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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), October 12, 1841

William P. Camden

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Recommended Citation

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Scioto Valley Post

By W. P. Camden,

DOWN WITH MONOPOLIES, AND ALL SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY.

\$2.00 per annum, in advance.

VOLUME 2.

PORTSMOUTH, SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1841.

NUMBER 9.

POETRY.

MACHINE POETRY.

Well, Bill, we'll put our machine in motion once more. Recollect the last time we used it, some of the gearing got out of order and knocked a whole stanza into the middle of chaos. Look sharp after it this time, and be particularly careful that it commits no plagiarism. Give us an assortment of.

STANZAS.

There is not a valley in this wide world so sweet
As that where they've lobsters and oysters to eat;
And down to that beach a poor exile of Erin
One morning I spied with a hungry maw steerin'
The dew on his thin robe hung heavy and chill,
And he walked into the oysters and muscles to kill.

Hail Columbia happy land!

For wondrous times are nigh at hand;
If I could read my title clear,
I would right off to Texas steer:
And those who meet me on the way
I have no doubt to me would say,
O tell me blue eyed stranger,
Say whether dost thou roam?
Through these cane-brakes a stranger,
Hast thou not settled home?

O, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
The musquito that we heard at the twilight's last
gleaming?

The musquito that bit us so freely all night,
That kept us the while from e'er sleeping or
dreaming!

Loud roared the dreadful thunder
The rain a deluge poured;
The clouds seemed rent asunder,
Yet wife lay still and snored!

And then I sung
With trembling tongue,
Hush my dear, lay still and slumber,
Valiant armies guard thy bed:

Fleas and bed-bugs without number
Gently wander round thy head.

Well done, Bill! you and I, and the machine have
done wonders. We have produced something not on
ly entirely original, but excellent beyond criticism.
It takes the shine off the original poetry (I) which
ornaments our city and country newspapers.—
Sunday Mercury.

THE MID-DAY SIGNAL OF THE PALAIS ROYAL.

A short time since, on a fine spring morning, illuminated by the richest rays of the sun, a troop of
vagabond boys were playing about the gardens of
the Palais-Royal. Hanging in clusters upon the
iron railings which encircle these gardens, the
band in question occupied themselves busily in
throwing stones among the flowers, aiming at the
sparrows, and watching fit opportunities to play
other malignant tricks, whenever the backs of the
guardians of the place were turned away. In such
circumstances, the young rascals of Paris are most
ingenious and inventive. So was it shown on the
present occasion.

The leader of the youthful band, seizing a favor-
able moment when no one could perceive him, a-
droitly scaled the balustrade, of the Palais gardens,
and crept along the grass, on all-fours, towards the
spot where stood the mid-day cannon, which is
cleverly made to announce the hour of noon by its
discharge through the medium of the sun's merid-
ian rays. When the intruder reached the spot,
the hour was exactly half past eleven. But this
did not deter the tricky youngster. He had with him
a lucifer match; in an instant it was kindled and
applied to the cannon, which accordingly made its
official detonation, announcing prematurely the hour
of noon.

Immediately afterwards, in all the streets, shops
and coffee-houses of the city, men might have been
seen to pull out their watches, in order to test the
exactness of these articles by the infallible report.
A general movement of surprise was the conse-
quence and a great variety of reflections came from
the lips of the Parisians within hearing. "Singu-
lar!" cried one; "I have always found this watch of
mine to go well." "What!" exclaimed another,
"a full half hour behind! And this the watch which
was guaranteed to me to go without varying a
minute in a month!" "This is the first time,"
muttered a third, "that my Breguet ever went
wrong!"

The watchmakers were still more astonished than
other people; but the majority of them were com-
pelled to yield to the evidence of the official
detonation. A few did stand out for their chro-
nometers; and one of these paladins of watch-ma-
king ventured upon the daring suggestion, that
"the sun might have gone wrong!" But, as may be
imagined, this ingenious idea did not find many
supporters. The infallibility of the god of day
was not a thing to be generally questioned, and
accordingly, almost all who were within hearing
of the cannon of the Palais-Royal, whether fol-
lowers of the art of horology or simple amateurs,
took their watch-keys, and set their watches in
advance of the real time. The evidence of all the
clocks of Paris could not stand against the fiat of the
sun.

On first consideration, one might not be likely to
foresee any great mischief likely to result from this
mischievous trick of the boy with his match. Grave
consequences, nevertheless, were the result. To make
a mistake of half an hour in the progress of time
is not an error to be committed with impunity. A
watch that goes too quick or too slow will often
originate a series of mistakes of the most serious
kind, from the consequences of which it may be very
difficult to escape.

"Already noon! By my bill!" These words
were uttered, on the morning here referred to, by a
gentleman who had breakfasted at Veuve's, and
who, after his meal, had fallen into a long and
thoughtful reverie. This gentleman was Monsieur
the banker, whose affairs had long ap-

peared to be in a flourishing state, but who had
lately sustained some pecuniary reverses, which
his credit found it difficult to conceal much longer.
When the young rascal's lucifer had done the duty
of the meridian sun, M. D. started up in
haste, and left the restaurateur's. He had in his
hands at the moment a letter, which he re-read, as
he hurried along. It was conceived in the following
terms:—

"I have received my dear friend, the letter in
which you communicate to me the disagreeable pos-
sibility of your affairs, and tell me that you have no
remaining hope but in me. My own resources are
insufficient, as you well know, to enable me to re-
lieve you, but I am about to set out, as you suggest
to the country, though with little hope, I con-
fess. Nevertheless, it is possible that the applica-
tion I shall make will be successful, and you may rest assured
that I shall spare no pains to make it so. If I suc-
ceed in realizing the sum necessary for your pre-
servation, I will meet you to-morrow in the Orleans
Gallery, within the hours of twelve and one, going
toldly. You will be punctual, of course, in meeting
me. I do not propose to meet you at your own
house, because the precariousness of your present
condition may render you afraid of receiving embar-
rassing visits there. If I am not at the appointed
place exactly within the hour, you may be assured
that I have failed; and I should advise you in that
case to lose no time in accomplishing your project
of quitting Paris. Your creditors will then see
more strongly the necessity of arrangement, that
they may have your personal aid in making your as-
sets available. You may readily guess my reason
for not wishing to come in person and tell you of my
having failed to procure funds. My uncle, to whom
you stand so heavily indebted, would never per-
mit me if he thought that I had aided you in your
flight. Be punctual. Yours ever, &c. Lucien B."

M. D. reached the Orleans Gallery, and
walked up and down in a state of great anxiety.
"The crisis of my fate has arrived," thought he;
"I am rapidly hurrying down the slope to ruin,
and have only increased my danger tenfold, by
endeavoring to conceal my situation while there
was yet time for an honorable submission. Every
hope is failing me. Lucien is the last; and if
he brings not the hundred thousand francs
which I must pay this day, my fate is sealed."

Agitated by such harassing reflections, the ban-
ker looked again and again at his watch, as he
paced the gallery. He had set the watch by the un-
lucky report of the Palais-Royal, happy at the time,
poor man, that he had such an assurance of chro-
nological accuracy. The moments passed away.
No appearance of Lucien. Every minute destroyed
a portion of hope, and when the unfortunate ban-
ker's watch at last told the hour of one, a cold
sweat broke out on his temples. "He comes not,"
muttered M. D. "all is over." Yet he lingered
on still. Again and again he trod the gal-
lery, scanning anxiously every outlet and inlet.
It was only when the watch told him that the
stated hour and twenty-five minutes more, had
passed away, that he saw the necessity of acting
decidedly and hurried with speed from the gal-
lery.

At that very moment, Lucien entered the same
place by another entrance. He was still five min-
utes before the expiry of the hour, that is to say,
he wanted five minutes of one o'clock—the banker's
watch set by the cannon-report, having been wrong
by precisely half an hour. While Lucien walked
about the gallery, with the required sum of one hun-
dred thousand francs in his hands, wondering what
could possibly be the cause of his friend's absence,
that friend was flying at speed from Paris, in a car-
riage which had been in readiness for the purpose.
He was flying into acknowledged bankruptcy. Luc-
ien, meanwhile, could not but conclude that some
new evil had occurred to render his friend's affairs
irretrievable. How could Lucien possibly conjecture
what had been the influence of a lucifer match
in the hands of a mischievous boy!

That little ragged rascal of the streets had caused
an important bankruptcy—in fact, a pretty serious
commercial crisis.

At the same period of time when these affairs
were in progress, a young lady, elegantly attired,
might have been seen in the passage Delorme. She
was walking about with steps somewhat hurried and
impatient; and an attentive observer might have re-
marked upon her countenance an expression of an-
gry surprise. Nay, she might have been heard to
mutter pretty loudly and very peevishly, "It is
scandalous! My watch must be right—and here she
looked at it for the tenth time—"My watch must be
right; but a few minutes have passed since I got it
out of the hands of my watchmaker in the Palais-
Royal. It cannot be wrong already, and Monsieur
Leopold chooses to be behind his time! After my
conceding, too, to listen to his humble petition
that I would go to the museum with him, and going
out of my way, besides, to meet him here! Scan-
dalous!"

The surprise, impatience, and anger of the lady
increased every moment—and no wonder that it was
so. Young, pretty, rich, and surrounded by ad-
mirers, the widowed Madame de Luceval had distin-
guished in the crowd of her suitors M. Leopold de
Versy. She had even given him fair grounds to
hope, that ere long she would consent to resume for
his sake the chains of matrimony; and by the way,
she had agreed to take his arm to visit the Museum
of Louvre—an honor envied by many and accepted
by him with gratitude; yet the hour had seemingly
come, the lady was in waiting, and the gentleman
was not there! "I expected to find him before me,"
continued the irritated lady, in her meditative mood;
"but I was in error. It was a piece of presump-
tion on my part. M. Leopold does not place him-
self on punctuality. If I am to wait this upon him
before marriage, what will be my condition after-
wards! Still I re-marry only to taste again of em-
barrassment which I have already felt in such bitterness!"
These murmured meditations boded no good to the
unfortunate but innocent M. Leopold de Versy.
The fair widow looked at her watch for the last
of many times. Ten minutes past one was the hour
indicated. "My patience is at end," said the
beautiful widow; "the most rigorous politeness ac-
cords but few minutes on occasions of appoint-
ments; but where one ought reasonably to expect to
be eagerly waited for, this conduct on the part
of M. Leopold is somewhat too bad." And the
beautiful widow waited no longer, but walked a-
way.

M. Leopold de Versy arrived at the appointed
spot, on the wings of love, full ten minutes before
the time agreed upon. He of course received a dis-
appointment, nor would the lady afterwards either
give or take explanations. The match between the
pair was broken off decisively, and the lady sought,
and soon afterwards found, a gentleman of whose
punctuality she took care to be well assured.

Behold, then, what mighty consequences may flow
from a little gunpowder, ignited too soon! Not on-
ly the fall of battle, and between two powerful armies
—for there great consequences might be expected—
but in the gardens of the Palais-Royal, from the pre-
mature discharge of a single harmless little cannon
through the agency of a lucifer match, in the hands
of a little mischievous boy!

Doubtless, other results, equally serious, flowed
from the same event; but we can carry the inquiry
no farther.

*The above was translated from the French of
Eugene Guinet.

YANKEE MODE OF TESTING COURAGE.

It is well known that in the time of the old French
war much jealousy existed between the British and
Provincial officers. A British Major, desiring him-
self insulted by General (then Captain) Putnam,
sent a challenge. Putnam, instead of giving him a
direct answer, requested the pleasure of a per-
sonal interview with the Major. He came to Put-
nam's tent, and found him quietly seated on a small
bench, smoking his pipe, and demanded what com-
munication, if any, Putnam had to make.

