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

William P. Camden

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# Scioto Valley Post

By W. P. Camden,

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

\$2 00 per annum, in advance.

VOLUME 2.

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

NUMBER 10.

## POETRY.

From the Index.

Oh what has caused this great commotion?  
Has Runic Odin left the pole—  
Has Esby found an airy ocean—  
Or Wilkes' discovered Sympson's Hole?  
Or has the Bank so lately worsened,  
Turned democratic out of spite,  
And swore the whigs 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 dyed 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 "Bullus 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 singing forums now are humbled,  
And coon-skin gourd 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—  
Alike forgotten as the dead.  
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 legden 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 Democrats 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 is 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 scuf-  
fle, with Mr. Stanley, has caused some vagabond  
editor at the west to perpetrate the following paro-  
dy:—

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.

The Astor House was, yesterday morning, the scene of one of the richest incidents it has been our good fortune to fall in with for many a day. Mr. ex-Secretary Ewing, upon his arrival in this city, took lodgings at the above hotel, and the faithful, anxious to avail themselves of the occasion to offer him their condolence upon his recent ejection, as well as to express their approbation of his conduct, and their condemnation of Capt. 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 Gen. Striker, chairman of the committee, presented his card. The gentleman bowed politely, and intimated by a graceful gesture, his attention; upon which the General proceeded to disburden himself of his load of rhetoric. He took occasion to express to the distinguished gentleman before him, the high consideration with which his talents and services were entertained by the party, and concluded by expressing the pleasure he felt, in being made the organ of communicating to him their unqualified approbation of the course he thought proper to pursue in resigning the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

After him followed the chairman of the other committee, who proceeded in a similar strain. The gentleman at length arose, and, with an air of easy self-possession, yet with an eccentricity of manner sometimes found the associate of greatness, proceeded to eulogize himself in a strain that left nothing complimentary in the addresses; occasionally, but vaguely, alluding to recent political movements. 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 placed him," and, with matter which seemed a compound of "abstractions" and "transcendentalism," 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 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 d—d unceremonious. Upon one point, however, they all agreed, which was, that Mr. Ewing was a statesman of the first quality, and a superlative Whig, died in the wool. This difficulty had barely been adjusted, and the committee were about adjourning, when a well known gentleman stepped up and entered into conversation with one of its members.

"Good morning, Mr. —"  
"Ah! how are you, Hoxie!" We have just been conversing upon the manner in which our address 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 doors."

"Why, my dear sir, there must be some mistake 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 vestibule."

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—lunatic!

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 into was a very natural one. The absence of Mr. Ewing, we apprehend, will create no vacuum 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 begun de novo, the committee waited upon Mr. Ewing, and the speeches, &c. we presume, will appear in due course of time.

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

It must be confessed that the present condition of 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 receded from the purity, integrity, honest independence and virtuous self-denial, of our ancestors; and it behooves us to consider the cause of this recession, to ascertain where the fault lies, and never to 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 problem will admit of various solutions; but there is one explanation which in our view, carries peculiar weight, and, on examination, will be found amply sufficient to account for the results we have witnessed. As a preliminary remark, we will say that where the institutions of a country afford unequal advantages to the inhabitants, so that some may acquire vast possessions with little toil or effort,

while others, by the most laborious exertions, can scarcely obtain a subsistence, the natural consequence of this state of things is a deterioration of morals. On the contrary, where the same advantages are extended to all, the elements of prosperity, happiness and good morals are secured and made permanent. In the last case, instances of overgrown wealth will be more rare, and instances of extreme poverty will be comparatively unknown. But when (by means of partial institutions) which extend one arm to elevate some men to a position of wealth and stretch forth the other hand to crush other men into the dust of indigence,—when by such means a community is divided chiefly into two classes, the very rich and the very poor, vice and immorality must prevail; for men are equally tempted to crime by excessive affluence. What are called the middle classes of society are always found to be the most virtuous and moral. The immoral tendency of excessive wealth is nearly the same, whether the wealth be real or ideal, substantial or nominal.—If it affords its possessor the means of unbounded enjoyment, it will lead him to habits of luxury and excess which are commonly destructive to the moral principle. On the other hand, it is almost unnecessary to assert that extreme poverty and crime are frequent associates. No fact is more painfully urged on our daily observation. It is the pressure of want which chiefly contributes to fill the dungeon and the brothel, and every respectable where the vicious are found collected.

These circumstances understood,—when we wish to account for the moral degradation of a people, it is merely necessary to inquire into the origin of their luxury and their poverty. On the present occasion, let us ask what has brought these two evils to the present extent in the United States?—We attribute them to the same origin—a pernicious moneyed system. This is which has enabled some to revel in the most luxurious, expensive and demoralizing enjoyments; and this it is which has sunk others to the most abject penury. That the former have conducted their riotings on insubstantial grounds is a circumstance that rather enhances than mitigates the evil results. They who have gained fortunes by sudden speculations, and not by a life of industry and care, are the very persons who are the most apt to run into extravagant and immoral courses, which often affect 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 purpose,) they have launched out in a sea of expense, luxurious living became a necessary part of their existence, and to sustain themselves in that mode of life, they have resorted to crimes which are contaminating in the smallest degree, to tarnish the purity of our national character.

