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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), July 12, 1842

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, OHIO, JULY 12, 1842.

NO. 26.

POETRY.

RISE IN YOUR NATIVE STRENGTH.

Rise in your native strength,
Ye workers of the land,
And dash the iron rule,
From rude oppression's hand!
By all the might of mind,
Assume the place of man—
Heed not the scowl of those
Who scorn the artist's
Ye sinner of a state,
Your nation's pride and boast,
Whose glory crowns her hills,
And guards your native coast,
Ye are her wealth in peace,
Her vital breath ye are,
And when the bolts of death are hurled,
Ye are her shield in war!
By the eternal word,
To stern browed Justice given
By Freedom's holy self,
The might of wrong is rivet!
Strong monuments arise,
In record of your praise,
Transmitting down your names,
To men of other days,
Proclaim to all the world
Your usefulness and worth,
Speak out with trumpet tongue,
Ye mighty men of earth!
Was not the soil you tread,
Won by your father's blood?
Then on Oppression's self
Roll back oppression's flood!
Seize with determined hand
The standard sheet of right,
And let not even death
Turn your resolves to flight.
By Him who gave to man
The soul's ethereal fire,
That glorious day is now—
Our motto, onward—higher.

MISCELLANY.

HOURS IN HINDOSTAN.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

When first I arrived in India, I heard of nothing but snakes and venomous reptiles. I was told not to have a drop of milk in the room in which I slept, for fear of attracting a cobra capella or a cobra manilla. My pockets were stuffed with garlic to keep them off, as they have a peculiar dislike to this herb. A bottle of eau de luce was always about my person, as it is well known that, if the part bitten be instantly cut out or burnt, and rubbed with this celebrated medicament, and a draught of the same taken, diluted with the serpent tribe, may have inflicted the wound. In the second class of horrors, I found scorpions and centipedes, not quite as fatal, but almost as disagreeable in their attacks. From the bite of the flying-fox (a large species of bat), down to that of the musquito, every thing seemed venomous, inspiring a tiresome, and often dangerous illness. Even the common little lizard, dropping a liquid when passing over one's body, which causes a smart pain, and finally raises a blister, or the large ant, which abounds in the East, are objects to be dreaded. In such a climate, if the blood is not in a good state, a long confinement to the house generally attends the very slightest of these accidents. No wonder, then, that a feeling of dread continually haunted me respecting these reptiles, a feeling which outbattered many of my otherwise happy hours.

Like every one else who indulges in antipathies or fears, the objects of my dread hourly presented themselves before my imagination, but in propria persona. If a snake was found in the cantonment, I was sure to be an accidental spectator on the occasion. If a serpent-charmer arrived, I was certain to be the person to whom he first applied for employment. My dogs were bitten, my monkey killed by the sting of a scorpion. I lived a life of continual terror. I only once dared to go out shooting. That once was enough: never can I forget the horrors of it. I ventured amongst some rose-bushes, which abound near Ghazepoor, where I was quartered, and amongst which good sport was sure to be found. I ventured, I say, to penetrate this aromatic jungle, when lo! I saw a cobra manilla at a short distance. I did not hesitate, but raising my gun, I fired directly at the monster. Whether I hit her or not I have never ascertained; whether I had disturbed the reptile when coiling round her eggs I know not. But no sooner did the shot touch her than, suddenly unwinding her close folds, the cobra manilla darted towards me. I turned and fled. The snake pursued me. I summoned up my best speed, but all in vain. I glanced round, the serpent was close to me. I halted loudly for my syse, who was holding my horse some quarter of a mile off. I still further increased my speed. The snake actually began to spring, darting as it were, throwing itself in quick successive bounds after me. I threw down my gun, and speeded on for my very life. A ditch was before me. I was so nervous, I missed my distance, and was actually entangled in it, striving to climb the opposite bank. The cobra was on the very brink following me, when my syse came running up. He assisted me in mounting my horse. Nearly fainting, I started home to my bungalow, so completely overcome as to be unable to tell my servant for several hours afterwards what had occurred.

Other accidents, somewhat similar to the above, which occurred to my friends, served to strengthen my fears; more particularly the fact of our assistant-surgeon (who lived only next door) having actually found a cobra manilla in his bed, a circumstance by no means unparalleled during the rains. To guard against such accidents was my constant study. My room was strewn with garlic. A night-light continually burned in my bed-room.

A bottle of eau de luce always stood within reach; and yet, with all these precautionary measures, I never could sleep soundly, so great was my dread of a midnight attack from one dreadful reptile.

My courage was put to the test. One evening I returned, more than ordinarily fatigued, to my bungalow, and hastened to bed. I was soon asleep, and, as usual, dreaming away of Europe and her charms. Suddenly I was awakened by a cold object resting on my arm. Involuntarily I raised my other arm towards it. It fell rapidly, not however, till it inflicted its bite; for I plainly felt the pain, which, though not acute, was stinging, resembling the puncture of a hot instrument, or sudden scald. The fact, however, was obvious. I had been bitten, and was probably a dead man. I uttered a piercing shriek, and sprang from my bed. I rushed towards my dressing-table, and with a courage which nothing but danger could have inspired, seized one of my razors, and, without hesitation, cut out the bitten part. I actually scooped out a piece nearly as large as a nut. Then, with my arm bleeding in the most dreadful manner, I rushed towards the lamp, and catching it up, burnt the lacerated part for several seconds.

By this time several of my servants had arrived, alarmed by my cries. One hastened off for our assistant-surgeon, who, as I before said, lived only next door, while the others began to question me as to the cause of my alarm. In broken sentences I explained to them my situation. They were horrified. Whilst one poured eau de luce into the dreadful self-inflicted gash, the others prepared a portion of the same medicine, diluted in water, which I hastily swallowed.

By this time I was more calm, and when Dr. Sisson arrived, I was collected enough to view my situation with becoming philosophy. Whilst he was dressing my arm, and binding it up, I took advantage of the silence, the awe of the moment, to signify to him my last wishes in case of my death. I stated the manner in which I wished to be buried, the style of letters I wished written to my relations, the way in which I wished my little remaining property to be disposed of.

The doctor was almost tempted to shed tears. The surrounding kindniggers stood in the mute agony of woe. Sisson, however, hoped I had cut deep enough, and he assured me he thought the virus had not had time to enter the system. He, therefore, bid me hope for the best, and all yet might go well.

"Let us, at least," said he, in conclusion, "have the consolation of destroying the reptile that has thus endangered your life. Here, my men, bring each a soft cane, and let us attack the monster together."

The men ran out, and came back, each armed with a plant thimble, a single stroke of which will instantly kill the most dreaded snake in India.

"And now, surround the bed; the reptile cannot have got away. Gently, gently, keep your eyes steadily fixed. He must be under the pillow. Directly I raise it, be ready to strike. Hat there he is!"

The servants at once struck at the object pointed out, and succeeded in killing it. They held it up, when, lo! it proved to be a poor little lizard, a harmless animal, which, beyond the hissing drop he had let fall on my arm, bears no venom.

The doctor burst into a roar of laughter. The black rascals joined in it.

The next week I was forced to get two months' leave; for wherever I appeared, with my arm in a sling, my flying words were quoted to me. In a word, I was almost teased to death, merely because, when I fancied I had been bitten by a snake, I had chosen to take 'precautionary measures.'

Home.—At home it is, and only at home, that we show the natural man, the real temper of the beast; perverse or sociable, cross or cruel; gentle or severe; our infirmities, what over they are, the kinder pulsations of the heart, the more wicked emotions of the mind. If there be any bad blood in a fellow, he will show it whenever he dares; whenever he can; but where can he show it more safely than at home, where his wife and children cannot help themselves, and his people are paid so much a week to bear it. Dickens, though he makes Quilp abhorrent enough at all times, makes the broadest light fall upon his enormities when depicting him alone with the pretty patient Mr. S. Quilp, at home. See a man at home, therefore, whoever he may be; good or bad, great or little, if you would know his true value. Is it a pyramid? Go near to it, if you would know its strength; it may have been built of pebbles. Is it a ruin? Go near to it. Nearer—it may have been richly sculptured; it may be a treasure of ornaments. A man may be a hypocrite all his life before the public; but no man ever was before his own family.

Value of early rising.—The difference between rising at six in the morning and eight, in forty years, supposing a man to go to bed the time he otherwise would, amounts to twenty-nine thousand hours or three years one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which will afford exactly eight hours a day for ten years; so it is the same as if ten years were added to a life—a weighty consideration, in which we could command eight hours a day for the cultivation of our minds or the despatch of business.

What next.—We are only on the threshold of science. Dr. Payenne of London, before a number of the Royal society, physicians, chemists, &c. descended a deep well, in a diving bell, and generated for three hours; sufficient air for breathing, when there was no connection with the external world. Prof. Faraday, a learned chemist, says it is as easy for one to breathe under water as any place else. The world will soon be put in possession of the secret. This is no hoax! And it is no more singular than late magnetic discoveries, the laws of optics, the sun painting by Daguerre, &c. We live in an age of wonderful developments.—St. Clairsville Gaz.

A LONG JOURNEY.