"Why, you know," said Putnam, "I'm but a poor
wretched Yankee, that never fired a pistol in my
life, and you must perceive that if we fight with
pistols, you have an undue advantage of me. Here
are two kegs of powder; I have bored a hole and
inserted a slow match in each; if you will be so
good as to seat yourself there, I will light the
matches, and he who dares to sit the longest with-
out squinting, shall be called the bravest fel-
low."

The tent was full of officers and men, who were
heartily tickled with the strange device of the "old
wolf," and compelled the Major by their laughter,
to accept the signal. The signal was given, and the matches
lighted; Putnam continued smoking, quite indiffer-
ently, without watching at all the progressive dimi-
nution of the matches—but the British officer,
though a brave fellow, could not help casting long-
ing looks downwards, and his terrors in-
creased as the length of the matches diminished.
The spectators withdrew, one by one, to get out of
the way of the expected explosion. At length, the
fire was within an inch of the keg; the Major,
unable to endure longer, jumped up, and drawing
out his match, cried out, "Putnam, this is wilful
murder; draw out your match, I yield."

"My dear fellow," cried Putnam, "don't be in
such a hurry, they're nothing but bags of cotton!"

STERNE'S SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY OUT- DONE.

The editor of the Chicago Democrat, in in-
describing a journey, says:

"At Buffalo, we took a packet boat, and, upon
comparing noses, we found about two passengers
to one berth, and twenty-one ladies; fourteen of
whom had infants, and two of whom, being old
maids, carried a puppy each, to keep up appear-
ances."

The night scene, of course, is rich. We give
an extract from Col. Wehworth's picture:—

"Anon, thump goes the boat against the side of
the canal, and in a moment the berths are joggling
to and fro, a signal for a general alarm. One wo-
man shrieks out, 'The boat is sinking, what shall
I do?' Another screams, 'Captain, captain, hasn't
my trunk felt overboard?' Another screeches like
an owl, 'It's no use, it's no use, we are going, God
have mercy!' So they go, from shriek to yell, and
yell to shriek. Nor is there less noise in the gen-
tleman's apartment, though there is no fright. One
halloo to the extent of his lungs, 'I wish them
scarcrows of women would keep still.' Another,
'Curse them women, what grannies they are!' and so
on—every one in the boat having something to
say, old and young, male and female—thus giving
us every pitch of the human voice, from the deepest
bass to the shrillest treble. But, upon the prin-
ciple that, as the old cocks crow the young one will
follow; a shrill solo was struck up by one of the
babies, and a chorus by the whole was soon fol-
lowing after. Here was a rare entertainment. Never
was there such a hullabaloo heard before. But the
half is not told; it is necessary for them to lower
their keys a little, and so they commenced all sorts
of baby talk, enough to sicken a cat, in utter con-
fusion as to voice and tone, so that no one could
tell who was who, running somewhat after this sort:
'Come little dear, hug up to mamma, and go to
sleep—lay still dear, we shall see papa in the
morning.'—Here, dear, take some candy, and lay
still.—Go 'way black man, you shan't have little
Charley—he's going to cry no more.—There, there,
now shut up, or I'll sell you to the beggar man.—
Oh now don't, you'll soon get home, and see your
aunt Nabby.—Hark, hark, some one is coming, now
cover up your head quick, or he'll catch you.—Now
don't dear, mamma is sick and will die, and be put
in a hole; dear, didn't you see where they put the
little Sally Jones, &c. &c. While this confused
baby talk was under full sail, the two old maids got
their dander up, and began to scold like old Mad-
am Wildfire. Says one, 'I wish you'd keep them
young ones still. Why don't you?' 'Because we
can't,' was the response. 'Then I'll leave my pes-
ky young ones at home; or throw them overboard,'
the old maid rejoined. Here one of the pups led
off in the wake of his mistress, with his 'Bow, wow,
wow.' Well, said one of the mothers to the old
maids, 'Miss Single-Lady-some-what-advanced-in-
years, I wish you'd keep your pesky babies still.—
Why don't you?' They felt the rebuke severely,
but said nothing. However, the mother continued,
'Before I'd live a single life, if I was obliged to
keep a little puppy to play with, I'd turn aboli-
tionist, and marry a negro.' The best of this joke was,
that the old maids were abolition tract pedlars.—
But they said nothing, whilst both the pups kept on
barking louder and louder, and the mothers still
crying out, and asking why they did not let their
dear little four-legged babies, looking just like
their imaginations, nurse."

THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN.

In these days of four-columned, voluminous fu-
neral eulogy, when office-seekers wear weepers as
the badge of party services, it is well to show how
few and in what simple words a truly great orator
can pay homage to the memory of a truly great
man. On the morning after the intelligence of
Franklin's death reached Paris, when the assem-
bly was convened Mirabeau rose and spoke as fol-
lows:

"Franklin is dead! The genius that freed Amer-
ica, and poured a flood of light over Europe, has
returned to the bosom of Divinity. The sage whom
two worlds claim as their own, the man for whom
history science and the history of empires contend
with each other, held without doubt, a high rank in
the human race. The long have political cabinets
taken formal note of the death of those who were
great only in their funeral panegyrics. Too long
has the etiquette of courts prescribed hypocritical
—Nations should wear mourning only for their
benefactors. The representatives of nations should
recommend to their homage none but the heroes of
humanity. The Congress has ordained throughout
the United States a mourning for one month for the
death of Franklin; and at this moment, America is
paying this tribute of veneration and gratitude to
one of her fathers of the Constitution. Would it
not become us, gentlemen, to join this religious
act, to bear a part in this homage, rendered, in the
face of the world both to the rights of the man and
to the philosopher who has contributed to extend
his sway over the whole earth? Antiquity would
have raised altars to this mighty genius, who to the
advantage of mankind compassing in his mind the
heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike
thunderbolts and tyrants. Europe enlightened and
free, owes at least a token of remembrance and re-
spect to one of the greatest men who have ever been
engaged in the service of philosophy and of liberty.
I propose that it be decreed that the National As-
sembly, during three days shall wear mourning for
Benjamin Franklin."

BLASTING BY GALVANISM.

The new plan, proposed by Mr. Martyn Roberts,
of blasting rocks and mines by the application of
galvanism to explode the gunpowder, is detailed
by him in a letter just published, addressed to the
Agricultural Society of Scotland. This process of
exploding gunpowder by galvanism has been in
some degree familiarized by the practice of Colonel
Paisley, in his operations to blow up the wreck of
the Royal George. This mode of operating, how-
ever, Mr. Roberts also claims as his own. By ap-
plying it to blasting, it offers many and peculiar
advantages. In the first place it prevents all danger
from the fuse firing the gunpowder before the man
who lights it has time to escape. It enables all the
men to remove to a place of safety before the explo-
sion, and it determines to a moment the time at
which the explosion takes place. One great dan-
ger of blasting by the common process is that the
fuse frequently hangs fire; and the men, supposing
that it has gone out, approach the mine as if ex-
plodes, to their certain destruction. The plan ad-
opted by Mr. Roberts of charging the hole with
gunpowder and closing it with loose sand, is ex-
tremely curious, and involves a principle that de-
serves further consideration. He finds, that by
merely filling up the hole with dry sand instead of
ramming it up with pieces of stone, the explosion
is as effectually confined within the orifice as if it
were rammed down in the tightest manner. After
putting half the required quantity of gunpowder into
the boring in the rock, he introduces the insulated
wires, which are to be connected with the galvanic
batteries. To make the action more certain, he forms
small tin cartridges, inside of which the wire that
is to explode the powder is adjusted. The remain-
der of the powder is then put into the hole, but not
rammed down. A piece of wadding is then thrust
into the bore to within a few inches of the powder,
and the hole is merely filled with some dry sand.
By connecting the ends of the two wires with the
galvanic battery, placed at any distance, the fine
piece of wire inside the cartridge becomes red hot,
and the gunpowder explodes. There is a great sav-
ing of gunpowder by this method of explosion, for
in the old method of thrusting down a straw filled
with powder, or a fuse to communicate with the
gunpowder in the bore hole, a quantity of the ex-
ploded powder was blown out, and its force dimini-
shed.—Inventor's Advocate.

"I say Joe—has ten whigs over there at the
corner been eaten green persimmons."
"Oh no, they have just been taken a dose of ve-
to No. 2."

Persons who are always innocently cheerful and
good humored are very useful in the world; they
maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thank-
ful temper among all who live around them.—Miss
Tabbot.

Four pounds of beef lose one by boiling; one
pound five ounces, by roasting, and one pound
three ounces, by baking. Four pounds of mutton
lose fourteen ounces by boiling; one pound six ounces
by roasting, and one pound four ounces by bak-
ing.

NOTHING LIKE BOXES.—What boxes govern the
world! The cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-
box, and the hand-box.

Poetry's riz;—as a proof, read the follow-
ing:—

TO KATE.

I love you, Kate; I do, by gosh!
As Uncle Ben he loveth squash.

As hens love corn, or pigs potatoes—
I love you as I do tomatoes!

Never sport with pain and distress in any of your
amusements; nor treat even the meanest insect with
wanton cruelty.

After an interval of 1800 years, the psalms of
David in Hebrew are again sung by a Christian
Hebrew Church, on Mount Zion, where 3000 years
ago they were first chanted "by the sweet singer
of Israel."

THE VICTIMS.—As many as 120 of the bodies of
the victims of the Erie have been recovered.

From the Globe.

THE UNIVERSAL BRIBERY BILL.

This is the name by which Mr. Clay's Land Bill
has been known, ever since it was introduced by
him; and certainly no bill ever better merited such
a title. Let us examine its provisions and objects,
and see how well the name fits it.

The first section gives ten per centum prelimi-
nary distribution to the new States; and this was to
bribe them into the support of a bill so injurious
to their interest and independence. In the bill of
1834, Mr. Clay fixed this bribe at 12½ per centum;
but finding he could carry the bill at the late ses-
sion at 10, he reduced the douceur to that amount.

The second section, after deducting the expen-
ses of surveys, land offices, the five per centum
road fund to the new States, and other charges, di-
vides the remainder among the twenty-six States,
the three Territories, and the District of Columbia,
according to Federal population. Mr. Clay omitted
from all his former bills the three Territories, and
the District of Columbia, they having no Presiden-
tial votes; but the Democracy forced them in at this
session.

Note.—This section is a fraud, for while pro-
fessing to deduct all the charges on the lands, it leaves
out the heaviest of those charges, to wit: the Indi-
an annuities, and the annual purchases of Indian
lands, enough of themselves to absorb all the land
revenue.

The eighth section allows to Missouri 500,000
acres of land for internal improvement, the same
to Arkansas, Michigan, and Louisiana; and as
much to Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois, as, ad-
ded to the quantities they had already received,
would make up half a million of acres, in all about
four millions of acres to these States. Note.—These
grants have been applied for during twelve years
past by the new States named, upon the ground that
Ohio had received above a million of acres for inter-
nal improvement, and Indiana near a million and
that the other new States should have the same.—
Mr. Clay always opposed their bill when they pre-
sented it, but to make his own bill more popular in
the new States, he now put it into that bill, and
thus claims the honor of being the father, after
having fought against it for a dozen years. But
here he was headed. The members from the new
States interested, moved to increase their grants to
the Ohio quantity, say 1,140,000 acres, which Mr.
Clay prevented.

The tenth section grants pre-emption rights which
Mr. Clay opposed with so much violence for many
years, as a robbery of the public, and a violation of
the Constitution; but finding the pre-emptors num-
erous, and strong enough to control the Presi-
dential voters in many States, he ceases his oppo-
sition, becomes a pre-emption advocate himself,
and introduces it in his own bill; but takes care to
render the privilege nearly useless by numerous
restrictions, and by confining it to surveyed land.

