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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), December 28, 1841

William P. Camden

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WM. ROWAN, Sec'y.
Columbus, Dec. 15, 1841.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.
SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13, 1841.
IN HOUSE.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Halsted, Blair, Cravens, Benj. Randall, Borden, Barton, Turney, Houston and Reynolds.

Ways and means.—Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Samson, Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshall, J. R. Ingersoll, J. W. Jones, Atherton and Osborne.

Claims.—Messrs. Geddings, Osborn, Cowen, Tomlinson, Arnold, Hubbard, Burke, J. W. Williams and Medill.

Commerce.—Messrs. J. P. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, J. C. Clark, Rayner, Allen, Andrews, T. W. Williams and Ferris.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Morrow, L. Williams, Truman Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Casey, Brewster, and Jacob Thompson.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Briggs, Joseph, L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Owsley, Hopkins, Andrew, John G. Floyd, and Plummer.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Underwood, Sommers, Alexander Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson, John Campbell, Ward, Dawson and Bidlack.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, Pearce, Maxwell, Thomas F. Foster, Milton Brown, Charles J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hall, P. G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Farmer, and W. O. Goode.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Shepperd, Linn, Hudson, J. F. Stuart, Meriwether, Green, Clinton, Littlefield, and McClellan.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Moore, A. H. Stuart, John Young, Wm. C. Johnson, R. D. Davis, Cross, Turney, Payne and Chas. Brown.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Habersham, Aaron V. Brown, and P. C. Caldwell.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Ridgway, Simon, Matlock, Deig, Shaw, Edwards, Partridge, and John Hastings.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cooper, Caruthers, Chittenden, Sellers, W. Butler, Waterson, Harris, Weller, J. C. Edwards.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Coles, Ward, Boyd, S. A. Butler, Reding, Alfred Marshall, Sweeney, and Houston.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Wise, King, Calhoun, John C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Graham, Malory, and Clifford.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Cushing, Everett, W. Cost Johnson, Granger, Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett and Profit.

Territories.—Messrs. Pope, C. H. Williams, Garret, Davis, Sellers, Gates, Green, Caldwell, Hays, Dean, C. A. Floyd.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Redney, Stately, N. Clark, Mathiot, L. W. Andrews, Babcock, Mathews, Farnace, and William Smith.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Ayer, Baker, Gordon, Stratton, Isaac D. Jones, Sanford and Augustus Young.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Laurence, Lane, J. B. Thompson, Irwin, Sprigg, Stearns, Wood, Daniel and Riggs.

Patents.—Messrs. Robert McClelland, Gerry, Cranston, Ramsey and Sanford.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Boardman, Ward, Young, Cranston and Bowne.

Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Eastman, Beeson, C. A. Floyd, Jack and Matlocks.

Accounts.—Messrs. Marchand, York, Cary, S. N. Clarke and J. L. Williams.

Mileage.—Messrs. Thos. W. Williams, Meriwether, J. C. Edwards, Westbrook and Egbert.

Library.—Messrs. Tillinghast, Ayer, and Sempster, on the part of the House.

The Speaker also announced the following Select Committees, appointed under the order of Friday last:

Select Committee on Finance and Currency.—Messrs. Cushing, John P. Kennedy, Gilmer, Garret, Davis, Wise, Roosevelt, Profit, McKay, W. W. Irwin.

Select Committee on the Apportionment of Representatives.—Messrs. Everett, Childs, Caruthers, Summers, Pearce, John T. Stuart, Cross and Weller.

Select Committee on the Smithsonian Request.—Messrs. Adams, Habersham, Truman Smith, Underwood, B. Randall, Charles J. Ingersoll, Hunter, Houston and Bowne.

On a National Foundry.—Messrs. W. Cost Johnson, Samson Mason, King, Farmer, and Cave Johnson.

Washington City, Dec. 14, 1841.
IN SENATE.

The chair then announced the standing committees as follows, the first name on each being chairman:

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, Choate.

Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Mangum, Woodberry, Bayard, Berrin.

Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, King, Barrow, Woodbridge, Wright.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, Morehead.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Lind, Bates, Barrow, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Prentiss, Merrick, Benton, Archer, Pearce.

Militia.—Messrs. Phelps, Fulton, Smith of Ind., Williams, McKibben.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, Choate, Bayard.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington, Prentiss.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Henderson, Linn, Tappan, Fulton, Dixon.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Morehead, White, Spier, Phelps, Benton.

Claims.—Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, Phelps.

Revolutionary.—Messrs. Dixon, Allen, Clayton, Smith, of Conn., Cuthbert.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Young, Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker, Kerr.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, McKibben, Morton, Miller.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, King, Cuthbert.

Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Pearce, Graham, Allen, Sawyer.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Bayard, Kerr, Young, Rives.

