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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), October 19, 1841

William P. Camden

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VOLUME 2.

PORTSMOUTH, SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1841.

NUMBER 10.

PETT Y.

From the Index.

Oh what has caused this great commetion? Has Runic Odin left the pole-Has Espy found an any ocean-Or Wilkes' discovered Symmses Hole? Or has the Bank so lately warsted, Turned democratic out of spite, And swore the whigh could not be trusted; And bade James Watson Webb good night?

Oh something terrible has shaken The Harrisonian cider mills; E'en Webster now to save his bacon. Dishonors Biddle's sterling bills. Old wool dved Federalists are coming Around the altar of the free; While Allen on his hat is drumming And singing-"Oh remember me."

And see the Prince of little fellows, The greatest Tallyrand we know; Meek Joseph Surface with his bellows, Scarce knowing when or where to blow. With one eye turned towards the ocean, And one towards the blooming west, Now paying Tyler his devotion, And now refeathering his nest.

While Massachusetts-Caleb Quotem, Who loved the banks so long and deep, Who studied "Ballus Versus Boatem," And wrote "the History of sleep."* Hurls Manifestoes 'gainst the bankers, And lectures Clay's mistaken throng; And for an office whines and hankers, And with the Psalmist cries-"how long."

The nation has been topsy turvy, And spanked by masters in their teens, Old Honesty has had the scurvey, And run in debt beyond his means. Like France by means of singing catches, And flowing gutters deep with wine, Morality has had the scratches, And purity a quick decline.

But now behold a glorious morning Has purpled o'er the Eastern skies, From Maine we hear the cheerful warning, While loud old Maryland replies. The sinking forums now are humbled, And coon-skin gourds and wooden bowls Down in the dust are rudely tumbled, The play things of the bats and moles.

Beside an empty cider jug The loafer lays his bandaged head-A brother in fraternal hug-And while the shout around him rings, And victory cheers the patriot's breast, He, from his muddy pillow springs, And hiccups! "Who will treat the best?"

The venal fund has all been spent, And rank corruption must be paid,-Sad task for him without a cent, To have his leaden pipe well laid. The Looney boys have left the stage, And Badger, white washed, hides his face. Around us dawns another age, And Thaddeus! he has ran his race.

Oh time! oh change! thy bushy hand Has been at work by night and day, And brought confusion on the band That mustered strong but yesterday. Like Britain's hosts on Hindoo plains, When sickness watches by each tent, Beside the General remains The Drummer of the Regiment.

Whig principles have all been tumbled Like rotten lemons in a box, Reform a hairy lip has humbled, And sheared the Navy's flowing locks. Five thousand Dentocrats have taken Their stations with their fellow men, And turn-coats in their sins forsaken, Have made the number good again.

Then let us raise the deafening chorus-The Nation's found its wits one more-In truth we carry all before us-From Maine to the Missouri's shore. Like earth when first from chaos blushing. Our land in virtue's robe is drest, Joy like a mountain stream is rushing, And injured innocence's at rest.

Cushing's life of Harrison.

"Pray sir," said a gentleman to a wag upon our wharf the other day. "Pray, sir, what's wood now!" "Why," replied the wag, "Trees cut down and chopped up."

"THE UNION OF THE WHIGS."—This famous toast of Mr. Henry A. Wise, followed by his scuffle, with Mr. Stanley, has caused some waggish editor at the west to perpetrate the following paro-

STANLEY! "You should never let Your angry passions rise— Your little hands were never made? To pummel Mister Wise!"

From the New York New Era.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER. scene of one of the richest incidents it has been our are extended to all, the element prosperity, hapgood fortune to fall in with for many a day. Mr. piness and good morals are set and made perex-Secretary Ewing, upon his arrival in this city, manent. In the last case, institutes of evergrown in the last thing which I shall mention is first in
importance, and that is to avoid gaming. This is
took lodgings at the above hotel, and the faithful wealth will be more rare, and interest and enterior and sensible.

The last thing which I shall mention is first in
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The last thing which I shall mention is first in
importance, and that is to avoid gaming. This is
exhausted. After years upon years upon
a result in invited and enterior and sensible. organ of communicating to him their unqualified cious are found collected. approbation of the course he thought proper to pursue in resigning the office of the Secretary of the to account for the moral degradation of a people

gentleman at length arose, and, with an air of easy evils to the present extent in the United States! self-possession, yet with an eccentricity of manner sometimes found the associate of greatness, proceeded to eulogise himself in a strain that left nothceeded to eulogise himself in a strain that left nothing complimentary in the addresses; occasionally, but vaguely, alluding to recent political move-He stated "that he had taken the only course a high minded and honorable man could take under the peculiar circumstances in which fortune had than mitigates the evil results. They who have

which, to the committees

Though past all doubt incomprehensible, Was, notwithstanding, just as sensible,

concluded his oration by "thanking the gentlemen who had made the speeches; for rendering to him the honor to which he was justly entitled for the high and honorable course he had pursued." Then, with a tragic air, he motioned them to withdraw—"That'll do-clear!"

"Stand not upon the order of your going, But go at once!"

The committee then retired.

The whig, or federal party, is distinguishable from all others, by the discordant materials which compose its body corporate. They never can agree in any one opinion; and, upon this occasion they were true to their character. Some were lost in their mingled feeling of astonishment and admiratheir mingled feeling of astonishment and admiration of his speech, and charmed with the urbanity of his deportment; while others dissented in toto, and swore that his speech was rather too rambling and self glorifying, while his treatment of them was described by a manufacture of the same object. The young man who, in happier circumstances, might have been an ornatively all agreed, which was, that Mr. Ewing was a statesman of the first quality, and a superfine . Whig, died in the wool. This difficulty had bareally been adjusted, and the necessities of the committee were about and misery have ensued, and men and women have been fed, nay, driven, to commit deeds of wreng, violence and intawy. The examples of wreng, vi ly been adjusted, and the committee were about ad- tal innocence to support a pitiable existence! Exjourning, when a well known gentleman stepped up amine vice in every shape, trace it to its source, and entered into conversation with one of its mem- and the strongest probability is that its origin has

conversing upon the manner in which our address we can scarcely be at a loss in tracing out the was received. Notwithstanding what has been said upon the subject, I am still of the opinion that Mr. Ewing's conduct was"-

"What did you say!"
"Mr. Ewing's—he as much as kicked us out of

"Why, my dear sir, there must be some mis-take here. I have been with Mr. Ewing for the last two hours, and but this moment entered the house with him. He is now standing in the vesti-

Confusion, at this announcement, was depicted on every countenance. The deputies organized themselves into a joint committee of inquiry, and their horror and astonishment may be imagined, but not described, upon the discovery that all their eloquence had been wasted upon a-lung-

In the absence of Mr. Ewing, a crazy man had taken possession of his apartment, to whom the committee delivered their laudations. It is no impeachment of the sagacity of these gentlemen to say, in their defence, that the mistake they fell in-to was a very natural one. The absence of Mr. Ewing, we apprehend, will create no vacuam of good sense, either in the Astor House or the Treasury buildings at Washington.

Great was the laughter of the Democrats thereat. Not even the news from Maine excited broader grins. The proceedings were began de novo, the committee waited upon Mr. Ewing, and the speeches, &c. we presume, will appear in due course of

From the Philadelphia Ledger. DETERIORATION OF MORALS—LUXURY
AND POVERTY.

it behooves us to consider the cause of this recession, to a scertain where the faultlies, and never to rest satisfied until we have regained our former polet those few be well tried before you give them rest satisfied until we have regained our former position. Why, let it be asked, is the American nation less moral than it was fifty years ago! The slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the problem will admit of various solutions; but there shock of adversity before it is entitled to the appelis one explanation which in our view, carries peculation. Let your heart feel for the afflictions and liar weight, and, on examination, will be found amdistresses of every one, and let your hand give in ply sufficient to account for the results we have wit-nessed. As a preliminary remark, we will say that estimation of the widow's might, but that it is not where the institutions of a country afford unequal every one who asked that deserveth charity; all, advantages to the inhabitants, so that some may achieve what reserves the infantity after inquiry, or deserquire vast possessions with little toil or effort, ving may suffer.

while others, by the most laborious exertions, can The Astor House was, yesterday morning, the als. On the contrary, where the same advantages

These circumstances understood, -when we wish Treasury.

After him followed the chairman of the other committee, who proceeded in a similar strain. The
occasion, let us ask what has brought these two
occasion, let us ask what has brought these two We attribute them to the same origin—a permicious moneyed system. This it is which has enabled former have conducted their riotings on insubstantial grounds is a circumstance that rather enhances placed him," and, with matter which seemed a compound of "abstractions" and "transcendentalism," a life of industry and care, are the very persons who are the most apt to run into extravagant and immoral courses, which often effect their own ruin and involve that of many others. How many instances of this kind have come under our own observation within the short period of four or five years! People have become suddenly rich, or, (what answers nearly the same parpose,) they have havened out in a see of expenses layurous living launched out in a sea of expense luxurious living quieusness to individual dictation—let impudence, became a necessary part of their existence, and to and intrigue, and corruption, triumph over honesty suctain themselves in that mode of life, they have and intellect, and our liberties and strength will de-

> cursed system has been felt to an equal extent in the opposite quarter. Industry has been defrauded with the mockery of recompense; the products of the most severe toil have often been found insuffibeen such as we have described .- The aggregate

GOOD ADVICE FROM GEORGE WASHING-

TON, TO BUSHROD WASHINGTON. Newburg, 15th January, 1783.

DEAR BUSHROD.—You will be surprised, perhaps, at receiving a letter from me; but if the end is answered for which it is written, I shall not think my time misspent. Your father who has a very favorable opinion of your prudence, and I hope you ment it, in one or two of his letters to me speaks of the difficulty he is under to make you remittances. Whether this arises from the scantiness of his funds or the extensiveness of your demands, is matter of conjecture with me. I hope it is not the latter; because common prudence and evin a reflecting mind, are opposed to your requiring more than his convenience and a regard to his other ginia gentleman are driven by an accumulation of taxes and the want of a market. I am almost in-clined to ascribe it in part to both. Therefore, as a friend, I give you the following advice. Let the object which you carried to Philadelphia, be always before your eyes. Remember it is not the mere study of the law, but to become eminent in the profession of it, that is to yield honor and profit. The

morals in the United States is not calculated to gratify our national vanity, and much less to justify the unlimited self-praise to which we have long been accustomed. As a people, we have undoubtedly accustomed. As a people, we have undoubtedly are found in the present condition of company with Senators and Philosophers; but of the juvenile kind let me advise you to be choice. It is easy to make acquaintances, but very difficult to shake them off, however irksome and unprofitable they are found. will, or think it right that you should, always be in time. easy to make acquaintances, but very difficult to shake them off, however irksome and unprofitable they are found, after we have once committed ourselves to them. The indiacretions which, very selves to them. The indiacretions which, very ceded from the purity, integrity, honest indepensed often, they involuntarily lead one into, prove equalguest, anno 1703.