The first section of the bill two years ago con-
tained the graduation bill heretofore proposed by Mr.
Benton, offering the old lands to actual settlers in
limited quantities, at one dollar per acre, at seventy
five cents, and at fifty cents, according to the length
of the time the land had been in the market. At
this session he brought in his bill without the gra-
duation clause; to head him, the members from the
new States offered his own graduation of two years
ago as an amendment; and he voted against it upon
years and says! As the bill now stands, there is
no graduation in it; though it is difficult to tell why
it was right to put it in two years ago, and wrong
to put it in now.

The third section contains a clause in favor of fu-
ture reduction of the price of the lands, also in fa-
vor of a future cession of the lands to the States on
equitable terms, also in favor of future disposal
of the lands in whole, or in part, as Congress
should choose to make. But these provisions were
considered by the Democratic members as mere
deceitful tricks, intended to catch simpletons in the
new States, and never to be complied with while
the Federal party should be in power.

Such is the Land bill, and never did any bill more
richly merit the title of bribery. The whole object
of it is to purchase Presidential votes, and its pas-
sage was secured by the passage of the Bankrupt
bill! One was made to depend upon the other: such
was the morality of the extra session! A base bill,
for a base object, passed by foul play!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that Levi Wood-
bury, an honest Democrat, detected TOM EWING'S
blunders, and made him disgorge what he might
have pocketed. Tom goes up Salt River to shave
coons; instead of old soldiers.—St. Clairsville Ga-
zette.

PROSECUTED PROSCRIPTION.—Mr. Benton stated
in a speech he delivered in the Senate a few days
since, that SIXTEEN HUNDRED POSTMASTERS
HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE
SINCE THE FOURTH OF MARCH LAST!

EASTERN NEWS.—There was a spontaneous
meeting of the democrats of Boston on Monday evening
to exchange congratulations over the animating
news from Maine and Vermont. The Boston Post
thus notices the immense concourse:

FAMILY GATHERING.—There was a very nice lit-
tle party of two or three thousand democrats in
State street last evening, joined by several hundred
Bunker Hill boys, convened to interchange congrat-
ulations. Several pertinent resolutions were offered
for the consideration of the meeting by A. L.
Cushing, of this city, which were eloquently sup-
ported by the mover, Mr. Wright, of Roxbury, and
Mr. Bancroft, of Boston, and finally adopted by ac-
clamation. The Boston Brass Band of musicians
were in attendance, and the hours were passed de-
lightfully.

THE LAST.—In the Baltimore Clipper we find
the following verse, written by a lady so plagued
with newspaper borrowers that she could not keep
a paper.

"He that is too close to buy,
Never let him borrow,
For his feelings may be hurt to cry,
When shrieking from pain and sorrow!"
The wretch who can read that and borrow another
newspaper, must be vile and hardened indeed.

SMALL POX.—It is said that sulphur ointment
will effectually prevent the formation of pits by the
small pox.

SCIOTO VALLEY POST.



PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

OCTOBER : : : : 11 : : : : 1841.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that Simon Nash is a rank Abolitionist, and was also one of the principle managers of the swindling Gallipolis Bank.

BEAR IT IN MIND, that Moses Gregory aided and assisted in loaning to five individuals, all relatives, nearly the whole of this county's proportion (being about \$4,000) of the Surplus Revenue Fund, and also borrowed \$700 of the same for his own use, thereby depriving the Corporation of the town of Portsmouth out of a sum which she actually stood in need of—who was at the same time on the committee appointed by the Common Council to procure a loan for the said Corporation.

A McLeod trial—Conviction certain.

Democrats one and all to the polls on Tuesday, vote early. Let each man feel an ambition, to have his vote recorded first. Let no feeling of supineness, or negligence prevent your early attendance at the polls, the wretched state of the currency call loudly for your aid, to hold a single vote at the present election, would be, to manifest less love for liberty, than we are willing to believe can be found in the ranks of Democracy. The question before the people is, Banking in its present form, with notes in circulation of uncertain value, to harass and perplex the holder, and enrich the bankers. If you want to perpetuate such a system, and be shaved on every Bank note you get, your course is plain, vote the whig ticket. But if you want a dollar to be a dollar, vote the Democratic ticket. When we take home a paper dollar, we want a dollar for it. What is a dollar, if it is not one ounce of silver? Then how can it be a pictured piece of paper with the words of "we promise to pay one dollar on demand." What mockery!

Take their paper dollar home to the bank that issued it, and demand a dollar for it, and an impudent, indolent cashier waddles up to the counter, and tells you, we don't pay specie, you ask if this note is not his own and his signature to it? Yes. Why the devil don't you pay it then? None of your insolence, or we'll kick you out of the bank. Sir when the community first consented to take your notes, you paid them promptly, and we were led to think that your notes were convenient representatives, and now that you think the system fairly fixed upon us, you do not pay us when we ask you, but insult us because we are not satisfied with your frauds.

Democrats of Ohio, step forward and put down this bank nobility, and establish no promissory paper system, which will not pay specie on demand. Whigs of Ohio, who feel, you have been deceived by whig papers and politicians, we invite back into the true fold of Democracy. The whig presses of Ohio are endeavoring to make their readers believe that the wretched state of the currency is not the effect of their own measures—they try to blame the Senate of Ohio for it, as they dare not blame the House, because a majority of that body were whigs.

Let us suppose a fair case. Say the Senate was democratic, and the House whig, in our last legislature, having nothing more to judge by, would it be liberal for the Senate to say, the House made our currency so bad! On the other hand would it be liberal for the House to say it was the Senate. Honest democrats and honest whigs, on whose shoulders shall this abominable state of the currency rest!

Open the court and call the witnesses.
Court.—Tennessee will state which party her citizens conceive to be the true one, to give a sound currency to the State!

Tennessee.—The Democratic.

Court.—How do you make that appear?

Tenn.—Notwithstanding all the opposition of the banks, the office-holders, and whig presses at our late election the democratic gain was over 9,000.

Court.—The evidence is good, as far as it goes, Tennessee may retire; we will now hear Alabama. What party does your state consider the true one, to give you a sound currency?

Ala.—The Democratic.

Court.—You will state your reasons, for such an opinion.

Ala.—Our state being democratic, our citizens have increased their majorities 6,000 at their last election.

Court.—The evidence of Alabama is strong and weighty, we will now hear the testimony of Vermont. Vermont you will state to the court, which party do your citizens believe to be the true one, to give you a sound currency.

Vermont.—The Democratic.

Court.—Give your reasons for such an opinion.

Vermont.—From having been an old Whig State, and claiming to be the banner state of the Whig party, with Legislature thoroughly whig, and finding the currency growing worse under their administration, our citizens finally became disgusted with their financiering, and at our late election, gave a democratic gain of 13,000!!!

Court.—The evidence is good, you can sit down, and Maine will stand up. Maine, which party does your citizens consider to be the true one, to give you a sound currency?

Maine.—The Democratic.

Court.—What are your reasons for such a belief?

Maine.—Our State and Legislature were last year, whig, and under their administration the cur-

rency has been growing worse, our citizens being disgusted with their policy, at their late election, turned them all out, and elected in their places, a democratic Governor and Legislature.

Court.—The evidence is of the best kind, Maine may retire, and Indiana stand up. Indiana will state to the court, which party her citizens conceive to be the true party, to give a true currency.

Indiana.—The Democratic.

Court.—Give your reasons to support your belief.

Indiana.—Our State Legislature were whig last year, and under their administration, the currency has been growing worse, they made many promises like the banks and broke every one, our citizens became disgusted with them, and at our late election, we turned them out and elected a democratic Legislature in their place with a democratic gain of 15,000!!!!

Court.—The evidence is astounding, you can retire. The jury having heard the evidence of Five States, which have lately held their elections, will make up their verdict.

Jury.—We consider the evidences so clear, that the people can alone look to the Democracy to obtain a sound currency and a healthy state of trade, that we unanimously agree, the only safety the citizens of Ohio can have, is to elect none but democratic men to our Legislature.

Court.—We now invoke all good citizens to vote for such men as will make all the banks pay specie on demand.

Democrats, be at your post on Tuesday, one and all, and show by your vote you cringe not to Bank aristocracy.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

It appears from a speech lately made in Congress, by Mr. Shields of Alabama, that the supply of GOLD AND SILVER now in the world, is more than SEVEN THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and that in Europe and America that the amount used for plate, jewelry and ornaments, is one hundred and fifty per cent. greater than the whole amount of coin. "And, it is true," says Mr. Shields, "beyond the possibility of doubt, if the thirty three millions of coin in the bank vaults of this Union on the 1st of January last, were thrown into circulation, and every bank note banished from circulation, it would require but the one hundredth part of the stock of gold and silver now in use in the world, to supply the country with an amount equal to the bank notes now in circulation." We call on the farmers and working people, to ponder on these facts, and not suffer whig candidates to be elected, who are in favor of passing a law to permit banks to suspend specie payments, and thus defraud the working people.—*Chil. Ad.*

THE INDEPENDENT WHIGS.

The following article is taken from the Gallipolis Journal. It seems that the signers thereof wished to have it inserted in the Tribune, published in this place, but Odey is inclined to keep the friends of the independent ticket in the dark, for instead of publishing the article, a circular was issued immediately by the Central Committee, composed principally of the materials of the Court House clique, and started runners all over the district to circulate them:—

We, a portion of the free voters of the Senatorial and Representative District composed of the counties of Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto, beg to move through the medium of your valuable paper to illicit investigation and public sentiment in regard to holding conventions and nominating candidates to fill offices in the gift of the people. We will here give a specimen of the views and feelings of a large portion of the voters in the immediate vicinity and neighborhood of Patriot, Gallia county, with a large and respectable number of freemen, voters, from various parts of the District; a meeting was held for the purpose of sounding and making expression of public opinion in regard to the propriety or impropriety of caucussing as a preparatory and necessary measure, before bringing out candidates, to fill offices in the gift of the people. It appears as though it were reduced to an organized system, from the office of president, down to the most menial office in the gift of the people, and convention men will tell us it is for the good of the party; say they, be quiet, be united, stand by us and we will do the good; or in other words commit yourselves to our care and be patient and see what superior skill and talent will be accomplished for you—as much as to say it is your business to toil and labor and we will think for you. We say to such that we have been patient lookers on and attentive observers of conventions and are unable to perceive the least good growing out of them, or in any way connected with them; but on the contrary, we think much evil and bad feelings generate in conventions.

We further believe that caucussing and conventions have contributed more towards getting and keeping up a permanent, great political excitement than all other causes combined. We believe in all parties (whichsoever political party adopts such measures) it is made a hobby to ride into office on; for instance a few of those knowing ones get up a convention, get themselves or their friends nominated, then comes on the eloquent appeal in the public journals of the day to our patriotism to stand by and support the great measures of the nomination or of the nation, the same that was planned and adopted, by our forefathers, great and true men tell us they are endeavoring to bring back the administration of this government, to its primitive purity, beseeching us to support, the nominees and not defeat the noble and salutary measures, contemplated by them and bring ruin on our heads. It is a sufficient recommendation to the common people that the nominee, belong to this or that, great political party or will support this or that measure, no difference whether the candidate has any pretensions to personal merit or not, thereby as we conceive keeping up a schism among us, that we are growing tired of. We all live under the same government, subject to the same laws, and our true interests are the same. Therefore we wish to see this spirit of assumed dominancy buried in oblivion—the people left to act freely, to make choice of their favorite candidate, unshackled with convention nominations, or any constraint whatever. We are neighbors and kindred and one people, we say let candidates sustain themselves, on their own merit and let us hear no more, that they are the nominees of this or that convention.

