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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), September 13, 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, SEPTEMBER 13, 1842.

NO. 35

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter his objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligations thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imposts, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms: I would not have been so far forgetful of what was the from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the whole country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety, is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which had been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed in the history of the government, thought proper to refer the Message to a Select Committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer,) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings, in relation to myself, of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity, hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the government, it has assailed my official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault, and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment. Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House, been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret or complaint upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and, thereby, to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leaves me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American People, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has entrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to their institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the Representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice, and in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of each judiciary the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusations against any chief of the Executive Department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humblest citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me; unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, as I trust, have met with becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undesired. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice, and relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied

even the boast of a good name,—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law; and above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution, from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without a particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it founded in the fact, that having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people; I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same people? It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistrate has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked upon this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately declared will of the People. It is by these, the People, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confer on their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the executive authority of the People of the United States; and it is in their name, (whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will, declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey) that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department without a solemn amendment to this fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this, as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles or provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions, and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives have declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and States to decide; but until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra-judicial*. I protest against it, as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial according to law and evidence before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflict fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the People, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped; and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress, for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask, that this, my Protest, may be entered upon the Journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1842.

THE ELECTIONS FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

THE "NEW BOOKS."—the recent elections have resulted as follows:

Democratic.	Federal.
Alabama,	Kentucky.
Missouri,	
Illinois,	
N. Carolina,	
Indiana,	

Each of these States elect a U. S. Senator this fall. We gain two. One in N. Carolina, and one in Indiana.—*Ind. Sentinel*.

One of the Whig Clerks in the General Land Office at Washington recently robbed a fellow clerk of about \$1000. So they got! The thief was permitted to escape, upon refunding the plunder. Hurra for reform! A good beginning for COLONEL BLAKE.

The Coos County Democrat says: "Modern whiggery is as hollow as the balls it used to roll through the streets, and as sour as the cider it used to get drunk on."

From the Marion County Democratic Mirror.

We give below the bill that passed the Senate, which, though introduced by a pretended democrat, was opposed by the democrats with two exceptions, while it was voted for by every federalist; but which was lost in the House. This bill also gives the federalists THIRTEEN districts and the democrats but EIGHT, it is in the same order as the foregoing.

Countries.	Dem.	Whig.	May.
1st Hamilton,	5835	5673	27 whig
2d Warren,	1504	2813	
Clemons,	2315	2044	
Brown,	1930	1798	
3d Adams,	1431	1204	
Pike,	674	650	
Jackson,	785	794	
Highland,	1899	2145	
Ross,	2071	3081	
4th Clinton,	1006	1847	
Green,	1172	2321	
Fayette,	771	1132	
Madison,	571	1201	
Franklin,	1774	2886	
5th Montgomery,	5274	9857	4093 w.
Miami,	3951	3427	
Clark,	1339	2469	
Shelby,	895	2381	
6th Butler,	1027	955	
Preble,	6212	9231	3020 w.
Darke,	3192	2002	
Mercer,	1381	2299	
7th Champaign,	1071	1303	
Logan,	1348	551	
Union,	6942	6254	668 d.
Delaware,	1207	2062	
Marion,	845	1574	
Hardin,	577	946	
8th Vanwert,	1644	2360	
Paulding,	1123	1358	
Williams,	376	431	
Lucas,	5777	8731	2054 w.
Henry,	191	119	
Putnam,	155	65	
Allen,	407	396	
Hancock,	516	931	
Wood,	181	191	
Sandusky,	582	401	
Ottawa,	883	763	
9th Seneca,	1003	693	
Crawford,	518	542	
Richland,	917	610	
10th Knox,	163	232	
Holmes,	5576	5258	318 d.
Coshocton,	1616	1483	
11th Fairfield,	1206	1009	
Pickaway,	4539	3331	
Hocking,	7361	5823	1538 d.
12th Scioto,	2789	2441	
Lawrence,	1906	1109	
Gallia,	2009	1830	
Meigs,	6704	5230	1324 d.
Athens,	3318	2463	
13th Perry,	1187	2201	
Morgan,	903	649	
Washington,	5408	5313	95 d.
14th Muskingum,	749	1472	
Licking,	453	1118	
15th Guernsey,	725	1479	
Monroe,	649	1284	
Belmont,	1322	2094	
16th Tuscarawas,	3898	7447	3549 w.
Harrison,	2097	1471	
Carroll,	1910	1851	
17th Columbiana,	1458	2109	
Jefferson,	5465	5431	34 d.
18th Wayne,	2772	4364	
Stark,	3516	3357	
19th Erie,	6288	7721	1433 w.
Huron,	2186	2806	
Lorain,	2075	1086	
Cuyahoga,	2602	3166	
20th Geauga,	6863	6858	5 d.
Portage,	1787	2338	
Summit,	1739	2009	
Medina,	1545	1677	
21st Trumbull,	5071	6023	952 w.
Ashtabula,	3650	3600	
Dake,	2218	2300	
22nd Adams,	5808	5900	32 w.
23d Hamilton,	3321	2768	
24th Warren,	3106	2701	
25th Clemons,	6427	5469	928 d.
26th Brown,	1042	1324	
27th Adams,	1531	2294	
28th Pike,	1318	1868	
29th Jackson,	1814	3102	
30th Highland,	5705	8585	2880 w.
31st Ross,	921	2810	
32d Adams,	1993	2524	
33d Pike,	1646	2562	
34th Jackson,	1436	1793	
35th Highland,	5966	9189	3223 w.
36th Ross,	3223	4101	
37th Adams,	896	3738	
38th Pike,	653	1887	
39th Jackson,	4774	9726	4952 w.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.—A Mexican paper of the 19th June, states that the commissioners for surveying a route of a canal between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Tehuantepec, had reported favorably for the grand enterprise.

