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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), December 21, 1841

William P. Camden

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Scioto Valley Post

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.

Vol. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, O., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

No. 18.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In coming together, fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the people has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Father, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline*, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod from the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which the could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, charged for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered *noUe prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the Chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes, politically responsible only, whereas tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety of melting such provisions by law, so far as they may be constitutionally so, for the removal at their commencement; and as may heretofore arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is left in the Judiciary of the States, yet this government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Egan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to the knowledge of a course of procedure which was to have been followed by a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State and the British Envoy Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, and herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the *Caroline* steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such attainment was due to the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, or wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an authorized war against the Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private

gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon the full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the *Caroline* was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to sanctuary upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, upon a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which, on a day, may take vengeance into his own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally calamitous to both. Whether border collisions can be avoided, or the sanctuaries to be made on the authority of either Government, general law must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relation of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of refraining, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schomberg.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, upon the subject of the *Caroline*, and the American ships engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas.

It is a subject of great importance, and one of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interference. However desirous the maritime code, at the consent to interdictions of other governments, we deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of the code, and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign government, that its claims to the exclusive right to regulate the trade, and the establishment of other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime policy, to be applied without our consent, we must employ whatever means are consistent with our honor, and the maintenance of our rights, to resist such an attempt. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully be counted of any such alleged abuses, be interfered with, be molested and detained while on the ocean, or be subjected in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the states composing this union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression; long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. When the government should now enter into treaties containing stipulations upon this subject, it is a question for its deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the sea can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been subjected. This government is not disposed to prevent its citizens, if there be any disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; and while the enterprising merchant engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others who repeat such offences.

I invite your attention to existing law for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate crews of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has not long since, had this subject, under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual message the President informed Congress which had been made in negotiating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the

question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, toward the accomplishment of the highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by the government for the explanation and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the neighboring British Provinces is it believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the result of its examination to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the executive to call the attention of that government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the convention, will at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approval of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that in 1833, a treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The representatives of the Government at Washington inform the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors, and the final report of the commission, of the United States, has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further east than the position hitherto generally assigned it, and consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the State of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to the young, but growing Republic. Settled principles by which the United States, we have the honor to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are those destined to guide and under wise institutions, and whole some laws, and that, through its example, another evidence is afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, the happiness and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that Government was made for the people and not the people for the Government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts, in or between the countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of communities or nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparations for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed in Quito on the 13th of June 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which requires the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A convention has been concluded with the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian government, originating from captures, and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida, has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which in any other war, would have won them the laurels of a triumph. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, broken up by their enemy, and harassed them menacingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have been surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government, and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officers at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, the most scrupulous and kind constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untamed and wild child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the Sixth Census, or enu-

meration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,153; making an increase over the Census of 1830, of 4,202,645 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 1/2 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress, at the Extra Session, was \$987,245.03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,467,052.52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, amount to \$6,943,005.25, amounting to \$30,410,157.77; and making with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last, \$31,397,512.80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to \$24,714,346.97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,723.73; thus making a total of \$32,025,070.70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about \$627,557.90.

Of the loan of \$12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only \$5,432,726.88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home; while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by which it was authorized, so as to extend its term to a longer period.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its fathers;—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burdens not really necessary for that purpose. In imposing duties, however, for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the amount, in which the duty shall be laid, as well as the articles to which the duty shall be applied, exists. Otherwise the Government would properly exist. Condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. If might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent., the maximum rate established by the Compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the same valuation.

A difference in the value of the same articles to some extent, will necessarily exist; and different ports; but that altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances the estimates of value must be considered, and thus many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the limitation, which without the slightest pretext, upon their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers, in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainly and necessarily in any system of currency, and in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly in this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties; which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your last session I invited to your attention the condition of the currency and exchanges, and the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the medium of exchanges, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country; with the first the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducement to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are, to take things as he finds them, to supply the deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for the defects of the paper medium with us, is almost impossibly great. The power exerted by the State to charter banking corpora-

tions, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective.

The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so continue the embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augment the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations; not among the least of which is the authority continued in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor the just data of forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt but that the amount of transportation eastward, by sea, and the transportation inland, by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, from a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of a controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this government, under the weight of such considerations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval & which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation of paper, as the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message in Congress, which pledge I urge, as an apology for venturing to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive it is a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory and repeatable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword, or more properly to speak, denies any other control to the president over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure to the fidelity of such agents, and by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart from each other private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the seat of government with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes, in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount and the granting certificates of deposits, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further & authorizes the purchase & sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having, but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold and thus as far as its debt extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates and to submit from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a

(Continued on fourth page.)

VALLEY POST.



PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

DECEMBER 21, 1841.

A MAN DROWNED.

Yesterday morning, a man by the name of James Irvin, an Englishman, was accidentally knocked off of a flat boat into the river, while in the act of landing at our wharf, and sunk to rise no more.

DON'T BE ALARMED.

The "eddy-burners" and "traitor-brawlers," are almost as quiet as pet coons, and in fact, some of them have ventured so far as to say, that if (Capt. Tyler) make no worse "appointments," that they will find no fault with his administration. For the benefit of all such, we insert the following significant paragraph from the Madisonian:

"For Mr. Tyler we are not permitted to speak; but we mistake him most grievously if he will ever seek to obtain the support of men who, for a difference of opinion on a single point, could denounce him as a traitor—because him to be burnt in effigy, and his name to be benighted, through false representations, with the curse of dupes and their deceivers."

WAR IN TEXAS.

A remarkable occurrence is thus detailed by the Austin correspondent of the Houston Star. The night before the organization of Congress, after the city had become quite immersed in sleep, a messenger arrived from the frontier, bearing the alarming intelligence that a large army of Comanches, four or five hundred strong, had been discovered near that stream, and was moving directly upon Austin. All was uproar and confusion. Immediately, Senators and Representatives, heads of departments and clerks—in short, men of all classes and grades, and women and children were seen running in all directions—some to meet the expected foe, and some to find a place of refuge. The citizens at length formed into something like an organized body of militia, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, prepared to defend the main street of the city, where most of the women and children had collected in the strong houses lining that street. The artillery were placed, under the direction of Col. Ward, so as to take the street completely. Things being thus arranged, a spy company, under the command of Colonel Jones, was dispatched to the frontier, and in the meantime all waited in anxious suspense for the foe. Morning came, however, and found the citizens sleeping in the cold air, and weary with fatigue—but no traces of an enemy. About eight o'clock, A. M., Colonel Jones and his party returned, with intelligence that he could find no trail of Indians, and the alarm was at once quieted, the citizens returning to their homes again, contented and cheerful. In the afternoon, however, another messenger arrived, with intelligence that the Indians were again on the march, and the alarm was renewed again, but to no effect. The members of Congress from the eastern sections were not a little annoyed by this event, and their dissatisfaction with the present location of the seat of government was expressed in no measured terms.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Legislature of Alabama, has adjourned, after a session of nine days.

KEEP A SHARP LOOK OUT.

The Albany Register says, that a snapp is perambulating the country, representing himself as the agent for the Saratoga Mutual Insurance Company. He obtained about one hundred dollars in freedom.

The State of Missouri has been presented with six pieces of brass ordnance, by the General Government, which have been deposited in Jefferson city.

A statement is published in some of the papers, that an engagement between a small party of Queen Victoria's troops and the natives in Malacca, took place recently, and that some twenty or thirty of the former were killed. We are inclined to believe that it is only another "flesh and blood" story.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

We clip the following recipe against that distressing malady, the toothache, from one of our exchange papers, under the firm belief that the remedy, though simple as it may seem, will have the desired effect, and save some of our friends many unhappy moments and sleepless nights.

"Dash cold water over the back of the neck and head for a minute or so, before going through the customary morning ablutions. The adoption of this simple, agreeable, and easy remedy will contribute to the preservation of teeth which are sound, and almost entirely prevent pain in those which are decayed. We pretend not to give the rationale—but we have never known it tried in vain."

The Texas Congress assembled and completed its organization on the 2d Nov. In the House of Representatives, A. A. Anderson, of San Antonio, was elected speaker; J. H. Raymond, chief clerk; T. Henderson, assistant clerk; B. F. Hill, engrossing clerk; T. H. Ford, enrolling clerk; S. R. Miller, sergeant-at-arms, and W. Campbell, door-keeper. In the Senate, A. C. Macfarlane was chosen Secretary; G. S. C. Robinson, assistant secretary; W. H. Baglin, enrolling clerk; T. Green, engrossing clerk; T. Ward, sergeant-at-arms; and S. Johnson, door-keeper.

PORK NEWS.

In Illinois, a thousand pork hogs can be purchased in the country of Kaskaskia, for one dollar and fifty cents per hundred. The same price rules in this "valley of woods."

THE OHIO MESSENGER.

The above is the title of a new paper, recently established at Leesburg, Highland county, O., by Samuel Pike. We wish him success in his undertaking.