In Arthur,

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men; scarcely obtain a subsistence the natural consequence of this state of thing is a replension of morphain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains ernor of Maine, makes the following remarks on more credit, than lace and embroidery, in the eyes the Boundary question, in reply to a letter asking

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following beautiful extract is taken from the New England Weekly Review. "War may stride over the land with the crushing step of a giant—pestilence may steal over it like an invisible curse—reaching its victims silently and unseen—unpeopling here a viliage—and there a city; until every dwelling is a sepulchre—famine inay brood over it with a long and weary visitation; until the sky itself is brazen and the beautiful greenness gives place to the parched desert-a wide waste of unproductive desolation. But these are only physical evils. The wild flowers will bloom in peace on the field of battle, and above the crushed skeleton.-The destroying angel of the postilence will retire when the errand is done, and the nation will again breathe freely, and the bar-renness of famine will cease at last,—the cloud will be prodigal of its hoarded rain—and the wilderness will blossom. But for moral desolation there is no surviving spring. Let the moral and republican principles of our country be abandoned our representatives bow in unconditional obseresorted to frimes which are contributes, in no part for ever. Of these there can he no resuscitational degree to ternish the party of our national tion.—The atomination of desolation, will be fixed character.

In the mean while, the operation of the same acglery totters into ruins, the nations of the earth will mock at us in our overthrow, like the powers of darkness, when the throned one of Babylon became even as themselves-and the 'glory of the Chaldees' had gone down for ever."

NATURAL HISTORY.

when the catterpillars were thrown at it, it continued to catch them in the same manner, never missing its aim. It is hoped that such facts as this aim. It is hoped that such facts as this nor abstract dogmas of religious faiths: they regard not abstract dogmas of religious faiths: they regard not abstract dogmas of religious faiths: will tend to deliver a much injured animal from a the every day interests of human beings. Men are contempt which it never deserved; and that the poor "Good morning, Mr.——." immorality of individuals constitutes immorality of will at length be enabled to take its place among a nation, and on a proper investigation of the facts animals of a useful and respectable character—be considered by the gardener as a useful assistant, and permitted to pursue its avocations unmolested. -London paper.

TO MAKE A LOVE MATCH.

The best receipt.—Some wag of a fellow describes the following as the best receipt for making a love match:—"Catch a young gentleman and lady the best way you can, let the young gentleman be raw and the young lady tender, set the young gentleman at the dinner table - put in a good quantity of wine and whilst he is soaking, stick in a word or two a-bout Miss; this will help to make him boil. While getting red in the gills, take him out in the drawing room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea, then set them both at the piano, and blow the flame while the lady sings; when you ery other consideration, which ought to have weight hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by them-selves in the corner on the sofa and let them sim-per the rest part of the evening. Repeat this three children will enable him to pay; and because he holds up no idea in the letter which would support me in the conclusion. Yet when I take a view of a then you wan't there. After marriage, the property of the ready for marriage, and they will be ready for marriage, were when you wan't them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are apt to sour.

> The editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, cauoning the British Ministry against entering on a war, with this country, uses the following language: "When America was but a sapling, she put you to move on in the spirit of peace, for violence is only one hundred and seventy millions of expense, in the result of popular ignorance. In proportion as your unsuccessful attempts to cut her down. Her a people prosecute enquiry they awaken to reason, boughs have shot forth far since then—her trunk has and consequently to justice and humanity? Illiter-grown in width and firmness—she has now a Na- ate slaves who break their chains commit rapine

The following certificate of a marriage was found

I, Arthur, on Monday, Take thee Amy till Tuesday, To have and to hold till Wednesday, For better for worse till Thursday, I kiss thee on Friday; If we don't agree on Saturday; We'll part again on Sunday

"My dinner don't agree with me," said a man to his better half after an extraordinary hearty meal. "I don't blame it, my dear, I expected as much when I saw you jawing it so hard,

ex-Secretary Ewing, upon his arrival in this city, took lodgings at the above hotel, and the fasthfully and the fast larger than a frequent as well as to express their approbation of his conductive to the meaning of Cart. Tyler, appointed committees to call upon him. Prompt to do themselves the honor thus conferred upon them, deputations from the Young and Old Men's Committees waited upon Mr. Ewing at an early hour. Upon rapping at the ex-Secretary's door, they were commanded to enter. At the table was seated a gentleman, whose grave and dignified aspect was a sufficient assurance to his visitors that they beheld in him the person they sought, and to whom Genard. The importance, and that is ready the the General proceeded to disburden himself of his Scriker. chairman of the committee, presented his load of rhetoric. He took occasion to express to the distinguished gentleman better him, the high lands, asset was the fast of the fast of the fast of the distinguished gentleman better him, the high lands, asset the office of the distinguished gentleman better himself of his poor that they are commanded to each of the committee, the condition of the course of the fast of the fas At last comes a foreign soldiery, who, under the authority of 'her Majesty,' build forts and erect barracks, make permanent military establishments, and claim to hold possession until a questron is settled, which, perhaps her Majesty's advisers have determined never shall be settled."

From the Old Dominion.

THE NATURE OF TRUE CIVILIZATION. In nothing has man been the victim of his own misapplied ingenuity, and perhaps we might add, in nothing have the mass of human kind been more duped by the few, than in the matter of government. In nature and reason there is no such science, as that of government, or politics, or legislation, or law, or whatever imposing name we choose to employ, distinct from the moral training of the human mind or human feelings. Free government ur so-cial order, must and CAN only be the simple result of rational education; and the people who shall once organize and carry into universul effect, a system of enlightened, industrial and productive education may lay aside their penal and their civil codes, their statutes and enactments, and confine their legislative operations to the simple regulation of such matters as shall be found positively and immediately to regard the comfort and convenience of the whole nass of society.

The tendency of passing events, and the leaning of the human mind as influenced by the same, designate generally the approach of the age of true civilization to which we have adverted. The reforms which will mark that age and which are even now in preparation, will be of a far different character from those which we are accustomed to denominate political: they will be distinctly and evidently

noral and social. It is the great edifice of human society which is about to undergo minute investigation preparatory to a thorough repair. The strong holds of all concentrated power and moneyed usurpation are being tongue. So eager was it in the pursuit of its prey, that it raised its fore legs on the stem of a gooseber-ry bush, and reached about among the leaves; and when the catternilless were through at it continued to the catternilless were through at it continued to the catternilless were through at it continued to the catternilless were through at its continued to the catternilless were through at its continued to the catternilless were through a superior to the catternilless were through the catternilless were not now disputing about republics and monarchies; 'padlock," in place of being the object of cruelty, they are not divided into protestants and catholics; they are enquiring why thousands are starving, when the fields are loaded with grain; why thousands are naked, when every market is glutted with articles of raiment; why thousands are houseless. while houses are without tenants, or house builders without employment; and they are divided into those who wish to live at the expense of the good of all. They are not discussing whether this man or that man would make the best minister of state, or whether the Koran or the Bible presents the most rational or the least extravagant scheme of theory; they are examining why human suffering keeps pace with human production; why wealth dwells with idleness, and want with industry; why monied or landed possessions are hedged round with pro-tecting engagements, and the labor of man, (which is the true wealth of the world,) is at the mercy of every wayward circumstance-strained to excess, wasted, misapplied; and vexed with every discouragement.

The curiosity of the age is being fast diverted from old and false, into new and useful channels, but the tools of the few, but who, now awaking to the knowledge, begin to scan the weight of their sufferings, and to search out means for their remedy. The spirit of inquiry once kindled among the mass, reform must move on, and move in a direction truly favorable to the general good. It must also move on in the spirit of peace, for violence is only tion. Dissipation is incompatible with both; the company in which you will be least expensive to you; and yet I am not such a stoic as to suppose that you will be the story of any stem. Pray, think of it in the such and such alone who can improve the such as the slaves who break their chains commit rapine and bloodshed; free men, bent on improving their condition, move quietly and patiently, though steadily and firmly. It is such and such alone who can commence the era of true civilization. The produing classes of Britain and America, at this hour, afford beautiful illustrations of this truth. May both hold on their course in the same spirit in which they have commenced it! May both co-operate in opening for the world the last best age so long dreamed of, and so often despaired of by philosophy the age of just knowledge, just practice, and true

> STEAMBOAT LOST .- The Chula, Capt. Moseby, was lately sunk in the Mississipp, near the mouth of the Ohio, having on board 1000 bbls. of Flour. This information is received from one of the crew of the Chula, who arrived here yesterday morning on the Brazil.

> An old convict from the New York Penitentiary, by the name of Lambert, has been appointed Postmaster at Wilton, Connecticut. What a moral and Christian Administration have we!

M'Leod's Trial.

Reported for the Public Ledger, CIRCUIT COURT AND OYER AND TERMI-NER OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1841. Trial of Alexander M'Leod for the Murder of Dr. Durfee.

At half past 9 o'clock, his Honor, Judge Gridley, took his sent on the bench, together with Judges White, Kimball, and Jones, of the county Court, who do not form part of the Court at this trial, they

being only on the civil order of the court.
On behalf of the prosecution, appeared W. G.
Hall, Esq., Attorney General Timothy Jenkins, Esq., District Attorney of this county, the District Attorney of Niagara county, J. L. Wood, Esq., and Seth C. Hawley, Esq., of Buffalo. On the part of the prisoner appeared Joshua C. Spencer, Esq., and D. Gardner and Alvan C. Bradley, Esqs. of Lockport.

After the court, Bar, and Jurors had taken their seats, the public generally were admitted to the extent of the capacity of the room, and in doing which a remarkable degree of regularity and order was preserved. Judge White briefly stated to the was preserved. Judge White briefly stated to the auditory the necessity of strictly preserving order and silence, and no disposition was manifested by the necessity of displays the necessity of the necessity of strictly preserving order and silence, and no disposition was manifested by the necessity of the necessity of the necessity of strictly preserving order and silence, and no disposition was manifested by the necessity of the necessity of strictly preserving order and silence, and no disposition was manifested by the necessity of the necessity of the necessity of strictly preserving order and solicit truth through the channels presented to them, in all cases in which he might be deemed remains the necessity of the necessity of strictly preserving order than the total manufacture, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions, the plank of the poker, and commenced working at the first own visions at the first own visions at the poker.

the audience to disobey.