TRUTH AND SINCERITY.

Nothing, perhaps, is more beautiful or more rare than a character in which is no guile. Guile insinuates itself into our hearts and conduct, to a degree of which we are little aware. Many who would be shocked at an actual breach of truth, are, notwithstanding, far from sincere in manner or conversation. The mode in which they speak of others, when absent, is wholly inconsistent with their professions to them when present. They will relate a fact, not falsely, but leaning to that side which tells best for themselves; they represent their own actions in the fairest colors; they have an excuse ever ready for themselves, and too often at the expense of others. Such conduct, if not reprehensible under the character of direct falsehood, is certainly a species of deceit to be severely condemned and strictly guarded against, not only in ourselves, but in our children; for we shall find them early prone to art, and quick in imbibing it from others. It is not enough, therefore, to speak the truth; our whole behavior to them should be sincere, upright, fair, and without artifice; and it is experience alone that can prove the excellent effects that will result from such a course of conduct. Let all who are engaged in the care of children, consider it a duty of primary, of essential importance, never to deceive them, never to employ cunning to gain their ends or to spare present trouble. Let them not, for instance, to prevent a fit of crying, excite expectation of a pleasure which they are not certain can be procured. If a question be asked them, which they are unwilling or unable to answer, let them freely confess it, and beware of assuming power or knowledge which they do not possess; for all artifice is not only sinful, but is generally detected, even by children; and we shall experience the truth of the old proverb, "a cunning trick helps but once, and hinders ever after." No one who is not experimentally acquainted with children, would conceive how clearly they distinguish between truth and artifice, or how readily they adopt those equivocal expedients in their own behalf, which they perceive are practised against them.

Great caution is required in making promises and in threatening punishment; but we must be rigid in the performance of the one and in the infliction of the other. If, for example, we assure a child unconditionally, that, after his lessons, he shall have a top or a ball, no subsequent ill behavior on his part should induce us to deprive him of it. Naughty or good, the top must be his; and if it be necessary to punish him, we must do it in some other way than by breach of engagement—for our word, once passed, must not be broken.