On the present occasion, there were some two or three gentlemen addressing the people, but those gentlemen appeared entirely to miss the object of the mass of the people coming together. It was late in the day and the speakers appeared to be warmly discussing and rather unpleasantly engaged, as to the fairness or unfairness of the proceedings of a convention recently held at Marion, Lawrence county, with this mass of the people had nothing to do, it was a matter of indifference to them, how that convention was held or conducted their

object being to show that a candidate coming into or submitting, to the doings of any convention rendered himself unpopular than otherwise and the disputants abounding in new ideas and invectives of abuse. The people proceeded to accomplish the object of their meeting, by calling on all that were opposed to conventions under any circumstances, to take a certain position. Whereupon all present assumed that position with alacrity with the exception of some two or three, who cried *Rabble, Rabble*, thereby showing the true regard they had for the people whenever they see fit to act for themselves and refuse to go blindfolded to the polls and put in just such tickets as were furnished them.

At a meeting of the people in the town of Patriot, Resolved, that the above be published in the Gallipolis Journal, and that the editor of the Portsmouth Tribune, be requested to extract and publish the same.

JOHN CLARK,
GEO. W. KELLY,
WM. A. GRANT,
G. W. EACHES,
E. T. CAMPBELL,
J. P. GATES,

JAMES CART,
J. GILLILAN,
AMOS RIPLEY,
WM. COULTER,
H. DETALENTE,
A. B. CLARK.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE HERMITAGE.

We published (says the Ohio Statesman) a beautiful letter lately from Mr. Van Buren, in reply to the New York Veto committee. We now have one from Gen. Jackson to the same committee, breathing the nobleness of that great patriot's soul. Friends of freedom everywhere, read this admirable letter. Read it and impress it upon your hearts as you go to cast your votes for the salvation of your country. What, friends of liberty are you to expect by electing these bankers and enemies of equal rights to office, who have so long fought against the republican sentiments of this great and good patriot! Friends of the old General, can you read this patriotic letter, and not feel warmed up anew to action in defence of your liberties against the enormous money power. Action! Action!

HERMITAGE, September 11th, 1841.

Sir,—Your letter of the 28th ult., with its enclosure, the resolutions of the Democratic Republican Mass Convention, held in the 9th Ward of the city of New York, on the 24th of the same month, have been duly received, and are acknowledged with sentiments of profound gratitude for the honor they confer upon me.

The state of my health, which is now much disordered by an attack of fever, does not allow me to express at length the reflections excited in my mind by the patriotic views embodied in the resolutions I cannot refrain, however, from saying, that they meet generally with my concurrence, and particularly that which gives praise to Mr. Tyler for his veto of the Bank Bill. If he but maintains the position he has assumed against the great lever of Federalism, this deadly foe to the principles of our government, the designs of that party, in other respects, will be less difficult to counteract; for the ship of state, relieved of the corrupt influence of a Bank of the United States at its helm, will naturally right itself.

It is true, a great error was committed in the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, but this may be remedied while there is no Bank substituted in its stead. The people are not so much for forms—they go for substance—for practical measures—measures that will ensure economy and accountability in the administration of government; that will make the taxes as light as is consistent with the public safety; that will secure the application of the public moneys at all times and in all places to constitutional objects. These are things which it would be the office of a Bank to thwart; and they are the things which it would be the tendency of the Sub-Treasury to promote; and hence, I believe, that that system; or something like it, cannot long be dispensed with.

Doubtless the President believes that the Sub-Treasury has been condemned by the people, and so believing, he ought not to be censured for giving his sanction to its repeal. But the independence he has manifested in the veto, authorizes us to hope that he will deal fairly and candidly with the whole subject hereafter, and that he will conform his policy to the principles of the Virginia school of Republicans.

You are pleased to refer in terms of much commendation to the course pursued by me on the subject of the former Bank Charter. I acted at the time under a high sense of duty, and derive much satisfaction from the many evidences I have received, even from many who then censured me, of the approbation of my country. But, sir, I considered my labors as but the commencement of the work of Reform in regard to the Banking system. Much higher praise is due to Mr. Van Buren, against whom the whole force of the spirit of monopoly was brought to bear. It has driven that distinguished statesman and unpretending patriot into retirement, but it has rendered him dearer than ever to his country, because of the noble sacrifice he has made to the cause of equal rights. My strength failing me, I cannot follow out these reflections. Every effort to write, admonishes me that my life is nearly spent. Let me conclude, therefore, this hasty and imperfect response to your letter, with an assurance to my Republican and Democratic friends every where, that I am proud of their respect, and have an abiding faith in the success of their efforts to secure the blessings of freedom and equal rights to themselves and their posterity.

Very respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

GARRET GILBERT, Esq.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

To the Farmer of Clay Township:

Sir, I have read your second article in the "Post" in reply to my articles on "Banking" with a great deal of care and attention, and I must admit that you have drawn out your arguments with a considerable degree of ingenuity, and for whig arguments, are very good. But I am far from being convinced of the correctness of them, I have heard them held forth from the stump, and have heard them reiterated so often that they are perfectly familiar to me. It is to put people into a different way of thinking, with respect to Banking and the currency, that I write these articles. If I succeed, my aim will be accomplished. If I fail, there will only be a little time and paper wasted, and the loss will be my own. You are candid enough to say you are opposed to the State Bank system, but want a United States Bank. Now if the system is bad on a small scale, I am of the opinion it would be much worse on a large scale. If we cannot regulate and control the State Banks so as to make them subservient and useful to us, it is quite apparent that we could not control a National institution of much larger powers. As to what you say about our inability to do business without banks, on account of the small amount of specie we have, we do not know what we can do till we try.

I wonder how the world got along before Banking was invented, if we cannot now get along without them. There seems to be a general cry of hard times. A person would be led to suppose that a large part of the population were suffering with starvation and want. If Banks can render a people prosperous and happy, there ought not at this time to be any complaint, for we have nearly a thousand of them, and if they could relieve the people, why do they not do it? The reason is they cannot, and the sooner we can get rid of them the better. They are the principal cause of the difficulties we labor under. But they have made the people believe that the cause was not with them. You will say a National Bank will regulate the whole business. A National Bank on the same system will do the same kind of business. When it is to the interest of the Bank to make money plenty it will do so, and we poor workies, will have to labor for all the money we get in either case. You say the country is prosperous, and we have banks. I admit it, but that does not prove that the banks caused that prosperity. They are only one evidence of such prosperity. You might as well say that penitentiaries or jails were the cause of our prosperity, we have them too. Because people in their ignorance, have suffered institutions to be established, and because they have at the same time prospered, is no reason why they should always tolerate these institutions when they have found them to be injurious to community at large. As to what you say, with regard to the two National Banks causing the prosperity of the country at those two periods, I will remark that when the first was chartered, the country had just come out of an eight years war, and consequently, was exhausted; but we must trace its prosperity to other causes than a Bank charter. Bonaparte at that time, was just commencing his career, and a large part of Europe was engaged in a war, which made a great demand for provisions. This country being new, and turning its whole attention to agriculture, soon became in a flourishing condition, which it would have done without a bank; and likewise when the second Bank was chartered we had just closed another war, which had left the country two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in debt. We all know that the bank never paid a dollar of this debt. We all know the people had to be taxed to pay it. We all know it was the persevering industry of the people that caused our prosperity notwithstanding the Banks were taxing us, at the same time equal to the revenues of the country. I suppose if I were here to say, that the Banks taxed the people more than the general and state Governments both, I would not be believed, but such is the fact, or I labor under a mistake. You say that Banking was invented in Venice, and consequently, that became the most flourishing city in the world. I say that Banking was only one evidence that the place was prosperous, for it requires no great degree of penetration to discover that a country has to be in a very prosperous condition, in order to have Banks at all. When the first Bank was established in the city of Amsterdam, it was nothing more than a place of deposit for the rich merchants to deposit their surplus specie in. The country had become so rich and the precious metals had become so abundant that it was not necessary to keep in circulation; therefore, they established a bank and hired a man to keep it, but the idea of discounting notes never entered their heads, because they had already more money than they wanted. But it was soon discovered that it was convenient to transfer their certificates of deposit in their mercantile transactions than it was to go and draw the money before paying it, and very soon these certificates of deposit, signed by the person employed to keep the Bank, passed from hand to hand in the form of scrip, which in time, found its way to England.—The English being a much more cunning and avaricious people than the honest Germans, soon conceived the idea of discounting notes, and putting in circulation a much larger amount of paper money than they had specie to redeem. Hence arose our present system of corruption, swindling and fraud, which has been a curse to both England and America, and has caused more misery and suffering, than the worst species of Slavery that has ever existed. England, before banking was invented, was a prosperous and happy nation. Her laboring population had full employment and were well fed and clothed, and did not have to work on an average more than nine hours a day. But what is the present situation of that once happy country? A blasted set of bankers, and a starving pauper population. In the manufacturing districts, even little children of both sexes are compelled to work from sixteen to twenty hours in a day for a bare support, and if they become unable to work there is no alternative for them but the parish work house, or die; which some of them prefer. What does it signify if the Barings and Rothschilds and other rich bankers can wield a capital of fifty millions of dollars, and may have their ships a floating on every sea, it does not relieve one of the thousands of poor suffering laborers who do not know what it is to have a full meal victuals for weeks or months together. You say that England is the greatest commercial Nation in the world, and has more ships at sea than any other nation. Do they employ their ships to carry off their surplus bank paper! or do they employ them to export the manufactured goods, which are produced by their over-worked, over-taxed and starving pauper population! Answer me that. I say it is their manufactures that has made them a great and a rich nation, and it is their banks that has monopolized the riches of the country, and reduced their laborers to beggary. You say Turkey is a hard money country, and they have no trade or commerce, and she stands as a prison house to the mind. This is a stale argument—it is not to be expected that every ignorant nation will avail themselves of the advantages of more enlightened nations at once. If they could, there would be no barbarous nations on the globe. In ancient Greece, they had the hardest kind of money, being made of iron, yet they extended their commerce and conquests to every part of the then known world. They have left us mon-

uments of art, which we in vain endeavor to imitate—they have left us works in poetry, history, philosophy, painting and sculpture, which we never expect to surpass. I bring up these arguments to prove that a nation can be great and powerful without banks, and England, and Ireland are striking examples that a nation can be reduced to the lowest degree of starvation and misery with banks. As to a National Bank, being the safest and cheapest method of collecting and disbursing the revenue, it may well afford to be safe and cheap, when they have the exclusive right to swindle and cheat the people out of fifty times as much as it would cost to hire men to do the business for them. The United States Bank pays higher salaries to its officers, and clerks to do their business than the general government pays to any of its officers or clerks. The president of the United States Bank was more expensive when it was in full operation with all its branches, than the whole Treasury department of the United States, including custom houses, land offices, and the whole business of collecting and disbursing of the revenue together. As proof of this, I refer you to the letters of Nicholas Biddle, published early last spring. You will there see what an immense salary Mr. Jaudon got for his services in Europe as bank agent, and by studying the whole history of the Bank, you will find that the officers of that institution received higher wages than any similar set of officers in the United States, for like services.

Now sir, I say, without fear of contradiction, that the people of these United, and you among the number, had to pay all this enormous expense, without saying any thing about the profits of the bank, which we of course know little about. Therefore, I say, that although the revenues of the country may not suffer loss nor charge whilst in a United States Bank, yet its costs the people a much larger sum than it would to hire their own agents to do the business for them. I am somewhat like Mr. Tyler, I cannot see what connection there can be between collecting and disbursing of the revenue, and discounting of local paper. I think they ought to be kept separate.

A WORKINGMAN.

Portsmouth, Oct. 5th, 1841.

THE JACOBIN CLUBS.