The Crier then opened the Circuit Court and court of Oyer and Terminer of Oneida county; and by direction of Mr Hall, Attorney General, called the name of Theodore Stone, a witness for the prosecu-tion, who, not answering, Mr. Hall moved for an attachment against him, which was forthwith is-

The prisoner, M'Leod, was then brought in and placed by the side of his counsel. His appearance indicated a man who had lived well, and felt much

Mr. Hall then called on the trial of M'Leod, and the counsel for the prisoner expressing their readiness to proceed, the prisoner was arraigned and informed of his right of challenge. The Clerk then proceeded to call the Jury. The first witness called was Charles O Curtis, of the town of Paris, and he not being challenged by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hall asked him several questions, as fol-

Mr. Hall-have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prison-

Mr. Hall-Have you any conscientious scruples as to finding a verdict in a case involving life and

Witness-1 have not. Mr. Hall then proceeded to ask the witness a question relative to his views of the public policy involved in the case-to which the witness readi-

ly answered that his only view and wish was that justice should be done between the prisoner and the people, nothing more. Judge Gridley, however, deemed the question altogether beyond the pale of necessity or of regu-larity in the challenging of jurors; and Mr. Hall

withdrew st. Mr. Curtis was then sworn as a juror, and took his seat. Edmund Allen, of Augusta, was next called, the

two first interrogatories above stated, were propounded to him by Mr. Hall; he answered both in

ed, but owing to conscientious scruples against the

toking of human life under the law, he was directed by the court to stand aside. Ashley Hill, of Kirkland, was next called, but

was peremptorily challenged by the prisoner's coun-Elisha Brush, of Rome was next called, ques-

tioned by Mr. Hall, and sworn.
Royal Robins, of Maray, called, and challenged

peremptorily by prisoner's counsel.

Roswell T. Eastmen, of Paris, excused on account of illness.

Ira Byington, of Camden, interrogated and

worn.
William Carpenter, of Whitestown, the same. of convicting the prisoner.

Judge Gridley replied that that excuse, or obmight stand aside for the present.

Luther Sheppard, of Vernon, called, and peremptorily challenged by prisoner's counsel.

Isaiah Thurber, of Utica, called, interrogated, and answered in the negative.

Mr. Hall asked the court to allow the juror to on account of an objection to the replies of the jution of the jury.

Mr. Spencer objected to any such proceeding.

He had never heard any such right claimed for the prosecution. It would give the prosecution an undue advantage over the defendant, inasmuch as it would virtually give the prosecution the benefit of their verdict accordingly.

thirty six peremptory challenges, while the defence In conclusion, Mr. Hall again urged upon the juthirty six peremptory challenges, while the defence been in active practice in the Courts of this State, but had never before heard of any such right on the portance, to the prisoner a part of the prosecution as that claimed by the learned District Attorney.

Mr. Hall, in support of the right he claimed quoted from Chitty, a decision of Judge Baldwin of Pennsylvania, admitting the right under the English common law, though Judge Baldwin admitted that he had never known its previous practice in the United States.

An argument of considerable length ensued, and Judge Gridley decided against the possession of such a right on the part of the prosecution, and he ordered Mr. Thurber to be sworn, which was done. Henry Addington, of Paris, excused on account

of religious scruples.
Peter Sleight, of Westmoreland, and sworn. Henry Hayter, of Kirtland, peremptorily challenged by prisoner's counsel.

Daniel Tuttle, of Boonville, the same. Asher Allen, of Augusta, accepted and sworn. Seymour Carrier, of Steuben, the same. Thomas Nooman, of Annsville, peremptorily

challenged by prisoner's counsel. Joseph Davis, of Remson, the same. Joseph Seymour, of Western, the same. Esec Allen, of Floyd, accepted and sworn. Stephen Northup, of Marcey, excused on accoun of ill health.

Levi Yale, of Augusta, peremptorily challenged by prisoner's counsel. Volney Elliott, of Kirtland, accepted and sworn. This completed the jury, which, as sworn, was

Charles O. Curtis of Paris. Edmund Allen, of Augusta. John Mott, of Sangersfield. Elisha Brush, of Rome, Ira Byington, of Capiden. William Carpenter, of Kirtland. Isuah Thurber, of Utica. Feter Sleight, of Westmoreland, Asher Ailen, of Augusta.

constituted as follows:

Seymour Carrier, of Steubens

Eseck Allen, of Floyd.
Volney Elliott, of Kirtland.
The residue of the petit jurors were discharged ill 8 o'clock on Friday next.

Mr. Hall, Attorney General, then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He commenced by expressing briefly, but feelingly, the delicacy of his situation and the duty which had now devoted upon him and the jury. He next reverted to the great excitement which pervaded the public mind, from one extremity of the Union to the other, in re-

lation to the important trial upon which they had now entered, and the evidence of which was before the eyes of the jury, in the living masses which thronged and surrounded the Courthouse. To this excitement it was the duty of the jury and himself io close their eyes, to know it not, and to eschew its influence.

Their duty was plain. It was to solicit the truth,

to be governed by truth alone, and to keep their minds and their judgments free from all extraneous influences, prejudices, or fears. Truth was his only pursuit; and if, from an innate weakness, he fell short of the full performance of his duty, he fell short of the full performance of his duty, he plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and the interval of the full performance of his duty, he plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and the interval of the full performance of his duty, he plank.

dividuals, named and unknown, the prisoner being present and aiding and assisting therein. In these several counts were included every species of murder or killing known to the statutes; and those Mr.

4 hundred in number, had taken possession of Navy deck. Island, and held it in the name of the British govsame time, to enlist the feelings of our own citizens, on this side of the lines, in behalf of the people who had been driven there by their hardships

plorable situation naturally drew forth.

But with the Landon Navy Island the Caroline had no connection; and it would be made to appear before the jury that she was not at all in their em-

Mr. Hall was proceeding to explain to the jury the well known circumstance which produced the destruction of the Caroline, and the various circumstances attending the same, when we were obliged to despatch our express, at a quarter to one o'clock, P. M.

the negative, and was sworn.

John Mott, of Sangerfield, a leading man in the county, very intelligent and influential, was next called, questioned as to his freedom of hias, &c., and sworn.

Joseph Cauldwell, of Whitestown, was next called, the sword called, of the decision of the supremental called the attention of the jury to so much of the case as was the called the sword c passed upon by the Supreme Court decision, to wit: that the killing of Durfee was not committed under the laws of war, but came wholly under the civil law of this country; that it was not the result of any previous order of the British government; and that it is to the tribumals of this country, and to those tribunals alone, his murderer was responsi-

> He also vindicated the murdered Durfee from the imputation of having been an insurgent, and in arms against Canada. Durfee, he would show, was in no way connected with the insurgents, and wholly innocent of any participation in the insurrections of that day.
>
> The law points, Mr. Hall continued, had been

Edward Scovel, of Paris, was next called, but disposed of by the Supreme Court, and all that was voluntarily stated that he doubted the public policy left for this jury to pass upon, was that presented in the indictment—was the prisoner guilty or in-nocent of participation in the inurder of Durfee. jection did not come within the rule, but the juror To sustain the indictment, he was prepared to prove the assertions of the prisoner, that he was present at the destruction of the Caroline, and the murder of Durfee; that he was about Navy island and Schlosser, immediately preceeding those events; that he was busily engaged enlisting people to go Mr. Hall asked the court to allow the juror to stand aside for the present, and not swear him till was at Schlosser inquiring at what time the Carothe panel had been exhausted. He did not ask this line would be there; and that, after the outrage, he exhibited a pistol and a sword, stained with blood, ror, but he claimed it as a right of the prosecution which blood, he boasted, was "the blood of a dam-to proceed through the calendar before the compleother corroborating circumstances.

Mr. Hall then explained to the jury the laws re-lating to murder; and if they deemed the testimony to bring the prisoner within the purview of that law, upon them their oaths imposed the duty of ren-

would be limited to twenty. He (Mr. Spencer) had ry a full and unbiassed performance of the duty devolving upon them; impresing upon them the importance, to the prisoner and to the country, he pro-

THE TESTIMONY.

William Wells, who was sworn and interrognted by Mr. Wood. Mr. W .- Mr Wells, where do you reside?

Witness—In Buffalo.
Mr. W.—How long have you resided there?
Witness—I was born there, and have always.

ived there pretty much.

Mr. W.—Was you the owner of a steamboat in the year 1837!

Witness-I was; it was the Caroline. In December she was lying in the canal at Buffalo, and I fitted her up and run her to Schlosser. On the 9th of December I run her to Schlosser; arrived there soon as we got our supper, we set our watch and went to bed. On board of steamboats or ves-sels, it is unusual to set a watch over night. Our watch on that night was set about 9 o'clock. Sylvanus Saring was one of the watch that night. I 6 or 7 ha do not recollect the others. About 12 3 clock I was awoke by some of the hands who had been to Niagara Falls, who had come back and found their berths occupied by strangers; called me up, and I directed he saw a boat approaching.

I told him to look after it and see who was in it but allow no one to come on board. I then went to the cabin and got in bed again, but presently the watch came down and told me there were four or five boats filled with armed men; and before I could get my clothes on, I heard people on deck, making a great noise, and also heard the report of several guns or pistols on deck. I heard a good deal of hallooing, but could not distinguish what was said. hallooing, but could not distinguish what was said. Sides was carried on that day. But ittle freight going on there as in other places.—I concluded that the people who had come on board wanted to get possession of the boat; and knowing

I could not resist them, I dressed myself fully, selected for me. Neither I nor my boat had any Maryland Redeemed! cured my papers, and made for the companion way. Before I got to the stairs which would take on deck I heard orders given to "give no quarters;" to "kill all the damned Yankees," or words to that effect. I then became alarmed, and asked Capt Appleby, who was with me, what we should do! He replied we must do what we could.

Capt. Appleby was in advance of me, and had just put his foot on deck; he was seized by the collar by some person, who told him not to go out there or they would kill him. As he stepped back there appeared to be two parties of men, one comeing from the bow of the boat, and the other from the stern.

They met at the cabin door, which they closed; Iheard swords clashing, & firing. Capt. Appleby & myself then returned into the cabin, and turned ound the machinery to the forward part of the boat to make my escape from the forward hatchway them, in all cases in which he might be deemed remiss.

Mr. Hall then read to the jury the greater part of the indictment found against the prisoner at the Niagara Circuit, for the shooting and killing of Amos. Durfee, on the 30th December, 1837. There were a great number of counts in the indictment, some charging the murder to have been done with a guin, some with a pistol—some charging the murder upon the prisoner, and others upon sundry other individuals, named and unknown, the prisoner being boat off. I stood there not daring to make a noise, till he got busily engaged, when I crawled back into the cabin door. In I put my head out of the door at the cabin door. In I put my head out of the cabin door, the cabin door at the top of the stairs was one at the time. I again went for had an intention to receive such a bond—never ward, and in doing so I met some one, who ran against me. I supposed him to be be one of the attacking party.

But little freight was taken on board at Buffalo

tacking party.

We spoke, and each passed on. When I got to the fire room, and watching my chance to escape, the man who first entered still sat there. He soon

port hole on the starbord side of the boat, used for ple who had been driven there by their hardships and sufferings, and for their wives and children inches square; and I thought I could make my esand sufferings, and for their wives and children who had been thrust from their houses and homes in the midst of a Siberian winter, found no difficulty in enlisting among a portion of our citizens, estable woung, the sympathy their design and the woung, the sympathy their design and suffering square, but soon became satisfied could not have been safe for me had I succeed. It would not have been safe for me had I succeed, for there was a man right under it. I then went into the after cab I tried, but did not succeed. It would not have been safe for me had I succeed, for there was a ser to to the Island was a six pounder, some lumin and threw off my overcoat, with the purpose of swimming.