The N. O. Picayunes says that a Mexican, named Martias Dias, arrived at New Orleans a few days ago, who made his escape from the calaboose in Santa Fe, in April, and then travelled the entire distance to Independence, Missouri, across the prairie, without a soul to accompany him.

VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1842.

To the House of Representatives: I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends, in other words, abrogates for the time, the provision for the act of 1833, commonly called the "tariff act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient is, the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th June, according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that, "if before the 1st of August there be no further legislation on the subject, the law for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity as well as the difficulties of establishing uniformity with the true intention of that act was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But, however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects.

The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than briefly allude. Whatever may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has ensured to it the repose which is always flows from timely and moderate change.

It is a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides that "duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent; and I am little doubt Congress may, above and as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the People, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question.

The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rates of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States; by the state of our public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and, above all, by that sacred of all duties public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the condition that it couples it inseparably with the war, second, as soon shall cease—first, in case of war, second, as soon shall cease as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist; and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same time; but the most sanguine of our friends of the two measures entertained no doubt that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil.

Who at the time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great Powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their develop-

ment, should be compelled to haggle in the money market for a paltry sum, not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances than they could be, were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the Treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniably that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill stipulates the principle of the acts of 1833 and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment, on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It appears to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure; and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a permanent law? In fact, a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition as vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if so desired, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or capricious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional and proper character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1831, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection and infuse new life into our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

THE CONGRESS CHAMBER OF THE MONEY POWER AT AUCTION.

How are the mighty fallen! The Bank of the United States, the Lion's mouth of the great Federal party, whence issued hideous shrieks and terrific growls of panic and distress, alas! for the dishonored Biddelien, is no more a potent monster, capable of frightening the country into mute submission, by the simple shake of its shaggy mane!

Wait, ye minstrels of Whiggery, for the illustrious departed. Toll your bells, ye Town Criers, for the great regulator of the Currency, Cotton, Cookskins and Whiggery, is as dead as a drowned kitten, and the great palace in which this monarch of Whiggery dwelt in royal state, is to be sold to the highest bidder, on the 2d of July next!

We see no impropriety in the following suggestion from the Globe, and hope that they may be concurred in by the Democracy of Pennsylvania: "We wish the Democrats of Pennsylvania would raise a subscription, and buy this splendid edifice, and dedicate it on the 4th of July (as its neighbor, the Hall of Independence, once was,) to 'liberty, equality, and independence.' Purified by the expulsion of the money-changers from within, and used as a council-chamber for Democratic meetings to disseminate and give effect to the free principles which distinguish the party, it would become what its exterior represents it to be, a temple devoted to the wisest of purposes—that of perpetuating a free Government. The Greeks devoted the Parthenon which was the model of its building—to the Goddess of wisdom: and there they offered up their prayers that her palladium—the image which Minerva made of herself, to protect the cities that worshipped at her shrine—might preserve their liberties. The true palladium of liberty in this country, is the concentration of power, patriotism, and intelligence, in free, deliberative assemblages of the people.

As the lone, hungry beggar wails
His tattered, torn, and worn out shoes,
'Alas!' cries he, they're full of holes.
These are the days that try men's sales!

WHIG OPINION OF A WHIG CONGRESS.

The following dash at Congress is from the Boston Courier, an out and out whig paper. What adds to the force of it is, that unfortunately for the country, it is too true:

"No reliance can be placed on the integrity of Congress, in fact, no such attribute belongs to it. The fools who have recently loaned their money to the defuncts, blacklegs and demagogues from starving, may possibly be induced to extend their charity to the Secretary of the Treasury once more, and thus prolong the official existence of the government; but the people, the working classes, the enterprising and industrious people, are sick of the miserable policy which pervades every branch of the government. If the members of Congress will adorn and go home, they will be entitled to the thanks of their constituents, and confer a favor on the country of greater value than that they have wit to conceive and virtue to execute while assembled in Washington."

The Boston Atlas, of the same party, speaks of the action of Congress on the Naval Appropriation Bill as evincing "A reckless disregard of the best interests of the country and the known wishes of the people."

What else could be expected of a "Hard cider and coon skin" congress! The Courier and Atlas must fall back upon that "generous confidence" so much of which they had during the presidential campaign.—Schenectady Reflector.

STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS.

Some time last summer we published a notice of the death of a young lady in this city. The notice was headed in by her father, a gentleman whose many excellent qualities command the esteem of all who know him, and who appeared deeply afflicted at the loss he had sustained. We have lately learned that the young lady's life was insured in London for \$10,000, and that the company has declined paying on the ground that they have not been duly certified of the lady's death, and have written here for evidence. About the time of the alleged death, one of the physicians was called in to prescribe for a young woman at the house of the gentleman alluded to. He did not think his patient dangerously sick, gave her some medicine, and knows nothing more. The sexton did not see any corpse, and the officiating clergyman says that during the performance of the funeral solemnities the coffin was closed. From our acquaintance with the father, we cannot believe him guilty of practicing any fraud in this matter; and in justice to him, we think the grave should be opened by the sexton, and an examination made by physicians and other proper and discreet persons.—Buffalo Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Revolution in Hayti—President Boyer Deposed—Reported death of President Boyer. We learn to-day, says the Philadelphia Evening Journal of the 22d, from captain Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived here from St. Croix on Saturday, which place she left on the 7th instant, that just before his departure, he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix, that letters had just been received by an arrival from St. Domingo giving the important information that a Revolution had taken place in the Island—that President Boyer had been deposed, and had been or would be put to death. In the hurry of departure, captain Hill did not make very particular inquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind that his informant said that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive.

WHERE, YES, WHERE!—Mr. Proffit put the following interrogatories to his whig friends in the House of Representatives a few days since:

"I ask, where are the 'ripe and rich' fruits which were promised to the people in return for their confidence? Where is the evidence of that devotion to their interests and to their honor, so freely and so frequently professed? Where is the fulfillment of pledges which your party from time to time promises in the heat of contest, and forgets in the hour of triumph? Where are the moral and legislative reforms, the adherence to principle, the correction of abuses, the strict application to legitimate legislation, repeatedly and solemnly promised?"

And where, he might have added, are the two dollars a day and roast beef?

JEU D'ESPRIT.

The editor of the London Age says that having occasion to explore the file of the morning papers, for an advertisement, several singular notices to correspondents struck his eye. The following from the British Traveller, are specimens.

"Common Sense," if possible in our next.
"Christianity," must be deferred for more temporary matter.
"Scandal," has already appeared in our former number.
"Truth," is inadmissible.
"Honesty," would be unintelligible to many of our readers.
We know nothing of "Good Manners," therefore the writer must be mistaken in his conjectures.
"Scurrility," may depend upon being inserted during the course of the week.
"Decency," must be altered to make it fit for our columns.
"A patriot," is at present out of date.
"An Honest Lawyer," with other originals, in a day or two.
"Matter of fact," does not come within the circle of newspaper intelligence.

Some would be poet in the Doylestown Democrat, who signs himself K, attached to a marriage notice a piece of rhyme commencing:

"And now dear youths since you've essay'd
The matrimonial road to tread;
May truth and virtue be arrayed
To guide and guard each heart and head."

Whereupon some friend in the Intelligencer adds—

"And now dear K, since you've essay'd
The 'road' Parnassus ward to travel
None would have known, had you not sought
How great an Ass was 'scratching grassh'!"

VALLEY POST.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

JULY 12 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO
WILSON SHANNON.

Election, 2d Tuesday of next October.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES—EQUAL LAWS—A SOUND CURRENCY, AND NO SHINPLASTERS.
UNIVERSAL EDUCATION—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, AND THE SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

FOURTH OF JULY.

For the want of room we are unable to give a complete description of the celebration in this place. The Sunday School children of the different congregations met at the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they were severally addressed by Revs. Williams, Riggs, Collins, Foster, and Burr. The children then proceeded to the Market-house, where a rich table was prepared with all kinds of sweet things for the dear little "ideas;" after being furnished with refreshments, they were dismissed. The gentlemen then formed a procession and marched to the Public School House, where they were joined by a large number of ladies; thence to Mr. J. Armstrong's rope-walk, and at half past ten o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read by A. C. Davis, Esq., in the most happy style; then a most excellent Oration followed by William E. Williams, which will be found below. At 2 o'clock about 400 Ladies and gentlemen sat down to an excellent entertainment. Every thing was conducted in the most harmonious manner, and gave the highest satisfaction.

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, recently President of the Senate, who resigned in consequence of ill health, died on the 28th ult. at Frederickshurg, Va.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The steamer Edna collapsed both flues of her boiler, at the mouth of the Missouri river. It seems to be the general opinion that some obstruction existed either in the supply pipe, or in the force pump, which prevented the usual quantity of water from entering the boiler. Sixty-six, principally Germans, were severely scalded, and some three or four were blown into the river, and saved. The number killed is not yet ascertained.

We have been requested in behalf of the Mechanics' Institute, to return their sincere thanks to the ladies of Portsmouth, for their presence at the celebration of our National Anniversary of American Independence.

Articles received and not published this week, are declared null and void, and of no effect.

ORATION.

BY W. E. WILLIAMS.

Brother Mechanics and Fellow Citizens.