The standard and classic works which are now issuing from the French and English press—the historical works of a Thiers, and a Carlyle, and others—will put in the power of the rising generation of America to study the history of the Jacobin Clubs which ruled all legislation and all Government in France during the early part of the Revolution, and which have just been imitated and established in our country. The French Jacobin Club—the parent club which sat in Paris was an invention to enable Robespierre to govern the Legislative Assembly and the Convention.—In these Clubs the dictator assembled his party every night, made them agree to every measure which he proposed, and bound them to support it the next day in the House. In this way all legislation was done in the club, and as nothing was done there but that which Robespierre ordered, it resulted that he became the sole legislator of France. The machinery of the Jacobin Club effected this; and, in like manner, the machinery of the caucus dictation has enabled Mr. H. Clay to become the sole legislator of America during the memorable session of the Hundred Days. Saving the two bills wrecked upon the rock of the two vetoes, his will was law! So far as the two Houses of Congress were concerned, he was the sole legislator; and the two Houses met early every morning, as he had ordered, to register the decrees which he had dictated the night before. In the House of Representatives the tyranny and despotism of the gag silenced debate and vanquished opposition, and the decrees were registered nearly as fast as road. In the Senate, where a determination to resist the gag "even unto death," prevented its application, the result was still the same, though more slow. The dictator's decrees were all registered in the end; but the freedom of speech being still maintained, the decrees, though passed were discussed and exposed, and subjected to abhorrence and disdain. The same as to nominations. The dictator put off all to the last, and passed all! All except one, the head piper, were passed. And all this by caucus dictation, in imitation of Jacobinical clubs.

The session which has just closed—the one which from its acts may be called the TAX DEBT—PLUNDER SESSION—has the honor of originating the Jacobin Club system in the United States; for, notwithstanding we have always had, and forever shall have political meetings, called caucuses, yet all these meetings have heretofore been for political and legislative objects; for agreeing upon candidates, or upon the time, or the mode of doing a thing—and not for the purpose of binding the whole party to support, or oppose a law in the House, according to the orders of the master spirit in the caucus.—This is what is new in America. The end is what was in France. This is tyranny, despotism, disgrace, ruin to all legislation, and must end, if not stopped, in the destruction of Representative Government.—*Globe.*

ANDREW JACKSON.

What must have been the feelings of "Old Hickory," when he heard that his old enemy, a Bank of the United States had been voted by a man elected by the friends of the money power!—The old patriot's heart must have leapt for joy.—Fortunate, and venerated man! you have lived to see the Bank of the United States, whose corruption and insolvency you long ago foretold, disrobed of her false and deceptive coloring, and exposed to the world; and the very presses who vilified your character for the courageous and noble stand you took against the institution, actually aiding the public in the exposition of the frauds which you charged home upon the bank eight years ago!—You have lived to see the Bank party enter the field and with a man at their head, who stood ready to "sign any bill that Congress would pass," triumph over the Democratic party; but you have lived to see a wise Providence, in one brief month after the occasion, removing the object of their highest hopes and intelligence to the same knell that carried this upon the breeze that the hopes of the Bank party were at an end—and you lived to see this verified in the veto of the second United States Bank.—May heaven continue to shed its richest blessings upon your head—silvered over, as it is, with the frosts of many long and eventful years.—*Trenton Emancipator.*

"ABSTRACTION."—Before the election when the whigs were commending President Tyler to the people for their suffrages, they spoke of his opinions as "Jeffersonian principles." Now when he is putting these principles into practice by the use of the veto; they denounce them as "Virginia abstraction." *Pennsylvania.*

MORE BANK ROBBERIES & EXPLOSIONS—

THE WHIG'S HOBBY IS KICKING UP!
Since our whig bankers are in a fine predicament for a race at the polls, *banking* and *robbers* are progressing in fine order! It would not be a question with an honest jury, whether to hang such men or elect them to office.

The Journal of Commerce says:
"The Commercial Bank Enjoined.—An injunction was served this morning on the Commissioners. Its affairs have been for some time in difficulty, keeping it a debtor to the other City Banks constantly to the amount of \$60,000 to \$80,000."

The New York Times gives the following account of another "highly respectable" robbery.—Oh, whiggery! oh, bankery!

"Another Bank Robbery.—The Herkimer County Bank, at Little Falls, on the night of the 25th inst., was entered, and \$72,000 taken from the vaults—\$50,000 were in the notes of the bank. It appears that on the evening of the 25th, after the bank closed, one of the clerks went to the cashier and obtained the keys, under pretence of discounting a note for some customer who was in haste to leave. He must have left the doors open and returned during the night, obtained the money, and started in the night train. Three individuals were concerned in the robbery; two were bank clerks, the other was a printer. They were traced to Albany, where they breakfasted at the City Hotel, on Sunday; after which they hired carriages, as they said, for West Stockbridge. As they are hotly pursued, but little doubt is entertained of their being caught. The robbery was discovered on Sunday morning. The clerk, by name Brown, had left a letter for his brother, in a coat, containing an order for the balance of his salary. The brother showed this letter to the cashier who immediately suspected something wrong and upon proceeding to the bank, the robbery was discovered. Brown had heretofore borne an irreproachable character. Unless some one is hanged soon, all the banks in the nation will be robbed."

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS INVASION OF AMERICAN SOIL BY THE CUT THROAT BRITISH SOLDIER. By a letter from Albany, we learn that another atrocious invasion of our territory has been perpetrated by our amiable neighbors, the British. On Sunday night last, a party of twelve British soldiers, fully armed crossed over into Albany, Vt., from Canada in three wagons. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Brown, which is situated four miles this side of the line which is a brother-in-law of Col. Grogan, one of the political refugees of 1838, and who has resided upon this side ever since. This was about midnight. The brave band of British midnight assassins then stealthily entered the house with bayonets fixed. A portion of them proceeded to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and with bayonets at their throats threatened them with instant death in case they made the least noise. The others went to the bed where Col. Grogan was sleeping, seized, gagged and bound him hand and foot, thrust a bayonet through his leg, another into his side, and in this horrible state, nearly destitute of clothing he was hurried into a wagon and driven off into Canada. These are the circumstances of this infernal affair, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence.

Col. Grogan is an American, but for a few years preceding the outbreak of 1837, he resided on Caldwell's Manor, some two or three miles from Albany, on the Canada side. An enthusiastic Republican, he early in the contest became an object of suspicion and hatred to the loyalist cut throats of Canada. In the winter of 1838, the British soldiery surrounded his house, drove his helpless wife and children to this side of the line, on foot, through the clemency of a Canadian winter, burned his house, and plundered and laid waste his property to the amount of upwards of \$6,000. They will now complete their vengeance by murdering him on the testimony of some perjured scoundrels, such British gold never fails to procure.

The people now have some of the fruits of Mr. Webster's truckling subservience to English insolence. The murderer McLeod, who boasted that he assisted to massacre unarmed American citizens came voluntarily into the State against whose peace and dignity the atrocious crime was committed, and boasted of his participation in it. He was arrested like any other criminal, and ordered to trial before the State courts. The British Minister demanded his release. Mr. Webster, our federal British Secretary of State, is very sorry his power cannot reach the case. If the matter was left to him, he said he would take the greatest pleasure in surrendering up this wholesale murderer of American citizens. What further license can the British ruffians ask, than is thus given by our Secretary of State, for any deed of murder, or kidnapping, which their hellish passions may prompt them to commit. The Canada Tories very well know the powers that be will never trouble them.

THEY GIVE IT UP—WELL THAT IS HONORABLE.

The National Intelligencer, the great exponent of the federal whig, candidly gives up the contest for the present. It says, in speaking of the recent elections, that

"We must be prepared for possible similar results of Locofoco triumphs at all the Fall Elections, except in the State of Maryland, in whose fidelity to whig principles we have so much confidence, that would almost stake our existence, that she will stand firm in this day of trial of men's political integrity."

And even Maryland, whose election takes place on the 6th inst. (Wednesday), shows every symptom of throwing off the oppressive federal yoke of monopolies, fraudulent Bank paper and unnecessary taxation.

The National Intelligencer is honest in this confession, and throws its line out in advance to catch public favor by saying, "there, did we not tell you so." But what must be thought of those whig gull traps of the party, and Ohio has plenty of them just now, that are holding out the idea, to their deluded and deceived followers, that whiggery is still on the successful career of victory! Pipe laying cannot longer save the bank monopolists and engines of human rights.—*Statesman.*

Loss of the Brig Cuba of Philadelphia.—Further advices have been received from the Captain of the brig Cuba, the perilous situation of whose vessel was detailed under the marine head of our last paper; he had returned from St. Jago de Cuba being unable to obtain a vessel to assist in getting the cargo out, on his return he found his brig bigged, and was full of water—about 800 bbls of flour &c, had been landed on the beach, and all in the hands of the wreckers. The cargo saved and the materials that could be stripped from the wreck would be carried to Nassau, N. Y. for adjudication. Capt. Graham would also proceed to Nassau with the property, and for the interest of all concerned. The passengers had all proceeded to Kingston, Jam. where the Cuba was bound.—*Phil. National Gazette.*

PROGRESS OF BANK ROBBERIES.—The Bank of Louisiana has lost more than \$174,000 by absconding clerks. The banks have plundered the community by wholesale, and their Clerks are but imitating their example, and robbing the plunderers. Verily, we live in a roughish world.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.

In West Feliciana (La.) the Democratic candidate has been elected by an increased vote over his Whig competitor. Only one veto had reached there when the election came off—had the second bomb been thrown into their ranks, the defeat would have been awful to relate.

This cut off about the last hope of the federalists in the Louisiana Legislature. This vacancy was to fill the place of Mr. Barrow, whig, appointed to office by Mr. Tyler. From south to north and from east to west the same glorious and cheering news come.—*Id.*

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—State elections will take place as follows: In Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the second Tuesday in October; Georgia, Michigan and Arkansas, on the first Monday in October; South Carolina, second Monday in October; Maryland, first Monday in October; New York, first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in November; Massachusetts, second Monday in November. In New York, the election for members of the Legislature only; the Governor's election coming on next year.

Of these States, we predict, the democracy will carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Arkansas, South Carolina and New York. In Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts, we think our chance as fair as it has been for years.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE WELLAN CANAL.—It appears another attempt was made to destroy this canal, on the 16th inst. The lock at the summit level was blown to atoms, and the water rushed down the nine mile level like a cataract, drowning the country and damaging very seriously the works. The vessels are stopped on both sides of the break and it is not known when the damage will be repaired.

THE DEATH OF FANNY ELSNER was reported in New York on Tuesday, to the great grief of that lady's admirers there. We are gratified to see that the world and Gotham that the distinguished artist is still "alive and kicking."

The New York Herald is said by the Whigs to be Mr. Tyler's official. Hear the oracles, then, whigs, and take comfort:

ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION.—Some of the ultra Whigs are inculcating the idea that a bank is to be established at the next session of Congress, and that the fact of Mr. Webster remaining in the Cabinet furnishes assurance to that effect. There is no foundation for such a hope. So long as John Tyler is President, no bank of discount—no institution capable of being perverted to that purpose, can be created. Mr. Webster remains with no such expectation. He knows the unalterable determination of President Tyler, and will not incur in any undertaking to get up a bank resembling, in any of the material features, the old Unit d States Bank, or either the abortions which were extinguished at the last session. A fiscal agent for the transaction of the business of the government will no doubt be established, but we shall never be again cursed with an engine of corruption and fraud in the shape of a bank.

The public cannot look forward with any confidence to a better state of exchange until the great constitutional regulator, specie payments, is generally enforced. The state of public opinion is such now that a change in the banking system is not far distant. Georgia has suffered most by the misconduct of her banks, and there, in the very heart of corruption, have sprung up the seeds of a reform, that will be effectual if persevered in. The merchants have determined not to receive the bills of non specie value, and many of the specie paying banks have resolved not to receive the bills of non specie paying concern on any terms. This, to be sure, is up-hill work against an insolvent state institution, whose frauds upon the community are backed and supported by Legislative enactments.—This is hard to struggle against, but the people have the power in their own hands. Refuse to receive the faithless promises for more than their actual value, and they must soon cease to circulate; *passu* with the accomplishment of that object specie, which is now redundant in New York, and at last, will flow back in all the channels of business, equalize itself over the face of the country, and silver coin will be as plenty in Vicksburg and Columbus, as it is now in New York. It is possible that the currency of the south will become so appreciated, that exchanges will become unfavorable to New York, apparently as they now are in its favor, solely through the depreciation of southern currency as compared with its own. People at the South complain of the high rate of exchange.—Why? Because they receive in payment, not the money which is due them, but the worthless paper issues of insolvent banks, impudently called currency, and then complain that they cannot get New York money, which is gold and silver, for it at par. N. Y. Herald.