I returned to the hole, looked out, and saw close by, a yawl boat with men in it, armed with boarding pikes, &c. They appeared to have just thrown Island, come to this side, and disperse. the painter on board the steamhoat, and made it. self upon the dock when one of the three men came up and seized me, saying, "Hello, do you be-long to the boat?" I answered no, I do not—I beong ashore. Their attention was at that moment diverted by a pistol that was fired behind them, and I stepped off upon the dock, got in a position behind the wheel house, in which they could not see me, and so effected my When I got to the lower track of the railroad, I saw a man lying about four feet from the edge of wharf with his head to the boat:

The witness here gave the court and jury a de cription of the dock, warehouse, railroad track, &c. Seeing the man lying there, I passed on to the other track and got to the other end of the dock, where I saw two men standing there whom I supposed to be a guard, and concluded I had not got out of trouble yet. I concluded to hide, and while looking for a place to do so, the people on the boat rushed off, cast her off, and then I saw she was on fire. I concluded to try my luck with the two men whom I thought were guards, and going up to them found

them to be men belonging to my boat.

It was then nearly light as day, from the fire of the boat. I asked them where King was, another of the hands, but they said they knew nothing of what had become of him, or of any other of the hands. Just then a man whom I supposed to be King made his appearance on the dock. I spoke to him, and he answered that he was very badly wounded. The next morning he saw Durfee lying on his face dead, in the spot where I saw the man lying the brains were blown out. He appeared to have been from knowledge; I never had any idea, however, killed by a ball fired through his head from rear to they would "free Canada." night before. His head was shattered, and his brains were blown out. He appeared to have been front, coming out at his forehead. He appeared to have bled a great deal. I saw the scalett cap he whatever with any associations or matters of that wore on that night. There were two holes in it on sort connected with the Canadian insurrection; my opposite sides, and appeared to be singed on the object in running by boat to the Island was my own

thinks the number of assailants was between 40 and consideration than my own pecuniary the steamboat were not armed, or any one who was back more than I took to the Island nor any person on board. The crew consisted of nor any person on board. The crew consisted of 10, and there were 23 sleeping on board. They had arrived too late for the cars, and the public houses boat. The collector told him he might go to Navy Black Rock Bend that night, and had invited a few friends to go with me; and they were also on board. Schlosser is about 2 miles above Niagara Falls, in The examination of this witness here closed; and Schlosser is about 2 miles above Niagara Falls, in the town and county of Niagara. Of all on board, the Court, at half past 6, adjourned to a quarter to 1 6 or 7 have never been heard of, as far as I have 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

On examining King, he was found very severely wounded on his left arm, and his clothes were full of blood, and cut in many places where the flesh the strangers to get up and give my hands their was not reached. Several others were slightly berths. While on deck, one of the hands told me wounded. John Leonard received a blow on the forhead with a blunt weapon. Capt. Harding had name.

My object in running my boat from Buffalo and intermediate places on both shores, was to make money, carrying passengers and freight—touching at Grand Island, Tone Wanda, Navy Island, and stopping at Schlosser. On the day before she was destroyed she had made two such trips but little be-

I do not think it was Durfee whom I saw lying on the dock in the night. I think I heard as many as 40 or 50 shots fired during the attack on the boat. No swords were in possession of any body on board my boat, to my knowledge. The assail-

ants boarded the boat in two parties—one at the forward and the other at the after gang-There were several lights burning on board the

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer-I do not know of any light at the companion way at the time of the attack. When I left Buffalo, I had but two whom I had a right to call hands; one was my brother-in-law, King, the other was a black boy. I never found more than one person who was killed in the attack. I do not know the names of any of the missing.— There was no appearance of Durfee having taken a step after he was shot. I have been examined several times before on this subject, but do not remem-ber whether, on any former occasion, I have men tioned the appearance of scorching on Durfee's

She was sold in the summer I became purchaser and sole owner. There was an understanding between Mr. Scrantom and myself, that when navi-

But little freight was taken on board at Buffalo that day. There was one cask, containing heavy articles, and some other articles I do not remember the man who first entered still sat there. He soon rose seized some one he had secreted himself there, passengers from Buffalo. I saw no arms upon any der or killing known to the statutes; and those Mr. Hall briefly glanced over to the jury.

To sustain the indictment, Mr. Hall stated it would be proved before the jury that, on or about the 28th December, 1837, the steamboat Caroline, a boat of some thirty or forty tons burthen, left Buffalo for Schlosser. The boat was manned by citizens of the United States, was duly enrolled at the content of the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, was duly enrolled at the content of the united States, and the secreted himself there, had secreted the Custom House, and was licensed to run between the nused very opprobrious language to him, and Ruffalo and Schlosser.

At the time a band of Canadian insurgents, 3 or 4 hundred in number, had taken possession of Navy deck.

The other the outer States, was duly enrolled at the but only kew him as a stage driver. The other the but only kew him as a stage driver. The other the but is somewhere. It was an ottaword taying about the but is somewhere. It was an other than the but was an other than the but in the number of the number of the number of the only kew him as a stage driver. The other than the but is somewhere. It was an other w Island, and held it in the name of the British government. A great effort was also making at the same time, to enlist the feelings of our own citication, on this side of the lines, in behalf of the product of the pro long as it would be profitable. I have never understood that my boat was used to convey munitions,

ber, straw, a horse, &c. Some muskets also went over—perhaps 10 or 15—there might have been more—may be a hundred. Also there were arti-cles of provision. I was informed that many Is-

I never had any idea they would go into Canada. fast, and the boat swimming round with the current On the 26th I visited Navy island, saw about 250 so that there was no chance of escape then, and persons there, eleven pieces of cannon, some moun-returned to the after cabin, and had got one of the ted, and point towards both shores. I do not know windows nearly out, when I discovered two yawl who had commanded at that time, but understood it boats made fast to the stern of the steamboat, with was Van Renssellaer. I do not know that there boats made fast to the stern of the steamboat, with a man in each. I backed out again, and stood waiting till I felt the boat move from the wharf. I ran up the stairs and while doing so, felt the boat strike the wharf again. Seeing no one standing at the table the wharf again. Seeing no one standing at the table the wharf again. Seeing no one standing at the table the wharf again. Seeing no one standing at the table the wharf again. There had been firing a few concluded it was not age to venture out. Hearing ada shore or that day. There had been firing a few the order given to cast off, to fire, and an arguing of the boat law shells thrown from the Canther order given to cast off, to fire, and an arguing of the boat law shells thrown from the Canther order given to cast off, to fire, and an arguing of the boat law shells thrown from the cast of the boat again. for rockets, I stept out on deck, and saw three men standing close by, armed. I concluded to surrender to them, and stepped up to the first one for that pure to the Island, I saw persons on the Island with whom The Auditors office of t

stood that the committee had a commissary named the writer and not of the United States. Phelps, and cashier, whose name I did not know; no small matter; for since Bennet's He the Caroline was at that time lying in Ship canal, ice bound, and a good many men helped to cut her out; the cutting out was attended with but little exexpense to me, nor to any body else that I know of; would have cut her out for any purpose that would takes place upon presentation. make money; she had been undergoing repairs for a fortnight, at a cost of about \$100, which I think was paid with my own money; Mr. Scranton says he paid it, but I think I did; at the time I commenced repairing I had no idea of running her to neared repairing I had no idea of running her to stamps a day, to cover his correspondence, to stamps a day, to cover his correspondence, to be used by him as he pleased. The stamped envel opes should be of seven classes at the following

I know the time when the band that took possession of Navy Island, left Buffalo; they had a meeting at the Theatre, a day or two before, which I attended: the avowed object of the meeting was to sympathize with the Canadians; Mr McKenzie addressed the meeting; I do not know who else spoke; I understood from the newspapers and hearsay; that the object of taking possession of Navy Island was to concentrate there, & "free Canada;" I was not in the secrets, however and cannot speak

Direct resumed .- I never had any connection gain, and the accommodation of the public at Buff-It must have been between 12 and 1 o'clock when alo as well as the Island; it was an experiment I the assailants boarded the steamboat. Witness took up in good faith, uninfluenced by any other 50. They came in yewl boats, each of which would great many people went from Buffalo to Navy Iscarry 8 or 10 comfortably. The men on watch on land, and returned in my boat; I presume I brought

about 6 in the evening, and made her fast with a being overflowing, he provided them with lodgings Island, and carry any thing—arms, ammunition, or chain cable, to a spile at the head of a dock. As to accommodate them. I had intended to run up to any thing else to Navy Island for freight. He gave

(To be continued.)

An injunction has been issued against the Commercial Bank of New-York, a Safety Fund Institution, chartered in 1834 with a capital of \$500,-000 .- Owego Gaz.

Several town elections in Connecticut have recently been held, and the revolution seems to be going on there as in other places .- Cheshire, Preston, Berlin and Derby have changed as the cry of the

MARYLAND ELECTIONS--UNPARALLELED REACTION IN RALTIMORE.

REACII	ON IN BALL	IMURE.
F	or Governo	r.
	Thomas.	Johnson.
	(dem.)	(whig.)
Baltimore city,	7455	6396
Carroll county,	1617	1443
Annapolis city,	112	181
Cecil county,	1220	1017
Washington count	y, 1396	1485
Kent county,	486	597
Baltimore county,	1355	939
Harford,	1151	1114
Anne Arrundle repo	ort. 285m	
PrinSe George's,	421	608
Frederick,	200m	
Montgomery,		200 m
Caroline,	551	605
Queen Anne's,	721	702
	Processor Control of the Control of	patentine and a second
	17,100	15,177
		.9712
	-	
Thomas' majority		
To the above we as		
111 1	CO.	and def

Allegheny, maj. for Thomas, OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN. October 9th, 8 o'clock, P. M. I take the first opportunity of apprizing you of the election of Francis Thomas, by about 700 majority. The majority for Harrison in this State was nearly

THE POST OFFICE TARIFF. The tariff upon the inielligence of the country requires revision. The credit system should be abolished and the franking system, which is a system of special privileges borrowed from England and liable to abuse, should be legislated out of ser-

The Post Office law should be repealed. The system of stamped envelopes to be issued from the General Post Office every year bearing the date of the year when issued, and paid for in advance by the letter writers, should be immediately put in practice. To do this, none but letters thus stamped should be permitted to be carried by post. Every distributing office in the United States should be made a stamp depository for the offices which they supply with the mail. The smaller offices should always be supplied from these depositaries upon the requisition of the Postmasters, who should make monthly returns to them of the stamps issued and the stamps on hand and pay the receipts into them; and the distributing offices should return to the Post Office Department a statement of the stamps issued, and the stamps on hand, every quarter, and pay into the Treasury the nett proceeds of those stamps upon the first of every quarter. The old stamps on hand should be returned to the General Post office every year—say on the lst of January, and new stamps for the succeeding year should be issued by the Department on the lst of December preceding, so as to reach the small offices before the

new year commenced.