HOME SQUADRON.—The Philadelphia papers mention that Commodore Stewart has been appointed to the command of the Home Squadron. He is at present in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The public debt of Indiana is said to exceed \$14,000,000.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

Mr. Camden:

I have carefully perused Governor Corwin's Message to the Legislature of Ohio, and through the medium of your paper, wish to make a few remarks upon it. As a whole document it may be pronounced very good, and no doubt it will be highly extolled by the whig presses of the State as being something super-excellent in its kind; but there are some parts of it which do not correspond with my ultra notions and ideas. He seems to regret that there should be a disposition manifested to repeal the distribution act, passed at the late extra session of Congress. He must be greatly behind the times if he supposes the people are such dolts as to suffer themselves to be taxed by the General Government, for the wise and salutary purpose of giving a part of the money thus raised, to the States, in order that the States may be saved the trouble of taxing their own citizens. Would Governor Corwin think it a "most salutary" law if the State Legislature was to pass a law to take from him a thousand dollars and then return it back to him after deducting five per cent. out of it for the operation. I think he would find himself a loser by the operation, yet such is precisely the case with the distribution act. The money which is raised on the public lands goes to the support of the General Government, which, if given to the States, would have to be a loss sustained by the people in the collection and paying over the money. Secondly, because it carries out the principle, that impost duties on imported articles is not a tax on the people, and keeps the tax laying power so far removed from the people, that it is taken for granted by a large mass of community that they are not taxed at all. It supposes the people are too ignorant to know they are taxed in any way, unless they have to pay the money directly to the tax gatherer. Governor Corwin shows himself an enemy to the poor man's interest when he speaks so favorably of a law that tends to exempt the rich man from taxes, at the expense of the poor man. For the rich landholder, who has an income of five thousand dollars a year, does not consume more imported goods than a poor man, who cannot earn five hundred dollars a year. Therefore if Congress takes three millions of dollars out of the Treasury of the United States, and gives it to the States, it amounts to nothing more than taxing the people to that amount to give it to the rich. Governor Corwin cannot make any person but a Cicerone believe otherwise.

Governor Corwin, again, recommends the State Bank system, which he urged upon the legislature of last year, notwithstanding the rebuke he received from the people by their returning majorities in both branches of the legislature against him. He seems to have a fatiguing regard for the Banks and is very anxious to preserve their lives, in some shape or other. He even goes so far as to uphold their remaining in a state of suspension for fear they might not be able to stand the ordeal if they are forced to re-open. The legislature is obliged to do something this session for the banks. That, I think is a mistake, for the banks have failed to furnish the people with a currency of any value, and have driven every thing like good money out of circulation; therefore the less they have to do with them the better. As only two-thirds of the banks go out of existence at this time, the better plan is to let them go peacefully and quietly, and the remaining third are enough to furnish a depreciated currency until the people make up their minds to do without them entirely. As the people seem to be coming to that conclusion rapidly, they will be fully prepared to do without banks by the time they all wind up their affairs. Unless a better system of banking can be devised, they may consider their career as drawing rapidly to a close, at least such is the opinion of

A WORKINGMAN.

Mr. Fuller of the House, has introduced the following Bill, (No. 18.)

A Bill to amend the act entitled "an act to create the office of Township Assessor, passed March 20, 1841."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That so much of the seventeenth section of the act entitled "an act to create the office of township assessor," passed March 20, 1841, as requires that, in taking the list of cattle and horses, such shall be taken in the name of such persons as shall own the same, on the 25th day of February, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That, hereafter, it shall be the duty of township assessors, in taking the list of cattle and horses, to take the same in the name of such persons as shall own the same on the first day of January; any thing in the before mentioned act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The following is the resolution, introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Holmes. As the Mechanics feel a lively interest in the subject, we publish the resolution in full.

"RESOLUTION, RELATIVE TO CONVICT LABOR IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That so soon as the present contracts for the employment of convict labor in the Ohio Penitentiary shall expire, the directors of the same are hereby instructed so as to employ & direct said convict labor in future, as not to come in competition with the mechanical labor of this state.

COURT IN BANK.

We give some important decisions to day, touching Banks and fraudulent Bank paper. The decision of the Hamilton Common Pleas, against the White Water canal issues, by Bonnal, is sustained. It is also decided that stealing Ohio Rail Road bills is not stealing Bank paper. The decision against the Canton Bank is also important to the State Treasury, as it declares that dividends applied to the payment of stocks, is as much taxable as other dividends.—Daily Statesman.

Coon Skins Exempted.—A bill was recently introduced into the Georgia Legislature to incorporate a company for Tanning. After it had been duly read, one of the whig members moved an amendment to the effect that "coonskins should be exempted from the process of the establishment, as they had, within the last few months, been tanned sufficiently."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1841.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The SPEAKER announced the reception of the Report of the Auditor of State, in regard to the State liabilities, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

On motion of Mr. Spangler, the Senate then took up the report of the committee to prepare rules for the government of the Senate.

[The rules reported by the committee are very similar to those of the last session. The only material alteration is the information of a new Standing Committee, namely, the Committee on public debt.]

Mr. Ford moved to strike out the words "committee on public debt."

Mr. Walton said he could not claim that the idea of this committee originated with him, but when first suggested, it struck him favorably. The State of Ohio has been progressing with her works of internal improvement. These reports are made to us, but he had never yet seen a full statement of the debt, from the commencement of the system until the present time. The people are beginning to be alarmed at the public debt of Ohio, and view it already as enormous. They wish to see the terms upon which the loans were made and the whole amount of the public debt, from its commencement to the present time.

Mr. Thomas opposed the formation of this new committee. He would go in for a select committee, but not for a standing one. The duties of this committee would conflict with those of the Finance committee.

Mr. Taylor said—A disagree with the Senator from Miami (Mr. Thomas) in regard to the pending motion. The subject of the public debt is one of the highest importance, and of the deepest interest to the public. Those who oppose the establishment and appointment of the committee contemplated, seem to agree that no danger is to be apprehended, and that no injury can arise, from the existence of such a committee. If such be the fact, and no one can doubt it, let us see whether there are not cogent and sufficient reasons for the establishment of this committee.

The subject of the state debt is exciting a degree of interest, both at home and abroad, which imperiously demands that this whole subject, vast and complicated as it is, should be probed to the bottom. The question of repudiating the state debts has been seriously mooted in various quarters, and has excited a powerful influence upon the money market and upon the price of State Stock. Our own stockholders have felt the effect of this movement, and a rapid decline of price is the consequence. We owe it to ourselves then, and to the public at large, that an elaborate, minute, and historical statement of the rise, progress, and character of our state debt should be made out and promulgated, in order both to vindicate the character of the state credit, and to point out the consequences to which a further enlargement is likely to lead us. Such a committee as is contemplated, is alone competent to the adequate performance of this task; for the duties of the committee on Finance, whose peculiar office, as is intimated in its title, is to investigate this subject, are already so multifarious and so onerous, that its members have neither the requisite time, nor, in it to be presumed, the inclination to enter upon it. If we may judge from what is said, the whole subject is involved in the greatest confusion, and it needs some master spirit to ferret out past and existing abuses if any such exist; as there is a strong opinion that the present state of the public debt is a disgraceful one. During the last session I turned my attention to this subject, particularly to this subject, and I was both astonished and alarmed to see the utter confusion which surrounded it. The investigation, if had, must result in establishing the credit of the state either upon a firmer basis, or sinking it to a yet lower point of degradation; and in either event it is a measure of justice both to the State itself and the community at large. This blind-fold, hide-and-go-seek system which has so long obtained, is leading us rapidly to ruin, and must be checked before the arrival of the final catastrophe.

Mr. Walton said he was not tenuous whether a Standing committee or a Select one was raised. All he wanted was an investigation.—He was anxious to see those who have had the control of our finances brought to a settlement, and which has never yet been done.

Mr. Leonard said it was immaterial which course was adopted. The investigation was a necessary one, but he entertained doubts whether either a Standing or a Select committee could accomplish the object of getting at the amount of the public debt in this State. It has been boldly asserted during the past two years that there was a discrepancy between the books of the board of Fund Commissioners and those of the Board of Public Works of near half a million of dollars. It is true, that when this statement was made last winter, General McCracken, of Lancaster, one of the late Fund Commissioners, came to this city, and made out and exhibited an account, which it was said balanced. No man upon this floor was more anxious to ascertain the indebtedness of the State, but (continued Mr. L.) we might disagree as to the mode of arriving at that object. For some time past, he had come to the conclusion that the most ready manner of arriving at that object was to refuse to appropriate money to pay the interest of the State debt. The protested drafts of the coming year, returning upon the State, would prove more fully and more readily the indebtedness of the State, than any thing we could get from a committee.

Mr. Bartley said, he regretted to see opposition made to this part of the report of the committee. He thought that a standing committee of the Senate, on the very important subject of the State debt, not only necessary, but imperatively called for, by existing circumstances. The State debt is a subject of growing importance. It has already become a matter of the greatest magnitude in the affairs of our government—most extensive and complicated in all its bearings, and fearful in its ultimate consequences upon the fate of our republican institutions.

The venerable Senator from Fairfield, (Mr. Spangler) opposes the appointment of a Standing Committee on the subject; but says, that he would be in favor of a Select Committee. The subject seems to me, (said Mr. B.) appropriate for a standing committee, and I would apprehend greater opposition to the appointment of a select committee, than to the present proposition. I recollect that two years ago, at the special request of a member of the Fund board, I proposed a resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee to investigate this subject. And although much opposed in the House, the resolution passed that body, but was indefinitely postponed in the Senate upon the motion of no other than my venerable friend from Fairfield (Mr. Spangler nodded assent.) No one entertains a higher regard (continued Mr. B.) for the experience, the purity of the motives and the rectitude of the intentions of that Senator than myself. But since he opposed the appointment of a select committee on this subject two years ago, and now opposes the appointment of a standing committee, because he thinks it ought to be a select committee I cannot go with him.

The Senator from Miami, (Mr. Thomas) thinks this a more appropriate subject for a select committee.

(see, because he says, that it is temporary in its importance.)