ORIGIN OF COAL.

Geologists have given great scope to their inventive faculties in endeavoring to determine the sources and origin of coal: but every thing tends to show its vegetable origin, and specimens of a regular succession of wood little changed, and ending with coal, in which all organic traces are lost, have occurred. And even in the most perfect coal some relic is often found, some trace of vegetable texture, some fibrous remain that clearly announces its lignenous origin. In the leaves that appear in bovey coal, for instance resin and extractive matter have been found, and also a substance uniting the properties of resin and bitumen; and the same substance has been found in the principal coal field of Staffordshire. Perhaps, therefore, antediluvian timber and peat bog may have been the parents of our coal strata: but then it will be asked how has this mighty change been effected? Is it merely aqueous agency—a kind of decay and rotton down of the wood; or has fire been called into action, terrifying the vegetable matter, and the pressure under which it has operated, preventing the escape of volatile matter, caused the formation of bitumen?—And are those reservoirs of compressed carburetted hydrogen, from which blowers result, to be ascribed to such a mode of formation?

Democrats! The question now is—BANK RESUMPTION or SUSPENSION. By continuing the suspension, the bankers hope to force upon you a National Bank. This is the reason why they put out their miserable shimplaster trash and post notes, pretending they require a "regulator."

St. Clairsville Gaz.

THE LAST OF THE "PER SE'S."

A gentleman of political sagacity was asked the other day what he thought of the present discordant condition of the whig party. "Why," said he, "it is my opinion that the democratic party is moving steadily into power. As for Clay he is now the whig party, Webster the Government, and John Tyler is *per se*."—*Chil. Adv.*

SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Washington Globe of the 2d inst. says.—We understand that the Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of War.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The political horizon begins to exhibit signs of the returning prosperity which characterizes the free and untrammelled operation of democratic principles and practice. The day of our redemption is at hand, and if the brilliant rays which have recently lighted up the whole East, do not tokens of the ultimate redemption of the country from its present fallen and disgraced condition, then are votes no longer the test of the sentiments of the people.

The country has looked in vain to the party who succeeded by fraud and every species of deception, in overthrowing the able administration of Mr. Van Buren, for any change for the better. A loud call was made for an extra session of Congress as a measure which was to meet every want of the country. Congress accordingly convened, and the fruits of the extra session are now before the people. The dominant party had an overwhelming majority in both houses of that body. Have the people who were in favor of a change of administration realized that benefit which they anticipated and which was promised? Do they even approve of the repeal of the Sub Treasury law, and the passage of the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? Let the farmers of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the patriotic freemen of Maine, answer these questions. A little sentiment may be gathered from the recent elections in those States which may answer as a key to what will follow. A reaction in public opinion is now going on which will end in the total overthrow of the mongrel party now at the head of the Government. The people have learned from experience what they were fully apprised of previous to the election. In the meantime the approaching contest in the Empire State is looked for with great anxiety, and we fear not the result. The Vermonters have nobly set the ball in motion, and the Democracy of Maine have covered themselves with glory. The last returns from that State swells Fairfield's majority to nearly 12,000. This is glory enough for a beginning.—*N. Y. Planet.*

An official return of Bank Notes circulating in Great Britain was made in August. The total amount is about equivalent to one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. Of this, about one hundred and thirty millions are circulating in England. The residue in Scotland and Ireland. The population of England is less than that of the U. States, but its bank note circulation is greater than that of the U. States. England, however, is a country in which gold abounds in every day use. How comes this, when the bank note circulation is so large? England has a National Bank and a sufficient *Surplus*—*Chronicle.*

Aye, so she has, and she has a National Debt! She has also two hundred and seventy-five thousand nabobs, who live upon the sweat and toil of the mass. She has twenty-one millions of people, who are toiling incessantly for a bare subsistence; and she has four millions of paupers and beggars. Neighbor, how like you the other side of the picture!—*Can. Enq.*

FEDERAL REVERIES.—The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the explosion of whiggery says:

The whig tide is ebbing fast. Never did any Party obtain power by such foul means. Never did any party so little know how to use power which they had so improperly won. Never did any party so rapidly lose the power which they had acquired and abused. Ere the Moon had six times "filled her horn" all the magic of their humbugs is dissipated; and their Log Cabin system is broken to pieces; and their cedar barrels have burst into air. They have passed a miserable distribution Law, which the necessities of the Treasury will force them to repeal.

Their Bank is blown skyhigh by vetoes! and no chance of another corporation during the present administration!

Congress is adjourned, without effecting their great object!

The Cabinet is dissolved! The Whigs are utterly overwhelmed in Maine! The whigs are losing ground in every State where their elections have been held—in Vermont, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee!

Reaction every where against them! In the Old Dominion they are thrown into a decided minority. In Pennsylvania and New York they will be beaten this fall.

J. J. COOMBS, Esq., arrived in town on Wednesday evening of last week, having in custody Frederick E. Whiting, late Cashier of the Bank of Gallopis.—Whiting is at present confined in jail. His bail bond has been set at \$6,000.—*Gallopis Journal.*

THE result in Maine gives Fairfield nearly twelve thousand majority, and a Democratic majority of more than fifty, in the Legislature. We shall have the official returns in a few days.

Easterly winds are death on Whiggery.—*Cin. Enq.*

We are authorized to announce the name of URIAH BARBER, as a candidate for Coroner at the ensuing Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM JONES, as a candidate for Recorder at the ensuing Election.

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by E. Glover as a book store, on Front street. For further information apply at this office.

Oct. 12th, 1841.

Agricultural Fair.

THE Annual Fair of the Scioto County Agricultural Society will be held in Portsmouth on Friday, October 29th. The amount of the premiums will be proportioned to the means of the society, and will be fixed upon at the Exhibition. Members are particularly requested to come prepared to settle their dues.

By order of the President:

FRS. CLEVELAND, Rec. Sec.

Portsmouth, Sept. 24th, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

The qualified electors of Scioto County are hereby notified and required to meet at their usual places of holding Elections in each Township in said County, between the hours prescribed by law, on the SECOND TUESDAY AND TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1841: and then and there elect, by ballot, the following officers, viz: One Senator and one Representative, to represent the counties of Scioto, Lawrence and Gallia in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio; a Treasurer, Recorder, Commissioner, Coroner and Prosecuting Attorney for said County of Scioto. And the Trustees of the several Townships are hereby required to select the following number of Jurors for said County on said 12th day of October, viz: For Nile Township 3, Clay 6, Union 6, Wayne 18, Morgan 3, Bloom 10, Vernon 7, Green 11, Porter 11, Jefferson 7, Madison 8, Harrison 6, Brush Creek 3, Washington 5. Given under my hand, at my office in Portsmouth, this 20th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one.

JOHN H. THORNTON,

Sheriff Scioto County.

Equal Rights---Individual liability.

DEMOCRATIC

TICKET.

For Senator.
CAMILLUS HALL.

For Representative.
GEORGE CORWINE.

SCIOTO COUNTY DEMOCRATIC
TICKET.

For Treasurer.
JOHN P. HITCHCOCK.

For Commissioner.
HARVEY TAYLOR.

For Coroner.
URIAH BARBER.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
PORTSMOUTH OHIO.

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,
FORMERLY OF HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. AND LATE OF
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

ANNOUNCE to the public, that they have rented the above House of Mr. McCoy, and are ready to receive guests.

This house is on Front street, and central to the Steam and Canal Boat Landings, and also to the business part of the town.

Their LONG EXPERIENCE as Land Lords and the superior character of the House and Furniture, induce them to believe, that the Travelling Community will find themselves as comfortable at the AMERICAN HOUSE, as at any other House in the West.

Their STABLES are extensive, in good order and well provided. A good CARRIAGE, is at all times ready to convey Travellers to and from Boats &c.

A daily line of Stages, leave this House for Cleveland, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati.

ALEXANDER VAN COURT,
BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

C. McCoy, in retiring from the American House, takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks for the Patronage, so long and so generally extended to him, while keeping the House. He also feels confident, that Messrs. Van Court will continue to render the AMERICAN HOUSE, a most desirable and comfortable stopping place for Travellers.

Portsmouth, September 14th 1841.

W. BIDDLE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

OF PITTSBURGH.

(Where he has practiced with unrivalled success)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has returned, and will remain for a limited time at the residence of Dr. B. Work, where he may be consulted at any hour in the various branches of his profession.

From long experience in his art, and with a most complete set of Dental Instruments (many of them of his own invention, and peculiarly adapted to the purposes for which they were used,) he is prepared to perform with care and neatness, and upon the safest and most approved principles, all the various operations of Dental Surgery, viz:

Extracting, Filling, Sealing or Cleansing,

PLUGGING, AND INSERTING PARTS.

Or Entire New Sets of Teeth.

In the latter, particularly, he has been unusually successful, and his mode, wherever tried, highly approved, producing no impediment to the articulation of the voice nor difficulty in the process of mastication; and in point of color, figure, and natural appearance so accurately fitted as to elude detection. W. B. has ONE WEAVER SERR and a PARR or a SERR of his artificial teeth finished, which he invites those who may stand in need of such to call and examine.

Irregularities in children's teeth, if attended to in time, prevented, and in adults greatly remedied. Teeth carefully cleaned, whitened, and polished without injuring the enamel, and the cavities filled with gold, silver, or other foil, so as to entirely exert the progress of decay, and render them serviceable as they ever were.

Portsmouth, Sept. 21, 1841.

Refer to J. D. STUART.

THE JUVENILE DISORDERS, SMALL POX, CHICKEN POX, MEASLES, AND HOOPING COUGH.

All these diseases, incident to young people, proceed only from an effort of the blood, to throw out of the system humors which are incommensurate, and taking place at a period of life, when it has the most energy to do so. Of all these, the whooping cough humor, seems the most tenacious. It may be said, to be the humor of the lungs which they are shaking off; and thus coming to the borders and sides, produces the violent cough and accumulation of tough phlegmy humors. The use of Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and more particularly of No. 2, which sometimes cause vomiting for a short time, will effectually remove and cure it, and make the disease pass off easily.

For sale at Messrs. Hall & Currie and at the Office of this paper.

September 21, 1841.

THE STATE OF OHIO, SCIOTO COUNTY, SS

David Scott,

vs. Petition for Partition.

ELIZABETH NOEL, Mary Noel, Volney F. Noel,

John F. Noel and William Henry Harrison Noel,

vs. John F. Noel and William Henry Harrison Noel,

on the 18th day of September in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Scioto by David Scott, demands

partition of the following Real Estate, viz: In-lot, No. three hundred and forty-seven, (No. 347,) in the canal

addition of the town of Portsmouth, in the said county of Scioto, and designated on the recorded plat, of the

Canal addition, of said town, as in-lot No. three hundred and forty-seven; and that at the next term of said

Court, application will be made by the said David Scott, for an order that partition be made of said premises.

DAVID SCOTT,

B. Ramsey, his Att'y.

September, 21, 1841.

Extract of a letter from Ralph Huntington, M. D. agent for St. Lawrence county, New York, dated April 3, 1841.