We should labor to excite in children a detestation of all that is mean, cunning, or false; to inspire them with a spirit of openness, honor, and perfect honesty; making them feel how noble it is not merely to speak the truth; whether it tell for or against themselves; but this we cannot expect, unless our example uniformly concur with our instructions. We should teach them not only to confess their faults, but to confess them freely and entirely, without preface by excuses, or endeavoring to lessen their own offence by laying blame upon another. When referring to others their mutual complaints and disputes they should be warned to relate the case honorably and fairly; to state both sides of the question; to be willing to accuse themselves as well as their companions. In these points even conscientious children, who dread a falsehood, are extremely prone to equivocate, and to keep back, at least, part of the truth. The habit of idle gossiping, of seeking and dispensing amusement by hearing and relating the affairs of others, is one great source of misrepresentation, and, not unfrequently, of direct falsehood. The drawings of such a habit are to be checked, the meanness of tale-bearing and detraction must be strongly impressed upon the mind in early life, and children reminded that not only duty, but a sense of honor, should lead us to speak of others in their absence as we would do in their presence.

The confusion and undesigned inaccuracy so often to be observed in conversation, proves that "truth needs to be cultivated as a talent as well as a virtue;" children require not only to be told to speak the truth, but taught how to do it. To this end it will be highly beneficial to accustom them gradually, and by continued practice, to give an accurate account of what they have read and seen, and to relate correctly in which they have themselves been engaged; for this perspicuity and precision are commonly the result, not only of good principle, but of intellectual cultivation. Dr. Johnson observes, "Nothing but experience can evince the frequency of false information. Some men relate what they think as what they know; some men, of confused memories and habitual inaccuracy, ascribe to one man what belongs to another, and some talk on without thought or care. Accustom your children, therefore, to a strict attention to truth, even in the most minute particulars; if a thing happened at one window, and they, when relating it, say that it happened at another, do not let it pass, but instantly check them; you do not know where deviation from truth will end. It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world."

THE RIGHT WAY TO SUPPORT A NEWS PAPER.

Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit and interest—if they are negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down—he works at a thankless and unprofitable task—he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest and dies. But on the contrary if his subscribers are of the right sort, if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows—always in advance on the subscription list—taking an interest in increasing the number of subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper—cheering him on his course with smiles of approbation; with such subscribers I could forswear comfort, ease, leisure—everything that could possibly step between me and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part. I would know no other pleasure than satisfaction. How much then can the supporters of a newspaper do to make it interesting and respectable—indeed without concurring efforts on their part, the publishers of a newspaper will not, cannot, bestow the attention to make it what it should be.

Why are a lawyer and a lover alike? Because they go to court.

A BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.

Many have heard of the brilliant stucco whitewash on the east side of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it; with some additional improvements learned by experiment:

Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime, slack with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by the first soaking it well, and then hanging it over the fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes, more or less small, may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years.

There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown may be stirred in, will make red or pink more or less deep, according to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish Brown, before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally estimated prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experience on a shingle and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and that the color has the effect on the whitewash that makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons are wanted, the same proportions should be observed.

THE SONG SINGERS.

The federal song singers in this Senatorial district, have nominated Joseph Ridgway Jr., of this place, as their candidate. The Federal tin pan met in London, but was a good deal uproarious about dropping Waddle. The Clark rouny men insisted on Waddle, as he had gloriously resigned, he must be sustained. But the coons from this county said, as a bargain had been struck two years ago, they should stick to it, and Mr. Waddle and his abscquatulation might go to the hills; they had one conspirator on their ticket in this county now, and that was heavy weight enough; but if the Clark men wanted somebody to abscquatulate, as Mr. Waddle had done, Mr. Ridgway could do the thing for them, as he was as much opposed to the majority ruling as Mr. Waddle, and could resign just as easy! Old Col. Kilbourne was President of the tin pan, and sung them a nursery song, to keep them from crying, and after that they went home. So goes another of the traitors to law and the constitution.—*Ohio Statesman*.

VALUABLE ORES.—In addition to the discoveries made in New Hampshire of crude arsenic, tin, iron, zinc, and lead ores, the valuable ore of titanium has been discovered in the towns of merrimack and Unity. This article is said to be worth \$16 per pound, wholesale, and is used by dentists and porcelain painters. There is a great deal of wealth among the old granite hills of New Hampshire. To Doctor Bartlett, a scientific and practical geologist, who has made a critical and minute survey of the State by authority, are the public indebted for a discovery of this earthly wealth.—*New York Sun*.

"WILL YOU SIGN THIS NOW?"