Patents and Patent Offices.—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, Mouton, Sturgeon.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Kerr, Fulton, Evans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions being the first business in order, were

called for and presented from Maine and N. Hampshire, among which

Mr. Lowell gave notice that he would on tomorrow, or as soon as it should be in order to do so, ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the payment of the State of Maine for the services of her militia in defending the Northeastern frontier of the United States in the year 1839. Also, a bill for the relief of Robert Ramsey, and a bill for the relief of Wm. Pool.

Mr. Lowell presented the petition of Silas Hardy and other citizens of Swan's Island Plantation, in the county of Hancock, Maine, praying for the establishment of a mail route, or post road, from Seawick to said place, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Eastman presented the petition of Nathaniel Dorman and others, for mail routes; of John V. Barron and John H. Kelley for remuneration; of Samuel Dickey and Isaac Runnels for pensions; sundry other petitions for various objects.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr. Adams presented a number of abolition petitions, which were referred under the 21st rule. Mr. A. then presented a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the 21st rule, and that Congress would pass no rule or order stigmatizing abolition petitions, or making any distinction between them and other petitions, and moved that it be referred to select committee, to consist of nine members.

Mr. Meriwether moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. James called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered; and, on taking the question, it was decided in the negative—yeas 87, nays 92.

The question recurring on Mr. Adams's motion, and Mr. A. having called for the yeas and nays on it.

Mr. Rhett observed that as a number of seats were vacant, he would move a call of the House so as to have a full vote on this important question. This motion was agreed to, and the roll was called, resulting in 163 members answering to their names.

The absentees were then called, when ten more members answered.

Mr. Barnard moved that further proceedings, under the case, be disposed with.

Mr. Campbell, South Carolina, called for the yeas and nays on this question, which were ordered, and resulted in yeas 96, nays 96.

The Chair voted in the affirmative, so that the motion was carried.

Mr. Meriwether then rose to a point of order, objected to the reference under the 55th rule, which prescribes that any petition or resolution which gives rise to debate, shall lie over for one day.

Mr. Wise made a few observations sustaining the point raised by Mr. Meriwether.

The Speaker decided that the petition must lie over.

Mr. Adams thereupon observed that the Speaker and the House would soon find that if they would allow these petitions to be referred, they would save a great deal of time and a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Adams presented a number of other petitions on the subject of abolition, some of which were refused under the rule, while several others, containing other subjects beside abolition, were laid over, on the motion to refer them to select committee, and on notice given of an intention to debate the question of reference. Among these petitions were several praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. Texas, Mr. A. said, had very properly been repudiated by this Government, rejected, so that there was no danger from that quarter, but as these petitioners seemed to think differently, he would move the reference of the petitions.

Abolition petitions, and petitions which contained other subjects beside abolition, were presented by Messrs. Saltonstall, Fillmore, Hunt, Barnard, Gates, and John G. Floyd; which were received, and treated in like manner.

By Mr. Gordon: Petition of inhabitants of Oneonta, Butternutts, New Berlin, and Sherburn, in the counties of Otsego and Chenango, in the State of New York, for the establishment of a post road from Oneonta to Sherburn.

By Mr. Hunt: A remonstrance of Rectus Murch and fifteen others, legal voters of Hoesick, Rensselaer county, New York, against any rule, regulation or law infringing the right of petition: moved to be referred to a select committee, and laid over.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall to the Agricultural Convention tomorrow evening at 4 o'clock; which was unanimously agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1841.

Messrs. Calhoun and Preston, from South Carolina were in their places, having arrived by the Southern mail boat yesterday evening.

Innumerable petitions, memorials and claims, were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

Several private and local bills, were, on leave introduced, read first and second time, with a view to reference, and the referred to the respective committees.

Mr. White introduced a bill, which, on leave, was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices; the object of which is to make an appropriation for the Cumberland road, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. Morrill offered a joint resolution, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals; the object is to offer the stock belonging to the State of Maryland, in the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, to the United States.

Mr. Mangum called up his resolution, offered yesterday, for the appointment of a Standing Committee, to consider the propriety and necessity of printing documents, presented to the Senate from the Departments, &c., excepting from the operation of the resolution those embraced in the regular business of the Senate, or the Standing Committees.

The resolution being read, Mr. Mangum, at the suggestion of Mr. King, so modified it as to except also all communications from the Legislatures of the States, addressed to the Senate; and with this modification it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the chairman of the Standing Committee, so much of the President's Message as relates to said committees severally, was referred to each.

Mr. Woodbury offered a resolution, to lie on the table one day; and gave notice that he would call it up in the morning. Its object is, to call upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, to report an adjustment of the pay of Navy officers so as to equalize the Naval and Military services, in that respect.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Randolph of New Jersey was excused on his own motion from serving on the Committee on the Militia; he being a member of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Fillmore of N. York offered a resolution, au-

thorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to employ a clerk.