We have met together this day to commemorate our nation's birth. It is now sixty-six years since the Fathers of this Republic—prompted by an ardent zeal in the cause of their country and of civil liberty—solemnly and deliberately affixed their names to that matchless and immortal charter, which (as we have just heard) declared their country free and independent. If the principles laid down in that stern declaration, be true; if all men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then the propriety of meeting together, as we now do, to contemplate those rights—to congratulate ourselves on our undisturbed possession of them, and to consider how we may best perpetuate them, cannot be questioned.

And is it not a pleasing spectacle to behold an assembly of freemen, meeting together as friends and brothers, on grounds of common and entire equality, all happy in the enjoyment of rights bequeathed by a noble ancestry, and all animated by an ardent patriotic desire, to transmit them unimpaired, to their latest posterity.

Fellow Citizens:—As I cast my eyes over this assembly, and take a survey of the intelligence and respectability congregated here, I feel deeply admonished of my inability to perform the task that has been imposed upon me. The pen of a ready writer, and the tongue of an eloquent speaker, are not found among the implements of my trade. I confess myself unskilled and unpracticed in their use; and if you seek for an apology for the presumption which would call them into exercise today, you must go to those who have laid upon me the difficult task. Without further apology, I throw myself on your kind indulgence, trusting my inexperience will atone for my defects.

As members of this great and glorious Republic, we may justly feel proud, not that arrogant and boasting spirit which would prompt us to look with cold contempt on the less favored citizens of other nations, as though we were superior to them in individual merit, but that honest and commendable pride which springs from a conscious sense of our high privileges, and our ability and purpose, under God, to maintain them.

As American citizens, (if we are worthy of that honorable designation) the more highly we value the blessings of Liberty, the more will our sensibilities go out in sympathy and pity, for those whose lot it is to wear the galling chains of despotism.

It might be well for us, on this day, dedicated as it is, to the commemoration of past achievements, to recur back to the dark and stormy period of the American Revolution, and take a survey of the toil and danger, and suffering of our noble and patriotic sires, who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor on the altar of their country's freedom. Such a retrospect would induce us to prize more highly those blessings, which at the ex-

ensive, yet unbroken domain—its variety of climate—its richness of soil—its endless variety of hills and dale, mountain and valleys—its navigable lakes and rivers; all tell of the goodly heritage with which a kind Providence has blessed us, and furnish the strongest motives to make our land, the home of the oppressed and the asylum of the outcast of every nation.

Woe be to that political demagogue, who first raises his voice in favor of disunion—perish the hand that first be laid upon that sacred law; and palsied be the tongue that shall speak lightly of its value. May there never be found within the broad limits of our country, the man with a soul so callous to honor and patriotism, as to desire to tear asunder the ligaments which bind together the members of this sacred, this glorious union.

But it is time that I address myself more particularly to those who have placed me here to-day. My brother Mechanics. It is however, in no exclusive spirit that I would confine a few observations to them, more especially on this day, when we should all stand on the platform of entire equality, as American freemen.

As the mechanics of this country, and a numerous, and therefore a powerful class, much depends on them, in raising and perpetuating the honor and credit of this nation. Let the laboring classes of this country cease that popular discontent, which is so frequently manifested, and apply themselves to elevating their condition in every lawful way. If, as it is sometimes asserted, the laws of society are unequal, and have operated in some degree, injurious to their interests, and are contrary to a just equality, it must be obvious that there is but one effectual way to remedy the evil; and that is, to use every means in our power for intellectual and moral improvements. Knowledge is power. Let this be our motto, and urge us onward in the path of improvement; till we attain that just equilibrium of power and influence to which we are rightly entitled. On this point, however, it is not necessary that I should dwell; for the mechanics of this country are fully engaged on this subject. We hear but little more of "Trades Unions," and other injurious and dangerous combinations. They have been abandoned, and Mechanics' Institutes, and literary institutions are rising in their stead, and some of them already, rank with the first in the country. In the United States "how moderate a share of prudence and industry is yet sufficient to authorize a laboring man to charge himself with the care of a family; and thus secure a measure of happiness and moral improvement, to be found only amidst the duties and charities of domestic life." "Who among them has not leisure, if he is disposed to improve it, for the cultivation of his mind?" We have all of us heard of the "learned Blacksmith" of New England; few even of those whose entire lives have been spent among books, can compare with him in extensive and varied erudition; and what is there, brother mechanics, to prevent any of us from reaching an equal height in mental improvement, the rules of which, we are acquainted with, putting in practice, in our daily occupations? Would not a knowledge of those sciences alleviate our toil, and lighten the labor of our hands, by furnishing at the same time, appropriate occupation to our minds? Let us not envy the more affluent; our rights and privileges are equal to theirs, if we will use the one and enjoy the other. We have freedom of conscience—the unfettered privilege of forming and uttering our own opinions—the equal protection of the laws, and more than all; the solemn restraints and high incitements, and holy hopes of the christian faith; and beyond these, what is there in the gift of human life to be desired more?

But while I have thought proper to make these suggestions to Mechanics, I must be permitted in defence of them to say, that however they may have been misrepresented, they do not wish to interfere with the privileges of any other class. We are neither "destructives" nor "levelers." We are not the admirers, much less the followers of an Owen or a Dairemont. We are well aware that such persons would involve all that is lovely, and pure, and holy, and excellent in our country, in one common confusion and ruin. We repudiate their doctrines as pernicious, and their designs as infamous. With such demagogues, we have no sympathy, but point them to the history of their prototypes, where they may learn the salutary lesson, that sowing seeds of discord and agitating the public mind "is a game at which more than one can play, and the first to stake is not always the one to win."

We are not without warning from indications in our social and political horizon of the dangerous tendency of combinations, which are calculated to array one section of our country against another. Already has the value of the union been calculated by some misguided men, who have ventured on the dangerous experiment of testing its strength. Our political compact was formed as a whole, it could be formed in a spirit of compromise. From the nature and extent of our territory, and the circumstances under which its several parts were peopled, and have thus far advanced. It must of necessity follow, that different sections will have their peculiar interests and peculiar institutions. With these, there should be no interference. On all subjects, it is our privilege to express our opinions, with manly firmness; and when this is done with proper forbearance, it gives no offense; but when the schemes of a spurious and mistaken philanthropy and so many advocates; impatient of delay and reckless of consequences, ready to sacrifice present peace, order, and even the union itself, rather than that one jot or tittle of their favorite measures should fail. When such schemes are proposed to us, let us spurn them as we would the machinations of treason.

I hope I shall not trespass too far upon your attention, if I venture to address myself to another class, who have come out to honor and grace our festival—the ladies. And if in my remarks they miss the courtesy phrase; and the polished period in which others might address, they shall find no lack of plain honest sincerity.

Our country holds out to its citizens, the strongest inducements to attach them to her interests. Its

Ladies—Your presence here to-day, a proof that you feel an interest in commemorating the day which gave joy and hope to those pure and noble minded daughters of America, who were willing to sacrifice all that they held dear and sacred for their injured and bleeding country. They were prompted by a holy and patriotic zeal, and under its influence, they urged on and cheered their husbands, their brothers, and their sons in the conflict with the ruthless invaders of their country's rights, or as the idea is more beautifully expressed by one of your own sex,

And Columbia's daughters gave
Their sires and sons to battles toil,
Bade them repel oppression's ways,
Or dye with blood their native soil."

Let their example stimulate you to a like ardent zeal for the best interests of your country. You hold an influence in society which if rightly exercised, will produce the most happy and beneficial results. You have it in your power to do much in softening and subduing the harsher feeling of our nature, which, if unchecked, are apt to engender the fierce collisions of party and individual strife. To man, it properly belongs, to engage in the more toilsome and difficult pursuits of life, and stem the tide of fortune. Yet woman, whom man must ever love for her many virtues, can by her winning ways and cheerful voice effectually and sweetly minister to his troubled and vexed spirit. She can materially influence his fortune, his judgment, his feelings, and his principles. If then she lends all her energies to the cause of truth, purity, and goodness, she may well rejoice that her influence is as blessed as it is extensive.

To you is entrusted, in a very important degree, the care of the rising generation. The formation of their minds in those principles which elevate individual and national character, depends almost entirely upon you. As you love your offspring, Heaven best gift, instill in their tender minds the lessons of piety and virtue, teach them their country's history, and how their ancestors toiled and suffered to obtain the blessings which they enjoy, and make them understand and prize highly our free institutions. Tell them of a Washington, a Lafayette, and a host of other great and good men, who fought for independence, and let their infant voices be tuned to chant the sacred hymn of liberty.

In conclusion, let me call upon all present, to consider the duties and responsibility which rest upon them as members of this free republic. Let no one suppose that his example and influence, whether for good or evil will be lost; especially, let no one imagine that he can depart from the path of virtue and strict integrity—that he can give himself up to the pursuit of vice, without inflicting an injury on his country. We have the highest authority for saying that it is righteousness which exalteth a nation.

Intelligence, virtue, religion—these are the pillars, (pointed out by the Father of his country) which support the temple of Liberty. If these desiderata be wanting, the temple will fall, and the liberties of these States, and may the spirit as well as the form of liberty, ever characterize the Constitution and Laws of our country—may our councils, states and nation, be distinguished for their wisdom, ability, harmony, and prudence.—That all things may be ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundation; and may this whole nation be sustained and guided by that all wise and merciful Providence, whose arm has hitherto been outstretched to save and defend us.