A beautiful incident occurred at a Temperance meeting in this city, a few evenings since, which is worthy of a more extended record than that made on the hearts of the few who witnessed it.

The hall was crowded with an attentive and intelligent audience; many were moving up the aisle to sign the pledge, urged to this course by the eloquent pleadings of their own minds and consciences. Suddenly a young and beautiful girl left her seat, and taking the pledge from the Secretary's desk, walked steadily down the aisle, presented it to a young man, with this simple request, in tones as soft and musical as Aeolian notes—"Will you sign this now?"

We were sitting just in front, and turned our head to witness the effect of the appeal. The young man colored slightly, and we feared he would decline. But when he looked into her mute, imploring eyes, and read in every line of her sunny countenance the deep interest she felt in the result, he took the pen from her extended hand, and placed his name to the sheet. A long and loud burst of applause testified the gratification of those who witnessed the act, and the fair enthusiast returned to her seat with a light step, and doubtless a light heart.—*Washingtonian*.

From the Ohio Statesman.

TO THE OHIO TRAITORS.

(BY LOVER OF ORDER AND LAW.)

Oh! shame to ye, traitor whigs all;
And shame, Alfred Kelley, to thee!
Unwise in your glory and base in your fall,
How wretched your portion shall be!
Derision shall strike ye forlorn,
With a mockery which never shall die,
And the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn,
Shall follow wherever ye shall fly:
And proud o'er your downfall your names shall be hurled,
Mid the scorn of the State, and the jeers of the world!

[Altered from Byron.]

FACTS FROM RECORD.

The Whig cry against the Extra Session knocked sky high—another nail in the coffin of the conspirators.—Let Mr. Treasury Whitehill stand up and answer!

THE WHIGS OF 1832.

THE WHIGS OF 1842!

The Whig traitors and the apologists of their treason, in endeavoring to ward off the impending infamy and ruin, assert that the calling of the late extra session to district the State, was inexpedient and outrageous; and upon these premises do they, in a great measure, base their nervous and abortive attempts to justify the infamous conspiracy against the constitution and laws of the land.

Let us for a moment examine into the sincerity and honesty of this assertion.

It is well known that the legislature of 1831-'32, passed a law providing for an extra session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of dividing the State into Congressional districts. Let us see what the WHIGS in the legislature THEN thought, in regard to the necessity and expediency of an extra session.

Take the House Journal of the thirteenth General Assembly, (session of '31, '32,) and turn to page 206, and you will find the following:

"The engrossed bill entitled, 'an act to provide for an extra session of the General Assembly,' was read a third time.

"The question being put, 'shall the bill pass?' was decided in the affirmative—yeas 40 nays 32.

"Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Baries, Booth, Brown, Cochran, Collins, Corwin, Creighton, Custer, Doane, (or Cuyahoga,) Downey, Downer, Dunn, Early, Eyles, Gaskill, Gillett, Hamilton, Holbeck, Harris, Kirtell, Olmsted, Paige, Pease, Peairs, Keace, Kolbas, Shideler, Spencer, Storm, Swann, Warner, Whitehill, Wortington and Speaker,—40.

"Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Allen, Bentley, Blockson, Burgoyne, Darby, Disney, Doan, (of Clefmont,) Duncan, Ewing, French, Harrison, Hawes, Hoskins, Lutz, Lader, Lindsey, Lucas, Leitch, Marshall, Patton, Pilsou, Rea, Rogers, Simmons, Spangler, Swiney, Thornhill, Tullis, Vannatter, Weuster and Workman,—32.

By carefully examining the above list of yeas and nays, it will be found that out of the FORTY members of the House, who voted IN FAVOR of an extra session, (i.e. THIRTY SIX) were WHIGS, and but FOUR were DEMOCRATS! And out of the THIRTY TWO, who voted AGAINST holding an extra session, THIRTY were DEMOCRATS, and but TWO were WHIGS!

But let us follow this bill into the Senate. Examining the Senate Journal of the thirteenth General Assembly, (session of '31, '32,) page 396, and you will find the following:

"Mr. Lockwood then moved, that the Senate resume the consideration of the bill from the House, entitled 'an act to provide for an extra session of the General Assembly,' thereupon,

"The Senate took up said bill.