Mr. Thomas explained that he did not intend to be understood as saying that he objected, because it was a temporary matter, but because it was a single subject.

Mr. B. proceeded. The objection of the Senator does not strengthen his objection. In a general sense, the appropriate matter for the consideration of every standing committee may be termed a single subject. The currency, upon which we had a standing committee for many years, may be termed a single subject. The appropriation of ways and means to carry on the government, the appropriate business of the committee on Finance, may be termed a single subject. And so the State debt, a matter so complicated, diversified and extensive in all its bearings—involving the delicate and grave questions, whether the honor and public faith of the State shall be preserved inviolate; whether the debt of the State, now not far from the amount of seven millions, shall be increased, or means be taken for its ultimate liquidation; whether the people of one part of our State are to be oppressed with taxation to pay a debt contracted for the local benefit of another part of the State; and whether the people of this State are to be ground to the earth, under the burden of a permanent government debt, and become the mere tributaries to luxury and extravagance of the money mongers of Europe, or be and remain a free and independent people—a matter involving all these and many more, equally important, momentous and fearful considerations, may in a general sense, be termed a single subject. But it is a subject transcending all other subjects connected with the operations of our government; in its importance and its difficulties; and yet but little understood; and upon which the public mind is in great uncertainty. It is not a matter which requires only a few days' consideration from a select committee, but a matter which requires the continued, undivided, and the scrutinizing attention of a standing committee during the entire session. And if the standing committee should be unable to complete the investigation during the session, let them propose for the consideration of the Senate a select committee to sit after the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Spangler said it was true, that two years ago, he was opposed to the investigation, for he considered that it would be better to wait until several of our public improvements were finished. Now that object being obtained, he was in favor of the investigation.

After some further remarks, the resolution being put on the motion to strike out, was lost, yeas 17, nays 18.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

At three o'clock, yesterday, afternoon, Dec. 8th, the Senate proceeded to elect officers permanently for the session, which resulted as follows:

Speaker—J. J. Farnam	26
Blanks	9
Clerk—T. J. Morgan	26
Blanks	10
Sergeant-at-Arms—George Knapp	26
Blanks	10

This morning Mr. Bartley introduced to appoint Bank Commissioners. And Mr. Taylor gave notice that he would introduce a bill to compel the redemption of specie payments. Thus it will be seen, that the desire is to go to work at once. Last year it was January before even the message were printed, and February before any action of importance was attempted.

In the afternoon Mr. Byington introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the standing committee on Banks and the Currency, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting to the House, at as early a period as practicable, during the present session, a bill to provide for the permanent resumption of specie payments, by the banks of this state to include as near as may be, the following provisions:

1st, That each and every bank in this state, shall resume the payment, when presented of their notes and bills, in gold or silver, on or before the 1st day of 1842; and continue such payments from that period.

2nd, That if any bank within this state shall refuse to redeem its notes and bills, as aforesaid, all the contracts, made by such bank, after its refusal, as aforesaid, or while it is in a state of suspension, shall be unlawful and void.

3d, That the treasurer of the state, and all other state officers, shall be prohibited from receiving in payment of any dues to the state, all bills and notes issued by any bank in this state, while such bank refuses to redeem, on presentation, its notes and bills, in gold or silver, as aforesaid.

4th, That no court of law or equity in this state shall enforce, at the suit of any bank in this state, any contract made by such bank for its benefit, at a time when it refused to redeem its notes and bills in gold or silver, as aforesaid; provided, that the contracts made by the banks of this state, prior to the said day of 1842, shall not be affected by this bill.

5th, Such other, and further provisions and details as the committee may deem expedient and necessary, to enforce and maintain a permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks of this state.

A good deal of sparring took place yesterday, on the subject of printing the Governor's Message; but the subject is rather stale to interest our readers; and several whigs have on each occasion shown a disposition to cut the leaders in the sham cry against the public documents.

A long discussion grew up in the House this morning, on a proposition to elect the officers of the House permanently, *viz* rose—the whigs opposing that mode of voting. We shall notice the subject hereafter.—Statesman.

FROM THE OHIO STATESMAN.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Taylor, of the Senate, reported back the resolution to appoint Bank commissioners, with the names of Elwood Fisher, of Cincinnati, Edwin B. Olds, of Circleville, and Jedediah D. Cummins of Akron, and moved that it be laid on the table, which was done. It will probably be taken up on Monday and passed.

A good deal of the time of the House has been taken up to-day on the subject of combining a mass of clauses &c., in one bill, which, as usual, run into the State Printing if not into the State Printer. Several of the whigs, however, differing with their brethren on their various propositions, it is not probable that the struggle will continue all winter as it did last to lengthen out the session and check the regular process of business. A number of the whigs are evidently tired of silly warfare about printings as well as suspicions of legislation that would create corporations by the gross, combining interests strong enough to force through even a Red Oak charter.

The following important resolution introduced by Mr. BARTY, of Wood county, was accidentally omitted in the proceedings of Thursday last; *viz*:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State be required to furnish this House with the amount of money, received by the State upon sales of land within the limits thereof, from the United States, usually denominated "the three per cent fund," for the improvement of roads; the time when the same was received, the amount disbursed to each county and the time when the same was disbursed; and the amount of said moneys now remaining on hand.

Washington Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

Washington, Thursday Evening, Dec. 9, 1841. In the Senate, to-day, on motion of Mr. Wright, it was resolved, that the 34th rule of the Senate, relating to the election of committees, be so far suspended that the presiding officer shall have the appointment of all standing committees of the Senate. The chairman of the committees, at the last session, it will be remembered, were elected by the Senate. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday next, in order to afford time to the President to organize the committees.

In the House, Mr. TOLIN announced the attendance of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, elected in the place of John Sergeant; and Mr. I. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. FILLMORE moved a series of resolutions for referring the various subjects recommended to the attention of Congress by the President, to the appropriate standing committees. Mr. Atherton objected to the resolutions, because the committees were not yet appointed. Mr. Gilmer concurred.—Mr. Clifford rose to give his views, when the Speaker announced that the whole debate was unnecessary, as the resolution was not before the House.

Mr. Lawrence, of Pa., rose, as he said to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the House the death of the Hon. Henry Black, of Pennsylvania. He died on the 26th of November, of an apoplexy, at his residence, in Somerset county. Mr. Black was elected to fill the vacancy occurring from the death of Charles Ogles. And here is another to that wonderful chain of omens—all corroborating and confirming our impression of the displeasure of Heaven against the falsehoods and arrogant pretensions of the federalists. Let the lesson be borne in recollection by the next Representative from Stevens's district—let him remember his obligations to truth, and atone for the sins of Ogles his lamented predecessor—lamented that he has gone to his final account, perhaps, "unannounced unannounced." As a testimony of respect to the Hon. Henry Black, the House resolved to go into the usual mourning; by wearing crpe upon the left arm for thirty days; and the House adjourned.

That part of the President's Message which treats of our international relation with Great Britain, is attributed to Premier Webster. Your writer thinks differently. The style is too ungarbled—and ignorance of the law (with all due difference to Mr. Tyler's legal abilities) too manifest in this branch of the document, to have emanated from the defender of the British Constitution. Nor are the sentiments avowed on this subject exactly of the State Rights Virginia Stamp. There is an humble concession of superiority to Great Britain—as if the writer were standing at the time; in the august presence of Her Most Gracious Majesty! The thing is to be deeply regretted; if such were the fact; and it is to be feared that it was: That Daniel Webster, while the message was in preparation, succeeded in recommending a dish to Mr. Tyler's palate, of that most abominable blighting mixture, called *Maryland chowder*. They say he has a pot at the State Department, in which he manufactures the article to suit himself.

Receipt for Chowder.—Principles of the Hartford Convention, 12 pounds; Blue light codfish, 3 lb; English clams, one bushel—shells included; Shingle plaster and rags of broken red-dog, Banks, including the nasty sheep-skin charter of Riddle's swindling machine, 3 pecks; blood-puddings, extracted from the veins of the laboring classes, by the "rich" who "take care of the poor," 26 links; the diaphragm of the striped pig; 16 coon-skins; one doz. long necked Tippecanoe gourds—with a rich sauce, composed of hard-cider, New England molasses, and the concentrated quintessence of abolitionism, poured over the mess, after it has boiled five hours over a fire made of the wooden chimney of a log cabin. Such is the real Websterian chowder. Ah! it is delicious. Mark, with what a gusto he fills it in! See! how it expands his per se corporation! Waiter! a little more of your sauce! Have you put any of the salt of democracy in the chowder! No, sir, we know'd you didn't like it that way. You are right, my boy; come, Mr. Tyler, try some—and bring the salt-box to Mr. Tyler. I am afraid Mr. Tyler forgot to get the salt.

The President, I understand, has Mr. Webster at his supper this evening. It is to be hoped that he will not press upon his guest his own favorite dish of James River oysters, stewed down in the milk & butter of the Virginia doctrines of '98 and '99. For if the great Daniel should partake of it, I fear he would soon feel nauseous symptoms arising from a dose of Brandreth's pills, and would be constrained to exclaim, "Oh! what has caused this great commotion—My corporation through!"

What has become of the late Secretary of the Treasury—the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who cyphered upon the system of Gumbo Chaff?

"Two and one is four—and five to that is seven. Three times eight are twenty-one, and six and three's eleven."