Mr. Cave Johnson demanded the yeas and nays on this resolution, and they were ordered. The yeas and nays were then taken, and were—yeas 106, nays 54.

So the committee were authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to pay the members of Congress in part. Read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Pope of Kentucky in the chair, and took up the bill just reported. The bill appropriates for the pay and mileage of members of both Houses

For clerks \$450,000
For stationary 25,000
For printing, &c. 100,000

\$600,000

After an inquiry from Mr. Cushing, and a satisfactory answer from Mr. Fillmore, on the subject of mileage.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment. The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed, without an aye or no.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Claims to employ a clerk. Objected to—lies over.

Petitions were then called for, where the call stopped on yesterday, viz: at N. York.

Mr. Oliver presented a remonstrance of 101 legal voters in Yates County, N. York, against the adoption of any rule, vote or usage, infringing the right of petition. Referred to a Select Committee.

He also presented the petition of 100 legal voters of the same County asking the repeal of all laws compelling the free States, the Federal Government, or the nation, to continue, protect, or aid the institution of Slavery. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

He also presented the petition of 101 legal voters of the same county, asking the removal of the Seat of Government to some place where slavery does not exist. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

He also presented the petition of 104 legal voters of the same county asking the abolition of slavery in the Territory of Florida. Rejected.

Mr. Hopkins of Virginia, asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of this House the memorial of Joseph Ramsey, of Wythe County, Va., praying relief against a judgment in favor of the U. States, against the memorialist and others, and moved its reference to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hopkins said whilst he was upon the floor, he would in obedience to what he believed to be the very general desire of his constituents, give notice of his intention to ask leave on tomorrow, to introduce a bill, to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved August 19th, 1841.

After finishing the call of States for Petitions. A resolution from the committee on Finance falling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his Fiscal plan, was reported and adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

VALLEY POST.



PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

DECEMBER : : : : 28 : : : : 1841.

MERCANTILE GUARANTY.

A decision has been made by the Court in Bank touching mercantile interests. It decides, that on a mercantile guaranty, for goods to be delivered to a third person, on a future credit, notice must be given to the guarantors that the seller of the goods acted on the faith of the guaranty, and that this notice should be given as soon as the transaction is closed.

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

A resolution has been passed the Senate, appointing Eber W. Hubbard, Bela Latham and Wm. Conclin a Board of Bank Commissioners. The resolution was taken up in the House, and referred to the committee on banks.

CROW CHAPMAN, CROW.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature, to change the names of Joseph Crow, Charlotte Crow, Solomon Crow, Caroline Crow, Julianne Crow, John Crow, and Rufus Crow, all sons and daughters of old Crow.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Richmond county, on the 18th inst., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Delegates be instructed to support SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq., for Governor at the Convention, provided he will accept of the nomination.

To which Mr. Medary says, "It becomes necessary for us to return our grateful feelings for their favorable expressions, but decline the honor of being a candidate before the 8th of January Convention, as we did some time since, on the first intimation that such a proposition might be made.

"We should be less than mortal, to say that we were not grateful for such expressions, and feel deeply the obligations under which they place us; but we feel as though we could be more serviceable to the State and the principles we advocate, by fighting in the ranks, during the approaching campaign, which will, as usual, evidently be as embittered as federalism and bank bribes can make it.

"We took our station here, in the spring of '37, immediately after the first bank suspension. We at once raised the standard of opposition against the continuance of such a fraud upon the people, which, the longer it existed, the worse would the condition of the people and the banks be. The federal party flew, as was natural, to the aid of the banks, and for nearly five years, the war has raged with unparalleled fury—the democracy of the State boldly and fearlessly meeting the combined

forces of bank corruptionists, and old federalists, who saw, or thought they saw, the means of oppression again in their hands, by which they could ride in triumph; over the unbought democracy of the country. But what do we behold, after this long and hard fought period of suspension? It is nothing less gratifying than the fact, that thousands of whigs are now rising with the democrats, to denounce bank suspensions, and many of them even going farther against our whole corrupt banking system, than some of the more timid democrats, who lag in the rear of enlightened public opinion. Doctrines which we advanced years ago, but which were pronounced "infidel," "agrarian," "destructive" and "ruinous," by a horde of swindling bankers, have now become the daily "household words" of federal whigs, in both branches of the Legislature, and in their newspapers, in various parts of the State. They have all at last found out that there is merit in the currency of the Constitution, (gold and silver) as the standard of value, and that no greater curse than shipplasters and depreciated currency, could befall the people.

Surely, such prospects as these should encourage us to remain in our present position, through another campaign, faithfully laboring to advance the cause of correct principles and the prosperity and honor of the State. It is more real glory and satisfaction to us, to see the whigs now trying to get on our grounds, to acquire popular favor, after a hopeless test of their own principles, than all the honors of office that could be conferred.