In the mean while, the operation of the same accursed 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 insufficient to furnish the means of a scanty maintenance; want and misery have ensued, and men and women have been led, nay, driven, to commit deeds of wrong, violence and infamy. The examples of the rich and the necessities of the poor have pointed to the same object. The young man who, in happier circumstances, might have been an ornament and a blessing to society has bent to the controlling blast, and become a ruffian, a plunderer or an assassin. The maiden has sacrificed her vestal innocence to support a pitiable existence! Examine vice in every shape, trace it to its source, and the strongest probability is that its origin has been such as we have described.—The aggregate immorality of individuals constitutes immorality of a nation, and on a proper investigation of the facts we can scarcely be at a loss in tracing out the cause of our national backsliding.

## GOOD ADVICE FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON, 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 mispent. Your father who has a very favorable opinion of your prudence, and I hope you merit it, in one or two of his letters to me speaks of the difficulty he is under to make you remember. 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 every other consideration, which ought to have weight in a reflecting mind, are opposed to your requiring more than his convenience and a regard to his other 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 the inexperience of youth, the temptations and vices of cities, and the distresses to which our Virginia gentlemen are driven by an accumulation of taxes and the want of a market. I am almost inclined 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 first was your choice; let the second be your ambition. Dissipation is incompatible with both; the company in which you will be least expending to you; and yet I am not such a stoic as to suppose that you will, or think it right that you should, always be in company with Senators and Philosophers; but of the juvenile kind let me advise you to be choicer. It is 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 indiscretions which, very often, they involuntarily lead one into, prove equally distressing and disgraceful.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shock of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation. Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always the estimation of the widow's mite, but that it is not every one who asked that deserveth charity; all, however, to who are worthy after inquiry, or deserving may suffer.

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men; any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit, than lace and embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The last thing which I shall mention is first in importance, and that is TO AVOID GAMING. This is a vice which is productive of every possible evil; equally injurious to the morals and health of its votaries. It is the child of avarice the brother of intemperance and the father of mischief! It has been the ruin of many worthy families; the loss of many a man's honor, and the cause of suicide. To all those who enter the lists it is equally fascinating. The successful gamster pushes his good fortune, until it is overtaken by a reverse. The losing gamster, in the hope of retrieving past misfortunes, goes on from bad to worse, till grown desperate, he pushes at every thing and loses his all. In a word few gain by the abominable practice, while thousands are injured.

Perhaps you will say "my conduct has anticipated the advice," and "not one of the cases applies to me." I shall be heartily glad of it. It will add not a little to my happiness to find those to whom I am so nearly connected, pursuing the right walk of life. It will be the sure road to my favor, and to those honors and places of profit, which their country can bestow, as merit rarely goes unrewarded.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## 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 village—and there a city; until every dwelling is a sepulchre—famine may 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 pestilence will retire when the errand is done, and the nation will again breathe freely, and the barrenness 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 obsequiousness to individual dictation—let impudence, and intrigue, and corruption, triumph over honesty and intellect, and our liberties and strength will depart for ever. Of these there can be no resuscitation.—The tabernacle of desolation," will be fixed and perpetual—and, as the mighty fabric of our glory totters into ruins, the nations of the earth will mock at us in our overthrow, like the powers of darkness, when the throne of Babylon became even as themselves—and the 'glory of the Chaldees' had gone down for ever."

## NATURAL HISTORY.

A few days ago, a road was observed in the neighborhood of Settle, feeding on caterpillars, which it appeared to catch by a rapid movement of the tongue. So eager was it in the pursuit of its prey, that it raised its fore legs on the stem of a gooseberry bush, and reached about among the leaves; and when the caterpillars 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 will tend to deliver a much injured animal from a contempt which it never deserved; and that the poor "padlock," in place of being the object of cruelty, will at length be enabled to take its place among 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 about 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 hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in the corner on the sofa and let them simmer the rest part of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at dinner, and they will be ready for marriage, when you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are apt to sour."

The editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, cautioning 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 one hundred and seventy millions of expense, in your unsuccessful attempts to cut her down. Her boughs have shot forth far since then—her trunk has grown in width and firmness—she has now a National bark full fifty years of age; gnarled, tough, and unbroken—will take a pretty sum of money to cut down this sturdy stem. Pray, think of it in time."

The following certificate of a marriage was found among an old lady's writing:  
"This is to satisfy whom it may concern, that Arthur Walters and Amy Younsely were lawfully married by me, John Higginson, on the first day of August, anno 1703.

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 jacking it so hard."

## THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. Fairfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, makes the following remarks on the Boundary question, in reply to a letter asking his views on that subject:

"In regard to our boundary question, patience is exhausted. The hope of an amicable adjustment is nearly extinguished. After years upon years upon patient waiting, we seem to be as far from a restoration of our entire territory as we were at the commencement. Our forbearance has but served to excite the hopes and increase the arrogance of those who are contending with us. A mere diplomatic ruse, by lapse of time, has become a serious and potent affair. An offer to purchase a quarter of a century ago, a small strip of land on our north-eastern border, anon ripened into a claim of title—and from that day to this, has been swelling and expanding, until now it covers one-third of the territory of a state larger than all the rest of New England. A single mail carrier wending his solitary way through the passes of 'the highlands,' is followed by a small company of poor peasants, gathering merely a subsistence by cutting and sending down the streams to market, a few of the trees standing up on their margin. These are succeeded by formidable bands of plunderers, under the pay of wealthy and 'respectable' merchants, sweeping our forests, and accumulating fortunes by the spoils. 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 question 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 or social order, must and can only be the simple result of rational education; and the people who shall once organize and carry into universal 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 mass 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 moral 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 now entered by determined enquiries, bent on discovering the sources of that oppression which bows down the necks of the laboring many without any real benefit to the few. The questions now arising regard not abstract forms of national government, nor abstract dogmas of religious faiths; they regard the every day interests of human beings. Men are not now disputing about republics and monarchies; 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 housed, 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 god 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 protecting 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, and this, because the spirit of inquiry is now kindling among the mass—among those who hitherto, void of instruction, and consequently of rights, were 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 the result of popular ignorance. In proportion as a people prosecute enquiry they awaken to reason, and consequently to justice and humanity? Illiterate 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 producing 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 civilization.

STREMBROCK LOST.—The Chula, Capt. Moseby, was lately sunk in the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ohio, having on board 1000 blbs. 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 TERM-  
NER OF ONEIDA COUNTY.  
UTICA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1841.

### Trial of Alexander M'Leod for the Mur- der of Dr. Durfee.

At half past 9 o'clock, his Honor, Judge Gridley, took his seat 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 auditory the necessity of strictly preserving order and silence, and no disposition was manifested by the audience to disobey.

The Clerk 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 prosecution, who, not answering, Mr. Hall moved for an attachment against him, which was forthwith issued.

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 at ease.

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 follows:

Mr. Hall—Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?

Witness—I have not.

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

Witness—I 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 readily 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 regularity in the challenging of jurors; and Mr. Hall withdrew it. 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 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 bias, &c., and sworn.

Joseph Caldwell, of Whitestown, was next called, but owing to conscientious scruples against the taking 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 counsel.

Elisha Brush, of Rome was next called, questioned by Mr. Hall, and sworn.

Royal Robins, of Maray, called, and challenged peremptorily by prisoner's counsel.

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

Ira Byington, of Camden, interrogated and sworn.

William Carpenter, of Whitestown, the same.

Edward Stovel, of Paris, was next called, but voluntarily stated that he doubted the public policy of convicting the prisoner.

Judge Gridley replied that that excuse, or objection did not come within the rule, but the juror might 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 stand aside for the present, and not swear him till the panel had been exhausted. He did not ask this on account of an objection to the replies of the juror, but he claimed it as a right of the prosecution to proceed through the calendar before the completion 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 thirty six peremptory challenges, while the defence would be limited to twenty. He (Mr. Spencer) had been in active practice in the Courts of this State, but had never heard of any such right on the 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 Hayer, of Kirkland, peremptorily challenged by prisoner's counsel.

Daniel Tuttle, of Bonville, the same.

Asher Allen, of Augusta, accepted and sworn.

Seymour Carrier, of Steuben, the same.

Thomas Noonan, of Ansonville, peremptorily challenged by prisoner's counsel.

Joseph Davis, of Remsen, the same.

Joseph Seymour, of Western, the same.

Esac Allen, of Floyd, accepted and sworn.

Stephen Northup, of Marcey, excused on account of ill health.

Levi Yale, of Augusta, peremptorily challenged by prisoner's counsel.

Volney Elliott, of Kirkland, accepted and sworn.

This completed the jury, which, as sworn, was constituted as follows:

Charles O. Curtis, of Paris.

Edmund Allen, of Augusta.

John Mott, of Sangerfield.

Elisha Brush, of Rome.

Ira Byington, of Camden.

William Carpenter, of Kirkland.

Isaiah Thurber, of Utica.

Peter Sleight, of Westmoreland.

Asher Allen, of Augusta.

Seymour Carrier, of Steuben.

Esack Allen, of Floyd.

Volney Elliott, of Kirkland.

The residue of the petit jurors were discharged till 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 devolved 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 relation 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 to 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 felt short of the full performance of his duty, he prayed the jury to redouble their own vigilance, and solicit truth through the channels presented to 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 gun, some with a pistol—some charging the murder upon the prisoner, and others upon sundry other individuals, 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. 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 Custom House, and was licensed to run between Buffalo and Schlosser.

At the time a band of Canadian insurgents, 8 or 4 hundred in number, had taken possession of Navy 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 citizens, on this side of the lines, in behalf of the people who had been driven there by their hardships and 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, especially among the young, the sympathy their deplorable situation naturally drew forth.

But with the land on 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 employ.

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.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past 2 P. M. the court had come together, and order became restored, and Mr. Hall resumed the reading of the decision of the Supreme Court. Upon concluding, Mr. Hall called the attention of the jury to so much of the case as was 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 tribunals of this country, and to those tribunals alone, his murderer was responsible.

