Office.

HYGEIAN PILLS.

Dr. Ralph's Genuine Improved Hygeian Pills, or universal Domestic Medicine. It is deemed unnecessary to dwell upon the general utility of this domestic and universal remedy;—the extensive demand for it, and the public confidence it has acquired, are the best proofs of its value.

It is proper, however, to state, that the principle o Dr Raluh's Hygeian Pills is founded on the doctrine of the British College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons. Loudon; and that they are sanctioned and recommended by the writings and practice of Sir Astly Cooper, Mr Abernetby and Dr Buhington of London. as well as by most of the eminent practitioners of Eng-

and and the continent.

The doctrine on which this medicine is found useful and corative in so many disorders, it should be also stated is not new, although it is one which is better under stood than formerly; -it embraces that connecting principle, in the economy of man, which unites the organ-of digestion with almost every disease which can hefal the human family. This offers one common mediun through which most diseases can be reached, and it is on this acknowledged basis that Dr Ralph's Hygeian Pills have been established.

With, regard to the variety of complaints for which this medicine is intended, it may be truely said, there is scarcely a disorder in which it may not be taken with advantage in one degree or other but the complaints in which thousands have more remarkably experienced

its good effects are the following:—
Dyspepsia, indigestion, Bilious and by pocondrical af fections, disease of the liver, jaundice &c. . - gonl, rhea-matism; apoplexy, giddiness, beelings of numbness in various parts of the body, and in all affections of the head; disorders arising from intemperan e; Fever and Ague, rervous and common fever &c.; scrophula and king's evil, in whatever form it appear; such as swellings of the joints, humors, pimples in the fane & c.; disorders affecting the sain, especially the sait rhoun, nottle rash, prickley heat, boils, blotches &c.; influenza, consumption, & more particularly that threatening cough from catcaing cold which often leads to consumption; soth matic difficulty of breathing; cholera morbus; it flama tions; dasentary; and other disorders of the urinery and genital organs.

The general directions which accompany these two kinds of pills, are also remarkably distinct and clear; unt, beside these general, there are particular directions given;—every disorder is mentioned separately, and the particular dose and management of this medicine under each complaint as o plain and practical, that none can possibly mistake them.

Also, for the use-of those who need further informa tion on the treatment of complaints, and for the use of families living in the country, or crews of steamboats, Dr Ralph has published his Domestic Guide to Medicines, which may be obtained wherever the pills are sold: The little volume, showing the extensive useful-ness of this medicine, is written with the utmost plain-

ness, and may be referred to, both by male and females with satisfaction and advantage.

It is further important to state, that Dr. Ralph's Hygeian Pills are chiefly sold by Druggists, who are deemed the most proper person for the sale of medicine of any kind, nindeed the serious consequences. kind.—indeed, the serious consequences that have of late transpired from confining the sale of Hygeian Pills to Booksellers and Tavern keepers, have rendered this

It will, however, be expedient, to guard against at tempts which may be made to substitute spurious medi-cine for the Genuine Pills of Dr. Ralph. The only ef-fectual way of doing so is to examine the outside cover of every package, on which the signature of the propri-etor is affixed, in his own hand writing. None are Genu ine which are not signed in the following JOSEPH RALPH, M. D. ing manner--

JOSEPH RALPH, M. D. Graduate of university of Edinburgh; member of the Roy al college of Surgeons, London; Lecturer on Midwifery, & the Diseases of Women, and Children, &c.—and author of the "Domestic Guide to Medicine." N. W. ANDREWS, agent. For sale by November, 18th 1835.

HAT MANUFACTORY



IN WHEELERSBURG. OHN FROCK, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, and will be in readiness to execute all orders in the most work manlike manner, and with the utmost despatch. Any person wishing to purchase, either at whole sale or re-tail, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 20, 1834.

N. B. All kinds of Hatters fur and lambs wool will be taken at market price.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber has now in operation at the Thre-Locks on the Ohie Canal, 14 miles from Ports mouth, an extensive

WATER MILL, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF QUARRY MILL FOR MANUFACTURING FLOUR.

And is now prepared to manufacture for River Traderess all those that may oe induced to give him a call, on the cheapest and most accommodating terms. He will manufactor superfine flour at 37½ cents per bbl. and ake the wheat at the river, and return the flour at the ame place, the owner of the wheat delivering him five bushels of good clean merchantable wheat and an empty barrel or he will furnish bbls. at cost. LEMUEL MOSS. Feb. 48, 1835.--- tf.

THOUR constantly on hand and for sale by the bar gel. G. J. LEET. April 1835.

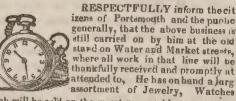
AT THE TERMINATION OF THE ERIE & OHIO CANAL. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS

McCAGUE, McVEY & Co. RE now ready to Receive, Ship, or Sell Goods and produce of every description, agreeable to instructions, as advantageously as any other house in the place, and on as reasonable terms. They are also prepared to make liberal advances on consignments From their acquaintance with canal Lines and on the Ohio river, and Houses in New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, they are able at all times to obtain the earliest information as to the state of the markets. and quick returns for produce.
Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, New Greens

Wm. Carmon
Ramsey McLanburg,
A. B. Meech & Co.
Whitney & Storme,

1224 August, 02, 1834.

J. CLUGSTEN SILVERSMITH, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.



which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Portsmouth, October 29th 1834. Fancy Goods. YARIETY of tancy articles received and for sal by N. W. Andrews, consisting in part of Percus sion Pistols, Pistol blasks, Dirks, Dirk knives, Penknives Scisours, Thimbles, Shaving cases, Rends, Bead Necklaces, Guard chains, wallets, Pocket books, Pock

Necklaces, Guard chains, whilets a construction of the constructio THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Covington factory Yarn, which will be sold at, the manufacturer prices.