"No man in the State is under more deep and lasting obligations to his friends than we—the warm and I may say the enthusiastic feeling and sympathy in our behalf, while passing through the fiery ordeal of as reckless and debased an opposition as any one ever had to encounter, cheered us on, and bore us up above the shafts of venom and malice, until reflection and sobriety has turned the wrath of thousands to moderation if not friendship. He who led the idiotic and 'drunken' mob to riot and confusion, is now found under the mild sway of temperance and reason, spreading "peace on earth, and good will to all men."

"That our friends will appreciate our determination, we have full confidence. Friends who have so often forgiven our errors, and overlooked our mistakes, will not fail to agree with us in opinion, on this occasion, and should the banner of democracy be borne aloft in triumph on the second Tuesday of next October, as we really believe it will, we shall most cheerfully retire from all public stations to a more quiet and congenial life, as has been our desire heretofore.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

It appears by the remarks of the editors of the whig papers, that the legislature of the State of Ohio is elected for the exclusive purpose of establishing banks and regulating the currency, and devising means to furnish the people with money. They pretend to be mightily pleased, because they are in the minority, and the whole responsibility falls upon the democrats. They seem to think they have got the democrats on a pin-hook, because the charters of some of the banks are about to expire by limitation, and of course, they must either be re-chartered, or something else done to give the people a currency. They do not know that the working men have elected a majority of the legislature of Ohio, and they have to work for their money if they get any; and therefore, do not expect the legislature to give a few privileged characters the right to furnish us with a currency. They seem to think it is a monstrous affair that the people should take the business of legislation into their own hands, and make such laws as suit themselves, without granting exclusive privileges to the banker and speculator. They seem to claim it as a right, which the people have not the privilege of taking from them. It was as well understood at the time the present banks were chartered, that their charters would expire at the end of the time for which they were chartered, as it is now. Therefore it was their duty to keep their business in such a manner that they could wind up their affairs when their charters expired. Consequently, so far as the present banks are concerned, there is no responsibility whatever regarding them. The present legislature of Ohio, had nothing to do with chartering the present banks, and it is not to be expected that they are under any obligations to extend and continue their charters, especially when the people have lost all confidence in them, and proven them to be no better than swindling shops, that can expand and contract, and suspend, and break at pleasure; and keep the currency, as it is called, in a continual state of fluctuation, so that the people never know what to depend on. If the present banks and banking system have turned out to be a failure, the best plan is to let them die off as fast as they can. If they have got the country over head and ears in debt, it is so much the worse. If they can do nothing but derange the currency, and get the country in debt, the sooner we get clear of them the better. If the legislature can devise a system of banking that will furnish the people a currency of uniform value, and that will at all times be safe, so that the holder need be under no apprehension of its depreciating in his possession, and go at par all over the United States, and answer the purpose of money in every respect; it will be well for them to do so. But if no better system than the present can be invented, we had better be without banks. The working people of this country do not expect to get any money without working for it, and they want such money for their labor, as will go at par in the Eastern cities for goods; and if the banks of Ohio cannot furnish us with a currency that will go at par all over the United States, they cannot certainly have any claims on the people of Ohio, and the legislature cannot do justice to their constituents if they suffer the banks to continue their business one day after their charters expire. When the banks were chartered it was generally supposed they would prove advantageous to the country, and implicit confidence was reposed in them, and for a while they seemed to work well and answered the expectations