The fact is, though he may answer to plead the defence of a swindling Bank office, he is not calculated to count up dollars and cents, by the thousand. He is a great man, though, for all that; great in disdaining—now, that he is of the "highly respectable"—the humble class from which he sprang. While here, he was distinguished as a plain Republican it is true as far as a plain black suit and cowhide shoes could have him one. But a more genuine, unfeeling, and vulgar aristocrat, it is hard to find. He has no sympathies, in common with the people. His moral vision is distorted by a splendid aristocracy, and Banks, and corporations, and salt-boiling monopolies, and taxes upon the people's labor, to protect him in his speculations. There is some talk among your whigs, I learn, of nominating this man, after Hamilton's own heart, for Governor. If they do, I will stake my life upon the prediction, that he is rejected by general consent of the people. Never, until your "canal shall become a solitude, and your lakes a desert waste of waters"—never, until "two and one are four," can this false prophet and miserable arithmetician successfully run the gauntlet for the gubernatorial chair.

The "Independent," a new whig paper in this metropolis, is preparing for the winter campaign. It no doubt calculates upon superceding that old fashioned, federal, orthodox, organ, the National Intelligencer, as the organ of the party. If there is any thing like policy among the whigs, they will make the change. The Intelligencer, like the Ohio State Journal, bears upon its face the imprint of the Pharisee. It is so very respectable that it cannot condescend to tell the truth—so systematic and correct in its style that you can't understand it—it is under the control of a clique—it treats the feelings, the opinions, the preferences, and the manly habits of the great body of the people, with open contempt and derision—it assumes to be superior to its contemporaries, and, in this, it degrades itself. In short—it is the "stuffed up" menial of a league of drones, who fatten upon the life blood of the working community.

I think, myself, Mr. Editor, like St. Paul, feeling happy in being permitted to speak for myself, this day, touching all the things wherewith I have accused the federalists. Especially, because I know thee to be expert in all the customs and questions which are among the federalists. Of which, more anon.

PHILO.

Height of stupidity.—An old maid, in visiting her poodle, while she disrobes for bed.

THE ERA FOR GOOD FEELINGS.

Nothing amuses us more than to hear the whigs, from the Dead Man's Isle to the Red River raft, daily and hourly endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of moderation in political warfare and toleration for the crooked views and strange whims of their dissenting neighbors. Now, we have always been averse to the spirit of whiggery which, while it pretended to be in favor of the utmost freedom and the largest liberty, quarrelled with the democracy upon questions of form, and ruled honest men out of office for laughing at the sorry gestures of a 'coon skin orator, and for walking in a fourth of July procession to Shuter's Hill to hear sundry democrats tell the truth about a humbug party, with the green woods waving around and the summer sky above them.

We believe not in their softened manner and honeyed words. We know the Federalists well. In four short months they removed thousands of faithful officers; spent thousands, aye millions of dollars; repealed the law which kept the people's money from the pocket of the speculator and the demagogue; paid the debts of 500,000 bankrupts by robbing worthy creditors of the amount of their dues; violated every contract that interfered with the law; denied the President a conscience; plundered the treasury of the land revenue; laid a tariff upon the necessities to make capital for a bank; borrowed 12,000,000 of dollars when the country did not want the money; paid the debts of the Post Office, which had nothing to do with the treasury except *pro forma*; squandered \$500,000 in a summer session, which broke up in a row, and then committed suicide; and died grumbling about the dullness of the knife with which they severed the majority; and now the friends and mourners of this scattered, blown up, defunct party, talk about softening down the asperities of party, pouring oil upon the popular excitement, keeping order and peace in the nation, and behaving like sober freedom. After getting the nation drunk upon hard cider; after electing a President by *duplicate votes*; after comparing the democratic office-holders, on the floor of the Senate, to criminals in the tail of a coat just ready to be swung off; and, finally, after swinging off thousands without allowing them time to say their prayers, or put their houses in order, they, when rebuked by an indignant and honest people, exclaim *note us a million*—an era of good feelings—why should we differ upon abstract notions. We can tell these wise-souls that an era of good feelings never will come again. Too many lacerated breasts smart under the wrongs and the taunts inflicted by their mercenaries to sit by their altars and sleep under their blankets in peace.

In Monroe's time Federalism, like the river Nile, formed itself in the sand and lost itself in the great mass; but, like the same river, it arose to the surface again in the East, and poisoned the atmosphere of New England with its green and slimy waters. We have seen the secret enemy of our country and of her institutions again in power polluting the streams of justice by annihilating the rights of the citizen, a rich inheritance secured by a written Constitution—the freedom of opinion. Once in twenty years of Federal misrule is sufficient for reasoning people. We can now take care of ourselves without Federal aid and sail our frigate without a Webster for a helmsman, or a Southard for the officer of the deck. The era of good feelings will never come while Democrats are proscribed and precluded from office, and while the patronage of the Executive—who would be the people's choice—is distributed solely among the whigs. We have marked two office-holders for removal when our party came into power; and our charge is as follows:

They have given affidavits against Democrats for the purpose of electing their removal from office on the ground that they were friends to the Democracy—the majority of the American people—and had the manliness to avow it.—*Index.*

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WISDOM OF THE WHIGS.

The Whigs came into power in the spring of the present year, under promise to restore the country's prosperity. And so anxious were they to accomplish the patriotic mission, that they forth with held an extra session of Congress, in order to adopt the long desired measures. These were six in number:

1. Repeal of the Sub-Treasury.
2. Charter of a National Bank.
3. Bankrupt Law.
4. Loan Law.
5. Land Bill.
6. New Revenue Law.

Well, all these measures were adopted at the extra session, except the Charter of a National Bank, which their President would not sanction. And what is the relief now experienced by the nation from the operation of five-sixths of the remedies administered by the Whigs? Why, the times are much worse than before. And the Whigs themselves have indirectly acknowledged the futility of their own schemes, by coming forward at this hour, to propose a new panacea—one not before promised, but one even proposed at the extra session, but one which, it now appears, is the principal measure for saving the country. But three short months ago, not a single Statesman of the collected wisdom of the Whigs in Congress even hinted that a protective tariff was necessary to our prosperity. But now the Whig Editors are whisking their pens in perfect paroxysms of exultation and indignation, that any man should be found wicked enough to believe that a tariff law is not the very thing to fill every man's pocket with money.

But perhaps we shall be told that the Whig laws are not all yet in operation. True, and why, we ask, are they not? There is the Bankrupt Law, which they contended so pathetically was required to give liberty to 500,000 bankrupts, is postponed in its operations till February next. An extra session called to pass a relief law, not to go into operation until the succeeding regular session will be full gone. These Whigs that were so bold in the cause of humanity before the hour of trial came on, grew suddenly piteous all at once.

"And back recoiled, they knew not why, Even at the sound themselves had made."

Again, the darling Land bill, which unfortunately could not distribute any money till some was received, is itself, we are now to learn, never to go into operation at all, for the duties must be raised high enough to supply the Land bill according to one of its own provisions. Alas for the "great national measure of the age."

But when the Whigs came to the Revenue bill and the Loan bill, their natural courage returned, and with great political heroism, they resolved to tax and to borrow. Here, likewise, they proved the value of a fine instinct. They had Treasury Notes for Treasury Notes, belonged to the idea of an Executive bank, which was despotic and all that, but lest they should not be able to borrow the twelve millions authorized by the Loan bill, the Whigs nobly sacrificed their prejudices against Treasury Notes, and left the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow in that way also. And lo! before one third of the loan can be procured, the Loan bill becomes inoperative by that inherent impotence that belongs to the whig system, and the derided and despised Locofoco Treasury Note system is now the main reliance of a Whig administration for the exercise of Government credit. As for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, the Whigs themselves acknowledge it to be worse than nominal, since no fiscal agent having been created, the public monies are more completely

than before under Executive control. Let us now examine the political bills of morality, and ponder on the fate of all the Whig battalions.

1. Fiscal Bank of the U. S. } twins stillborn.
2. Repeal of the Sub-treasury. } Abortive.
3. Loan Bill. Died of the last 2 million operation.
4. Bankrupt Law. Not yet out of the shell.
5. Landbill. Inanimate—but doomed to Perish by the new tariff project, leaving nought of the mighty laborers of the hard cider revolution but
6. The Revenue Law.

Yes, the only measure now in operation, or promises to continue so, is a law to raise the taxes on the people. The only practical plea that is left of all the whig stump speeches, newspaper essays, & Congressional harangues,—the only reward of the arduous and chivalric achievements of the last campaign, the marching and counter-marching, the flags, banners, canoes, log-cabins and hard cider,—is a heavier tax. And now with the evidence of utter failure speaking to them in aggravated public distress, and in the judgment of the ballot box of twenty States,—(we care not though it be in consequence of conscious shame that has withheld some two hundred thousand of their deluded voters and victims from the polls)—the whig editors not abashed by this most cutting desertion of their dupes, not affected by the noonday glare of public scorn that rests upon them,—instead of hiding themselves in the hollow trees they explored last year for the emblems of their party,—are now asking the country only to let them lay on still more taxes—only let them set up a protective tariff.

The following important and highly appropriate resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina, by Mr. Carroll:—

"Resolved, That when the States entrusted the Federal Government with the power of declaring war and making peace, of regulating commerce and international intercourse, they did so under the solemn assurance that these powers would be exercised not only in vindicating the Federal honor, but for the protection of each and every State in the Union, from foreign aggression, direct or indirect, open or disguised.

"Resolved, That the conduct of Great Britain in detaining and searching our ships on the high seas during a time of peace—her refusal to indemnify our citizens for their slave property cast away by perils of the sea, on her West India provinces, and there emancipated—her arrogant interference in the Antislavery case—her approval of the conduct of her subjects who violated our neutrality by an armed invasion of the territory of one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, and her tardiness to come to a peaceable adjustment of the Northeastern boundary, manifestly show, on her part, either a reckless disregard of the Federal honor, or a deliberate intention to provoke, by a series of aggressions, the disruption of our friendly relations.