Persons who could not obtain stamps handily should be permitted to enclose their letters, properly directed, to the Postmasters of the offices where they wished to mail their letters with the postage accompanying, and the postmasters should put them hour and no loss of money would occur by crediting

The Auditors office of the Post Office Department pose. I was thinking what to say, when seeing I conversed about running her to the Island. I saw would then have to keep but twenty-six stamp active the bow of the boat, till I got opposite the gangway, and placed my hand upon the railing to let my-could make money by it. I did not say whether I ment to dispense with a great portion of its force requested me to come there with her, and said he could make money by it. I did not say whether I would run her there or not. I do not recollect that they said any thing about giving him a bond of indemnity, nor that they referred him to the "Committee of Thirteen" at Buffalo.

Committee of Thirteen at Buffalo.

Committee of Thirteen at Buffalo.

Committee of Thirteen at Buffalo.

Thirteen at Buffalo.

**Thir and sending insulting letters, hoaxes, and other con I do not know that I had any conversation with temptible annoyances by mail, would be discontinany of that committee about a bond; I have under- ued, or, if continued, continued at the expense of no small matter; for since Bennet's Herald has come out in defence of President Tyler, numerous letters of this description are received by him weekly, and referred to the Postmaster General for a resion of postage which, as a matter of course,

> To pay the Postmasters for their salaries and expenses, a per centage upon the stamps sold by them should be allowed them, to be paid by the deposita-

1st. class, 6 ounces, 100 cents. 2d. class, 3 ounces, 50 cents. 3d class, 1 ounce, 25 cents. 4th class; 1-2 ounce, 15 cents.

5th class; single letters, 10 cents. 6th class, pamphlet and periodical, not to exceed pages, 5 cents. 7th class, newspapers sent out of a State, 3

All newspapers within a State to go free. No letter to be delivered from the Fost office not

Each Department and Congress to buy stamped

envelopes and pay for them out of the contingent fund. The abuse of the franking privilege would thus be nipped in its rottenness; the country would receive all the mails necessary; and the amount now lost and spent for unnecessary aid and printing would cause the mail to penetrate to the settler's cabin in the far west and make the wilderness resound with the Postman's horn. We do not believe our expose to be perfect; but, such as it is, we throw it out for the consideration of others better qualified than we are to regulate the Republic of Letters.—Index.

Conservative Movement,-It is said the President of the Frankfort Bank, at Bangor, Maine, has 'financiered' the institution out of large sums. He was a highly respectable gentleman, and was in the habitof abusing the General Government for waging a relentless war on the credit system. Louisville Advertiser.

Of course! Why, the Advertiser is entirely crazy. Does he suppose they go in for small sums! Respectable Gentleman! Astonishing to name this, as if it has not been acknowledged that they all be-John Tyler, like a Masonic officer of that name, stands at the door of the National Lodge, to drive back the enemies of the Constitution. May he stick to the position that agrees so well with his stick to the position that agrees so well with his tem, more astonishing! Does a man like to be watched while in the act of steeling! Certainly It is as plain as the nose on a man's face.—

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

In Texas politics shape their course very much after the manner of this country, as is natural enough. Gen. Samuel Houston, the Hero of San Jacinto, is carrying every thing before him against Mr. Burnet the federal bank and date. For banks and paper swindling there, as here, divided parties. The anti-bank party is completely successful-



PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

OCTOBER ::::::: 19 ::::::: 1841.

THE ELECTION IN SCIOTO COUNTY. The following is the vote for the different candidates in this county on the 12th inst. Last year at the Governors election, the whig majority was 631, now it is but 279. Lawrence and Gallia counties each gave small whig majorities. This gives them one Senator and one Representative from this

DENATOR.	
Simeon Nash *	866
Andrew Dempsey*	14
Camillus Hall	587
Representative.	
	859
Moses Gregory* Henry Wilson*	18
George Corwine	586
	000
TREASURER.	-
William M'Colm*	871
John P. Hitchcock	589
Commissioner.	
John Barber*	806
Harvey Taylor	528
Recorder.	
Andrew Crichton*	977
William Jones*	208
CORONER.	
Henry Lloyd*	797
Levi C. Barker*	66
Unriah Barber	580
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	
S. M. Tracy.	997
Those marked thus [*] are Feds.	
Those marked that [] are reces	
THE RESULT AS FAR AS HEARD	FROM
WITH CERTAINTY.	
We give the returns as far as ascertain	ed, wit
4	

certainty. SENATORS ELECTED.

Hamilton, Ross, Pike, Jackson, and Hocking, Richland. Jefferson and Carroll, Washington, Morgan and Perry, Guernsey and Monroe,

Muskingum,

Belmont and Harrison,

BEPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

FEDERALISTS.

DEMOCRATS. Fairfield, Know Hocking, Ross, Pike and Jackson, Delaware, Marion and Crawford, Licking, Butler, Richland. Belmont. Seneca, Sandusky, Hancock, &c., Relmont, Jefferson and Carroll, Washington, Morgan and Perry, Guernsey, (reported) Wayne, Columbiana. Tuscarawas and Holmes,

FEDERALISTS.

Franklin, Madison and Clark, Montgomery, Green, Warren, Muskingum, Pickaway, Harrison, Huron and Erie.

*The third Representative from this district is undoubtedly whig, and there is now a rumor that does not tally with our information, that the whole ticket in this district is doubtful.

OHIO ELECTION RETURNS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY .- In Franklin county, the whigs as usual have elected two Representa-Frederick Cole, Democrat, is elected County Auditor, and M'Elvain, democrat, is elected County Treasurer, and Hunter, Democrat, came within 10 or 15 votes of being elected sheriff. This is the Columbus district, the very hot bed of federalism, which gave 1100 majority for Harrison one year a upon us. If they cannot agree among themselves

FAIRFIELD .-- A democratic Representative is

DELAWARE, MARION and CRAWFORD REDEEMED!-Accounts from this district state that three democratic Representatives have been e- own party for not sticking to the "nomination," lected. The Harrison majority in this district last and again, you accuse the "lokies" of being the LICKING .- A slip from the Constitutionalist of-

fice states, that the democrats have carried that county by from 450 to 600 majority. Last year the democ ratic majority was 225.

MONTGOMERY .- Has gone federal by 50 majority. Last year Montgomery gave nearly 500! Two members elected.

MADISON and CLARK-One member, fed.; e

lected same as last year.
PERRY, MORGAN and WASHINGTON.

This district elects two Senators and two Representatives. Perry county has given a democratic majority of 703. If Morgan should give her usual democratic majority, Washington will not be able to overbalance it, and the democratic ticket will be

t on Fayette show a great increase of democratic 20,000.

of two Reprosentatives in that district.

Since the ab ove was in type, we learn that the whole democratic ticket has been elected by from 18 to 25 majority. Last year the whig majority was

HAMILTON COUNTY REDEEMED!-By a slip from the Cincinnati Enquirer we learn, that the democrats have carried the whole ticket in Hamilton county, which includes one Senator and four Representatives. This is a most splendid achievment. In Cincinnati the whig majority has been reduced from 1503 to 957; and in the whole county, the city included, the democrats have obtained majority of 365. The Enquirer states that the vote was unusually small in the county, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and that if there had been a general turn out, the democratic majority would have been swelled to 1000.

KNOX.—Col. C. J. M'Nulty, democrat, who was Clerk of the Senate of Ohio for three years past, has been elected a Representative to the Legslature from Knox county, by a majority of 200 or

BROWN, CLERMONT & CLINTON .-- By trict has gone for the whigs by a majority of 98. Last year the whig majority was 570.

from the above returns, it is highly probable that the Democrats will have a majority in both. branches of the Ohio Legislature. Last year the Sd. A great number of long poles, set up with Whig Majority in the House was upwards of for-small flags, suitable to be carried on walking sticks,

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

8000 for Harrison, with a great majority in both they are not likely to do, especially lit should hapare truly sick of whig humbuggery.

The "'Ode" man in his last paper, gives the Loco Focos, as he terms them, great credit for their punctual attendance at the elections. This is cer- and vulgar at great "Tip and Ty" meetings, where tainly very high praise, and coming from the it was thought much better to please the fancy than

one set of principles to carry out-meet a law where you will-no matter what part of the Union he is from, whether from Maine or Louisiana, or any other intermediate State, his arguments are the same; and they all perfectly understand one another. When the election day comes they are found at the polls-ready to cast their votes for the men who will carry out the principles they are contending for. Ned, you may well say that the "lokies" are always organized, for every man knows his daty, and he is not going to be hindered sovereign capacity, if he should neglect that opportunity of expressing his opinion, he miget as well live under a government where he would not have

If the whig party is composed of such materials, that they cannot be got to the polls without building log-cabins in the cities, drinking Hard Cider, erecting tall polls and flags, singing songs, giving public dinners &c. &c., it must be an expensive business for a whig to get into office. It must be truly mortifying to the whigs, after taking so much trouble upon themselves to elect a President—af- ciety which is curious in preserving papers and docter making so many promises to the people-after tragging and blowing so much about the election, then to be defeated in their darling measure, and that too, by their o'vn President. And now to see State after State going into the hands of the "Loco Focos" just because they cannot get their party to of the fact, the polls, or when they are there, they cannot agree in their choice of candidates. We are truly glad that we belong to a party that does not require any extraordinary stimulant to induce them to go to the polls, and there give their votes for such men as they have reason to believe, will carry out the measures of the laboring part of the community. By the way, we would advise you, Ned, to be a little more couteous in making your observations about the "lokies," or they might "sneak into the field" with a candidate, who will be able to run you out of the lucrative office, which you have held so long. We have now got within 28 votes of an even race with you, and in one or two years more. if we gain in the same ratio, we have for a year tives, but their majority is very much decreased. or two past, we will be able to control the elections of this town; and then you will see that we will so through "rain, mud," and every thing else to some pieces, it is not our fault-you need not charge that upon us. If they cannot agree among themselves about their candidates, it is their own business, not elected by 1000 or 1100 majority. This is the residence of Mr. Ewing and shows how popular he is our candidates, as though we had no right to bring our candidates, as though we had no right to bring them out at all-you then sneer at us for being faithful to our candidates, and then lampoon your

> cause of it. You seem to be in a very bad humor, perhaps the 'beauteous orb of day" has eclipsed your better teelings. At one time venting your spleen upon our party, calling them "destructives," and heaping upon them all the billingsgate you are master

of. Again, you are down upon your own party for PICKAWAY—Has given J. Olds, Fed., President of the Circleville Bank, a small majority over not going to the election, and sticking to the "nomination," and doing "all the harm they can when they are there." All this is very funny for us who do not belong to a party which is made up of such discordant materials. But if you intend to be a candidate for office yourself, you had better hold your temper, and treat both parties with a "leetle". more respect and civility, or you might come up missing next time.