Aug., 1834,

C. A. M. DAMARIN,

SADDLING.



BNER DOTY, still continues to pursue A this business at his shop, a few doors east W. & K. Lodwick's former stand, on Front street where he always keeps on hand a general assort-

Saddles, Bridles, & Harness,

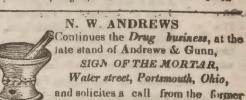
which he will sell at the lowest current price. His work is inferior to none other either in style durability; and he feels no hesitation in recommending it to all who wish to get the real good article. Custom work will be done to order, on the shortest notice. June 25, 1834. 20 17

COMY OIL. Few barrelsof corn oil, a superior article for lamps much cheaper than sperm, for saleby, una24.

American Oil, UST received and for sale 312 Bottles American Oil, by N. W. ANDREWS. Nov. 2

ECEIVED from New Orleans, per Steamer Ton Jeffersen, 10 thints. Sugar of a superior quality.

Tons 2 pig Lead—50 Bags Shot, assorted sizes
Always on band a general assortment of Grocerace
Foreign and Domestic Luquors, Wines &c. &c. forsale
C. A. M. DAMARIN.



who can be accommodated as formerly. The pubic generally wanting any thing in his line are espectfully solicited to call and examine stock & Mackerel.

friends and customers of the late firm

Bbls No. 3, Mackerel (caught this season) re-ceived per steamer Rufus Putnam, & for sale b G. J. LEET. Nov. 18. FEANKLIN HOUSE.

--C: McCOY, Informs his old friends and customers that he has resumed business in the Public. House late occupied by R. Montgomery, as a tave ern. It is convenient to the Steamboat and Canal boat landings. Every attention will be paid to those who may be disposed to give him a call.

Movember 18, 1835.

E. FENIMORE,

TA ILOUS WILL, continue to carry on the above business. in the same stand, where he will be thankful to receive a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to them, and assures the public that be will spare no pains to afford the same general sat-Portsmonth, Oct. 7, 1835.

1835.

1-3w

TRANSPORTATION. ON THE NEW-YORK and OHIO CANALS.

armers Line | Blair Smith & co. Clev. |
Ohio Canal: | Smith & Macy, Buffalo. |
New-York & Ohio Line, Eric Canal, New York.

Horace, Meech & co. Albany, —Propreters.

Her above Lines are connected with Steam Boats, and vessels on Lake Erie and Tow Boats on the Hudson River. The proprietors therefore feel confident that they can forward with the utmost despatch propery destined for the Northern and Southern Markets.
AGENTS.

A. B. Meach & co. New-York. M'Dowell & Davis, Portsmouth, Ohio. August 20, 1835.

Portsmouth Foundry

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the subscribers is prepared to do in the est manner IRON or BRASS CASTINGS of various descriptions, such as, Rolling Mill, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, small Machine or Plough castings of different patterns; Wagon Boxes, Sad Irons and Fire Dogs &c. &c., will be kept always in hand, which will be sold low by wholesale to Merchants and others.

STEVENSON & MADDOCK. G STEVENSON would take this method of nforming his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his shop to the Foundry, where he intends as usual in connexion with W. Maddock, to keep an assortment of Ploughs of the hest paterns, to suit the western country. Also - Wagons, Carts, and Drays made to or-

der at the shortest notice. Portsmouth June 3, 1835. Cabinet Mounting &c. FOR the Trade, consisting in part of Glass and Mahogany Knobs, Bed-crews, Hinges, iron and brase Castors, Copal Varnish, &c. &c for sale by Nov. 18

Perfumery, Cosmetics &c.
Purified Bears Oil, Indian Dye, do Oil, Chlorino Tooth
wash, Ext. Rose, do Orange, Micaux's Freckle Wash,
Perfumed Cushions, Cologne Water, Ottoof Rose Soap,
Congress Shaving Soap, Cold Cream, Rowland's Macassor Oil, &c. &c. &c. For sale by
Pertsmouth, O. N. W. ANDREWS.

few barrels of fresh CLOVER SEED just received and for sale by M'DOWELL & DAVIS. A and for sale by March 25th, 1835

Window Glass. General assortment of window glass of all sizes, for safe by N. W. ANDREWS,
Portsmouth, Ohio, Nev. 18, 1835.

TERMS OF

THE CURIER

Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance Two Dollars and Fifty cents within the year Three Dollars at the expiration of the year. Any person obtaining 6 responsible Subscribera shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis, for one year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

A tailure to give notice before the expiration of the time subscribed for, of a wish to discontinue the paper, will be considered as a new engagement. All communications, must be postpaid.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted three imes, or less, at the rate of One Dollar for twelve lines; nd Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A beral discount will be allowed to merchants & other who advertise by the year.