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 disposed of by the Supreme Court, and all that was left for this jury to pass upon, was that presented in the indictment—was the prisoner guilty or innocent of participation in the murder of Durfee.

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 preceding those events; that he was busily engaged enlisting people to go upon the expedition against the Caroline; that he was at Schlosser inquiring at what time the Caroline would be there; and that, after the outrage, he exhibited a pistol and a sword, stained with blood, which blood, he boasted, was "the blood of a damned Yankee," or words to that effect—together with other corroborating circumstances.

Mr. Hall then explained to the jury the laws relating 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 rendering their verdict accordingly.

In conclusion, Mr. Hall again urged upon the jury a full and unbiased performance of the duty devolving upon them; impressing upon them the importance, to the prisoner and to the country, he proceeded to call his witness.

### THE TESTIMONY.

William Wells, who was sworn and interrogated by Mr. Wood.

Mr. W.—Mr. Wells, where do you reside?

Witness—I in Buffalo.

Mr. W.—How long have you resided there?

Witness—I was born there, and have always lived 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 about 6 in the evening, and made her fast with a chain cable, to a spile at the head of a dock. As soon as we got our supper, we set our watch and went to bed. On board of steamboats or vessels, it is usual 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 do not recollect the others. About 12 o'clock I was awake 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 the strangers to get up and give my hands their berths. While on deck, one of the hands told me 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. 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, secured 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 coming from the bow of the boat, and the other from the stern.

They met at the cabin door, which they closed; I heard swords clashing, & firing. Capt. Appleby & myself then returned into the cabin, and turned round the machinery to the forward part of the boat to make my escape from the forward hatchway by a plank communicating with the deck. While I stood near the hatch watching my chance to get out, a man put his hand upon the hatchway, and sprang down into the fire room without touching the plank. He immediately caught hold of the poker, and commenced working at the fire, as I supposed, for the purpose of getting up steam and taking the boat off. I stood there not daring to make a noise, till he got busily engaged, when I crawled back into the cabin without his hearing me, to escape thro' the cabin door.

I then put my head out of the door my hat brushed the calf of the leg of a man who was standing there, and thinking he felt it, I sprang below again. The cabin door at the top of the stairs was open at the time. I again went forward, and in doing so I met some one, who ran against me. I supposed him to be one of the attacking 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 rose seeing someone he had secreted himself there, heaved him out to the light, and in rough language asked him who he was, and what he was doing there. I then saw it was Amos Durfee whom he had seized! Durfee replied that he belonged to the boat. I did not then know his name was Durfee, but only knew him as a stage driver. The other then used very opprobrious language to him, and keeping hold of him to follow him on deck, or he would blow his brains out. They both went on deck.

My intention at first was to go up and surrender but from the treatment I saw Durfee receive, I concluded I had better not do so. I observed that the port hole on the starboard side of the boat, used for throwing fire out, was open. It was eight or ten inches square, and I thought I could make my escape out of it, but soon became satisfied could not. I tried, but did not succeed. It would not have been safe for me had I succeeded, for there was a man right under it. I then went into the after cabin 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 the painter on board the steamboat, and made it fast, and the boat swimming round with the current so that there was no chance of escape then, and returned to the after cabin, and had got one of the windows nearly out, when I discovered two yawl 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 cabin door but from the noise at the stern of the boat, I concluded it was not safe to venture out. Hearing the order given to cast off, to fire, and an inquiry for rockets, I stepped 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 purpose. I was thinking what to say, when seeing they did not suspect me, I passed by them towards the bow of the boat, till I got opposite the gangway, and placed my hand upon the railing to tell myself upon the dock when one of the three men came up and seized me, saying, "Hello, do you belong to the boat?" I answered no, I do not—I belong 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 escape from the wharf.

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 description 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 night before. His head was shattered, and his brains were blown out. He appeared to have been killed by a ball fired through his head from rear to front, coming out at his forehead. He appeared to have bled a great deal. I saw the sentinel cap he wore on that night. There were two holes in it on opposite sides, and appeared to be signed on the back side.

It must have been between 12 and 1 o'clock when the assailants boarded the steamboat. Witness thinks the number of assailants was between 40 and 50. They came in yawl boats, each of which would carry 8 or 10 comfortably. The men on watch on the steamboat were not armed, or any one who was 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 being overflowing, he provided them with lodgings to accommodate them. I had intended to run up to 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 town and county of Niagara. Of all on board, 6 or 7 have never been heard of, as far as I have learned.

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 was not reached. Several others were slightly wounded. John Leonard received a blow on the forehead with a blunt weapon. Capt. Harding had a severe cut through his cap into his head, baring the skull.

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, Tonawanda, Navy Island, and stopping at Schlosser. On the day before she was destroyed she had made two such trips but little besides was carried on that day. But little freight was offered to Navy Island, and none from it. I took what was offered, on that day Capt. Appleby

acted for me. Neither I nor my boat had any connection with the Navy Islanders whatever.

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 assailants boarded the boat in two parties—one at the forward and the other at the after gangway.

There were several lights burning on board the boat.

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 remember whether, on any former occasion, I have mentioned the appearance of scorching on Durfee's cap.