NILE TOWNSHIP TEMPERANCE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

A large concourse of people met at the school house near Turkey creek, at an early hour. A procession was formed at 10 o'clock by marshals Col. Joseph Moore, and Col. John B. Dodds, consisting of 200 Females and 400 Males. The Revolutionary Soldiers were conveyed in a carriage in front of the procession. The Orator and Chaplain came next in order followed by the President, Vice Presidents, Committee of Arrangements, and Singers. Citizens of all parties and denominations completed the procession, which being thus formed marched to the grove where the following ceremonies took place:

1. Music by the choir. "Hail Columbia."
2. The Reading of the 47th Psalm followed by an able and appropriate Prayer by the Reverend John R. Turner.
3. Music. Columbia.
4. The blood-sealed declaration was read by Mr. John K. Billings.
5. Music. Liberty.
6. An appropriate address (which is given below) was delivered by Dr. William G. Voglesong.
7. Music. Christian's song. The Choir led by Mrs. Mary Moore, deserve particular notice, as they performed in an able manner, a very interesting part of the exercise. The sweet melody which which a band of twenty singers echoed through the pleasant grove, soothed every boisterous passion and spread delight through all the faculties.
8. The procession then marched about a quarter of a mile through the grove to the school-house and from thence to the table and there partook of an excellent dinner prepared by the liberal contribution of the citizens in general.
9. After the dinner was over, the following regular toasts were read by Mr. E. Gunn President of the day, received with great applause.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate. May it never be forgotten by the American People.
2. George Washington; the Father of our Country he has gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns, but he still lives in the hearts of the American People.
3. The Heroes of '76. May the recollection of their deeds ever remain fresh in the hearts of all true Americans.
4. Thomas Jefferson. The enlightened Patriot statesman—May his political Maxims ever exist, as the polar star to this enlightened Nation.
5. John Adams. The firm supporter of the declaration of independence—We praise his virtues, but condemn his vices.
6. The Freedom of the Press: A terror to tyrants, and an impenetrable Barrier surrounding the Altar of Liberty.
7. The right of free suffrage: May the sovereign People ever defend it from political intrigue and the grasp of tyrants.
8. The Constitution of the United States. May it ever be regarded by every true American as the keystone of our union.
9. Freedom. While we enjoy it ourselves—

May we never become tyrants, or violate those wise and just laws which are its strength and support.

10. Self government can only be maintained by a valiant and enlightened People.

11. The Heroes of the revolution. May the recollection of their deeds extend to the latest posterity.

12. General Lafayette. The generous stranger who left his friends and home to aid us in the glorious cause of liberty.

13. Our Union. May it never fail but grow in strength to the end of time.

14. Our Navy. Her ships float upon every sea and command respect from all the world.

15. Our Army. May it be feared and respected by all nations.

16. Knowledge and virtue. The pillars of American liberty, our best security and the strongest defence of our nation.

17. Temperance—republicanism—and education. May they dwell in the hearts of every American citizen.

18. The surviving soldiers of the revolution. Heaven has bountiously spared them to participate in the celebration of this day.

19. Our next President. May he be the choice of the people and discharge his duty with fidelity.

20. The young men of this nation. May they become learned temperate, and virtuous, and ever be found as rocks to their country.

21. The Ladies. The only sovereigns to whom we bow.

22. The Union. Not only of these United States but a speedy union of every lad and lass.

23. The temperance pledge. The second Declaration of Independence—May it free our country from the tyrant Alcohol.

24. The Farmer. The strong support of our country—May his plough turn a double furrow forever covering the obnoxious weeds of vice and immorality.

25. The Mechanic. The farmers assistant and the merchants support.

26. The 26 states. May their strong chain of union never be broken—may the world point to them as did the Roman matron to her sons, and exclaim these are my jewels!

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Mr. John Dunn, Esq.—Our country: like the fair Ladies of the Ohio valley—May it ever boast of its freedom and independence—Happy in its present state, yet ever looking forward with pleasing anticipations to a change for the better, strictly guarding her virtue with a patriotic eye, and when union is called for, ever ready to present heart and hand.

By E. Gunn. May we remember the scenes of Bunker hill, Bennington heights, and the plains of Saratoga; and may we rally to this pledge and under this flag and try to save our beloved country from a worse than British bondage.

By Miss Margaret D. Grow—May the Ladies of America ever remember that luxury and foreign customs, caused the downfall of the Roman Empire.

By Mr. Joshua Nurse—May the sons of freedom ever regard this day as sacred to the memory of the Heroes of '76.

By Philander C. Gunn—The day we celebrate.—May it never again be dishonored by the use of intoxicating liquors.

By Formon Moore—Our wives; our support and comfort in sickness, our joy in health, and the only person on earth in whom we can at all times confide.

By J. K. Billings—The American Fair—Intelligent, industrious and virtuous, and always ready to aid in a good cause.

The whole proceedings were conducted in good order. Not one out of more than 600 persons there was in any degree intoxicated for there were no intoxicating liquors used on the place.

We had no fighting or the least disturbance of any kind. The whole mind of the assembly seemed concentrated with harmony and gratitude, upon that solemn scene, that gave birth to freedom, and called into being this great and glorious nation.

P. C. GUNN, Sec'y.

By order of the committee

ORATION.

BY W. G. VOGLESONG, M. D.

Respected Fellow-Citizens:

It is with feelings of no ordinary character I appear before you on this anniversary of that day which, 66 years ago, gave birth to American Freedom—that day made sacred by the acts performed upon it, and by acts consequent upon the one performed upon that day.

I conceive it scarcely necessary for me to go into detail and relate to you all the hardships our noble fathers underwent in colonizing this country, or the acts of oppression imposed upon them, which compelled them to disunite from the mother country, and upon this day, 66 years ago, to declare themselves free, independent and capable of acting for themselves.

At the time this country was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and when the first colonies were established, the untutored savage roamed the dense forest with none to dispute his possessions. But as colonies increased, and forests were levelled, and the soil became cultivated, the savage commenced depredations; but the hardships which the colonists underwent were nothing compared with those inflicted by persons allied by ties of affinity and consanguinity, as those inflicted by the mother country. Petition after petition was sent across the wide ocean, but the diadem sat too high upon royal heads to stoop so low as to listen to their humble petition, little thinking that the time was fast approaching when that handful of Patriots, inspired to trial and hardship, would rise up in their determined spirit and might, with the God of battles upon their side, and conquer the most powerful nation upon the face of the earth. Outrage after outrage was inflicted upon the petitioners, contempt thrown upon their petitions, until it could be borne no longer, when a noble band of Patriots—the noblest sons of Columbia's soil—assembled in Philadelphia to deliberate upon some measures of relief, and, after many hours deliberation with closed doors, on the 4th day of July, 1776, adopted and signed that glorious instrument which shook thrones to their foundation, and rocked the earth to its very centre.

I can well picture to my mind's eye the exulting shouts and loud huzzas of the multitude, who had assembled in the vicinity of that fearless band, when the result of their deliberations was read to them; which was the immortal charter of our independence, declaring that they were capable of acting and governing themselves. Methinks I can see the eager multitude, with upturned eyes, vowing to heaven to be free or die in the cause of Liberty.

Noble spirits! Happy would our country now be if we were in possession of a few such disinterested patriots—a few such master spirits as a Patrick

Henry, a Thomas Jefferson, and his noble compatriots the signers of the Declaration of Independence. But, although their noble spirits are now at rest in Heaven, and their bodies long since mouldered into mother earth, their names will live forever in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. But to return again to the time "that tried men's souls"—the gloomy days of the revolution, when war with all its horrors raged; are we not struck with astonishment, and must we not conclude that they were supernaturally aided from on high, or it could not be possible that but three millions of souls could endure all the trials and hardships, consequent upon a seven years war, and conquer a nation which is styled the mistress of the world.

Shortly after the declaration of our independence, an army of well tried souls were assembled with the immortal Washington at their head—at whose name every American heart beats with delight—under whose direction they were led on from victory to victory until that grand nation on the other side of the Atlantic was heartily sick of America and acknowledged our independence: which acknowledgment changed or modified the forms of government of some of the most powerful nations of the earth, and brought into existence a nation which is already making rapid strides towards the highest pinnacle upon the temple of fame; and I trust will shortly shine as the brightest star amongst nations.

Her fame has already spread from the North to the South, from East to West: to all extremities of the globe the name and fame of the United States is known. It is a land of refuge, where the oppressed of other lands can find a resting place and a home.