Will be sold for cash or whig promises, which they say is better; on the third day of the seventh month, of the 4th year of the 119th Olympiad, in ees to all, unjust in principles to none, let them nev the city of _____, near the corner of Humbug Alley er lay it aside—let them never modify it to neutraland Bank lane, a full and complete set of whige - ize opposition-let them fear nothing concede nothlectioneering apparatus, which is somewhat the worse for wear, having been used throughout one electioneering campaign:

1st. A large number of log-cabins, built express y for the Whigs to hold their Tippecanoe meetings

2nd: A great variety of Hard Cider barrels, with the cider all drank out. These two articles were used by the leaders of the Whig party in order to induce the poor ignorant whigs to believe that their candidate for the Presidency lived in a log-cabin, and drank nothing better than cider, when it was on the public mind. Strenuous are the enerts uswell known that he was one of the richest men in the country. It was asserted by a celebrated whig Clinton Republican Extra, we learn that this dis- of Connecticut, that he could gain more votes by using the cabalistic words "iog-cabin and hard-cider" than with Washington's farefell Address .--

3d. A great number of long poles, set up with cans. the most of them bearing mottos, such as "Tippecanoe and TYLER TOO," and others equally as ex-We have an extra slip says the (Statesman) from pressive and significant. Also a few large balls us the gratifying news that the Democrats are ry have got to rolling the wrong way, and it is imcarrying all before them in that State! Truly we possible to stop their retrograde movement unless are coming back to the good old times. Last year the whigs can be induced to go to the polls which branches of the Legislature. This year a demo- pen to rain on the day of the election.—Also, a lot cratic Governor elected by at least 4000 majority, of coonskins, skunk skins, foxes and deer tails, and the Legislature wholly reversed. The people which were found very useful in setting off a Whigshow to good advantage-a menagerie of wild animals, such as live coons, 'possoms, terrapins, snapping turtles, alligators ground hogs, &c. &c., which served an excellent purpose to amuse the ignorant source it does, is something to be eminently proud to address the understanding. It is hoped they will sell well. Also, a set of Whig principles, but as STUART & JONES. in the most unmerciful manner for their apathy and these were never intended for the "public eye," it indifference about elections. The difference is to cannot be told what they are :-- therefore every perbe ascribed to the principles of the two parties; and son is at liberty to guess what they are, and come to the materials that compose them. The Locos have his own conclusions about them. Also any quanti version of facts. They are mostly composed of wind, and soon dissolve into 'thin air." Also a large number of 'Tippecanoe clubm," these were used for the purpose of effectually organizing the great whig party throughout the United States, and ascertaining to a moral certainty, exactly how many votes would be given for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Also a collection of Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Also a collection of Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Also a collection of Tippecanoe songs, these were sung at great whig meetings, to fift up the interval between speeches, and other exercises, the same as they sing psalms at seligious meetings.

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In the from the performance of that duty by "rain, mud," the interval between speeches, and other exercises, nor any other trivial circumstance. The election the same as they sing palms at religious meetings. day returns but once or twice a year; and that is They were found very instructive as entertaining. the only time a man has it in his power to act in his Also a number of whig printing presses. These have become so notorious for lying, standering, misrepresentation, and have taken so much pains to make the people believe that all presses told nothing but lies-that it is doubtful whether they can ever be made to tell the truth again. But it is hoped, that if a few locofoco editors get hold of them, they will soon teach them to speak the truth.

Also: several hundred bank charters. The elections that are now taking place, indicate that the people, do not wish to be burdened with the expense of banking much longer. It is hoped that some sointelligent people, legalize swindling on a large the their dues. scale. But these churters will always be evidence

This sale is for the purpose of closing the whig concern in this country. They having been at great expense and outlays, in carrying on the whig campaign. Confidently expecting to remunerate themselves out of the profits and large dividends. of a great National Bank, when they succeeded in electing "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." But alas! Tippecanoe is dead and Tyler is too obstinately honest to sign the bank bill. Therefore our hopes are blown "sky high," so that we have no alternative but to sell out and wind up the business, dissolve the whig party and let Tyler go to the d—l.

Tranches of his profession.

Erom 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 profession. the whig party and let Tyler go to the d-l.

The above articles would of themselves, if kept together, make an excellent museum. Any person possessing genius, enterprize, and capital sufficient to purchase the entire lot, and properly arrange them in a suitable and convenient building, might soon realize a handsome fortune. For it is believed by good judges, that there is not such a rare collection of curiosities to be found, at this time, on the face of the globe.

The articles will be open for inspection every day until the day of sale, except the principles, which it is hoped the people will take with a "generous confidence," believing them to be every thing their most sanguine expectations could de sire. Sale to continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of where due attendance will given by,

BAMBOOZLE HUMBUG, Auctioneer.

From the Old Dominion.
BE FIRM WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Grievous is it to be engaged in any contest; grievous to arouse the hostility of any man or set of inen; grievous to be judged the enemies of any when we are only censcious of being friends of all. But false and hostile interests are engendered in the false and hostile interests are engendered in the politic; one man's good is purchased at the cost of evil to many; corruption has worked in and throughout the frame of society. Is the vice nevaluation of the town of Portsmouth, in the said county. be remedied! Are the wounds never to be probed? Or shall we mangle instead of cure the afflicted body politic? Or shall we prolong its sufferings for fear of exciting a momentary pang, an increasing temporary fretfulness?

All reformers ever did and ever will meet with opposers-for, alas! they touch, in the outset, ex-ADAMS, FAYETTE & HIGHLAND, return two Representatives and one Senator. Adams country gives the democratic ticket 214. The accounts the democratic ticket 214 the democratic ticket 215 the democra

strength, which renders it probable that the demo-cratic ticket will be elected; if so, it will be a gain BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! aim. But once started, never let them swerve from the purpose they know to be righteous. Once having decided on a measure salutary in consequening, change nothing; content to wait, but never to yield, firm without violence, persevering under all circumstanes; of good courage under every difficulty, strong in the purity of their motives, in the justice of their cause, and in the consistency of their principles with those of their national institutions .-Such is the measure the reformers of the present day have chosen. Let them carry it-they have done all. Let them yield it-let them modify itthey will have done nothing; or worse, they will have done something only again to undo it, incurring double delay, double trouile and double ex-

We would express these considerations forcibly ed to divide, to seduce, and to alarm the people. Let them be true to themselves, and let who will, among the old retainers of corruption, seek or de sert their cause. It will triumph in the end in spite equally of open hostility and hollow friendship. It must triumph, for it is one with human liberty; it is one with the national institutions of this land, it involves all, dear to man and Ameri-

GROGAN SET AT LIBERTY. The Canadian authorities have set Col. Grogan at liberty, on application of the American Gov-etnment. But what restitution will they make for the Augusta, Georgia, Constitutionalist, which gives which owing to some derangement of the machine-

STUART & JONES.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS Have just received a large and well assorted supply of seasonable goods, which they offer to their friends and customers at reduced rates.

FLANNELS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841. Caps Caps! Caps!

Bales Plaid & Plain Linseys, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

10 Bales Ticking various prices, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

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 uments of all kinds, will purchase these charters Friday, October 29th. The amount of the premiand preserve them for the benefit of posterity. It may be questioned whether a free, enlightend, and intelligent people, legalize swindling on a legalize swindling of the swin

By order of the President: FRS. CLEVELAND, Rec. Sec. Portsmouth, Sept. 24th, 1841.

W. BIDDLE. SURGEON DENTIST, OF PITTSBURGH,

(Where he has practiced with unrivalled success.) ESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens ESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate m for a limited time at the residence of Dr. B. Work, will present them within one year, legally authenticated where he may be consulted at any hour in the various branches of his profession.

approved principles, all the various operations of Dental Surgery, viz:

Extracting, Filing, Scaling or Cleansing, PLUGGING, AND INSERTING PARTS, Or Entire New Setts 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 value or difficulty in the process of mastication; and in point of color, figure, and natural appearance so accurately fitted as to clude detection. W. B. has One Whole Sett and a Part of a Sett of his artificial teeth finished, which he invites those who may stand in need of such to call and examine.

Invariant and a large supply of attentives and Plain Watches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fashionable Jewelry, &c. as follows: Breast-pins, finger rings, car-rings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives teeth finished, which he invites those who may stand in a rticles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing received for the process of mastication; and fine assortment of the most fashionable Jewelry, &c. as follows: Breast-pins, finger rings, car-rings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing received for the point of the most pleasing the process of mastication and plain Watches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fashionable Jewelry, &c. as follows: Breast-pins, finger rings, car-rings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing received for the most pleasing the plain Watches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fashionable Jewelry, &c. as follows: Breast-pins, finger rings, car-rings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing the pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing the pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing the pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing the pen-knives articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing the pen-knives articles are pen-knives articles.

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 us to entirely avert the progress of decay, and ten-der them serviceable as they ever were.

Portsmouth, Sept. 21, 1841. Refer to J. D. STUART. THE STATE OF OHIO, SCIOTO COUNTY, SS

David Scott, Petition for Partition. Elizabuti Noel, et al.

LIZABETH NOEL, Mary Noel, Volney F. Noel, be found a be found to b of Scioto, and designated on the recorded platt, of the Canal addition, of said town, as in-lot No. three hun-Cann and Courty-seven; and dred and forty-seven; and court, application will be made by the said David for an order that partition be made of said premises.

DAVID SCOTT.

B. Ramsay, his Att¹j.

6-8w. dred and forty-seven; and that at the next term of said Court, application will be made by the said David Scott,

Job Work NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST,

AMERICAN HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH OHIO,

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

FORMEBLY OF HOLLIDAYSBURGH, PA. AND LATE OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

NNOUNCE to the public, that they have rented the above House of Mr. McCox, 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 usiness part of the town.

Their Long Experience as Land Lords and the uperior 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 che 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 Clev-land, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati. ALEXANDER VAN COURT: BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

C. M'Coy, 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 Messis. Van Court will continue to render the American House, a most designable and configurable and configurable and configurable.

rable and comfortable stoppage for Travellers.
Portsmouth, September 14th 1841. 5-t 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 incommoding it, 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 tenacions. It may be said, to be the humor of the lungs 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 phiegmy humors. The use of Silvester's Hygcian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and more particularly of No. 2. which sometimes cause vomiting for a short time, will effectually remove and

ure it, and make the disease pass off easily.

For sale at Messrs. Hall & Currie and at the Office this paper. September 21, 1841.