I have not extended my travels beyond the limits of the county of St. Lawrence, and my success in the Hygeian business, has been as good as I expected. My supply is almost exhausted and calls increasing. I think I feel some of the symptoms of Hygeian fever coming upon me, which will take considerable medicine to reduce, and you are the only physician who can administer to my complaint. Wonderful disease! I hope you will supply me with a sufficient quantity of medicine of the genuine kind to alleviate my complaint, as no other will have a good effect. I have made an exertion, and used my influence and skill in the Hygeian cause, and have made some excitement in various parts of this county; and think it will be a favorable time to raise the siege of health, by advertising and every other effort, by which this laudable pursuit can be effected. Physicians seem rather to be raising bulwarks against me, and Brandreth and Ralph are pouring in their grape-shot from every quarter; but I have the support of my patients, and so long as they remain good soldiers I think I can general the battle, for I am not a stranger to all the tactics of this kind of war.

Said medicine to be had of Messrs. Hall & Currie, and at the Office of this paper.

September 21, 1841.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The subscribers (formerly of Pittsburgh) having located themselves permanently at the above place for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale Dry Goods business, request their friends and country merchants generally, to favor them with a call, and examine their stock.

They are now prepared to furnish Merchants with a supply of

Foreign and Domestic Goods

at as low prices as they can be purchased west of the Mountains.

They will also keep constantly on hand a supply of Pittsburgh Eagle Cotton Yarns which they will sell at Factory prices.

STUART & JONES.

Sept. 7th 1841.

The Advertiser, Chillicothe; Ohio Statesman,

and Ohio State Journal, Columbus, and Gallipolis

Journal will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$2, and charge this office.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James B. Maddux, late of Wayne township, Scioto county, O., deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within one year, legally authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SHULTZ, Adm'r.

Portsmouth, August 20th, 1841.

DE. C. GOODERAKE,

(Office No. 32 Front Street.)

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

August 17, 1841.

A Large lot of Foreign and Domestic Liquors on

hand and for sale by T. LAWSON,

Nov. 17, 1840.

Watches, Jewelry &c.

JOHN CLUGSTEN, respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large supply of Patent Lever and Chain Watches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fashionable Jewelry, &c, as follows: Breast-pins, finger rings, ear-rings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives, steel pens, razors &c, together with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing terms.

[Nov. 13, 41]

Wall Paper.

KEPT constantly on hand, a general assortment of French, and American Wall Paper, latest style, just received and for sale low, by

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, August 10th, 1841.

REMOVAL.

DE. R. E. PATRILLO

HAS removed his office 2 doors North of W.

Gates Store, on Market Street, where he can

be found at any time, except when on professional

business.

Portsmouth, July 20, 1841.

\$50 REWARD.

TAKEN or stolen, from the farm of Captain Cleveland, on the 2nd inst. a young, light brindle and white BULL DOG. His upper jaw is about half an inch shorter than the under jaw. I will give the above reward for the thief, or five dollars for the dog.

ANTHONY MILLER.

Portsmouth, Sept. 21,

PROSPECTUS OF THE MASONIC JOURNAL.

THE undersigned having been elected by a number of their Brethren to issue a periodical paper devoted to Free Masonry, have consented to do so; and now appeal to the Craft for the necessary encouragement.

We have ourselves long felt the want of a journal of this kind, and now, finding that others are also alive to the importance of the work, we undertake to supply it, and promise that every exertion on our part shall be made to render it interesting and instructive.

The Journal will be printed monthly, in numbers of 32 pages, octavo, on good paper and new type. The first number will be issued on the 1st October next. It will exclusively devote to Masonry, and divided into three parts:—1st Original Essays on Masonry; 2d, Addresses on the subject, delivered in any part of the world; 3d, Editorial and Miscellaneous matter.

The Editors will at no time allow themselves to be into controversy. Masonry has been too long established, and passed through too severe an ordeal to need at this day controversy for its defence—its worth is too well known by the enlightened, and its benevolence has been too deeply felt by widows and orphans, to authorize any apprehension of a successful assault.

The central position of Augusta, its facilities of communication with all parts of the country, and the constant travel through it in all directions, points it out as the proper location for a Masonic press; and we find our views on this subject sustained by brethren of high standing and authority, who have also encouraged us with an open approval of our object, and a pleasing promise of assistance. With these considerations, added to the very moderate price of the work, we feel assured Masons generally will patronize our undertaking.

Our Brethren throughout the Union having Masonic intelligence in their possession, such as orations, lectures, &c. will confer a favor by forwarding the same to the address of the Editors. This they can do without cost to us, and with little trouble to themselves; by the numerous travellers through our city; and those disposed to aid the work with their pen, will find its columns always open.

The terms will be Three Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number of each volume. The Secretaries of the different institutions are requested to act as agents of the work, and to place all monies received for it in the funds of their respective institutions, where they can be used until called for. Should they wish to correspond with us, they may pay for the postage and deduct the amount out of any funds in their hands.

JACOB A. DAVIS,
SAMUEL M. THOMPSON.
Augusta, Ga. Aug. 16th 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDEX.
TO BE EDITED IN WASHINGTON CITY, AND PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA, D. C.—THREE TIMES A WEEK DURING THE SESSION OF CONGRESS, AND TWICE A WEEK THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THERE is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigencies of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of circumstances, all antagonistic to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we do not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well-directed efforts. So far as the possibilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of their approval and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment of final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party bulwarks of former times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first exist; and the principles which the animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs how, as in earlier times, the multitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendancy have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler, of Virginia, is politically a friend or foe—whether he will in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oath, or repeat long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, we must condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we will measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capital of the Union, and the residence of Mr. Jesse E. Dore (one of the Editors) being here, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher at Alexandria, D. C.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.
Alexandria, D. C. August 4th 1841.

The nimble sixpence is better than the slow Shilling.

HATS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
READ my prices and judge for yourselves. I know there are good judges of hats among my customers, and I challenge any to expose fraud in the quality of price of my Hats. I do not ask \$5 for a hat and take \$4, nor \$4 and take \$3. The complete set of the subscriber is a principle that would favor the Jew, but not the generous American. The following low prices will be strictly adhered to.

HATS.
All of my hats are manufactured upon the spot, and are made by the most competent workmen, and of the best materials.

Koran Hats No. 2	\$2 50
do do No. 1	3 50
Stiff white and black No. 1	3 50
White Russia extra Hat	4 00
Black do do	4 50
Beaver and Otter on fine Saxony	5 00
do do very fine Saxony	7 00
Boys Hats from	\$2 25 to 2 50

A word to my Customers.—Receive my hearty thanks for past favors, and fertile quality and cheapness of my Hats be an incentive for trying to do the very small profit on my hats, it will be necessary to do a cash business. Let me here remind the public that a man who owes for his hat, is over head and ears in debt. EDWARD SHEWELL, Practical Hatter.
Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

Boot, Shoe, Leather & Finding Store.
Market Street, 2 doors South of Whitney's corner.

W. A. SPENCER has just received and offered for sale a full assortment of Eastern Work suitable for the winter season, also a good assortment of custom-made, now on hand. Work will be sold at various branches as usual, all of which will be sold at cheap prices as any other establishment. Please call and examine before purchase and be satisfied.
They also inform the Shoe Manufacturers here and in the country, that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Lasts, Boot & Shoe Trees, Pegs, Thread, Nails, Lining and Binding skins, and all other things necessary for carrying on the above business.
Nov. 21, 1840.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the following advertisement of the
Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.

which as we are informed, has become one of the most celebrated remedies now in use, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe. It is also highly recommended as a remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Judging from the numerous testimonials which we have seen in the circulars in the hands of the vendors, we should think it well merited the confidence of the public—and especially the attention of all invalids.—Among the certificates we see the names of some of the most distinguished medical gentlemen and clergymen in our country.

The medicine can be had at the Drug Store of Andrews & McVey, Front street, 51 Ga.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, A new and valuable remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Lungs & Windpipe; extensively used and recommended by the Medical Faculty, to whom the recipe has been freely made known.

The Proprietor of this medicine, having witnessed with much pain the great and increasing destruction of the life and health of so many of his fellow beings by Consumption, Bronchitis, and the various numerous other diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, was induced to direct his attention and enquire to the discovery of a more efficacious remedy than has heretofore been presented to the public.

With much care, consultation and study, he has prepared a medicine which he now presents to an intelligent and discerning public, with the utmost confidence in its virtues and success in the cure of diseases of which it is recommended—and which he is willing to submit to the most scrutinizing test of the Medical Faculty, and to rest its reputation upon their decision.

He is already enabled upon their testimony, that it is superior to any thing yet discovered, and the proprietor firmly believes that if taken according to the directions, it will effect a cure in nine cases out of ten, in those diseases for which it is recommended. The medicine has now been before the public and extensively used for several months past, and not a solitary case of dissatisfaction has been reported to the proprietor.

This circumstance, together with the fact that it has been so generally recommended by Physicians of the highest respectability, to whom the recipe has been freely made known, warrants the Proprietor in the expression of the belief that it will give the most perfect satisfaction in those peculiar distressing cases above enumerated.

The Proprietor is now receiving almost daily testimonials of the highest respectability from Physicians, Clergymen and laymen, who have become acquainted with its nature and effect—among which are the following:

To all whom it may concern.—This may certify that I have examined the Rev. Isaac Covert's ingredients, compounded under the name of the Balm of Life, and believe said compound is happily calculated to relieve persons of all ages and sexes afflicted with acute and chronic diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, as indicated by coughs, difficult breathing and pains in the different parts of the chest, if administered under suitable circumstances, and in appropriate doses.

JOSEPH T. PITNEY,
Physician and Surgeon.

Auburn, August 31, 1838.

From the Rev. D. Moore.—In 1835 my lungs became seriously diseased, and continued so for nearly fourteen years, and about six years since I was attacked with a chronic bronchitis which occasioned me much pain and distress, attended by difficult breathing and pains in various parts of the chest. In March last I purchased a bottle of Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, and the effect has been that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic bronchitis nearly if not altogether cured, and the pains of the chest have subsided. I have great confidence in the Balm of Life, and think it a good and safe medicine.

DAVID MOORE.
Aurulus, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

The nature of the composition of the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life having been fully explained to the following medical gentlemen, they have consented that they may be referred to as authorities for its utility as an expectorant in those chronic cases of pulmonary disease, in which that class of remedies is indicated:

D. M. Rice, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College.
J. McVinghton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Fairfield Medical College.
Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City.
Doct. M. P. Knight, do do
J. Mitchell, M. D. Philadelphia.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.
From the Rev. H. Bonister, A. B., Teacher of Languages in the University of Maryland.—This certifies that I have successfully used the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life. In the case of an obstinate cold which resulted in a settled inflammation of the Lungs, the Balm of Life, after the trial of several other medicines for several weeks, effected a gradual but permanent cure.

H. BANNISTER.
Cazimovia, April 18, 1839.

The following from the Rev. L. Halsey, D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History, &c. in the Auburn Theological Seminary, has just been received.

Rev. I. Covert.—My dear Sir:—In reference to our medicine, I deem it my duty to state, that for a long time I have been afflicted with a Chronic Bronchitis and its usual accompaniments; and was induced to try your preparation on the assurance from medical men that it contained no hazardous ingredients. The result has been the restoring of the functions of the throat, so that I am enabled to return to the labors of the desk. I think the medicine entitled to the attention of all persons similarly afflicted.

Yours truly,
LUTHER HALSEY
Auburn Theological Seminary, March 3, 1840.

This certifies that having examined the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, in all its component parts, we do believe it to be one of the most powerful for coughs, consumptions, chronic inflammations, &c. of which we have any knowledge, and do most cordially recommend its use to all afflicted with the above named diseases.

J. W. Daniels, M. D. Seigo;
W. J. Longley, M. D. do
Odon. Needham, M. D. Oronodaga;
Lawrence, M. D. Baldwinsville.

In December, 1835, I had a severe cold, which I found had settled on my lungs; in January I took about two bottles of the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, which I think broke my cold entirely and left me free of cough. I think his Balm is one of the best family medicines now in use.

ABNER HOLLISTER.
Cato 4 corners, March 4, 1839.