I will conclude this portion of my remarks in the language of a national song: "The Star spangled banner, Oh! long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

But with the glorious achievement of our independence were our countrymen all free from tyranny? No! It is true, they had rid themselves of one tyrant, but many of them were made subjects of a baser king and a worse tyrant than the one of which they had just cleared themselves; his chains were made of stronger metal and more firmly bound, and required a mightier effort to break them. It is a fact that the resistance made to the oppression of England was a mighty undertaking, and a very doubtful one; but with a firm resolution, and by the aid of the God of battles a glorious victory was accomplished; and in the present revolution we require the same determination to conquer or die, and invoke the same God to aid us. But our battles are not of so sanguinary a character. No! we meet not to take the lives of our fellow men for the purpose of gaining victory. No lives are lost in our battles: we appeal to the reason of men—we offer them life, health, happiness, a station amongst men, which they had forfeited. Our battles consist in persuading men to desert from the ranks of our enemy, the God of intemperance, and come over on our side. Thus we thin his ranks and gain a glorious victory without a life being lost or a soldier wounded; and I trust that the war may be carried on until the enemy is completely routed, and until then we are not done, our work is not accomplished, our victory not complete.

Let us, for one moment, refer to the rise and progress of this glorious warfare, and let us see what has already been accomplished. Something like 17 or more years ago, the evils of intemperance were first set before us, in the language of plain and forcible eloquence, oft since that time has our attention been directed to this subject by many of the most gifted of the learned professions; but never, before the present time, has the civilized world taken such a stand, and given such a visible check to this most terrific form of misery and vice. The question is, did the first efforts in this cause meet with success? I answer no! for it did not strike at the root of the evil: it merely contemplated throwing a guard around the young and rising generation to prevent them from filling the inebriate ranks. It did not even attempt to reform the inebriate, deeming it impracticable, thinking that the habit was so firmly fixed that it was of no use making the effort. But that old or half way pledge did not accomplish what it was intended to do. Certain liquors were allowed which paved the way for others more pernicious; and thus very little good was accomplished, except paying the way for the present efforts—making it clear for the second declaration of independence, the total abstinence pledge.

For some years it appeared to prosper, many joined its ranks and became its advocates, but it was doomed to languish and almost to die. Many of the most philanthropic almost despaired of its ever doing any good, until a few years ago the great God inspired six poor, degraded inebriates to attempt a reformation. Well knew they that nothing short of total abstinence would be of any avail, and they formed the memorable Washington pledge, which has since taken the name, and very appropriately, of the second declaration of independence. Little did they think, at the time when they wrote and signed that pledge, that it would be the means of reforming so many of their fellow outcasts, and reinstating them to that rank in society which they once enjoyed; but had fortified by their degradation. No! they thought only of their own reformation; but when they saw and felt its good effects upon themselves, they resolved to get in their associates, and by so doing raised considerable excitement in Baltimore. Hundreds went to see their operations wishing them success, but at the same time predicting their downfall, saying that they would hold out for a short time and would then return to their former degraded life; but how they were disappointed. Instead of falling off they have gone on making effort after effort until Baltimore is nearly purged of intemperance. And not only in Baltimore, but all over the vast extent of our land have they unfurled to the wind the broad, white banner of total abstinence. The rocks and hills of the north send up a shout of triumph, it is caught up and re-echoed by the vast prairies of the west; and the palm garden of the

south send it back with a shout that assures us that there has been no lack of effort there. The cause still progresses—its watchword is still onward to victory. Although there appears to be a lamentable lack of energy in some places, in others we hear of redoubled efforts, and a vast amount of good doing. We hear, day after day, of the lost being found and restored to their families and happiness—of peace and happiness returning to the family circles, which had been turned to hells by those who should have used their every endeavor to promote its welfare. The praise and thanksgiving of parents, wives and children ascend upon high as holy incense from the altar, instead of sighs and tears, for the "dead is alive and the lost is found." Oh, happy change! Who? I ask who would not put forth every effort, strain every nerve to bring about such a change but to a single afflicted family. The pleasure experienced and blessing received from those benefitted, would amply reward for years of efforts and toil in bringing it about. Some, it is true, have, after all the efforts made in their behalf, forsaken and returned to their old companions; but they are few. Others of weak minds, have allowed themselves to be persuaded by base, foul hearted wretches, to forsake the good cause. I can conceive of no being, in all the catalogue of criminals, so foul, so base, so great an enemy to his fellow man, as the man who would, for the sake of a few cents he could procure of his victim, destroy the peace of families, which had just returned to them after years of absence, murder his victim and consign his soul to an eternity of woe. Gentlemen—if I was asked to point to the man, who in times of danger, would sell his country, I would point to that man.

I have seen the aged, infirm man, whose head was whitened by the frosts of many winters, the aged revolutionary soldier, who, by years of intemperance, had bid peace depart from his heart—walk forward, and with his trembling hand, affix his signature to the temperance pledge; his aged and infirm wife shed tears of joy over his reformation. But again, I have heard the fool wretch persuading that aged defender of his country, to taste again of the maddening bowl; and the old man, in a short time, fell into a drunkard's grave. I turn with instant disgust from the contemplation of such a sight, and am filled with horror at the awful depravity of human nature. This scene has not been drawn from my own imagination, but it is alas! too true. I know you will say with me, that such things should be made a crime against the laws of the State, with a severe penalty. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the trade in ardent spirits should be made a crime by law; no, I come not down in wrath upon distillers, importers or vendors, for none of us are without sin to cast the first stone. Who would have distilled, imported or vendid, if all those who are nominally temperate had refused to drink? Is it not the buyers who have made the demand for alcohol, and made it such a gameful traffic; it is the custom of the moderators which cause so much of the temptation to be thrown in the way of the drunkard. Let us get them into our ranks, and his business unproductive will soon abandon it.

But enough of this, now let us look at the subject in another light, one in which few are accustomed to view it. It will, perhaps, be more appropriate to our celebration on this day. I mean the national evil arising from intemperance, and the loss to the nation is great I assure you. Some may say what! does our nation suffer from intemperance? why I never thought of such a thing. I answer yes, and I think I can prove to you that it does. Listen to me for one moment. Nothing is more certain than that the strength of any nation consists in the strong constitutions and vigorous minds of its members, and the moral condition of society. Well, intemperance produces effeminacy, destroys the mind and transmits to succeeding generations imbecility and disease. To prove this, take for instance, that hardy race of Romans, who carried victory over the world, and place them beside the effeminate Italian of the present day, and the effects of this crime of intemperance will be apparent. You will there see that excesses unmake the man, the stature dwindles, the joints are loosely compacted, and the muscles lose their elasticity. No giant bones or no enormous iron armor will be found in the cemeteries of any nation in after ages, over which the God of intemperance has ruled for ages. The effect of intemperance upon national intellect is also apparent, and greatly to be deplored. You all, as well as myself, have seen men of superior talents, who would have been of great service to their country—men whose minds were far above the common standard—men who would have shone as bright stars in the different professions, or excelled in the councils of our nation, and reflected honor upon the nation, staggering through the streets or wallowing in the mire. I need not prove this; for I am conscious that every one within the sound of my voice knows it as well as myself. But who is there, who can calculate the loss to the nation by the loss of such men? why the nation should weep and mourn, and all its members should use their utmost exertions to reform those who have already fell, and adopt means to prevent its occurrence again.

I could go on for hours with this inventory of national loss, and tell you of the expense to the nation and to yourselves, incurred by the increase of paupers, who have become such through the influence of intemperance; but I do not wish to tire your patience or insult your understanding, by telling you probably, what you know better than I do myself; but will hasten to a close, by asking what is the remedy for all this loss, individual, social and national. To meet this all, we need an universal, a national remedy. Is it voluntary abstinence or self government that can accomplish this? No. This has been tried time and again and failed, and various other remedies have been proposed and failed, and we have learned to know that nothing short of associations, having for their basis the Washington pledge of total abstinence—that second Declaration of Independence will do. We have seen and

felt its influence and power, and the vast deaf good it has already accomplished, and judging from the past, what a glorious prospect we have in view; but to insure its success, we must needs make great and mighty exertions, even greater than we have heretofore made. And young men, I think it is left for you to finish this glorious victory, which has already begun—it is for you to set the glorious examples of voluntary abstinence, and by your associations for this purpose you may array an army of opposition to the encroachments of the enemy; and the time is not far distant, when a host will be enlisted in this cause, whom no man can number, and whose influence nothing can withstand. I call upon you on this day to how to the world what you are. Speak in a voice loud as thunder, that the enemy may quake and tremble. Give him his death blow, disable him, trample him in the dust, and in after years, you will look back upon the 4th day of July 1842, with feelings of pleasure, and say that upon the anniversary of that day which gave birth to American freedom, you were also declared free from a tyrant who bids his victims with bonds hard to be broken.

Fellow citizens—Let me now congratulate you upon what good has already been effected through the agency of temperance associations—carry your memories back to its commencement, sum up all—have you not seen met lost to every thing, who cared not for friends, character, nor nothing else, who had bro't themselves to be very brink of the grave, returned to their families health and happiness. Have you not seen the man of talent and mighty genius, who had become an outcast from society, brought again to reason, and now enlightens and delights you with his mighty eloquence. You have seen men in all stations pinated—is this not enough to incite you to rebuffed efforts to reform those who are still in the ranks of the enemy. I entreat you to make every effort, surmount every difficulty—let nothing prevent you from doing your duty—let temperance receive such an impetus this day, that in after years you may not be ashamed to own that you were amongst the first to come out, and celebrate its triumph upon our national anniversary.