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

I have not extended my travels beyond the limits of these were rever intended for the "biblic eye," it cannot be told what they are:—therefore every person is at liberty to guess what they are, and come to his own conclusions about them. Also arry quantity of Whig speeches. These are not remarkable for any thing but lying, misrepresentation, and perversion of facts. They are mostly composed of wind, and soon dissolve into "thin air." Also a large number of 'Tippecanoe clubs," these were

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 coun try merchants generally, to favor them with a call, and examine their stock.

They are now prepared to furnish Merchants with

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, 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. LL persons indebted to the estate of James B. Maddux, late of Wayne township, Scioto county, O.,

GEORGE SHULTZ, Admir. Portsmouth, August 30th, 1841. DR. C. GOODBRAKE, (Office No. 33 Front Street.) PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Large lot of Foreignand Domestic Liquors on

hand and for sale by Nev. 17, 1840. T. LAWSON. Watches, Jewelry &c.

TOHN CLUGSTEN, respectfully informethe public that he has on hand a large supply of Patent Lever and Plain Watches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fushionable Jewelry, &c. as follows: Breast-pine, finger

Wall Paper.

French, and American Wall Paren, latest style, just received and for sale low, by Portsmouth, August 10th, 1841.

REMOVAL.

DR. R. H. PATTILLO
AS 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

Portsmouth, July 20, 1841.

\$50 REWARD.

land, 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 dullars for the dog.

ANTHONY MILLER.

Portsmouth, Sept. 21, 1841.

Notice.

HE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 28th day of August, by mutual consent.

JOHN A GORDON. GEORGE W. M'CLAVE. Portsmouth, August 28, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MASONIC JOURNAL. THE undersigned having been solicited 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 encurage-

We have ourselves long felt the want of a journal of 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

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 author-

ise 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

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 justitutions 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 can pay the postage and deduct the amount out of any funds in their hands.

JACOB R. DAVIS,

SAMUEL M. THOMPSON.

Augusta, Ga. Aug.16th 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDEX. To be edited in Washington City, and printed in A-Lexandria, D. C.,—thee times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a WEEK THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, AT

HERE 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 exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent in terests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary. combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure that experiments are examined the Rev. Isaac Covert's ingredients, combination of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well-directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be applyed 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 appropation and support.

probation and support.
We look upon the present as the most important junc ture 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 answer

The external party badges of former times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which an imated 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 Govtrament, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudina rian from from his opponent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, there-

repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the in-fluence 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 condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas

Jefferson,
In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facili-In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. Jesse E. Dow (one of the Editors) being there, 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.

Cammunications for publication, or orders for the

paper, will meet with prompt attention by being ad-ircssed to the Proprietor and Publisher, at Alexandri-a D. G. JOHF M. JOHNSON.

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

Roram Hats No. 2 do do No. 1
Silk, white and black No. 1,
White Russia castor Hats Black do do do 4 50 Beaver and Otter on fine Saxony do do very finest quality 7 00
Boys Hats from \$2 25 to 2 50
A word to my Patrons.—Receive my hearty thanks for past favors, and let the quality and cheapness of my Hats be an inducement for future ones. Owing to the very small profit on my hats, it will be necessary to do a cosh business. Let me here required the public that a cosh business. Let me here required the public that a cosh business.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840. Boot, Shoe, Leather & Finding Store.

Market Street, 2 doors South of Whitney's corner. & I. SPENCER have just received and of-fer for sale a full assortment of Eastern Work suitable for the winter season,—also a good assortment of custom made, now on hand. Work in all its various branches done as usual, all of which will be sold as cheap for cash as any other establishment. Please call and ex-

amine before purchasing elsewhere.

They also inform the Shoe Manufacturers here and in the country, that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Lasis, Boot & Shoe Trees, Pegs, Thread, Mails, Lining and Binding Skins, and all other things nessary for carrying on the above business.

Lev. 24, 1840.

ders to the following advertisemen tof the

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.

which as we are informed, has become one of the most celebratd 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 It have seen in the circulars in the hands of the venders, will colusively devoted to Masonry, and divided into three parts:—1st Origidal Essays on Masonry; 2d, Adpublic—and especially the attention of all invalids. public-and especially the attention of all invalids .public—and especially the attention of all invalids.—
dresses 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 the day controversy for its defence its very list too.

The medicine can be had at the Drug Store of Anthie day controversy for its defence its very list too.

drews & M'Vey, Front street, 51 Gm

MPORTANT TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMP. TION, 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, Croud, 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

intelligence in their possession, such as orations, lectures, &c. will confer a favor by forwarding the same to the address of the editors. This iney can do without cost to its, and with little trouble to themselves, by the numerous ous travellers through our city: and those dispused to aid the work with their pen, will find its columns always open.

The Froprietor 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 to consumption, Bronchitis, and the various numerous other diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, was induced to direct his attention and enquires to the discovery of a more efficacious remetly than has heretofore been presented to the public.

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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 assured 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 reciving almost daily, testimo nials of the highest respectability from Physicians, Clergymen and others. who have become acquainted with its nature and effect-among which are the follow-

ferent 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 D. Moore .- In 1835 my lungs be From the Rev'd D. Moorg.—In 1835 my lungs became seriously diseased, and continued so for nearly fourteen years, and about six years since I was attacked with a chromic 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.

Aurelius N. Y. Ang. 21, 1839.

J. McNanghton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Fairfield Medical College.

Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City.

Doct. M. M'Knight, do J. Mitchell, M. D. Philadelphia,

CF Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

From the Rev'd H. Bannster, A. B., Teacher of Languages in the Casenovia Seminary.—This certifies that I have successfully used the Rev'd 1 Covert's Balm of Life. In the case of an obstinate cold which resulted in a settled inflamation of the Lungs, the Balm of Life, after the trial of several other medicines for several weeks, effected a gradual but permanent cur H, BANNISTER.

Cazenovia, April 18, 1839.

The following from the Rev'd L. Halsey, D.D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History, &c. in the Auburn The

Slow Shilling.

Rev'd 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 allaying Febrile irritations and the gradual restoration of healthy functions to 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 will be strictly adhered to,

Allof my has

Allof my has

Allof my has

Allof my has just heen received.

Rev'd 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 allaying Febrile irritations and the gradual restoration of healthy functions to 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 affected.

Yours truly,

This certifies that having examined the Rev'd I Covert's Balm of Life, in all its component parts, we do believe it to be one of the best compounds for coughs consumptions, chronic inflamations, etc. 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., Seine; W, J. Lavejoy, M. D, " Ordon Needham, M. B. Onondaga; Lawrence, M. D., Baldwinsville.

man who owes for his hat, is over head and ears in debt.

EDWARD SHEWELL, Practical Hatter.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

ABNER HOLLISTER.

Cato 4 corners, March 4, 1839.

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

Rev'd 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 tried, I have had very little of it, which is new J. HOPKIFS. Auburn, March 9, 1840.

FOR SALE BY ANDREWS & M'VEY. Portsmouth, August 3, 1841.

We are requested to call the attention of our rea- SPECIE VALUE OF GOLD & SILVER Eagle, coined before July 31, 1834

Eagle, coined after July 31, 1834

Guinea, English, (½ in proportion)

Sovereign, (½ in proportion)

Double Louis, coined since 1786

Louis, coined since 1786

MESPECTFULLY 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 intrusted 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. 16. 34. Ten Thaler Pieces, (Five in proportion) -Ten Guilder Pieces do do Ducats, Prussian 3 90 2 25 Fredericks - - - - Fredericksd'ors - -Pistole, Spanish 3 80 Forty Livre Pieces - -7 60 Johannes, (½ in proportion)

North Carolina and Georgia \$5 pieces - 16 00 German Crowns
French Crowns Five Frank Pieces Spanish Dollar
Mexican Dollar American Silver

New Spring Goods-Montgomery & Stevenson.

AVE just wived their supply of Spring and Summer Goods; to which they invite the attention of purchasers. CLOTHS.

Superior Woof Black,
Blue and invisible Green, Brown, Ohive 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, Mersails and Velincia CALICOES, MOUSLINE 'D LANE &c. &c.

Superior 4-4 Chintees, 4-4 Jackonetts, English and American Prints. 4 and 4-4 Painted Lawns and Muslins, Variety of Mouslin De Lains and Shallys, Plain and figured Grode Nap Silks, Black and White Italian Crape,

LINNEN GOODS. rish Linen, all prices, and 4-4 Fronch Linen, and 4-4 Imitation Grass do. Bird Eye and Russia Diaper, 6-4 to 10-4 Table do

3-4 Sheetings, SHA WLS, HDKFS, &c. Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, great variety Silk, Linnen, and Cotton Umbrellas, Buttons, Pins, Needlas, Hook & Eyes &c. SE WINGS.

Assorted colors Sille,
do Speol and Skein Cotton
do Pattent thread Linnen, RIBBONS, LACES, &c. Plain and figured Satin Ribbon, Plain and agurea such adoption,
do do Lustring do
Fancy Cap and Bonnet do. A great variety Pohinet Footings, Edgings, Insertings, Lawns, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

and 5-4 Brown and Bleach Muslins, and 4-4 do do Drillings, Checks, Ticking, Blue Drills, and Nankeen.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

Portsmouth, July 8th 1841.

SIGN FAINTING AND GLAZING. B. ALFORD still continues the business of House and Sign Painting and Glasing, at his new stand, athe 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 attend

S E Hiestand, Sinking Springs, Pike co.
Wm. Fleming, Brainbridge Ross count,
Henry H. Neal, Gallipolis.

"C. Sawer, Newark, & R. Parsons, Granville, Lickingco. Major Benjamin Pratt, on Allum creek, Delaware county. "William M. Minteer, Amity, Ross co.
"Roan Clarke, Hiddlebury, Summit co.
IN KENTUCKY.
Mr. J. T. and J. C. Ham, Lock No. 4, Licking River

Pendleton co.

IN NEW-YORK. IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Stephen Canfield, and Dr. Ralph Huntington (tray elling agent) Morristown, St. Lawrence co.

Ask for Silvester's Hygeian Medicine, and see that his signature is on the box, to imitate which is felony.

BOWIL COMPLAINTS. A T 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 their denominations be what they will, (and these have only been invented to increase the perplexity of mankind,) proceed from acrimonious, corrupt humors, it 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 bowelsor abdomen were divi-ded by distinct partitions, serreely communicating with one another; of were like the chambers of our houses, and that every part had its distinct diseases and remedies. All bowelcomplaints cease instantaneously, and will be cured ratically, in at ew days, by the use of Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicinef Whether it be colic, dry belly-ache, inflamations, diarrheas, tenesmus, looseness, or costiveness;—they all arise from tenesmus, loosquess, or costiveness;—they all arise from a like cause, stagmant, corrupt, acimonious humors producing as we see, symptoms quite different. What fatal effects have not been committed, by improper treatment of these complaints! Very often if the pains layer been great, laudanum itself has been resorted to; and hot spicy cordials, ar warm, applications, are of every day's use; thus, as it were, shutting up in the fold, the wolf and the lambs, and occasioning in numerable catastro-phes. I say that all, Silverter's Hygeian Medicine, will remove all bowel complaints, almost instantaneous-ly, 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 danwhich the medical taculty has represented as so dangerous, and do become murderous by their improper treatment, are the soonest cured of all diseases. With the use of the Aygeian Medicine, we need have no apprehensions about eating any kind of fruit, 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 acids produce any uneasiness, by their detaching viscous, acrimonious humors, which we improve the story of th prudently are cager to stop up, instead of working them off; when all would be well, and these wholesome acids

would add much to health and happiness,
The above Hygeian Medicine for sale at Messrs. Hall & Currie, and at the office of this paper.