of all parties, which, if they had continued on as well as they began, they might with some degree of assurance have asked for a continuance of their charters, notwithstanding the injustice of granting charters allowing exclusive privileges. But what is their situation at this time? Not a bank in Ohio redeeming her notes in specie; which is one express condition of their charters—their notes have sunk so far below par that exchange is from six to ten per cent. against us. No small change in circulation except shipplasters of uncertain value. Yet the whig presses seem to think that the present legislature must re-charter these rotten swindling institutions, or create a State Bank, with these for branches. Just as though we had become so used to them that we could not do without them. The establishment of our present form of government was an experiment which had to be tried before it could be ascertained what sort of institutions would best promote the happiness of the people. And it could not well be otherwise than that some institution would be established in the infancy of our government, which experience would prove to be prejudicial to the best interests of the mass of the community, and would therefore have to be abolished by the wisdom of succeeding legislatures. Of such unnecessary, not to say injurious institutions, banks occupy the most prominent position. Upon them the country is nearly equally divided into two parties; but when we consider that it has not been made a question, till within the last twelve years, and that the people paid no attention to the subject previous to the celebrated veto message of General Jackson, we have every reason to believe that the business of Banking in this country is drawing rapidly to a close. Banks to be tolerated much longer by the people of this country must be restricted in such a manner that but few capitalists will be willing to take the stock; and consequently, banking will come to an end of itself. This is the reason why the whig presses are so unanimous in condemning the system of financial liability of the holders of bank stock. They know very well that if charters cannot be obtained on any other terms than for each and every stockholder to be held responsible for the redemption of their notes, that no responsible man will take the stock. Yet this is the only safe system of banking for the people to engage in. It is a very absurd idea of the bank party to suppose they can make the people believe that it is necessary to create banks to furnish money to buy our own produce, and that without banks we could not sell our produce. This is a prevailing idea, yet there is nothing more erroneous. If we had no banks in this State, our produce would fetch just as much in New Orleans or New York or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Canada, as it does now, and would get such money as is current in those places, and exchanges could not be against us, and there would be a saving of about nine per cent. on that score, a sum sufficient of itself to pay the interest on our State debts. Working people do not get any money but what they work for—they have to send their products to find a market, and the price it brings in a foreign market regulates the price where it is produced, and the buying it up in the first place with our own depreciated bank paper does not make it fetch any more abroad. Therefore, if we had no banks at all, we would get just as much good money from other places for the products of our labor as we now get in our own depreciated currency. Besides that, we would get our Store goods about nine or ten per cent. cheaper, which would be a saving more than equal to our taxes. If the working people would seriously take these things into consideration, and come fully to understand them, they would very soon select such men to make their laws for them, as would do away all banking privileges, and compel every man to rely upon his own resources; and therefore they would all be placed upon an equality, which has never been the case yet in any civilized government. Banking so far as the working people are concerned, is nothing better than a combination of wealth for the unhallowed purpose of cheating the working people in the fastest possible manner out of their surplus earnings. Yet the whig presses seem to think that the legislature has but little else to do than to make banks and regulate the currency. When the time comes, if it ever does come, that the people will send their own representatives, candidates selected from among themselves, men who will know no other interest but that of the workingman, the whig editors will find that banking and currency will constitute but a small part of their business.

A WORKINGMAN.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

INDIANA STATE DEBT.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana, against the payment of State Bonds which have been fraudulently disposed of by the agents of the State. The Whig credit system of selling State Bonds for one fourth of their par value, to pay interest, will not work right. In a few years the interest accumulates to ten times the amount of the principal, and entirely destroys the ability of such States to meet the demands of the Bond speculators without abstracting the whole earnings of the working people in the shape of taxes. The following is from the Indiana State Sentinel of the 13th inst:

"There appears to be a perfect unanimity on the subject of repudiating our 'suspended' debt, on the part of all political parties. Indeed, Mr. Bradley, the whig member from Laporte, on Saturday, introduced a joint resolution repudiating all bonds fraudulently disposed of by our public agent or agents, as well as bonds fraudulently obtained by individuals from said agents."

PROVIDENCE AND A POLICEMAN.

The late Rowland Hill understood human nature. His chapel having been infested with pickpockets, he took occasion to remind the congregation that there was an all seeing Providence, to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid; "but lest," he added, "there be any present who are insensible to such reflections, I beg leave to state that there are also two Bow Street officers on the look out.

A schoolmaster said of himself, "I am like a hone, I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear myself out in doing it."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The following bill, No. 16, was reported in the Senate by Mr. Bartley:

A BILL TO PREVENT USURY, AND REGULATE THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all creditors shall be entitled to receive interest on all money, after it shall become due either on bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing; on contract for money or property; on all balances due on settlement between parties thereto; on money withheld by unreasonable and vexatious delay of payment; and on all judgments obtained, from the date thereof, in said decree, for the payment thereof, or if no day be specified, then from the day of entering thereof, until such debt, money or property, is paid, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and no more, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for parties to contract, in writing, for a rate of interest not exceeding in amount, eight per centum per annum: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any banking, or other corporations, to receive, ask, or demand any other, or greater sum for interest, than six per centum per annum, or such sum as may be by their several charters respectively allowed.

Sec. 3. All bonds, bills, notes, assurances, conveyances, and all other contracts or securities whatsoever, and all deposits of goods or other things whatsoever, whereupon or whereby there shall be reserved or taken, in any manner whatsoever, or secured or agreed to be reserved or taken, in any manner whatsoever, any greater sum or value, for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, than is above prescribed, shall be void, whether in the hands of the original party contracting, or any subsequent assignee, indorsee, grantee, or holder, with notice of the usury, and whether assigned or transferred before or after maturity.

Sec. 4. When in suit at law, the defendant shall set up usury as a defence, he shall if the suit be before a justice of the peace, or other court having the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, allege in writing, in a bill of particulars to be filed before the trial; and if the suit is in the supreme court, or court of common pleas, or other court having a like jurisdiction for the trial of civil causes, the defence shall be alleged by a special plea, or by written notice, and evidence of such defence shall not be received under the plea of the general issue, merely, but courts shall exercise the same liberality in granting amendments, continuances, new trials and time to plead, as they are accustomed to in other cases.