"Resolved, That the practice of Great Britain, in detaining and searching our ships for slaves on the high seas, and her determination to emancipate them when cast away within her territories, without indemnity from the law of nations, or a special convention to that effect, if not at once relinquished and arrested, will grow to a precedent, by which she and other nations may hereafter, under the same false pretences, attempt to interrupt the commerce in slaves between this and other States in the Confederacy.

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge through the Federal Government, an immediate demand on the British Government, for indemnification or restitution of the property of citizens of the United States, wrongfully destroyed or detained by her authority, and a prompt adjustment with her of all the differences that threaten the peace of the two countries, and the rights of slaveholding States in particular."

A NEW ROGUE DETECTOR.

The Daguerreotype process of taking the "human face divine," has now become an instrument of the police in France for the suppression of crime. When any suspicious person or known criminal is arrested, they cause him to be daguerrotyped, and his likeness is appended to the register; so that if, after he is set at liberty, he shall again be implicated in any offence, his likeness being exhibited to the various police agents, the detection becomes more easy. The rogues, however, have found this out, and now, when subjected to the process of daguerrotyping, make such indecent grimaces as entirely to alter the usual expression of their countenances.—*Spirit of the times.*

A subscriber complains that we publish in our paper a *Musical notice*. We do not publish such things for "love or money," although we charge regular advertising prices for them. We publish such notices or advertisements because there is an implied agreement with the public, when a newspaper is established, that is to be the medium through which the public may communicate with the world. We never refused to publish but one advertisement, where the amount asked was paid, except an advertisement to sell the property of a widow with a house full of orphans. We assumed the responsibility & our conscience has not yet upbraided us for the act. We have asked the highest possible rates for long advertisements of patent medicines, to keep them out of our paper; yet we have not wholly succeeded. We have advertised runaway slaves, and advertised for the abolitionists, all of which we would just as soon, and a little rather be excused from doing, and on the same principles would insert notices for the *Free Masons* and *Anti-masons*, for Jew and for Gentile; but we are neither a slave holder nor an abolitionist, a Mason nor an Odd Fellow, (some think we are a curious fellow, if not an odd one), but being a freeman, doing as near right as we can, we have thought right to do just as we do, leaving others the free exercise of thought and action.

Statesman.

WHAT WILL THE LEGISLATURE DO UPON THE CURRENCY QUESTION?

Is more easily asked than answered; nothing has yet been done which affords any clear indication. The sound banks, in the present unsettled state of things, are withdrawing their notes from circulation as rapidly as possible. The almost entire circulation of the state consists of shingleplasters, and the notes of unsound banks, whose interests it is to prolong the present state of things, because their notes are forced into circulation by the irresistible laws of necessity. The people now take any thing which will pass, at the present time, without troubling themselves to inquire whether they will probably be received to-morrow. The sooner every unsound bank is forced to wind up, the better; they are, at best, but legalized swindling shops, corrupting by their influence the morals of the community. The loss must fall upon those who hold their notes, sooner or later.—*O. S. Republican.*

GENERAL APATHY.

When the Whigs were defeated in '28, '32, and '36, it was all owing to General Jackson. When the Whigs beat the course, at the last Presidential election, it was owing to General Harrison; but now, when they are whipped from Maine to sun-set, it is owing to General Apathy. We are sick of attributing particulars to generals, but until the Whigs—who are now blind with the dazzling

glories of the cider campaign—shall become sober, we cannot blame them for drawing consolation from the well of abstractions. General Apathy is a defeated hero; he has lost his cocked hat, capulettes, and small clothes, and now lies upon his commission, in a fit of the goitre, in a cock-boat, like Brigadier General Shultz, of the Canadian Patriots, waiting for a portion of moving medicine.—*Index.*

JOHNATAN'S THANKSGIVING.

Did you ever go up to thanksgiving?
I swaggers! what oceans of cakes!
Confounded sighs of good living—
What a darned sight of 'lasses it takes.

By golly! what desput great chickens!
As big as old roosters, I van!
And turkeys, as fat as the dickens,
I never did see such, I swan!

And then there's the gravy and tatur,
Gaul darn it! how meanly and fat;
And puddens—it does beat all natgr,
I couldn't get onedn my hat!

Good land! what thunderin pie!
Made right out of punkins I guess;
I wonder if the crust's made of rye!
I swanny, I'll eat a whole mess.

By thunder! only look o' here!
What a 'tarned big pile of plums,
And onke, full of 'lasses—oh dear!
Odd rot it!—how it sticks to my gum!

And then there's the fiddle and dauter,
And gals all as cute as a whistle;
The fellows are kicken and prancem—
Their legs are as nimble as gristle.

The old cat! if there aint no Sal!
Jumps up and down like a grasshopper;
By jings! what's go into the gall!
I don't 'posse the devil could stop her.

My stars! how like Sanchio they blow it!
What darn'd curious oapers, I swan!
I vumper! I wish I could go in,
I'd kick up a bobby, I vow!

SAVAGE.—The seat of one of the whig members of the House of Representatives of Michigan is contested on the ground that he owes his election to the Indians! If he gets his seat he will doubtless make a savage member.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

We received by this morning's mail an extra from the N. York Sun, containing the news brought by the Royal Mail Steamer Acadia. The news received by this arrival is not very important. [By the following paragraph it will be seen that the Queen has kept her promise, made to Prince Albert, that "the next should be a boy."

"The Sun says:—The all absorbing subject of excitement and exultation in England, is the birth of a Prince. The Queen was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday, the 9th of November. The event was attended with all the nonsense usual on such occasions. The King, that is to be, was welcomed into the world with a mighty conglomeration of gunpowder, which, according to the London papers, has not yet ceased to burn, nor will it until there has been a general firing all over the globe. Both mother and boy were doing well, and out of danger when the steamer left. He comes into the world Duke of Cornwall; but will be made prince of Wales probably at his baptism.

THE WHIG CRY OF 1840.

Round log-cabins, punchcock floors,
Mudda'd cabins, clapboard doors,
Pure hard cider, jockey cakes,
Wooden spoons, and pewter plates.

Buckeye tables, buckeye wares,
Buckeye churns, and buckeye chairs,
Buckeye wagons, buckeye sleds,
Hunting shirts, and coon skin beds.

"Possum soup, and chicken pie,
A *Feedin' Bank*, with "Eg and Ty,"
"Is all we want, all we crave,
While we stay this side the grave!"

CAPTAIN TYLER'S CONSISTENCY.

"Captain Tyler, how high is your horse?"
"Sixteen feet high."
"O not sixteen feet high! You mean sixteen hands."
"I say sixteen feet!"
"Yes."

We find the above in a Clay Whig paper, and we happen to have an effusion from a political friend of ours, that is an exact offset to it. Not quite so witty, but better poetry, and superior in common sense. It runs as follows:

"Hard cider and coon skins, no go;
Since the feds have got vetted so;
But the worst of all,
Is their Tyler fall;
For sure, they have bursted the bailer,
By electing John Tyler.

As the worms have eaten the coon's tails,
And spoiled all the sales."

'Twould be odd to see a lobster smoking a cigar,
and odder to see a toad-chewing tobacco, but to see an editor at peace with himself and the whole world and up to his ankles in prosperity would be more odd.

HYMENEA!

MARRIED.

In Albemarle county, Va. on the 4th ult. JOHN D. CAMDEN to Miss MARY S. DAVENPORT.

Portsmouth Post Office,

Offices S. W. corner of Market & Main Streets.
JAMES LODWICK, P. M.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Arrivals

Eastern (daily) at 6 P. M.
Western " " " "
Northern " " " "
Guyandotte, Va. Monday's & Thursday's at 7 P. M.
West Union, Friday's at 11 A. M.
Iron Furnace, Wednesday's at 7 P. M.
Bradford, Thursday's at 9 A. M.

Departures.

Eastern Mail closes (daily) at 9 P. M.
Western " " " "
Northern " " " "
Guyandotte, Va. Monday's & Thursday's at 9 P. M.
West Union, Friday's at 12 M.
Iron Furnace, Tuesday's at 9 P. M.
Bradford, Thursday's at 10 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

Office open every day (except Sunday's) during the usual hours of business. Open on Sunday's from 5 to 8 P. M.
Letters to be mailed, must be placed in the office at least half an hour previous to the time of closing.

Notice.

N. H. PATILLO, WM. G. VOGLERSON.
Drs. Pattillo & Vogleson,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, will attend to all calls in the various branches of their profession.
Office over J. Purcell's Store, 3 doors East of Andrews & Vey's Drug Store, Front street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Dec. 21, 1841.—1842.

Administrator's Sale.

WE will offer at public sale on the 8th day of January, 1842, at the late residence of Charles Philippi, deceased, the following property belonging to the estate of said Philippi, dec., viz: 6 head of horses, a number of fine hogs, 2 calves, 1 wagon, 1 day, 1 cart and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
CHR. GOODBRAKE, Administrators.
C. F. REINIGER, Administrators.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1841. 18-36.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the MADISONIAN, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office, on or about the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrine and faithful principles of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of party dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the permanency and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the *liber*, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the *Wason*, emanate from what men or in what section it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor at a fitting period, to place before the public all the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Editor MADISONIAN may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration faithful in the Disfranchisement of the colored people, publishing officially the proceedings of the Government, and checking and rebuking dishonestly and unscrupulously the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler are based, and thus in the eyes of the people, justly calculating upon an inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS.