A. C. DAVIS.

I Lost or Stolen.

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

PETER ROTHSCHILD.

521f

August I0th, 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 Moore & Sever, in 1828; 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 patronage, but that the Editor might give his entire attention to the Masonic Mirror, which, in that day of excitement and controversy, was very properly regarded excitement and controversy, was very properly regarded as the more important publication. A Monthly Maga-zine 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 vile dust from whence it sprung."

And it is now proposed to renew the publication of the Amaranth, under the abov5 title, in the full assurance that a Monthly Magazine, of high and purely Masonic character, will be useful to the brotherhood, and promo-

tive of the best interests of the institution.

The present is believed to be an auspicious time to be gin the work. The black and portious storm, which, a few years since, hung over the Institution, threatening it with destruction, has spent its anger and passed a way. "The beautiful and marvellous 'LIGHT' is shedding 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 influential men of society are going back again to their deserted seats, and the 'White Ing back again to their deserted seats, and the WHITE BANKER' is floating upon the breeze, honored and reverenced, as in the days of its palmier history.' The Red 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 origin has pressed. Public opinion has rendered

The crisis has passed. Public opinion has rendered as verdict. TRUTH and RIGHT have prevailed; and the mutterings of the spent storm are but indistinctly heard in the distance. In all quarters of the world, the Institution is rising to eminence. Everywhere the gentle and benevolent influences.

The present time, therefore, would seem to be pecul-

iarly favorable for the commencement of a periodical that shall serve as a medium of reciprocal communica-tion between the wide spread 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 Morary, or upon the centre table,—one that shall present clear and distinct views of the true character of the Order,—that that shall fairly develope its principles, illustrate its history, maintain its integrity, and advance its interests.

The Editor has for many years been in extensive of The Editor has for many years been in extensive or-ficial and private correspondence with Masonic bodies and distinguished brethren, in this country and in Eu-rope; and he confidently helieves that his resources are amply sufficient to enable him to keep his readers at all times accurately informed in respect to the true condi-tion and prospects of the Institution, in both. Masonic ency have fluctuated alternately; it is a minory, more fore, to say that certain points of difference being reference being referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our forms of the flucture must soon pass away, and then we have consented that they may be referred so as authority for its utility as face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler, of Virginia, is politically a friend of foe—whether lie will in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft ity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft.

Marelius, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

Aurelius, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

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

MEDICINESSES OF C.

ADDRESSES of merrit, and high literary character, will occasionally be given. Abstracts of the annual proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, and other Grand Masone being the principles of the United States and the British Provinces; and whatever, worthy of note, may occur in the blood all humors however intimately combined; and yet so benigh in its operation, that it at once commands the great of the world where Masonry has an extestence, will find in the pages of the Magazine,—to be had of agents as follows:—

D. M. Reese, M. D. Professor of the Theory and the principles of the United States and the British Provinces; and whatever, worthy of note, may occur in the blood all humors however intimately combined; and yet so benigh in its operation, that it at once commands the green of every one, and generally to the expenses.

ACENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

The work will be commenced as soon as a sufficient in the expenses.

AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

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

1. A. Poole, Chifo, Messrs Tollin & Turner, Felicity, Clerment co.

1. Edward S. Moore, West Union.

Messrs Hall & Currle, W. P. Camden, Portsmonth, and Mr Jeffersen Kendall, Wheelersburg, Scioto co.

1. 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 Thirty-Two octavo pages, printed on paper of fine texture, and with a new and beautiful type. At the close of the year, a handsome vignett title page, and table contents, will be given. Should the patronage justify it, occasional embeddientments will be added. The mechanical execution in the shall be equal to that of any similar publication in the

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 oring the work within the means of every Brother, and secure to it an extensive

patronage, and thereby increase its usefulness.

Agents who may obtain nix subscribers shall receive a copy of the work for their services. SECRETARIES OF DOES, 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.' Brethren, 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 subcribers they may obtain, on or before the first of Octe-

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

A. C. Davis, who is authorized to act as Agent for this

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. AVID SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business at his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, such as—Side Boards, Bureau, 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. HE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he carries on the above business, on 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 casl.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10.

W. E. WILLIAMS.

Grocery and Provision Store, ON the west corner of Court and Front Streets, Portsmouth, O.

I. A. & J. P. HITCHCOCK. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Portsmouth, that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

PRODUCE and FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at the lowest market price. Nov. 17, 1840.

OTTY & OIL kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. B. ALFORD. Nov. 17, 1840.

A PROPHECY.

"Ten years from this time no man will think of using other remedies, when sickness assails his frame, than those which cleanse and purify,"
BRANDRETH PILLS

Cleanse and purify, and cannot injure. The weak become strong while they are used. We may use 'bark,' or any 'tonics,' what is their effect? They hind the disease, the 'foul humors,' in the body, which ultimately become so great a quantity, that apoplexy or paralysis is the result; the patient then finds too law his mistake How different are the consequences when the simple method of PURIFYING THE BODY with Brandreth's Pills is adopted.

EXPERIENCE, THAT TOUCH- STONE Of all human knowl-edge has proved beyond doubt that this celebrated mededge has proven beyond doubt that this celebrated medicine and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other; by their aid the whole mass of the fluids, and even the solids, (for are not the solids made and renewed from the fluids?) can be entirely evacuated, altered and completely regenerated, and in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

The fact is, that hundreds of thousands have been sur-

ed of the most inveterate diseases by the use of these Pills alone. It is not well to enumerate the diseases by name. Let the afflicted with any pain, whether of internal or external origin, give this medicine, one or two weeks' trial—there will be no necessity for any further persuasion afterwards 'y he is sure to continue it until a perfect over is effected which will appeal by mach according to the sure of the property over its effected which will appeal by mach according to the sure of the property over its effected which will appeal by mach according to the sure of the property over its effected which will appeal by mach according to the sure of the property over its effected which will appeal by mach according to the sure of the sure erfect cure is effected; which will generally much soon-r than could be expected. Brandreth's Pills are no less a cure than a prevention

disease. When we feel dull, pain in the head, back, or side—weary on the least exertion—it is then we ought to take a dose of these Pills. This will always have a good effect, because it is impossible for pain to he in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it; and it is only by their being forced out with purgiag,

that health can be restored.

Let me now recommend two things—NEVER DE BLED, and Never go to a Druggist for Brandreth's Pills.—
The first weakens the principle of life, and long keeps
the blessings of health from the body. And the last, to
Purchase a Pill called Brandreth's, of a Druggist, IS TO INSURE THE PURCHASER A BASE COUNTERFRIT, ENTITIELY INCAPABLE OF PRODUCING THE BENEFICIL RESULTS OF THE GENUINE MEDICINE, to insure that it must be purchased at one of the undermentioned offices, which are for its exclusive sale, or of the agents duly appointed by me, and who hold a regular certificate of agency, which is renewed yearly. There is an Agent with one or

Those purchasing at wholesale, must remember that all my travellers have a power of Attorney, regular proved to be my act, hefore the clerk of the county of New The following are the only authorized agents in Sciote

ounty.

Portsmouth—James Lodwick.
Dec. 22, 1840.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE subscriber wishes to sell the three story brick building on front street, between Jefferson and Market, now occupied by Messrs. Kendall & Smith as a Drug Store. As the subscriber is compelled to dispose of the above property, it will be sold on reasonable Portsmouth, August 18th 1840. SAM. G. GLOVER. terms.

TOHN CLARK respectfully informs the citizens hand a well selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and upon terms which will enable him to sell at prices which he feels assured cannot fail to please. He deems it unnner cessary to give a detailed list of the many articles he of fers, but would call the attention of purchasers to the collection accordable. following seasonable

GOODS,

French, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleoched Domestics, from 6 to 25 cts. French, German and English Merinos and Circasians, Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, all prices Sathetts, Kearseys and Lindseys.
Wool-dyed Blue, Black and Fancy colored Cloths and

Cassimeres Heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths
Bed Blankets, good assortment and very cheap.
Brochee, Merino, and tartan Shawls

Zephyr worsted, and needle paterns of every variety
Silk worsted and cotton canvass, for tapestry
Stocks, Cravats, Comforts & Glovos, a good assortment
Together with almost every article in the goods line. He
solicits an examination of his stock by FARMERS and
others, as he will sell at a very small sell and others. others, as he will sell at a very small advance above cost.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

Portsmouth, June, 16, 1840,--tf-2

BILIOUS CHOLIC. This is to certify that my wife commenced using Mr George Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, about seven weeks ago, for the Billious Choice, and I have reason to believe that it has effected a cure. In about one week after she commenced taking the medicine she had a slight attack of Cholic, but since that time she has not had the least symptom, and I think her health otherwise very much restored. Given under my hand, this 18th November, 1839.

JAMES FREEMAN. Jefferson township, Adams county, Ohio.

CANKER. This may certify, that my child, two years old, was miserably afflicted, the entire inside of his mouth being completely cankered, so that he could scarcely take any nourishment, and I feared he would not recover; and that after taking 3 doses of two pills each, and one dose of 3 pills of Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine. he became entirely well, and is now, I believe, in every respect a healthy chid.

MARTHA SMITH.

Newton township, Pike co., Dec. 16, 1839.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST. Is published every Tuesday at \$2 00 per annumalways in advance,

BY WILLIAM P. CAMDEN.

Office, in the third story of the building formerly occupied by Kendall & Smith, Front St.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Eighty words will be counted as a square of solid matter, and will be published for one dollar for three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; over eighty words will be counted as two squares, over 60 as three, &c. If a single advertisement be of a less number of words than 80, it will nevertheless be counted

From the above, every person wishir g to advertise may know the amount of money necessary to be transmitted o secure insertion.

A moderate deduction will be made on vearly adver-Advertisements of a personal altercation, will invariably be charged Two Dollars per square for the first

insertion, and One Dollar per square for each continu-Advertisements must be marked with the number

of insertions that are requested; otherwise they will be ontinued till forbid; and charged accordingly. No variations from these rates in any case. Advertisements from the country must be invariably accompanied by cash, and from gentlemen not residing

n Portsmouth, the amount necessary to secure invertion may be ascertained by counting the words of the adver isement and consulting these terms.

POSTAGE, on letters to the proprieter must be paid by