Sec. 5. Usurious interest paid may be recovered back by suit, after the same has been paid, and also under a notice of set off, by the person paying the same, or his legal representatives.

Sec. 6. Every person offending against the provisions of this act, may be compelled to answer, on oath, any bill that shall be exhibited against him in chancery, for relief or discovery, or both. And in any suit pending before a justice, either party shall be liable to be called on by the opposite party, and when called on, shall be requested to testify touching the validity of any contract or claim litigated in such cause, on the ground of its being usurious.

Sec. 7. Whenever any borrower of money, goods or things in action, shall file a bill in chancery for relief or discovery, or both, against any violation of the provisions of this act, it shall not be necessary for him to pay, or offer to pay, any interest on the sum or thing loaned, or the principal sum, or any part thereof; nor shall any court of chancery require or compel the deposit or payment of the principal sum or thing, or any part thereof, or any interest reserved thereon, as a condition of granting relief, or compelling a discovery to the borrower, in any case of usurious loans, forbidden by this act.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear by the admissions of the defendant, or by proof, that any bond, bill, note, assurance, pledge, conveyance, contract, security, or any evidence of debt, has been taken or received in violation of the provisions of this act, the court of chancery shall declare the same void, and enjoin any suit thereon, and order the same to be surrendered and cancelled.

Sec. 9. If any bank or moneyed institution in this State shall, in any manner, participate with individuals or companies, in making loans at a greater rate of interest than six per centum per annum, or that it should not, or shall directly or indirectly avail itself of any artifice whatsoever, in order to obtain a greater compensation for the use of its money than that allowed by its charter, such bank or moneyed institution shall forfeit and pay quadruple the amount loaned, to be recovered by action of debt before any court having jurisdiction of the same, to the use of the county in which such bank is situated.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month shall be considered the twelfth part of a year, and as consisting of thirty days, and interest for any number of days less than a month shall be estimated by the proportion which such number of days shall bear to thirty.

Sec. 11. Whenever, in any statute, act, deed, written or verbal contract, or in any public or private instrument whatever, any certain rate of interest is or shall be mentioned and no period of time is stated, for which such rate is to be calculated, interest shall be calculated at the rate mentioned, by the year, in the same manner as if the words "per annum," or "by the year" had been added or used.

Sec. 12. Nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to take away or impair the right of any person may have to recover a greater rate of interest than is allowed by this act, from any banking institution which may have refused, or which may hereafter refuse to redeem its notes with specie; but such remedies shall continue in full force, precisely as though this act had not been passed.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act contained, shall be construed as affecting, in any manner, any contracts of any kind whatsoever, made or entered into prior to the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the fourth day of July next.

Sec. 15. That the act fixing the rate of interest, passed January 12, 1824, be and the same is hereby repealed.

From the New York Era.

THE TARIFF AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Tribune publishes an extract from Mr. Lester's powerfully written work on "The Glory and Shame of England," from which we take the following heart-rending extract:

"Show me a man who, in the decline of life, falls upon his parish for support in the workhouse, and I will show you a man who has been compelled to labor half his days to sustain the Government which has made him a pauper at last—a man who with the same labor and economy, would have accumulated in America an independent estate, and reared up a beautiful and well educated family to smooth the down-hill steps of age, comfort him in sickness, and close his eyes in death's peaceful sleep. There can be no doubt that it costs the poor man five times as much to be a subject of Great Britain, if he lives on this island, as it would if he were a citizen of the

United States. Is there any benevolence in giving shelter to the broken down operative to come and die in, when his overstrained muscles at length give way? or in answering his cry for bread by telling him to emigrate to America? Is there even justice in it?"