From the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Y.

Rev. I. Covert.—Dear Sir:—I have been trying your Balm of Life for a stubborn Asthma, which has sorely afflicted me for several years; and although it might be premature for me to say that I am cured, yet I am certain of this, that during the time that I have been making the trial, I have had very little of it, which is new several months.

J. HOPKINS.
Auburn, March 9, 1840.

FOR SALE BY ANDREWS & McVEY.
Portsmouth, August 2, 1841.

SPECIE VALUE OF GOLD & SILVER

Eagle, coined before July 31, 1834	\$10 00
Eagle, coined after July 31, 1834	10 00
Guinea, English, (1/2 in proportion)	5 00
Sovereign, (1/2 in proportion)	4 85
Double Louis, coined since 1786	9 00
Louis, coined since 1786	4 50
Napoleon, or 20 Frank Piece, (doub. in proc)	3 82
Doublons, Spanish	16 00
Doublons, Mexican	15 50
Ten Thaler Pieces, (Five in proportion)	7 80
Ten Guilder Pieces do do	3 90
Ducats, Prussian	2 25
Fredericks	3 80
Fredericks'ors	7 85
Pistole, Spanish	3 80
Forty Livre Pieces	7 60
Johannes, (1/2 in proportion)	16 00
North Carolina and Georgia \$5 pieces	4 70
German Crowns	1 00
French Crowns	1 00
Five Frank Pieces	0 93
Spanish Dollar	1 00
Mexican Dollar	1 00
American Silver	1 00

New Spring Goods—Montgomery & Stevenson.

HAVE just received their supply of Spring and Summer Goods; to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

CLOTHS.

Superior Wool Black,
Brown, Olive and Drab,
Cadet and Dark mixed.

CASSIMERES.

Black, Blue, Cadet mixed, and Drab.

DRILLINGS & GINGHAMS.

Superior White and Brown Drillings,
Gambroons.

VESTINGS.

Satin and Silk Velvet,
Marseilles and Velveteen.

CALICOES, MOUSLINE 'D LANE &c. &c.

Superior 4-4 Chintzes, 4-4 Jackonettes,
English and American Prints,
4 and 4-4 Painted Lawns and Muslins,
Variety of Mousline De Laine and Shalloes,
Plain and Striped Gro de Nap Silk,
Black and White Italian Grapes.

LINEN GOODS.

Irish Linen, all prices,
4 and 4-4 French Linen,
4 and 4-4 Imitation Grass do,
Bird Eye and Russia Diaper,
6-4 and 10-4 Table do
6-4 Sheetings.

SHAWLS, HDKFS, &c.

Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, great variety
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Umbrellas,
Buttons, Pins, Needles, Hook & Eyes &c.

SEWINGS.

Assorted colors Silk,
do Spool and Skein Cotton
do Yarn and Thread Linen.

RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

Plain and figured Satin Ribbon,
do do Lustring do
Fancy Cap and Bonnet do. A great variety
Net Footings, Edgings, Insertings, Lawns, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

4 and 5-4 Brown and Bleach Muslins,
Check, Ticking, Blue Drills, and Nankens.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, & Vests of all descriptions.
All of which the subscribers offer for sale on fair terms.

Portsmouth, July 6th 1841. 48—6m.

SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.

B. ALFORD still continues the business of House and Sign Painting and Glazing, at his new stand, on the North side of Second, between Market and Court Streets, Portsmouth. By strict attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to with promptness.

SILVERSTEIN'S HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

so transcendently powerful as to effect the expulsion from the blood all humors however intimately combined; and yet so mild in its operation, that it at once commences the system of every one, and generally to the exclusion of all other medicines. For particulars of medicine see hand-papers,—to be had of agents as follows:—

AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

Mr. James Broadwell, Front street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Cincinnati.

Mr. J. P. Moore, Messrs Toller & Turner, Felt City, Clermont co.

Mr. J. H. Moore, West Union.

Messrs. Hall & Currie, W. P. Camden, Portsmouth, and Mr. Jefferson Kendall, Wheelersburg, Scioto co.

Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Pikeston, John Chain, Jasper and Mr. E. H. Hestand, Spring Springs, Pike co.

Wm. Flemer, Bridgeport, Ross county.

Henry H. Neal, Gallipolis.

C. Sawyer, Newark, & R. Parsons, Granville, Licking co.

Major Benjamin Pratt, on Allum creek, Delaware county.

William M. Minter, Amity, Ross co.

Ross Clark, Middlebury, Summit co.

IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Stephen Canfield, and Dr. Ralph Huntington (travelling agent) Morristown, N. Lawrence co.

Ask for Silverstein's Hygienic Medicine, and see that its signature is on the box, to indicate which is felony.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

At this season of the year, when bowel complaints are more frequent, and more dangerous, it may not be amiss to warn the public whence they proceed and how they may be easily guarded against and cured. All bowel complaints, let their denominations be what they will, and these have only been invented to increase the price of the medicine, proceed from acrimonious, corrupt humors, to which the medical faculty has been pleased to give different names, according to the exact region or part where the pain originates, and the intensity of the same, as if the bowels or abdomen were divided by distinct partitions, secretly communicating with one another, or were like the chambers of our houses, and that every part had its distinct diseases and remedies. All bowel complaints cease instantaneously, and will be cured radically, in a few days, by the use of Silverstein's Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine. Whether it be colic, dry belly-ache, inflammation, diarrhoea, tenesmus, looseness, or constiveness,—they all arise from a like cause, stagnant, corrupt, acrimonious humors producing as we see, symptoms quite different. What fatal effects have been committed, by improper treatment of these complaints! Very often if the pains have been great, laudanum itself has been resorted to; and hot spicy cordials, or warm applications, are of every day's use; thus, as it were, plunging in the fire, the wolf in the lamb's skin, and occasioning innumerable catastrophes. I say unto all Silverstein's Hygienic Medicine, will remove all bowel complaints, almost instantaneously, and not leave a trace of disease behind them; but they should be taken in strong doses. Bowel complaints which the medical faculty has represented as so dangerous, and so becoming dangerous by their improper treatment, are the soonest cured of all diseases. With the use of the Hygienic Medicine, we need have no apprehensions about eating any kind of food, ripe and unripe; for there is nothing injurious in the juices of unripe fruit, when the stomach and bowels are clean. It is only when the bowels are neglected and foul, that these wholesome acidities become unwholesome, by their detaching viscid, acrimonious humors, which we so greedily are eager to stop up, instead of working them off; when all would be well, and these wholesome acids would do much to health and happiness.

The above Hygienic Medicine for sale at Messrs. Hall & Currie, and at the office of this paper.

A. C. DAVIS, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand. As he has heretofore guaranteed all the work entrusted to him—he can no longer pay either specie or currency unless his customers will pay him. He therefore requests all those indebted to pay up as soon as possible if they wish to be insured hereafter. [Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 34.]

Lost or Stolen.

IN Brodbeck's ledger, one bandana silk handkerchief, and a pair of cotton socks, if returned to this Office the subscriber will pay one dollar.

PETER ROTHSCHILD.
August 10th, 1841.

The Free Mason's Monthly Magazine.

CHARLES W. MOORE, Editor.

THE subscriber proposes to publish in the city of Boston, a Monthly Masonic Magazine in all its essential features, the proposed work will resemble the "Amaranth, or Masonic Garland," published under his editorial management, by Morse & Seavey, in 1832; and which, he feels himself at liberty to say, eminently commended itself the favorable acceptance of the Fraternity, and attained to high rank in the periodical literature of the day. It was suspended, not for lack of encouragement, but that the Editor might give his entire attention to the Masonic Masonry, which, in that day of excitement and controversy, was very properly regarded as the more important publication. A Monthly Magazine was not adapted to the management of a controversy so violent and reckless as that waged against the Masonic Institution by the anti-masonic party. But that evil spirit has gone.

"Down to the yule dust from whence it sprung."

And it is now proposed to renew the publication of the Amaranth, under the above title, in the full assurance that a Monthly Magazine, of high and purely Masonic character, will be useful to the brotherhood, and promotive of the best interests of the Institution.

The present is believed to be an auspicious time to begin the work. The black and portentous storm, which, a few years since, hung over the Institution, threatening its rich radiance over portions of the country, where but a short time since, "thick darkness" had gathered like the funeral pall,—the Master's mallet is now sounding in Halls that have been long silent and unoccupied,—the good and infernal men of society are going back again to their deserted seats, and the "Warrior Banner" is floating upon the breeze, honored and revered, as in the days of its palmy history. The Rev. Cross is again rejoicing in "the bright rays of the rising sun," and the Templar may now lay aside his armor, and beneath his own vine and fig-tree practice the ritual of his Order, and recount the chivalric deeds of his ancestors, having none to disturb or molest him.

The crisis has passed. Public opinion has rendered its verdict. Truth and right have prevailed; and the workings of the spirit of the world, the Institution is rising to eminence. Everywhere the gentle spirit of Freemasonry is again spreading its peaceful and benevolent influences.

The present time, therefore, would seem to be peculiarly favorable for the commencement of a periodical that shall serve as a medium of reciprocal communication between the widespread branches of the great Masonic family,—that shall bear intelligence from the South, and the West, and the East,—that shall bring the brotherhood of our own, and of foreign countries, into closer communion; and by making each familiar with the transactions of the other,—by creating a sympathy of sentiment,—encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands.

This will be the primary object of the proposed publication. And the magazine-form has been preferred, as being more convenient, of a higher character, and less ephemeral, than the newspaper. It will be exclusively devoted to Masonry. Each volume will form a standard Masonic work,—one that can be placed in the library, or upon the centre table,—one that shall present clear and distinct views of the true character of the Order, and that shall fully develop its principles, illustrate its history, maintain its integrity, and advance its interests.

The Editor has for many years been in extensive official and private correspondence with Masonic bodies and distinguished brethren, in this country and in Europe; and he confidently believes that his resources are fully sufficient to enable him to keep his readers at all times accurately informed in respect to the true condition and prospects of the Institution, in both. Masonic Addresses of merit, and high literary character, will occasionally be given. Abstracts of the annual proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, and other Grand Masonic bodies, of the United States and the British Empire; and whatever, worthy of note, may occur in Europe, or other parts of the world where Masonry has an existence, will find in the pages of the Magazine,—together with such local intelligence as may be useful or interesting to the brotherhood.

The work will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to meet the expenses of publication,—probably on or before the first day of November next. Each number will contain twenty-two octavo pages, printed on paper of fine texture, and with a new and beautiful title. At the close of the year, a handsome vignette title page, and table contents, will be given. Should the patronage justify it, occasional embellishments will be added. The mechanical execution will be equal to that of any similar publication in the country.

The terms will be Two Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number after subscribing. They are placed thus low in order to bring the work within the means of every Brother, and secure to it an extensive patronage, and thereby increase its usefulness.

Agents who may obtain six subscribers shall receive a copy of the work for their services. Secretaries of Lodges, generally, throughout the country, and respectfully requested to assume the agency.

Communications (except from agents) must be post paid, and addressed to the Editor, at "Boston, Mass."

Brothers, to whom this Prospectus is forwarded, and others who may interest themselves in the work, are requested to return the Names and Residences of the subscribers they may obtain, on or before the first of October next.

CHARLES W. MOORE,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Boston, August, 1841.

Subscribers to the above, will be received by A. C. Davis, who is authorized to act as Agent for this section of country.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

DAVID SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has carried on the above business at his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, such as—Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, &c., together with all articles manufactured in establishments of this kind. From a thorough knowledge of the business, and a strong disposition to please, he cordially asks a liberal share of the public patronage.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has carried on the above business at the East side of Jefferson between First and Second Streets, and will keep on hand at all times a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Boston Rocking Chairs &c. all of which he will sell low for cash.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10.

W. E. WILLIAMS,
Grocery and Provision Store,