She was sold in the summer I became purchaser and sole owner. There was an understanding between Mr. Scramton and myself, that when navigation opened in the spring, he was to be entitled to come a joint purchaser. There never was a bond of indemnity given me for running to Navy Island. There was some conversation about giving me a bond to indemnify me for damage to the boat in consequence of running to Navy Island; but I never had an intention to receive such a bond—never knew who was to give it, and never heard of its completion.

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. I do not think there were more than half a dozen passengers from Buffalo. I saw no arms upon any one person, except one man on board had a rifle, with which he shot ducks on the passage. I do not recollect taking in any freight at Black Rock Bend and but about half a dozen people. I saw no arms with any one except the rifle before named. There was an old sword lying about the boat somewhere. It was the first trip I had ever made in her, and my attention was mostly taken up with the machinery, &c., of the boat.

I have petitioned the government for a compensation for the loss of my boat, and have been examined by officers of the government on the subject. My intention was to run between Schlosser and Navy Island as often and as long as it would be profitable. I have never understood that my boat was used to convey munitions, &c., to Navy Island, government would not allow me for her loss.

Among the articles I took that day from Schlosser to the Island was a six pounder, some lumber, 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 articles of provision. I was informed that many Islanders would, in the course of a week, leave the Island, come to this side, and disperse.

I never had any idea they would go into Canada. On the 26th I visited Navy Island, saw about 250 persons there, eleven pieces of cannon, some mounted, and point towards both shores. I do not know who had commanded at that time, but understood it was Van Rensselaer. I do not know that there had at time been any firing either to or from Navy Island. I received some \$10 for freight on the last day my boat ran between Schlosser and the Island. I did not receive regular freight on that day. I know of no firing between the Island and the Canada shore on that day. There had been firing a few days before, and a few days after the destruction of the boat—I saw shells thrown from the Canada shore to the Island. Before running my boat to the Island, I saw persons on the Island with whom I conversed about running her to the Island. I saw Van Rensselaer, Dr. Chapin and Mr. Flagg. They 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.

I do not know that I had any conversation with any of that committee about a bond; I have understood that the committee had a commissary named Phelps, and cashier, whose name I did not know; 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 expense to me, nor to any body else that I know of; I would have cut her out for any purpose that would 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. Scramton says he paid it, but I think I did; at the time I commenced repairing I had no idea of running her to Navy Island; I paid \$300 for her; the bill of sale is from John B. Mason. I bought her on the 1st December, 1837; she was cut out of the ice on the 28th, and destroyed on the 29th.

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. McKemie addressed the meeting; I do not know who else spoke; the object of taking possession of Navy Island was to concentrate there, & "free Canada." I was not in the secrets, however and cannot speak from knowledge; I never had any idea, however, they would "free Canada."

Direct resumed.—I never had any connection whatever with any associations or matters of that sort connected with the Canadian insurrection; my object in running by boat to the Island was my own gain, and the accommodation of the public at Buffalo as well as the Island; it was an experiment I took up in good faith, uninfluenced by any other consideration than my own pecuniary benefit; a great many people went from Buffalo to Navy Island, and returned in my boat; I presume I brought back more than I took to the Island.

To Mr. Spencer. I know of no cannon ball or boiler iron punchings taken to the island in my boat. The collector told him he might go to Navy Island, and carry anything—arms, ammunition, or anything else to Navy Island for freight. He gave me my papers readily, and interposed no objection to anything I had on board.

The examination of this witness here closed; and the Court, at half past 6, adjourned to a quarter to 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

### (To be continued.)

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 name.

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 whigs was last year.—Staffsman.

## Maryland Redeemed!

MARYLAND ELECTIONS—UNPARALLELED  
REACTION IN BALTIMORE.

For Governor.		Thomas. (dem.)	Johnson. (whig.)
Baltimore city,	7455	6886	
Carroll county,	1617	1443	
Annapolis city,	112	181	
Cecil county,	1220	1017	
Washington county,	1396	1485	
Kent county,	486	597	
Baltimore county,	1355	939	
Harford,	1151	1114	
Anne Arundel report,	285m		
Prince George's,	421	608	
Frederick,	200m		
Montgomery,		200m	
Caroline,	551	605	
Queen Anne's,	721	702	
	17,100	15,177	
	15,377		

Thomas' majority, 1,623

To the above we add:

Allegheny, maj. for Thomas, 75.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.  
October 9th, 8 o'clock, P. M.

I take the first opportunity of apprizing you of the election of FRANK THOMAS, by about 700 majority. The majority for Harrison in this State was nearly 5000.

### THE POST OFFICE TARIFF.

The tariff upon the intelligence 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 service.

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 depositories 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 net 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 1st of January, and new stamps for the succeeding year should be issued by the Department on the 1st of December preceding, so as to reach the small offices before the new year commenced.

Persons who could not obtain stamps readily 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 in stamped envelopes and forward them by the proper mail to their distribution. This would cause a great saving of time and expense at the post offices.

Letters could be delivered as they were taken from their envelopes. No loss for dead letters could occur. Postmasters accounts would be settled in an hour and no loss of money would occur by crediting men for letters delivered.