These are solemn facts, and what pray has bro't about this state of things in England? Why is it that a man is "compelled to labor half his days to sustain the Government which has made him a pauper at last." How is it that the Government "has made him a pauper?" If the Tribune, in which this article is published, with much commendation, would answer truly, he would say it was all caused by oppressive taxes—taxes—taxes; taxes laid upon the industry of the masses for the support of abominable tariffs and wicked monopolies; which in their turn support and sustain one of the most corrupt and aristocratic Governments that have ever disgraced the world. An enormous tariff is laid upon every thing that is consumed, for the noble purpose of protecting "home industry!" And what, pray, is the consequence of this protection? A few, a very few, are made enormously rich—are pampered with the luxuries from the four quarters of the globe—are ready to bend the knee to royalty and fawn upon accidental greatness; but of the masses—the great body of the people—let the above paragraph tell their fate; let the abject misery, the squalid poverty, the innumerable crimes committed solely for the purpose of sustaining life, tell of the benefits derived from this protecting "home industry." Does it feed the poor—clothe the naked—distribute with an equal hand, the best gifts of Heaven? Not at all; but it heaps curses upon the millions whose sufferings are already more than they can bear; it takes the very bread from the mouths of these poor beings to fill the already bloated stomachs of a few grinding monopolists, and yet this Editor of the Tribune, and the Whig party generally, are anxious to transfer this abominable tariff system again to our shores. They would, for the purpose of benefiting a handful of manufacturers, bring all these evils of taxation upon the whole country. These tariffs say, "England will not take our wheat and other grains, therefore let us prohibit or tax her productions." It is true, England places an enormous duty or tariff upon all foreign grains; but who, pray, does she injure most, her own citizens, or us? Let their tens of thousands who go their week in and their week out without one morsel of bread, because the price is beyond their feeble earnings, answer the question. Must we bring similar evils upon ourselves for the purpose of retaliating upon them? The whole tariff policy is this: That because England inflicts great evils upon the great mass of her own citizens, by making them pay forty times the worth of every article they consume, we ought to do the same thing; inflict the same evils upon our own citizens—actually compel ourselves to pay forty times the worth of such articles as we stand in need of, merely for the purpose of retaliating upon them! No, no. If Great Britain, or any other nation have a mind to starve, and clothe in rags three quarters of her people for the purpose of protecting the other one quarter, why let them do it; but for Heaven's sake do not attempt to introduce such a system here—let us buy as cheap as we can, and sell all that we can, and we shall find that while England is filling her land with palaces and poor houses, making a few enormously rich, certainly not so poor; if we cannot point to so many overgrown and lordly aristocrats, neither can we point to such hordes of houseless, naked, starving wretches. So away with your tariff for protection. Lay on a sufficient duty to meet the wants of the Government, and there stop; and then if a manufacturer of cloth cannot get rich fast enough, let him go and dig potatoes—don't ask the Government to assist him to fish from the poor man ten dollars for a coat's cloth, when he might obtain it for five. It is entirely too late in the day to return to the dark ages of society again. We knew nothing, however, which approaches it so nearly as this cursed tariff system. Every man engaged in attempting to fasten the vile system upon us, should be made to feel the misery of the hundreds of thousands who are now suffering in England the most intolerable evils that this wretched policy can inflict.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

ILLINOIS STATE DEBT.

The Whig credit system is fast crumbling to pieces. The State debt of Illinois is a good illustration of this. The whole amount which the State or the people of Illinois have received, or from which they have derived any benefit, is seven millions of dollars; but by a computation made in the financial article of the Democratic Review, it appears, that in a year from this time, the interest will bring it up to twenty millions. In order to pay the interest, State Bonds have lately been selling in New York, at twenty-six cents on the dollar; so that on every payment which is made in this way, about four times the amount of the interest is added to the debt, and the means of paying it distinguished in the same ratio that the debt is increased. Thus the ruin of the State is accelerating in a similar ratio to that of a body falling from a height; in every foot of its progress its velocity is increased. The fatal error of borrowing without immediately laying a tax to pay the interest of the loan, as recommended by Jefferson, has at length been discovered in Illinois. They are now coming to a dead halt, as will appear by the following extract copied from the *Alton Telegraph*, a Whig paper, published by Judge Bailhache formerly of the Chillicothe, of 4th inst:

"We have heretofore been as anxious as any one could be, that Illinois should pay the interest upon the State Debt at 'any sacrifice'; but we find that we as well as many others who were under the same impression, have been the most woefully deceived in supposing that by paying up our interest the credit of our State would be sustained. The very reverse has been the fact. Instead of adding anything to our character for integrity, our bonds have depreciated to less than one-half their par value. We, for one, then go against paying any more interest upon our State Debt, without, as the *Telegraph* suggests, that interest can be paid with Bonds at par."

BABIES BY THE MILLION.—It would be a curious sight to see all the white babies in the United States under 5 years old—together they would make a pretty little collection of 2,400,000. What a squall there would be, should they all be spunked at the same time, and what a heap of sugar plums it would take to quiet them! What a demand for Sherman's Lozengers, should they cry for them.

DUEL—ALMOST.

A rare up occurred in one of the fashionable circles of New York, on Friday. At a splendid soiree given by Mrs. Rensen, a few evenings since, from some reason, not precisely understood Mr. Alexander Fleming insulted Mr. John Schermerhorn in an outrageous manner. Mr. S. sent a friend next morning with the usual diplomatic note, customary in code of honor, to Mr. F. not only refused to offer an apology to Mr. S., but returned another note aggravating the former insult. He then to the Police office, and swore he was in bodily fear of Mr. Schermerhorn. Mr. S. and the gentleman who had acted as his friend, were immediately arrested, and bound over in \$3,000 to keep the peace for six months.—*Spirit of the Times*.

The export of Flour to England has been much larger than it was expected to be. 20,000 bbls. have already been exported and engaged for that purpose.

Portsmouth Post Office,

Office, 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. Mondays & Thursdays at 7 P. M.
West Union, Fridays at 11 A. M.
Iron Furnaces, Wednesdays at 7 P. M.
Bradford, Thursdays at 9 A. M.