Already shouts of victory are carried to our ears by every breeze, and soon shall we hear one universal shout of victory, the mighty revolution is done, the war is ended, we are free, the bonds are forever broken, the tyrant in the dust, and temperance triumphantly victorious.

Bill in Chancery.
Robert H. Pattillo and Theophilus Pritchard are hereby notified that on the 14th day of April 1842, Lorenzo C. Goff filed in the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Scioto and State of Oh., a bill in Chancery, against the said Pattillo and Pritchard, the object and prayer of which is to enjoin said Pritchard from the collection of a judgment first rendered in the court of Common Pleas of the said county, at the May Term thereof, A. D. 1841, against said Goff as principal and Wilson Gates as surety and in favor of the said Pritchard for \$236.70, and all costs and charges confirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, held in and for the aforesaid county, with a penalty of \$100, which said judgment was rendered upon a promissory note, executed by the said Goff, with Wilson Gates as surety, to said Pritchard, on the 21st day of March 1837, at the time of settlement between said Goff and Pritchard of their partnership affairs, connected with the tanning and currying business. And the said Robert H. Pattillo and Theophilus Pritchard, are further notified that unless they appear and answer demur to said bill within sixty days after the next term of said court, the said Lorenzo C. Goff will apply to said court to take the matters of the bill confessed and to decree thereon accordingly. J. R. TURNER, Clerk. Attest: J. R. TURNER, Clerk. July 12th 1842. 26-6w

Petition for Partition.
I am authorized by the Hon. Thomas Scott (the best land lawyer in the United States) and S. M. Tracy, Esq., to say that my title to this claim is perfect. To them I refer all who wish to purchase. I also refer to the public records and to the many intelligent citizens generally of Scioto county, also to Col. Brush and James D. Caldwell, Esq. of Chillicothe, and to Col. Noah D. Swayne, and the Hon. Gustavus Swan of Columbus, in particular. It is not material to publish to the world the causes which induce or compel me to part with this important tract at this particular time; but it is as well, and very liberal & advantageous terms, requiring of the purchaser only one-fourth cash, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on the land sold. Any communications on this subject can be addressed to me, post paid, to the care of Roswell Crane, Esq., P. M., "Bradford's Ship-Yard," Scioto county, O., to whom I also refer for any and all further particulars. JAMES BRADFORD, of La. June 20, 1842. 24tf

DR. WORK,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN SURGEON DENTIST.
Thankful for past favors would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Medicine, Infection with dentistry—operations on the teeth performed with care, and on the most approved plan. He will insert beautiful and incorruptible P. teeth, from one to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Also, teeth will be cleaned, and all cavities in the best manner. He has provided himself with Forceps, by which one-half the pain and of fractured jaws, so common from extracting the old fashioned way, may be avoided. He gives his care and attention, to render satisfaction to every patronize him. Office on 2d street, opposite the Methodist Church. Portsmouth, July 5th. 25-4f

Cincinnati, Poth & Maysville
REGULAR PACKET,
RICHMOND.
THE light draughting steamer RICHMOND, Capt. A. will run regularly between the above ports: Cincinnati every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Portsmouth, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. It will run regularly and punctually, and will carry a share of patronage. Portsmouth, July 5th. 25-4f

REMOVAL.
DAVID T. resplly informs the citizens of Portsmouth, that he still continues the CABINET BUSINESS at his old stand, where he has convention hand all kinds of Furniture, of the best quality, Burdett's, Secretaries, Tables, &c., this kind, with a thorough knowledge of the art, and a strict disposition to please, he cordially invites the public patronage. Portsmouth, June 10, 1842. 25-3w

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EXTRA OHIO STATESMAN.
To accommodate a large portion of the reading public, and especially in counties where no democratic paper circulates, we have again consented to issue the OHIO STATESMAN, Extra from the first of July until the second Tuesday of next October, and one number after the election, containing the result of the same, at the very moderate price of FIFTY CENTS for each subscriber; and any one who will take the trouble to procure six subscribers, shall have the seventh number sent to him for his trouble. In all cases, payment must be in advance, as the Extra of the paper will be a receipt for the money. It is not necessary for us to explain the object of this paper. It is to convey, during an important period in our political history, especially on the past history of our banks, as well as the important news of the times. The period of the Extra Statesman will also include the proceedings of the extra session of the Legislature, which commences its session the 25th of July, and will continue probably three weeks. It is desirable that subscribers should send in their names by the first of July, so as to insure the first number to all who subscribe. S. & M. H. MEDARY. Columbus, May 20, 1842. 24-3f

One Cent Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 27th of May last, an indentured apprentice girl to the Milliner Business, named MARY ANN JAMES. This is to forward all persons from harboring or trusting her on any account, as I am determined not to pay any debt for her contracting. The above reward will be paid, and no thanks, to any person who will return said girl to Portsmouth, May 27th 1842. 24-3f

MILITARY ORDERS.
NOTICE.—The several Companies of the 1st Rifle Regiment, 1st Brigade and 2d. Division of Ohio Militia, are respectfully and earnestly requested to assemble themselves at some convenient place within the bounds of their respective companies, or districts, some time in July next, for the purpose of electing all vacancies of officers in said companies, and of such elections make return to me as the law directs. J. J. HOLMES, Col. of Sa. R. June 23, 1842. 24-3f

New Gunsmith Establishment.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in Portsmouth, O., and is now prepared to do all work in line, which may be directed to him. His shop is on the Northwest corner of Second and Chillicothe Streets. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. M. SITES. Portsmouth, June 29, 1842. 24tf

Notice.
IS hereby given, that I will petition to the General Assembly of Ohio, at their Extra Session, commencing on the 25th of July next, for an act of Incorporation or other authority to construct a lateral canal, to connect with the Ohio canal, at or near Moss' Locks (Nos. 49, 50, 51,) and terminating at or near the "Ship Yard" on the Ohio river, and below the old mouth of the Scioto river, and for other purposes. JAMES BRADFORD. Portsmouth, June 24, 1842. 24-4f

Notice.
R. H. PATELLO. WM. D. VOGELSONG.
DRS. PATELLO & VOGELSONG.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, will attend to all calls in the various branches of their profession. Office over J. Parsell's Store, 3 doors East of Anderson's & Co's Drug Store, Front street, Portsmouth, Ohio. Dec. 21, 1841.—184f.

Caps Caps! Caps!
25 Cases assorted Caps, for men and boys, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841. 24-4f

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
I OFFER FOR SALE all my claims or interest and rights in any and all lands which I own, or in and to which I have any immediate or remote interest, in the county of Scioto, particularly the well known BRADFORD'S SHIP-YARD TRACT, the only titles to which, both from the heirs of my father David Bradford, the patentee, and from the heirs of Stephen Southall, the original proprietor, are concentrated and perfected in me by inheritance and by purchase. I am authorized by the Hon. Thomas Scott (the best land lawyer in the United States) and S. M. Tracy, Esq., to say that my title to this claim is perfect. To them I refer all who wish to purchase. I also refer to the public records and to the many intelligent citizens generally of Scioto county, also to Col. Brush and James D. Caldwell, Esq. of Chillicothe, and to Col. Noah D. Swayne, and the Hon. Gustavus Swan of Columbus, in particular. It is not material to publish to the world the causes which induce or compel me to part with this important tract at this particular time; but it is as well, and very liberal & advantageous terms, requiring of the purchaser only one-fourth cash, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on the land sold. Any communications on this subject can be addressed to me, post paid, to the care of Roswell Crane, Esq., P. M., "Bradford's Ship-Yard," Scioto county, O., to whom I also refer for any and all further particulars. JAMES BRADFORD, of La. June 20, 1842. 24tf

Attachment Notice.
A T my instance an attachment was this day issued by William Jones, a Justice of the peace of Wayne township, Scioto county, Ohio, against the property and effects of William Apler and Joseph Reynolds, non-residents of said county. Dated this 2d day of July A. D. 1842. T. CONYER, Agent of D. Tallmadge. Portsmouth, July 5, 1842. 25-3f

HYGEIAN SELVESTER'S 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 at once commands the esteem of every one, and generally to the exclusion of all other medicines. For particulars of medicine see hand papers,—to be had of agents as follows:—AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO. At Cincinnati, Mr. James Broadwell, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill. Miami county, Mr. Wm. Green, Newton township. Clermont county, Mr. I. A. Poole, Chillicothe, Messrs. Fallon & Turner, Felicity. Brown county, Mr. Wm. Dickson, Georgetown. Mr. Lamert, Newland, Russellville. Mr. Wm. Holes, Eld. Alexander McChaine and George W. Brown. Adams county, Mr. Edward S. Moore, West Union, and Major V. Cropper, Clayton. Scioto county, Messrs. Hall & Curtis, W. P. Campbell, Portsmouth, and Mr. Jefferson Kendall, Wheelersburg, and Mr. George Smedley, Franklin Springs, junior. Pike county, Mr. Samuel F. Hestand, Sinking Springs. Mr. John Chalm, Joseph Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Pike-ton, and Mr. Reuben Cluff, near Cincinnati. Ross county, Mr. A. A. Britton, Chillicothe. Highland county, Mr. Samuel McChuse, Leesburg; Benjamin West, and Elder Charles B. Smith. Clinton county, Mr. Thomas Hibber, Wilmington, and Mr. Harrison Geffis, Sabina; Lawrence county, Mr. D. K. Cochran, Burlington. Gallia county, Deletombe & son, Gallipolis. Washington county, W. Hall & Son, Marietta. Delaware county, Major Benjamin Pratt, on Ashmun creek. Knox county, W. M. Minter, Amity. Richland county, Mr. E. E. Hubbard, Hasover township. Summit county, Mr. Roan Clarke. IN KENTUCKY. Pendleton county, Lock No. 4, Licking River, Mr. J. T. and J. G. Ham. Greening county, John F. Day, Greensburg. IN NEW-YORK. At Buffalo, Mr. William Cordukes, 315, Main street. Geneva county, Mr. Calvin Lyman, near Baldwin. St. Lawrence county, Dr. Ralph Huntington and Mr. Stephen Canfield, Morrisvill. Ask for Selvester's Hygeian Medicine, and see that his signature is on the box, to imitate which is felony.