Daily per annum (in advance) \$10 00
For the approaching session, (probably seven months) " 5 00
The price weekly per annum, " 5 00
For six months, " 3 00
Weekly, " 2 00
For six months, " 1 25
All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particular exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral) copying this prospectus, including this paragraph, and sending the numbers containing it, marked, will be entitled to an exchange.
J. B. JONES.
Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

THE COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's Pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing—B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

The Brandreth Pills.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whose heads are cocked that they are the greatest blessing that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated Pills have such an universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old heaven, that ye may become a new lump," is the language of the Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually, it is true, but how can it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immovable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasions the shanders of heaven.

"THE CONDITION."

The condition upon which God has given health to man is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood.

Good healthful medicine is only a species of food; when the stomach, whose habits we have the means of observing, are sickly they wander through the fields, and make selection of those herbs which open their bowels and purify their fluids, which immediately restores their health.

When a dose of Brandreth's Pills are taken, they are digested and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured. Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's Pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews our glands up by its circulating power.—Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely; and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.
My own offices on Third Street between Main and Walnut, where the GENUINE PILLS can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the places to which their names are attached:—

Hanging Rock—Solomon Isaminger.
Greensburg—John King.
French Grant—John Dutiel.
Franklin Furnace—James S. Folsom.
Wheelersburg—Theodore Bliss.
Sciotoville—William Brown.
Portsmouth—James Lodwick.
N. Townships—Peter Wycoff.
Nov. 25, 1841. 15-6m

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by E. Glover as a book store, on Front street. For further information apply at this office.
Dec. 12th, 1841.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the following advertisement of the

Rev. I. Cover's Balm of Life.

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

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

The medicine can be had at the Drug Store of Andrews & M'Vey, Front street, 51 6m

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH T. PITNEY,
Physician and Surgeon.

Auburn, August 21, 1839.

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

DAVID MOORE.

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

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

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

Free ONE DOLLAR per bottle.
From the Rev'd H. Sumner, A. B., Teacher of Language in the Cape Fear Seminary.—This certifies that I have extensively used the Rev'd I. Cover's Balm of Life. In the case of an obstinate cold which resulted in a settled inflammation of the Lungs, the Balm of Life, after the trial of several other medicines for several weeks, effected a gradual but permanent cure.

H. BANNISTER.

Cazenovia, April 18, 1839.

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

LUTHER HALSEY

distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without impairing any power to trade in its name. It is the creature of law, and exists only as the pleasure of the Legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at an actual specie issue, produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation, affords no temptation to speculation, is attended by no inflation of prices, is equitable in its operation—makes the Treasury Notes, it may be said, along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie-paying banks—convertible at the places where collected; receivable in payment of Government dues—and without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted whenever you require it to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be assigned against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposed to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be made, at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury and in addition they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchange, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fair be indulged that the Government may be induced that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues, at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the states and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The wisest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed be thrown around the measure, should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years it was about equal to \$10,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so fill up the channels of circulation as to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension thought to be well founded, that in emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposits, with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State Banks. As it is objected that it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal in Bills of exchange? It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionable sound basis—designated to reimburse immediately the expense which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the supreme Court in the case of the Bank of August against Erial, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the State without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union—and while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amended by law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overbearing confidence in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will doubtless, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public monies, other than is indispensably necessary, to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many of the states of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,000, and which has been retorted to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, would in no degree affect the credit of the Union, and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing, nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports, it is to be informed that the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, and inland frontiers, during the present year, together with their true statement, and conditions, will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefits thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade; over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Colum-

bias river, and those on this side of the Rocky mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendation upon this head with little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean; but it is done not only for the honor, but the security of the people of the U. S. that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to confiscation or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic fire-sides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary, but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitation, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestion which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power; but it cannot be disguised that in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent occupied by railroads which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to grow more in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage rather than reason, has vested in the President, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor of the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in case of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partnership on the part of holders of office which not only withdrew them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerted an undue and injurious influence over election and degraded the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibited the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents in secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and is of high importance to restrain as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of those convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating restraining, power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore been vested in public stocks; until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction, nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to the waste should it turn out that the stocks, at which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District for which you are the exclusive legislator. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1841.

COLUMBUS LODGE.
November 12, 1841. A. L. 5441.
To all the fraternity of free and accepted Masons in the State of Ohio:
NOTICE is hereby given, that a public Dedication of this Lodge, and installation of Officers, will take place in the city of Columbus, on the 23rd day of December next, being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

The Grand Master of the State will be present, and open the Grand Lodge on the interesting occasion. The Committee of Arrangements appointed for the day, will make suitable preparations for the reception and accommodation of all Lodges who may favor us with their presence; and all true brethren of high standing throughout the State are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
TIMO. GRIFFITH,
Secretary Columbus Lodge.

Page friendly to the Institution will please copy.

REMOVAL.
DE. C. GOODBRANK,
HAS removed his office 1 door west of the Collector's Office, on Front street, where he can be found at any time, except when on professional business.
October 26, 1841.

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

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.

LINSEYS.
10 Bales Plain & Plain Linseys, just received and for sale by
STUART & JONES,
Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
A. & B. J. VAN COURT,
FORMERLY OF HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. AND LATH OF ROCKY MOUNT, ILLINOIS.
ANNOUNCE to the public, that they have removed 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 Low EXPRIMENT as Land Lords and the superior character of the House and Furniture, induce them to believe, that the Travelling Community will find themselves as comfortable at the AMERICAN HOUSE, as at any other House in the West.

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

ALEXANDER VAN COURT,
BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

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

REMOVAL.
DE. B. H. PATTILLO
HAS removed his office 2 doors North of W. Gates' Store, on Market Street, where he can be found at any time, except when on professional business.
Portsmouth, July 20, 1841.

Administrators' Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that all who are indebted to the estate of Charles Phillips, late of Wayne township, Scioto county, Ohio, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all who have legal claims against said Estate, will present them legally proven for settlement within one year from this date.

CHR. GOODBRANK, } Administrators.
C. F. REININGER. }
Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1841. 15-Aw.

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

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
at Portsmouth, Ohio.

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

They are now prepared to furnish Merchants with a supply of
Foreign and Domestic Goods
at as low prices as they can be purchased west of the Mountains.

They will also keep constantly on hand a supply of Pittsburgh Eagle Cotton Yarns which they will sell at Factory prices.
STUART & JONES,
Sept. 7th 1841.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN, SESSION PAPER.

Again does another Session of the Ohio Legislature approach, and again do we present ourselves before the people, pledging ourselves to give as extensive and correct reports of its proceedings as a able, impartial and talented Reporter is capable of doing. With peculiar gratification we look forward to the meeting of the next Legislature. From an almost hopeless minority, we find the people placing the power of the State in the hands of the democratic party, from which it had been wrested by "pipe-laying" and hard core debauches.

We feel great assurances, that the democratic members elected will not disappoint the hopes of the people. The Banks must now resume or go into liquidation, and as a resumption will do away with even the pretext for shuffling, the laws can, and will be enforced against their circulation. By this process, the fraudulent Banks must of necessity be broken up, and floated from existence; and the good ones, if any, will then be discovered. The laws so revised and extended as to govern and control all Banking operations for the future, and Bankers made liable for their debts, and subject to law, criminal and civil, as other people. These are a few of the blessings that we hope will result to the people from the triumph of democratic principles. Let all subscribe and read for themselves, and aid in giving a proper direction to the great principles of currency reform, which will be assailed and bitterly opposed by the insolvent and fraudulent Bankers.

We shall as usual give a condensed view of the proceedings of Congress.

As we have to incur a vast expense in our winter arrangements, to give the legislative proceedings, in the extended form we do, we look to our friends to aid us in giving this prospectus a circulation in their neighborhoods. We desire the names of subscribers to be sent in as soon as convenient.

TERMS.
THE OHIO STATESMAN will be issued during the ensuing session of the Legislature, on the following terms—payment always to be made in advance, or through a Member of the Legislature:
Daily, \$3.00
Tri-Weekly, 2.00
Semi-Weekly, 1.50
Weekly, 1.00

The regular STATESMAN is still issued on the following terms:
DAILY during the Session, and Semi-Weekly the balance of the year, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum. Semi-Weekly during the Session, & Weekly, the balance of the year, at THREE DOLLARS per annum (in advance).

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is they desire.
Postmasters, or others, who will furnish us with the subscribers, shall receive a copy for their trouble.

Editors in this State will oblige us by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.
S. & M. H. MEDARY.
COLUMBUS, Oct. 1841.

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

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

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

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

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 animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not, remained in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendancy have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of Conservatism, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler, of Virginia, in political life, is a friend or foe—whether he will be in the midst of the danger, stand up for the Constitution and his old repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use him, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if he be a traitor, we must measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our proximity 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.

Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.
Alexandria, D. C. August 4th 1841.

The nimble squire is better than the slow shilling.
HATS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
READ my prices and judge for yourselves. I know there are good judges of Hats among my customers, and I challenge any to expose fraud in the quality of prices of my Hats. I do not ask \$5 for a hat and take \$4, nor \$4 and take \$3. The principle lacks honesty, and cannot be adopted at the Hat Emporium of the subscriber: it is a principle that would favor the Jew, but not the generous American. The following low prices will be strictly adhered to.