Departures.
Eastern Mail closes (daily) at 9 P. M.
Western " " " "
Northern " " " "
Guyandotte, Va. Mondays & Thursdays at 9 P. M.
West Union, Fridays at 12 M.
Iron Furnaces, Tuesdays at 9 P. M.
Bradford, Thursdays at 10 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.
Office open every day (except Sunday's) during the usual hours of business. Open on Sundays from 5 to 8 P. M.

(C) Letters to be mailed, must be placed in the office at least half an hour previous to the time of closing.

W. A. HUTCHINS. H. GOODWIN BLINN.

HUTCHINS & BLINN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Will practice in the Courts of Scioto, and adjoining counties.

Office at the United States Hotel, Portsmouth, Dec. 29, 1841. 19-1f.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of Stephen Bennet an Insolvent applicant, will take notice, that seventy one dollars and seventy cents, has been paid into the hands of the Commissioner, in full of the bond forfeited by said Bennet, which after deducting the costs of said application will be divided among the creditors of said Bennet.

Divided day, Feb. 28th 1842.
J. M. GLIDDEN,
Commissioner of Insolvency.

Dec. 28th 1841. Com. of Insolvency.

Rare Sport.

ON Saturday the first day of January next, a celebrated Pig from the everglades of Florida, will be started on the Portsmouth race course, at the hour of 10 o'clock precisely. Those who wish to enter for the race, must pay the sum of 84 cents before starting; and whoever catches the pig and hold it, will be entitled to it.

Also on the same day, Nicholas Dunke, will run his celebrated Pig, Sally Longson, against any horse in Scioto county, two hundred and fifty yards, for from 5 to 50 dollars. The money to be deposited with Mr. Wm. Siskles, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Dec. 28th 1841.

Notice.

THE subscribers are closing their former business. All persons indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately; and those having claims against said firm, will present them for settlement.

W. & I. SPENCER.
Portsmouth, Dec. 28, 1841. 19-1f

Notice.

R. U. PATILLO. WM. G. VOYLES.

Drs. Pattillo & Voglesong,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, will attend to all calls in the various branches of their profession.

Office over J. Pursell's Store, 3 doors East of Andrews & McVey's Drug Store, Front street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Dec. 21, 1841.—18-1f.

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 interest 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 doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity 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 Right, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the Wrong, 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 *Daily 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 Journal in the District of Columbia, publishing officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon no 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) (in advance) 5 00
The tri-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 agents. Those who may particularly 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 us numbers containing it, marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841. J. B. JONES.

Administrator's Sale.

WE will offer at public sale on the 8th day of January, 1842, at the late residence of Charles Phillippi, deceased, the following property belonging to the estate of said Phillippi, dec'd, viz: 6 head of horses, a number of fine hogs, 2 calves, 1 wagon, 1 dray, 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, Administrator.
C. F. REINIGER.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1841. 18-3c.

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

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.

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

Judging from the numerous testimonials which we have seen in the circulars in the hands of the 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 & McVey, Front street, 51 6m

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

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.

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

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

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

He is already 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 but 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. PITNEY,
Physician and Surgeon.

Auburn, August 31, 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. Covert's Balm of Life, and the effect has been that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic bronchitis nearly if not altogether cured, and the pains of the chest have subsided. I have great confidence in the Balm of Life, and think it a good and safe medicine.

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

The nature of the composition of the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life having been fully explained to the following medical gentlemen, they have consented that they may be referred 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. REE, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College.
J. McVAIL, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Fairfield Medical College.
Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City.
Doct. M. P. Knight, do do
J. Mitchell, M. D. Philadelphia.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

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

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

Yours truly,
LUTHER HALSEY
Auburn Theological Seminary, March 9, 1840.

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

J. W. Daniels, M. D., Seine;
W. J. Lovejoy, M. D., "
Ordon Nedham, M. D. Onondaga;
Lawrence, M. D., Baldwinsville.

In December, 1838, I had a severe cold, which I found had settled on my lungs; in January I took about two bottles of the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life, which I think broke my cold entirely and left me free of cough. I think his Balm is one of the best family medicines now in use.

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

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

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

J. HOPKINS.
Auburn, March 9, 1840.

FOR SALE BY ANDREWS & McVEY.
Portsmouth, August 3, 1841. 51-6m.

Caps Caps! Caps!

25 Cases assorted Caps, for men and boys, just received and for sale by

STUART & JONES.
Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

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

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

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

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

Their STABLES are extensive, in good order and well provided. A good CABRAGE, 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. 5-1f.

REMOVAL.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE,

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. 1-1f

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

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all who are indebted to the estate of Charles Phillippi late of Wayne township, Scioto 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. GOODBRAKE, Administrator.
C. F. REINIGER.

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

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.

THE COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's Pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, 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.