The Auditors office of the Post Office Department would then have to keep but twenty-six stamp accounts and the accounts of the contractors for carrying the mail. This would enable that Department to dispense with a great portion of its force and effect a saving in blanks for letters sent and received, overcharges, returns, &c. &c., of over \$100,000 per annum, beside the custom of writing and sending insulting letters, hoaxes, and other contemptible annoyances by mail, would be discontinued, or, if continued, continued at the expense of the writer and not of the United States. This is no small matter; for since Bennett's Herald has come out in defence of President Tyler, numerous letters of this description are received by him weekly, and referred



# SCIOTO VALLEY POST.



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 District.

<b>SENATOR.</b>	
Simeon Nash *	866
Andrew Dempsey*	14
Camillus Hall	587
<b>REPRESENTATIVE.</b>	
Moses Gregory*	859
Henry Wilson*	18
George Corwine	586
<b>TREASURER.</b>	
William M'Colm*	871
John P. Hitchcock	589
<b>COMMISSIONER.</b>	
John Barber*	806
Harvey Taylor	528
<b>RECORDER.</b>	
Andrew Crichton*	977
William Jones*	208
<b>CORONER.</b>	
Henry Lloyd*	797
Levi C. Barker*	66
Uriah Barber	580
<b>PROSECUTING ATTORNEY</b>	
S. M. Tracy.	997

Those marked thus [\*] are Feds.

## THE RESULT AS FAR AS HEARD FROM, WITH CERTAINTY.

We give the returns as far as ascertained, with certainty.

<b>SENATORS ELECTED.</b>	
<b>DEMOCRATS.</b>	
Hamilton,	1
Rose, Pike, Jackson, and Hocking,	1
Richland,	1
Jefferson and Carroll,	1
Washington, Morgan and Perry,	2
Guernsey and Monroe,	1
Columbiana,	1
<b>FEDERALISTS.</b>	
Muskingum,	1
Belmont and Harrison,	1
<b>REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.</b>	
<b>DEMOCRATS.</b>	
Fairfield,	1
Knowl,	1
Hamilton,	4
Hocking, Ross, Pike and Jackson,	3
Delaware, Marion and Crawford,	2*
Licking,	2
Butler,	2
Richland,	2
Belmont,	2
Seneca, Sandusky, Hancock, &c.,	2
Belmont,	2
Jefferson and Carroll,	2
Washington, Morgan and Perry,*	2
Guernsey, (reported)	1
Wayne,	1
Coshocton,	1
Columbiana,	1
Tuscarawas and Holmes,	2
<b>FEDERALISTS.</b>	
Franklin,	2
Madison and Clark,	1
Montgomery,	2
Green,	3
Warren,	1
Preble,	1
Muskingum,	2
Pickaway,	1
Harrison,	1
Cuyahoga	1
Huron and Erie,	1
<b>Total</b>	
	33

\*The third Representative from this district is undoubtedly whig, and there is now a rumor that we do 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 Representatives, but their majority is very much decreased. 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 ago.

**FAIRFIELD.**—A democratic Representative is elected by 1000 or 1100 majority. This is the residence of Mr. Ewing and shows how popular he is at home.

**DELAWARE, MARION AND CRAWFORD REDEEMED!**—Accounts from this district state that three democratic Representatives have been elected. The Harrison majority in this district last fall was over 700.

**LICKING.**—A slip from the Constitutional office states, that the democrats have carried that county by from 450 to 600 majority. Last year the democratic majority was 225.

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

**PICKAWAY.**—Has given J. Olds, Fed., President of the Circleville Bank, a small majority over Mr. Franklin, dem.

**MADISON AND CLARK.**—One member, fed.; elected 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 elected.

**ADAMS, FAYETTE AND HIGHLAND.** return two Representatives and one Senator. Adams county gives the democratic ticket 214. The accounts from Fayette show a great increase of democratic

strength, which renders it probable that the democratic ticket will be elected; if so, it will be a gain of two Representatives in that district.

Since the above 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 246.

**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 achievement. In Cincinnati the whig majority has been reduced from 1503 to 957; and in the whole county, the city included, the democrats have obtained a 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. McNulty, democrat, who was Clerk of the Senate of Ohio for three years past, has been elected a Representative to the Legislature from Knox county, by a majority of 200 or 300.

**BROWN, CLERMONT & CLINTON.**—By a Clinton Republican Extra, we learn that this district has gone for the whigs by a majority of 98. Last year the whig majority was 570.

Of 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 Whig Majority in the House was upwards of forty.

## GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

We have an extra slip says the (Statesman) from the Augusta, Georgia, Constitutional, which gives us the gratifying news that the Democrats are carrying all before them in that State! Truly we are coming back to the good old times. Last year 8000 for Harrison, with a great majority in both branches of the Legislature. This year a democratic Governor elected by at least 4000 majority, and the Legislature wholly reversed. The people are truly sick of whig humbugery.