BLANKETS.
250 Pair of various Colours, Sizes and Qualities, for sale by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841. 24-4f

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.

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Our Fathers, where are they.

BY H. J. VERNON.

We are daily growing older,
And our fathers, where are they?
Underneath the grassy hillocks,

In the church-yard, old and gray,
Where the elms above are waving,
In their quiet beds they lie,

With the cold earth on their bosoms,
And their faces to the sky,
In the hoary mountain passes,

Where for liberty they fell,
In the dim and mystic forest,
In the quiet rural dell,

Or wherever they have fallen
As their pilgrim way they trod,
With their sabres for the foemen,

And their hearts upon their God.
In the churches of old England,

Where the echoes now are woken,
That arose upon the stillness
When the holy martyrs spoke,

Where the Sabbath chimes are ringing,
From each minister gray and grand,
On each hill, in every valley,

Of our fathers FATHERLAND.
By the frozen shores of Sweden,

By the blushing shores of France,
By the moorland and the mountain,
O'er Scotland's brown expanse,

By the walls of olden Carthage,
By the sunny isles of Greece,
By the solemn tombs of Egypt,

Sleep our fathers, sleep in peace,
Oh! the ages that have vanished,

Since the murdered Abel died,
Every age has seen its millions
Buried by the victim's side,

Oh! the kingdoms gone forever,
And the tribes that are no more—
Not a dirge to them remaineth,

Save the surf upon the shore,
Yet the earth amid these changes
Is the same as on the morn,

When the angels sang together,
And the morning stars were born,
In its beauty still as youthful,

to protect its manufacturers from those of Specie
Island, the yard of cloth costing in the latter only
one cent, and in the former three cents the yard.—

To protect, therefore, the manufacturers of Paper
Island from those of Specie Island, would require a
duty of near two cents per yard—two hundred per
cent. But we will suppose there is no tariff exist-

ing at Paper Island; of course imports of manufac-
tures would be made into it from Specie Island, to
great profit. Suppose a shipment be made, and in
Specie Island, the person who receives them calls on

Girard, obtains the specie for them, and takes it with
him to Specie Island. He can take nothing else, for
the cost of producing every thing at Paper Island
is so great that he would by taking a return

cargo. Thus, then, will the actual capital of Pa-
per Island be reduced twenty dollars. But this is not
all; Girard, to keep up what he imagines to be a
safe proportion of paper to the specie in his island,

must call in all the paper of which twenty dollars
was the foundation; and as the proportion is three
to one, he must draw in sixty dollars. Another
shipment is made, and the same process takes

place, and so on.
By these operations several important effects are
produced. The specie gradually leaves the island,
and for every dollar that goes three of the paper

dollars must be drawn in. This gradually brings
down the prices of every thing in the same ratio
that the circulation is curtailed. These importa-

tions also throw out of employ numbers of the is-
landers, who were before employed in making the
articles now imported, and they of course are oblig-

ed to enter into a ruinous competition with each
other, at greatly reduced wages. This condition
in life becomes much worse; ruin, misery, crime

and poverty are the consequence to thousands; and
now it is, too, that Girard obtains great advantages,
for the community, some how or other, is made to

pay him full interest or tax for the use of his paper,
and he is obtaining every thing necessary for his
own consumption, at the prices of Specie Island,
with the trifling addition of the expense of trans-

portation.
Suppose, by this process, the circulation of Pa-
per Island has been reduced from three to two thou-
sand dollars, a corresponding reduction in the prices

of every thing will have occurred: wages will
now be two cents a day, a barrel of flour ten cents,
a yard of cloth two cents, &c.; still specie Island
will send her goods there to profit. The ruined

state of the manufacturers and producing classes of
the island at last attracts the notice of its govern-
ment, which, unacquainted with the real cause of
its difficulties, suppose they are to be remedied by

a tariff, and they lay one of one hundred per cent.
on all importations. This apparently protects them,
and puts a stop to all importations for the moment;

and board, the graceless knave! We'll give him
the sixteenth kick. (Carlisle Reup.
Oh, the vagabond! He deserves an additional
kick, and we will give him the seventeenth.

Cleveland Herald.
Break a woman's heart, the fiend!—Take that too
(Painesville Telegraph.
We underwrite the eighteenth endorser.
Courier and Enquirer.
And we give the scoundrel the nineteenth shove.
[Easton Argus.
And here goes the twentieth. [American Sentin-

el.
And we repeat her wrongs and his shame to our
twenty thousand readers. [Saturday Courier.
Pass him round! Start him again, the scound-
rel! And here goes the twenty-first kick.
[Utica Daily News.
We give him the twenty-second.—Brethren add
your mite. [Vergennes Vermonter.

Here's our kick No. 23. Put it into the scamp
thick and fast. [Concord Freeman.
Oh, the awful critter! It'll be a courting our
Peggy next. Paragraph him, brethren, with a ven-
geance.—paragraph him. [Washington Index.

Oh! the monster, if he wishes to keep a whole
skin on his back, let him avoid this part of the
world. [Charlottesville Va Jeffersonian Rep.
Bed and Board, eh! No. 26—(a kick for every
State in the Union)—shoe him ahead once more.
[O. S. Republican.

"Smashed" her heart, and left her bed—Oh, the
rascal! Kick him, beat him, bruise him, jump on
him; tear his eyes out of him alive. Only to
think, leave a woman's bed! [Ohio Democrat.

Oh the scoundrel—let us have a kick at him. If
he comes into these "diggins" we'll send him to the
"Crow's Nest" and let the engines loose at him.
[Pittsburgh Manufacturer.

Just think of it.—Let a woman's bed! A sad
& melancholy instance of human depravity. Oh, the
"baste of a man!" he ought to be kicked from h—ll
to Conneaut. [Scioto Valley Post.

THE HIGH TAX PARTY.
One of the whig speakers at the late Corwin
meeting in Lebanon, as an argument in favor of high
taxes on imported goods, stated that under the

blessed influence of a high tariff, England had be-
come the richest nation under the sun.
The allusion was a most unfortunate one for the
high tax party. We will admit that England, as a

nation, is rich; but the riches are concentrated in a
few hands. Their kings and queens, lords and
dukes, bishops and clergy, bankers and stockjob-
bers, are unquestionably overflowing with riches.

But how is it with the mass of the population, the
laborers and operatives whose create the wealth of
the nation? It is well known that their high tar-
iff and protective system has reduced them to the

lowest state of degradation, misery and want; and
high tariff will produce some results here. It
will make a nation of lords and serfs, of wealthy
aristocrats and degraded paupers.—Ohi. Adv.

10 Copies a Year for \$10
THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST PERIOD-
ICAL FOR THE YOUNG
Peter Parley's Youth's Gazette.
ILLUSTRATED BY ELEGANT ENGRAV-
INGS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
On Saturday the eighth day of January, Peter Par-
ley, the old and well known friend of children, com-
menced editing and publishing a weekly paper, called

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the pub-
lic that he carries on the above business, on the
East side of Jefferson between First & 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, June, 10. W. E. WILLIAMS.

Grocery and Provision Store.
On Front Street, Portsmouth, O.
T. LAWSON
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ports-
mouth, that he keeps constantly on hand a general
assortment of PRODUCE and FAMILY GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market price.
Feb. 1, 1842.
BILIQUOUS CHOLIC.
This is to certify that my wife commenced using Mr
George Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medi-
cine, about seven weeks ago, and the Biliquous Cholic,

I have reason to believe that it has effected a cure. In
about one week after she commenced taking the medi-
cine she had a slight attack of Cholice, but since that
time she has not had the least symptom, and I think
her health otherwise very much restored. Given un-
der my hand, this 18th November, 1839.
JAMES FREEMAN.
Jefferson township, Adams county, Ohio.

CONVULSIVE FITS.—FEVER AND AGUE.
This is to certify, that my daughter Elizabeth, about
eight years old, has been afflicted about four years with
fits, which I suppose were convulsive fits, caused, as stated

by a water doctor, so called, by an overflow of blood
in the head, which he failed to cure. Three other phy-
sicians of the regular practice also attempted her case
in vain. At length I made trial of Silvester's Hygeian
Vegetable Universal Medicine, and after using but half

of a seventy-five cent box she was completely cured.—
It is now about twelve months since she has had the
least appearance of a fit; so I no longer fear a re-
turn of the complaint. My daughter, Sarah Jane, a-
bout five years old, was also cured last summer of fever

and ague, with three doses only of said medicine, and
has never since had another attack.
MICHAEL PUTMAN.
Tiger creek Ferry, Greenup co. Ky. Jan. 23, 1842.
The above medicine to be had of Messrs. Hall & Cur-
rie and at the office of this paper.