HATS.
After my hats are manufactured upon the spot, and are made by the most competent workmen, and of the best materials:
Roman Hats No. 2 \$2.50
do do No. 1 3.50
Silk, white and black No. 1 3.50
White Russia caesar Hats 4.00
Black do do do 4.50
Beaver and Otter fine quality 5.00
do do very fine 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 goods be an inducement for future ones.—According to the express mail on my part, it will be necessary to do cash.—Let me here remind the public that a man who owes for his hat, is never heard and ears in debt.
EDWARD SHEWELL, Practical Hatter.
Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

Boot, Shoe, Leather & Finding Store.
Market Street, between South & Whiskey's corner.
W. & F. SPENCER have just received and offer for sale a full assortment of Eastern Work suitable for the winter season.—also a good assortment of custom made men's hats. Work in all its various branches done as usual, and which will be sold at low prices for cash or on other establishments. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

They also inform the Shoe Manufacturers here and in the country, that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Lasts; Boot & Shoe Trees, Pegs, Thread, Nails, Lining and Binding Skins, and all other things necessary for carrying on the above business.
Nov. 23, 1840.

SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.
B. ALFORD still continues the business of House and Sign Painting and Glazing, at his new stand, the North side of Market, 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 promptly received, and promptly attended to with promptness.
Nov. 18.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
THE 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 has on hand at all times a large assortment of Fine and Whisker Chairs, Boston Rocking Chairs &c. all of which he will sell for cash.

W. E. WILLIAMS.
Portsmouth, Nov. 16.

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.

PRODUCE & OIL kept constantly on hand and for sale by
R. B. ALFORD.
Nov. 17, 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 terms.
S. M. G. GLOVER.
Portsmouth, August 18th 1840.

A. C. DAVIS.
T. A. L. O. R.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand. As he has heretofore guaranteed all the work entrusted to him, he can no longer pay either for or currency unless his customers will pay him, therefore requests all who are indebted to pay up as soon as possible, if they wish to be insured hereafter.
Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1841.

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

SILVESTER'S
HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINE;
so transcendently powerful as to effect the expulsion from the blood all humors however intimately combined; and yet so benign in its operation, that it is at once commended to the esteem of every one, and generally to the exclusion of all other medicines. For particulars of medicine see hand paper, to be had of agents as follows:—
AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO:

Mr. James Broadwell, Front street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Cincinnati.
" J. A. Poole, Ohio, Messrs Tollin & Turner, Fells City, Clermont co.
" Edwells, S. Moore, West Union.

" Messrs Hall & Currie, W. P. Camden, Portsmouth, and Messrs Kendall, Wheelersburg, Scioto co.
" Thomas Kincaid, Piquette, John Chinn, Jasper and Mr. S. E. Hestand, Sinking Springs, Pike co.
" Wm. Fleming, Brainbridge Ross county.
" Henry H. Neal, Gallipolis.

" C. Saver, Newark, & R. Parsons, Granville, Licking co. Major Benjamin Pratt, on Alum creek, Delaware county.
" William M. Minter, Ashby, Ross co.
" Roan Clarke, Middlebury, Summit co.

IN KENTUCKY.
Mr. J. T. and J. C. Hap, Lock No. 4, Licking River Pendleton co.

IN NEW-YORK.
Mr. Stephen Canfield, and Dr. Ralph Huntington (traveling agent) Morrisown, St. Lawrence co.

Ask for Silvester's Hygienic Medicine, and see that his signature is on the box, to insure that it is safety.

Cheap Store.
JOHN CLARK respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and the public generally, that he has on hand a well selected stock of
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 unnecessary to give a detailed list of the many articles he has on hand, but would call the attention of purchasers to the following reasonable

GOODS,
French, English and American Prints,
Brown and Bleached Domestic, from 6 to 25 cts.
French, German and English Merinos and Cereines,
Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, all prices
Satinets, K. Y. and Lancashire.

Wool-dyed Blue, Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Casimers
Heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths
Bed Blankets, good assortment and very cheap.
Brocade, Merino, and tartan Shawls
Zephyr worsted, and needle patterns of every variety
Silk worsted and cotton canvas, for tapestry
Socks, Cravats, Collar and Cuffs, a good assortment
Togger 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 advance above cost.
Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

BILIOUS CHOLIC.
This is to certify that my wife commenced using Mr. George Silvester's Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, about seven weeks ago, for the Bilious Cholera, 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 Cholera, 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.

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:—French, English, earrings, 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, 1840.

GROCERIES &c.
R. ARTHUR, respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity, that he has just received an extensive assortment of Groceries, to wit: Family Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese; Bacon, Pork, Dry Beef, Bologna sausage, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Candies, and other confections; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, and Cordials; a superior article of Cheating Tobacco; Soap, Candles, &c. &c., which he will sell low for cash. A few doors west of the United States Hotel.
Portsmouth, June 16, 1840.—12-2

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.
DAVID SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and 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. 16, 1840.

10 Sales Ticking various prices, just received and for sale by
STUART & JONES.
Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

Wall Paper.
KEPT constantly on hand, a general assortment of French, and American WALL PAPER, latest style, just received and for sale low, by
STUART & JONES.
Portsmouth, August 10th, 1841.

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.

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

THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST.
Is published every Tuesday at \$2.00 per annum—always 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 160 as three, &c. If a single advertisement be of a less number of words than 80, it will nevertheless be counted a square.

From the above, every person wishing to advertise may know the amount of money necessary to be transmitted to secure insertion.
A moderate deduction will be made on yearly advertisements.

Advertisements of a personal altercation, will invariably be charged Two Dollars per square for the first insertion, and One Dollar per square for each continuance.

Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions that are requested; otherwise they will be continued 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 in Portsmouth, the amount necessary to secure insertion may be ascertained by enclosing the words of the advertisement and enclosing these terms.

POSTAGE, on letters to the proprietor must be paid by the writer.

any power to trade in its name. It is the creature of law, and exists only as the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the place of issue, produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation, and no temptation to speculation—it is attended by no inflation of prices—is a table in its operation, makes the Treasury Notes, it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie-paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted whenever you require to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be signed against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposed to furnish, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be made, at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury, and in addition they rest upon the faith of the government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues, at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, and all confidence in the representatives of the states and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure, should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against the proposed plan, its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel that with caution. For the eight first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years it was about equal to \$16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension that it might be so far shaken in the hands as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposits with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the government, which might prove calamitously disastrous to the State Banks. It is objected that it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal in bills of exchange. It is asserted, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible price—these are made to rest on an unquestionable sound basis—are designed to reimburse merely the expense which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the supreme Court in the case of Bank of August against Barle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoid all confusion with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensable requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the State without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union, and while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amended by law, and is repealable by law; and regarded as I am, is no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overbearing confidence in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and every constitutional means, from a controlling power over the Treasury. It is in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will doubtless, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public money, other than is indispensably necessary, to execute the acts which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which may of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,000, and which has been attributed to them, for the most part, in works of international importance, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so should in no degree affect the credit of the rest, and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all their State stock, because one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing not will I, but but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roads, leads and inland frontiers, during the present year, together with their true state and condition. They will be presented to completion with all the expedients which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs, to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefits thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wretched region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia River, and those on this side of the Rocky

importance of carrying into effect the importance of carrying into effect the recommendation upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place before you the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Judgments of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean; but it is due not only for the honor, but the security of the people of the U. S. that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to confiscation or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service is due from all the public agents to the people—but patriotism alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic fire-ships from invasion, and our national honor from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary, but I take upon myself, without a moment's hesitancy, all responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestion which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power; but it cannot be disguised that in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great measure in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage rather than reason, has vested in the President, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conviction, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in case of unfitness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but asserts and undue and injurious influence over election and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents in secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and is of high importance to restrain as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single subject of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating re-entraining, power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without delay, some specific application of the funds decreed under the will of Mr. Smithson, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public schools, and such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction, nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principle of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislator. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1841.

COLUMBUS LODGE.

November 12, 1841, A. L. 5841.

To all the fraternity of free and accepted Masons in the State of Ohio:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a public Dedication of this Lodge, and Installation of its Officers, will take place in this city on Monday, the 27th day of December next: being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

The Grand Master of the State will be present, and open the Grand Lodge on the interesting occasion. The Committee of Arrangements appointed for the day, will make suitable preparations for the reception and accommodation of distant Lodges who may favor us with their presence; and all true brethren in regular standing throughout the State are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
TIMO. GRIFFITH,
Secretary, Columbus Lodge.

Papers friendly to the Institution will please copy.

REMOVAL.

DR. C. GOODBRACE.

Has removed his office 1 door west of the Collector's Office, on Front st., where he can be found at any time, except when on professional business.

October 26, 1841.

PLANKS.

300 Pieces Red, Yellow, Green and White Planks, for sale low by the bale or piece.

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

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.

LINSEYS.

10 Bales Plain and Plain Linseys, just received and for sale by

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

FORMERLY OF HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. AND LATER 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.

—107—

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. 6-11.

REMOVAL.

DR. B. H. PATILLO

Has removed his office 2 doors North of W. Gates Store, on Market Street, where he can be found at any time, except when on professional business.

Portsmouth, July 20, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all who are indebted to the estate of Charles Philippi, late of Wayne township, Soloto county, Ohio, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all who have legal claims against said Estate, will present them legally proven for settlement within one year from this date.

CHR. GOODBRACE, Administrator.

Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1841. 15-4w.

BLANKETS.

250 Pair of various Colours, Sizes and Qualities, for sale low by

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

at Portsmouth, Ohio.

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

They are now prepared to furnish Merchants with a supply of

Foreign and Domestic Goods

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

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

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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN, SESSION PAPER.