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 certainly very high praise, and coming from the source it does, is something to be eminently proud of. He at the same time lampoons his own party in the most unmerciful manner for their apathy and indifference about elections. The difference is to be ascribed to the principles of the two parties; and the materials that compose them. The Locos have 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 duty, and he is not going to be hindered from the performance of that duty by "rain, mud," nor any other trivial circumstance. The election day returns but once or twice a year; and that is the only time a man has it in his power to act in his sovereign capacity, if he should neglect that opportunity of expressing his opinion, he might as well live under a government where he would not have the right of suffrage.

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—after making so many promises to the people—after bragging and blowing so much about the election, then to be defeated in their darling measure, and that too, by their own President. And now to see State after State going into the hands of the "Loco Focos" just because they cannot get their party to 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 cautious 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 or two past, we will be able to control the elections of this town; and then you will see that we will go through "rain, mud," and every thing else to some purpose. If the whig party is divided and broke to 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 ours. You say we "sneaked into the field" with 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 own party for not sticking to the "nomination," and again, you accuse the "lokies" of being the cause of it.

You seem to be in a very bad humor, perhaps the "beauteous orb of day" has eclipsed your better feelings. 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 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 "level" more respect and civility, or you might come up missing next time.

Porter, the democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, 'tis said, will be elected by about 20,000.

## Sale Extraordinary.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!!**

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 the city of—, near the corner of Humbug Alley and Bank lane, a full and complete set of whig electioneering apparatus, which is somewhat the worse for wear, having been used throughout one electioneering campaign:

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

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 well known that he was one of the richest men in the country. It was asserted by a celebrated whig of Connecticut, that he could gain more votes by using the cabalistic words "log-cabin and hard-cider" than with Washington's farewell Address.—They are warranted superior articles.

3d. A great number of long poles, set up with small flags, suitable to be carried on walking sticks, the most of them bearing mottoes, such as "Tippecanoe and TYLER TOO," and others equally as expressive and significant. Also a few large balls which owing to some derangement of the machinery have got to rolling the wrong way, and it is impossible to stop their retrograde movement until the whigs can be induced to go to the polls which they are not likely to do, especially if it should happen to rain on the day of the election.—Also, a lot of coonskins, skunk skins, foxes and deer tails, which were found very useful in setting off a Whig show to good advantage—a menagerie of wild animals, such as live coons, possums, terrapins, snapping turtles, alligators ground hogs, &c. &c., which served an excellent purpose to amuse the ignorant and vulgar at great "Tip and Ty" meetings, where it was thought much better to please the fancy than to address the understanding. It is hoped they will sell well. Also, a set of Whig principles, but as these were never intended for the "public 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 any quantity of Whig speeches. These are not remarkable for anything 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 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 songs; these were sung at great whig meetings, to fill up the interval between speeches, and other exercises, the same as they sing psalms at religious meetings. They were found very instructive, entertaining. Also a number of whig printing presses. These have become so notorious for lying, slander, 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 loco-foco 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 society which is curious in preserving papers and documents of all kinds, will purchase these charters and preserve them for the benefit of posterity. It may be questioned whether a free, enlightened, and intelligent people, legalize swindling on a large scale. But these charters will always be evidence of the fact.

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—!

The above articles would of themselves, if kept together, make an excellent museum. Any person possessing genius, enterprise, 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 desire. Sale to continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of where due attendance will be given by,

BAMBOOZZLE 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 men; grievous to be judged the enemies of any when we are only conscious of being friends of all. But false and hostile interests are engendered in the politics; 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 never to 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, existing prejudices, perhaps existing feelings. They who start them therefore should ever do so with all the tenderness and management consistent with the public good, *suaviter in modo* though always

fortiter in re. (gentle in the manner though strong in the measure) should ever be their motto and their aim. But once started, never let them swerve from the purpose they know to be righteous. Once having decided on a measure salutary in consequence to all, unjust in principle to none, let them never lay it aside—let them never modify it to neutralize opposition—let them fear nothing concede nothing, change nothing; content to wait, but never to yield, firm without violence, persevering under all circumstances; 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 it—they will have done nothing; or worse, they will have done something only again to undo it, incurring double delay, double trouble and double expense.

We would express these considerations forcibly on the public mind. Strenuous are the efforts used 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 desert 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 Americans.

## GROGAN SET AT LIBERTY.

The Canadian authorities have set Col. Grogan at liberty, on application of the American Government. But what restitution will they make for so great an outrage upon our territory and citizens?—Statesman.

## 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. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

## FLANNELS.

Peices Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, for sale low by the bale or piece. STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

## Caps Caps! Caps!

Cases assorted Caps, for men and boys, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

## \$200 00 Reward.

Wastolen from my farm near Mount Sterling Ky., on the 9th of September, a dark mulatto boy named Tom, 13 or 14 years old, tall and very slim, left fore finger split open about 1-2 inches, the finger I think is stiff and crooked, big toes run out straight with his foot. I will give the above reward for the thief and boy, or \$100 for the boy if taken out of the State—\$50 if taken in any of the counties on the Ohio river, or \$25 if taken anywhere. MOUNTSTERLING, Ky Oct. 19, 1841. 10—3w. E. C. OWINGS.