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 fine simile signature of my hand writ-

ing this—B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on
steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of
several thousand dollars.
The remarkable cures which have been effected by
Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medi-
cal faculty, many of whom have conceded that they

are the greatest blessing that ever was given to the
world.
The reason these celebrated Pills have such an uni-
versally good effect is because their action harmonizes
with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven, 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 thunders
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 animals, whose habits we have the means of

[From the Public Ledger.]
OBSERVATIONS
On the Practical Operation and Effect of a "Pro-
tective Tariff," by an Old Manufacturer.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT IN A NUT SHELL.—With
the principles and facts laid down in my last
communication in view, I now proceed to a simple
illustration of the whole subject of a "Protective

Tariff," which no man with a single idea can fail
to comprehend.
Suppose a remote island, (for distinction, call it
Paper Island) with a population of ten thousand soul

perfectly independent of all other nations or commu-
nities, having every thing within itself, its farmers,
mechanics and manufacturers; suppose further, that
there is in this island a capital in hard money, as a

circulating medium, of one thousand dollars, and
that it belongs to one individual, whom, for the sake
of clearness, we will call Girard; with so small an
amount of the standard of value or circulating medi-

um in the island, the nominal price of every thing
would be extremely low; suppose the daily wages of
labor to be one cent, a barrel of flour five cents, or

five days' work, a yard of cloth one cent, and every
thing else in the same proportion. Well, the people
prosper, are virtuous and honest, live happy and con-
tented, no fluctuations or panics, every thing perman-

ent, stable and solid, prices generally the same, yester-
day, to day and forever; cents are found to perform
precisely the same services as dollars do under other
circumstances, Girard has loaned out his money to

various persons, and receives for it 6 per cent. inter-
est; sixty dollars per annum, which maintains him
in affluence, and is a fair and reasonable tax on the
labor of the community for the use of his money.

He has loaned to some five dollars to buy a farm; to
another ten dollars to build a factory, &c; by and
by, however, Girard takes it into his head that there
is not circulating medium enough in the island to

transact its business, and moved by ignorance or
cupidity, he "hones" the Legislature, with the ridi-
culous plea that it is for the good of the island

that he should be empowered to increase it. Well
the Legislature, moved by the same ignorance or
cupidity, grant him the power, and he forthwith make
three paper dollars for each one of silver and the

circulating medium is now four thousand dollars.
Suppose the \$1000 specie to be kept in his vaults
if the notes are all out it makes the circulation of
the island \$3000. The immediate effect of this

would be to raise every thing to three prices; that
is to say wages would be now three cents a day, a
barrel of flour fifteen cents, a yard of cloth three
cents, &c.; the farmer would now require fifteen

dollars to buy a farm; the manufacturer thirty dol-
lars to build a factory. The latter, instead of pay-
ing but sixty cents a year for interest on his capital
would now be obliged to pay one dollar and eighty

cents, and could not produce one yard more of cloth
for be it recollected, the whole community is
employed in both cases—the people all worked before
and they can do no more now. This additional

capital, as it is falsely and ridiculously called, does
not, therefore, produce one jot more—does not add
one spear of grass or inch of cloth to the quantity
before produced, Girard is now receiving interest

on three thousand dollars, and the community is
taxed for interest one hundred and eighty dollars.
So far, this measure produces little effect either
way, and would be a silly, foolish, nonsensical

affair, for although Girard would receive one hun-
dred and eighty dollars income, instead of sixty,
his expense would be proportionately increased—
but let us examine it a little further. Suppose there
is another island (we will call it Specie Island,)
some distance off, under precisely the same circum-

stances, except, that it has not allowed the paper
system, and has no other than its thousand dollars
of specie for a circulating medium—wages will, of
course, have continued at one cent a day; flour, five
cents a barrel; cloth one cent a yard, in Specie Is-

land, and how extremely high must be the tariff
to protect its manufacturers from those of Specie
Island, and how extremely high must be the tariff

to protect its manufacturers from those of Specie
Island, the yard of cloth costing in the latter only
one cent, and in the former three cents the yard.—

To protect, therefore, the manufacturers of Paper
Island from those of Specie Island, would require a
duty of near two cents per yard—two hundred per
cent. But we will suppose there is no tariff exist-

ing at Paper Island; of course imports of manufac-
tures would be made into it from Specie Island, to
great profit. Suppose a shipment be made, and in
Specie Island, the person who receives them calls on

Girard, obtains the specie for them, and takes it with
him to Specie Island. He can take nothing else, for
the cost of producing every thing at Paper Island
is so great that he would by taking a return

cargo. Thus, then, will the actual capital of Pa-
per Island be reduced twenty dollars. But this is not
all; Girard, to keep up what he imagines to be a
safe proportion of paper to the specie in his island,

must call in all the paper of which twenty dollars
was the foundation; and as the proportion is three
to one, he must draw in sixty dollars. Another
shipment is made, and the same process takes

place, and so on.
By these operations several important effects are
produced. The specie gradually leaves the island,
and for every dollar that goes three of the paper

dollars must be drawn in. This gradually brings
down the prices of every thing in the same ratio
that the circulation is curtailed. These importa-

tions also throw out of employ numbers of the is-
landers, who were before employed in making the
articles now imported, and they of course are oblig-

PROSPECTS.
THE undersigned having purchased a controlling in-
terest in the MADISONIAN, proposes to issue a
Daily Paper from this office, on or about the 15th of De-
cember.

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 rea-
son to believe that such measures only are in contem-
plation 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
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 ambi-
tious 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 re-
buke. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we
advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully ap-
palled, 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 de-
partment the best political and literary talent that can be
secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experi-
enced 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 cap-
able. 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 faith-
ful 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, " 3 00
For six months, " " 2 00
Weekly " " 1 25
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 re-
ceived, but receive our warmest thanks.

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

MEASLES.
Cured by Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine.
For sale at Messrs Hall & Currie, and at this Office:
Received the following in proof, from Ralph Hun-
tington, M. D., Morristown, St. Lawrence county,
N. Y., Nov. 15, 1841.

MR. GEORGE SILVESTER,
Dear Sir:—You requested me to give you an account
of the success of the Hygeian medicine in the measles.
As I have had several cases in the winter past, I will
give you an account of the following, which are all the
cases on whom I have called, or from whom I have heard
since I administered the medicine to them.

The first case was a young man about 20 years of age;
when I called on him the eruptive fever was running
very high, and all the symptoms in their most aggrava-
ted state. I left him a small box of pills with some
directions, particularly for his case. The pills had a
marked effect, and he was restored to good health.

The second case was a young woman of about 16,
who took a dose of the pills whilst under symptoms of
the measles, and after the eruption began to subside,
she took another cathartic of the pills, both of which
had a sufficient operation. She soon recovered with-
out any disordered state of the system, which the reflex
of the measles often leave behind. The mother of the
young lady observed to me, she had found a good re-
cipient for the measles.

The third case, in the same family, having eight chil-
dren, most all were taken with the measles, and their el-
dest sister. The mother of this family observed to me,
that her children all recovered hearty from the measles,
and were not so sick as her neighboring children, some
of whom were left in poor health.

The fourth case was a young married man, who ob-
served to me that he, McComb, was in a poor state
of health after having had the measles, and that he ob-
tained a box of Silvester's Hygeian pills from one of my
agents, which gave him relief.

The fifth case was a young lad of about 12 years,
on whom I accidentally called. He had imperfectly re-
covered from the measles, and was taken with a relapse,
and secondary fever had set in, and became highly in-
flammatory. Some purgative medicines were present, and
he had become quite delirious. His parents were de-
spering of his recovery, and thought it of no use to give
him any more medicine; and it was with much hesita-
tion that I persuaded them to give him your Hygeian
pills. About two months after I called at the house
and the first salivation from Mr. Flanagan, the young
lad's father, was this—your pills have saved my
son's life! I did not see the lad again, but understand
he is well.

RALPH HUNTINGTON.
THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST.
Is published every Tuesday at \$2 00 per annum—
always in advance.
A failure to notify the publisher of a wish to discon-
tinue at the end of the time subscribed for, will be con-
sidered as a new engagement. No paper will be discon-
tinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option
of the publisher.
Agents for the Post, are authorized to retain 15 per
cent. upon the respective sums by them collected on ac-
count of the paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Eighty words will be counted as a square of solid
matter, and will be published for one dollar for three in-
sertions, 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 adver-
tisements.
Advertisements of a personal alteration, will invari-
ably be charged Two Dollars per square for the first
insertion, and One Dollar per square for each continu-
ance.
Advertisements must be marked with the number
of insertions that are requested; otherwise they will be
continued till forbid; and charged accordingly. No vari-
ations 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 counting the words of the adver-
tisement and consulting these terms.
POSTAGE, on letters to the proprietor must be paid
by the writer.