Again does another session of the Ohio Legislature approach, and again do we present ourselves before the people, pledging ourselves to give as extensive and correct reports of its proceedings as able, impartial and talented Reporters are capable of doing. It is with peculiar gratification we look forward to the meeting of the next Legislature. From an almost hopeless minority, we find the people placing the power of the State in the hands of the democratic party, from which it had been wrested by "pipe-laying" and hardier debauches.

We feel great assurances, that the democratic members elected will not disappoint the hopes of the people. The Banks must now resume or go into liquidation, and as a resumption will do away with even the pretext for shipplasters, the laws carry, and will be enforced against their circulation. By this process, the fraudulent Banks must of necessity be broken up, and blotted from existence—and the good ones, if any, will then be discovered.

The laws so revised and extended as to govern and control all Banking operations for the future, and Bankers made liable for their debts, and subject to law, criminal and civil, as other people. These are a few of the blessings that we hope will result to the people from the triumphs of democratic principles. Let all subscribe and read for themselves, and aid in giving a proper direction to the great principles of currency reform, which will be assailed and bitterly opposed by the insolvent and fraudulent Bankers.

As we have to incur a vast expense in our winter arrangements, to give the legislative proceedings, in the extended form we do, we look to our friends to aid us in giving this prospectus a circulation in their neighborhoods. We desire the names of subscribers to be sent in as soon as convenient.

TERMS.

THE OHIO STATESMAN will be issued during the ensuing session of the Legislature, on the following terms—payment always to be made in advance, or through a Member of the Legislature:

Daily, - - - - - \$3.00

Tri-Weekly, - - - - - 2.00

Semi-Weekly, - - - - - 1.50

Weekly, - - - - - 1.00

The regular STATESMAN is still issued on the following terms:

A DAILY during the Session, and SEMI-WEEKLY the balance of the year, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY during the Session, & WEEKLY, the balance of the year, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, (in advance.)

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is they desire.

Postmasters, or others, who will furnish us with five subscribers, shall receive a copy for their trouble.

Editors in this State will oblige us by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

S. & M. H. MEDARY.

Columbus, Oct. 1841.

A Large lot of Foreign and Domestic Liquors on hand and for sale by

T. LAWSON.

Nov. 17, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDEX.

To be EDITED BY WASHINGTON CREE, and PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDRIA, D. C. THREE TIMES A WEEK DURING THE SESSION OF CONGRESS, AND TWICE A WEEK THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THERE is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonistic to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that the vigilance of the friends of the Constitution, will not permit to be established, will we doubt not, inspire the co-operation 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 employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of their approbation and support.

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

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

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler, of Virginia, is politically a friend or foe—whether he will in the hour of extremity stand up for the Constitution and his oath repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe 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 facilities and advantages attending this location. Our proximity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. James P. Bow (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.

Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will be most promptly attended to by being addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher, at Alexandria, D. C.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Alexandria, D. C. August 4th 1841.

The nimble sixpence is better than the slow Shilling.

HATS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH

READ my prices and judge for yourselves. I know there are good judges of Hats among my customers, and I challenge any to expose fraud in the quality of prices of my Hats. I do not ask \$5 for a hat and take \$4, nor \$4 and take \$3. The principle lacks honesty, and cannot be adopted at the Hat Emporium of the subscriber: it is a principle that would favor the Jew, but not the generous American. The following low prices will be strictly adhered to.

HATS.

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

Rom Hat No. 2 \$2 50

do do No. 1 3 50

Silk, white and black No. 1. 3 50

White Russia outer Hats 4 00

do do do 4 50

Beaver and Otter on fine Sassy 5 00

do do very finest quality 7 00

Boys Hats from \$2 25 to 3 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 cash business. Let me here remind the public that a man who pays for his hat, is never heard and earns in debt.

EDWARD SHAW, Practical Hatter.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

Root, Shoe, Leather & Finding Store.

Market Street, 2 doors South of Whitney's corner.

W. A. SPENCER has just received and offered for sale a full assortment of Eastern Work suitable for the winter season, also a good assortment of custom made, now on hand. Work 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 examine before purchasing elsewhere.

They also inform the Shoe Manufacturers here and in the country, that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of Eastern Work, Nails, Lining and Binding Skins, and all other things necessary for carrying on the above business.

Nov. 24, 1840. 24

SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.

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

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

Nov. 10.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE 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 cash.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10. W. E. WILLIAMS.

Grocery and Provision Store.

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

I. A. & J. F. 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.

POTTY OIL kept constantly on hand and for sale by

R. B. ALFORD.

Nov. 17, 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 terms.

SAM. G. GLOVER.

Portsmouth, August 18th 1840. 11-11

A. C. DAVIS.

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand.

As he has heretofore guaranteed the work executed to him—he can no longer pay of these checks or currency which his customers will pay him. He therefore requests all those indebted to him as soon as possible if they wish to be insured hereafter.

Portsmouth, Feb. 16. 34.

Job Work

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

PHOTO GALLERY POST.

We are requested to send the following advertisement to the

Rev. J. Covert's Balm of Life.

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

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

The medicine can be had at the Drug Store of Andrews & M'Vey, Front street, 51 6m

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

Rev. J. Covert's Balm of Life.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH T. FITNEY, Physician and Surgeon.

Auburn, August 31, 1838.

From the Rev'd D. Moore.—In 1835 my lungs became seriously diseased, and continued so for nearly forty years, and about six years since I was attacked with a chronic bronchitis which occasioned me much pain and distress, attended by difficult breathing and pains in various parts of the chest. In March last I purchased a bottle of Rev. J. 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

SCIOTO VALLEY POST--EXTRA.

PORTSMOUTH, DECEMBER 11, 1841.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In coming together, fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet the great body of the people has been preserved, and we are all called upon by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever, remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government, that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the schooner *Caroline*, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happy for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered *nole poasequit*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the Chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without a *warrant* of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a Government become, politically responsible only, which its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and execution of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having been indicted at New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter alternative, the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal of all such cases as may hereafter arise; and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. While just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada, invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to the knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State and the British Envoy Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, and herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the *Caroline* steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an authorized war against the Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private

gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon the full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the *Caroline* was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into his own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions occur, to be made on to be made on the part of the Government, general war must be inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relation of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will, in the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schomberg.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that government, on the right claimed by that Government to detain vessels sailing under the American flag and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas.

Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the trade, they cannot consent to interference with the freedom of the seas, and the more will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interference to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of the code, and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime policy to be applied without our consent, we must employ language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. America citizens, peace, is a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse of unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested and detained while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its remembrance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the states composing this union, have made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of piracy between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise; to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor will it indulge down but that the same justice of Great Britain will construe her to make retribution for any wrong or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hands of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others of an opposite character.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justified renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual message the President informed Congress which had been made in negotiating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the

question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, toward the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by the government for the explanation and survey of the line of boundary separating the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the neighboring British Provinces is believed to be about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the result of its examination to the Department of State. This report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the executive to call the attention of that government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. Arrangements in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the convention, will at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that in 1833, a treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government, at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late treaty by Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; and the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further east than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the State of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to the young, but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions, and wholesome laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, the happiness and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that Government was made for the people and not the people for the Government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a Sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts, in or between the countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of communities or nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them, might lead them justly to anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as requiring reparations for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed in Quito on the 13th of June 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which requires the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A convention has been concluded with the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian government, originating from captures, and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida, has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered pain, and privations, and exhibited an energy, which in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government;—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untamed red child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the Sixth Census, or enu-

meration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,153; making an increase over the Census of 1830, of 4,202,645 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 1/2 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress, at the Extra Session, was \$987,345.03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,407,052.92. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, amount to \$6,943,095.25, amounting to \$30,350,147.77; and making with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last, \$31,337,512.80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to \$24,714,346.97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,723.75;—thus making a total of \$32,005,070.70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about \$627,557.90.

Of the loan of \$12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only \$5,432,726.88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no insuperable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit, the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While this people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burdens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue; a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importance to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent. the maximum rate established by the Compromise act. Some of the provisions of the Compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the same valuation.

A difference in the value of the same articles to some extent, will necessarily, exist at different ports; but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectured, and thus many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers, in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainly and permanency in any system of governmental policy are in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your last session I invited to your attention, the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the medium of exchanges, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country; with the first the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation; and such also would be the case to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are, to take things as he finds them—to supply the deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium with us, is almost insupportably great. The power, exerted by the State to charter banking corpora-

tions and which, having been carried to a great extent, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil, which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish a index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of redemption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so continue the embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augment the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this government, with

due regard to the rights of the stockholders, should or should not, either to resume specie payments, or to free them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations, not among the least of which is the authority continued in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money, as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payment. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make, to increase our mercantile facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of internal commerce of the country. Or this we have no statistics; nor the just data of forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt but that the amount of transportation eastwise, by sea, and the transportation inland, by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, from a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes out a distant approach.

In the absence of a controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country too little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of the most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measure which I proposed for my approval & which doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be availing for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources, and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message in Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for venturing to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which, while it throws around the public treasury reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory and reputable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes of effectual restraints and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword, or more properly to speak, denies any other control to the president over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution; but what may be indispensably necessary to secure to the fidelity of such agents, and by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart from each other private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the seat of government with agencies at prominent commercial points; or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes, in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount and the granting certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It prescribes a step further authorizes the purchases and sale of Domestic Bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—Which authority, except in so far as it is necessary for government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposit, and on bills bought and sold and thus as far as its dealing extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates and to subvert from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without