## BLANKETS.

Pair of various Colours, Sizes and Qualities, for sale low by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

## LINSEYS.

10 Bales Flaid & 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 Friday, October 29th. The amount of the premiums will be proportioned to the means of the society, and will be fixed upon at the Exhibition. Members are particularly requested to come prepared to settle their dues. By order of the President: FRS. CLEVELAND, Rec. Sec. Portsmouth, Sept. 24th, 1841. 8—td

## W. BIDDLE, DENTIST.

OF PITTSBURGH.

(Where he has practiced with unrivalled success.) RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has returned, and will remain for a limited time at the residence of Dr. E. Work, where he may be consulted at any hour in the various branches of his profession.

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

Extracting, Filing, Sealing or Cleansing, PLUGGING, AND INSERTING PARTS, Or Entire New Sets of Teeth.

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

Irregularities in children's teeth, if attended to in time, prevented, and in adults greatly remedied. Teeth carefully cleaned, whitened, and polished without injuring the enamel, and the cavities filled with gold, silver, or other foil, so as to entirely avert the progress of Decay, and tender them serviceable as they ever were. Portsmouth, Sept. 21, 1841. Refer to J. D. STUART.

THE STATE OF OHIO, SCIOTO COUNTY, ss David Scott, vs. Elizabeth Noel, et al. Petition for Partition.

ELIZABETH NOEL, Mary Noel, Volney F. Noel, John F. Noel and William Henry Harrison Noel, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 18th day of September in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Scioto by David Scott, demands partition of the following Real Estate, viz: In-lot, No. three hundred and forty-seven, [No. 347.] in the canal addition of the town of Portsmouth, in the said county of Scioto, and designated on the recorded plat of the Canal addition, of said town, as in-lot No. three hundred and forty-seven; and that at the next term of said Court, application will be made by the said David Scott, for an order that partition be made of said premises. DAVID SCOTT, B. Ramsey, his Att'y. September, 21, 1841. 6—w.

**Job Work** NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST.

## AMERICAN HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH OHIO.

### A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

FORMERLY OF HOLIDAYSBURG, PA. AND LATE OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

Their STABLES are extensive, in good order and well provided. A good CARRIAGE, is at all times ready to convey Travellers to and from Boats &c. A daily line of Stages, leave this House for Cleveland, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati.

ALEXANDER VAN COURT; BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

—O—

C. McCoy, in retiring from the American House, takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks for the Patronage, so long and so generally extended to him, while keeping the House. He also feels confident, that Messrs. VAN COURT will continue to render the AMERICAN HOUSE, a most desirable and comfortable stoppage for Travellers. Portsmouth, September 14th 1841. 5—tf.

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 incommodating 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 tenacious. It may be said, to be the humor of the lungs which they are shaking off; and thus coming to the borders and sides, produces the violent cough and accumulation of tough phlegmy humors. The use of SWEETER'S Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and more particularly of No. 2, which sometimes causes vomiting for a short time, will effectually remove and cure it, and make the disease pass off easily.

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

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

I have not extended my travels beyond the limits of the county of St. Lawrence, and my success in the Hygeian business, has been as good as I expected. My supply is almost exhausted and calls increasing. I think I feel some of the symptoms of Hygeian fever coming upon me, which will take considerable medicine to reduce, and you are the only physician who can administer to my complaint. Wonderful disease! I hope you will supply me with a sufficient quantity of medicine of the genuine kind to alleviate my complaint, as no other will have a good effect. I have made an error, and used my influence and skill in the Hygeian cause, and have made some excitement in various parts of this county; and think it will be a favorable time to raise the siege of health, by advertising and every other effort by which this laudable pursuit can be effected. Physicians seem rather to be raising bulwarks against me, and Bradstreet and Ralph are pouring in their grape shot from every quarter, but I have the support of my patients, and so long as they remain good soldiers I think I can conquer the battle, for I am not a stranger to all the tactics of this kind of war. Said medicine to be had of Messrs. Hall & Currie, and at the Office of this paper. September 21, 1841. 6—tf.

## NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

at Portsmouth, Ohio.

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

## Foreign and Domestic Goods

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

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

STUART & JONES,

Sept. 7th 1841. The Advertiser, Chillicothe; Ohio Statesman, and Ohio State Journal, Columbus, and Gallipolis Journal will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$2, and charge this office.

## Administrator's Notice.

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

GEORGE SHULTZ, Admr. Portsmouth, August 30th, 1841. 3—w.

## DR. C. GOODBRAKE,

(Office No. 33 Front Street.) PORTSMOUTH, OHIO. 1—tf

August 17, 1841.

A Large lot of Foreign and Domestic Liquors on hand and for sale by T. LAWSON. Nov. 17, 1840.

## Watches, Jewelry &c.

JOHN CLUGSTEN, respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large supply of Patent Lever and Plain Watches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fashionable Jewelry, &c. as follows: Breast-pins, finger rings, ear-rings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives steel pens, razors &c. together with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing terms. [Nov. 10.] 2—w.

## Wall Paper.

KEPT constantly on hand, a general assortment of French, and American Wall Paper, latest style, just received and for sale low, by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, August 16th, 1841.

## REMOVAL.

DR. B. H. PATTILLO