"And the question being, 'shall the bill pass?' it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 13.

"The yeas and nays being required,

"Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Augustine, Biggel, Carpenter, Colwell, Cox, Dunn, Ellsberry, Howell, Kilgore, Lyman, Lockwood, Mitchell, Nye, Orton, Ripley, Riggs, Sisk, Willey, Walker, Young and Speaker,—21.

"Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Anderson, Blackburn, Carothers, Cilley, Gass, Heaton, Jones, McDowell, Miller, McMechan, Morris, Shely and Thompson,—13.

Thus it will be seen, that out of TWENTY ONE Senators who voted IN FAVOR of an extra session, (i.e. TWENTY) were WHIGS, and but ONE was a DEMOCRAT!! And of the THIRTY-SEVEN Senators who voted AGAINST holding an extra session, (i.e. TWELVE) were DEMOCRATS, and but ONE was a WHIG!!

What think you of that, honest men of Ohio! What think you now, of the professions and declarations of the traitors!

BEAR IT IN MIND, that in 1832, EVERY WHIG IN THE LEGISLATURE, with but three exceptions, voted IN FAVOR of holding an extra session to district the State.

From the Marion County Democratic Mirror.

We also subjoin the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Barnett, a whig, as a specimen of the fairness and honesty of the federal members, in their ultra federal bills. It gives the federalists FIFTEEN districts and the Democrats but SIX! This is the bill which Messrs. Foss and Sill, two federal Senators, say, in a minority report accompanying their own project, "it must be conceded CANNOT be surpassed in its rigid and IMPARTIAL observance both of the spirit and letter of the law, and we could not too strongly recommend it to the Senate for their candid consideration and adoption."

Counties.	Dem.	Whig.	Maj.
1st Hamilton,	5335	5373	37 whig
2d Butler,	3192	2101	
Freble,	1331	2299	
Darke,	1071	1303	
Mercer,	1348	551	

3d Montgomery,	6942	6154	788 d.
Green,	3951	3427	
Warren,	1172	2321	
	1504	2813	

4th Shelby,	5647	8561	2914 w.
Logan,	1027	955	
Union,	845	1574	
Miami,	577	946	
Champaign,	1339	2469	
	1207	2062	

5th Ottawa,	4995	7006	2009 w.
Sandusky,	183	232	
Wood,	917	919	
Lucas,	58	542	
Williams,	516	931	
Henry,	407	396	
Paulding,	181	191	
Vander,	155	65	
Fulton,	191	119	
Hancock,	532	401	
Allen,	1033	693	
Hardin,	893	763	
	376	431	

6th Huron,	5952	5461	491 d.
Seneca,	1531	2291	
Crawford,	1616	1483	
Marion,	1206	1009	
	1123	1338	

7th Delaware,	5433	6141	608 w.
Madison,	1844	2360	
Franklin,	571	1201	
Clark,	1774	2386	
	895	2381	

8th Ross,	4884	6823	3044 w.
Pickaway,	2071	3081	
Clinton,	1187	2201	
Fayette,	1006	1847	
	771	1182	

9th Clermont,	5035	9261	4226 w.
Brown,	2315	2044	
Highland,	1930	1798	
	1899	2145	

10th Adams,	6153	5987	166 w.
Pike,	1431	1204	
Scioto,	874	650	
Jackson,	749	1472	
Lawrence,	785	794	
Gallia,	453	1118	
Hocking,	725	1479	
	903	649	

11th Monroe,	5720	7367	1647 w.
Washington,	2015	1056	
Athens,	1453	2109	
Meigs,	1322	2094	
	649	1284	

12th Morgan,	5504	6573	1069 w.
Perry,	1910	1851	
Fairfield,	2097	1471	
	3318	2463	

13th Muskingum,	7325	6755	1540 d.
Licking,	2772	4367	
	3516	3367	

14th Richland,	6288	7734	1446 w.
Knox,	4539	3331	
	2769	2441	

15th Wayne,	7823	5772	1556 d.
Holmes,	3321	2768	
Cushockton,	1906	1109	
	2009	1830	

16th Tuscarawas,	7236	5737	1499 d.
Harrison,	1787	2333	
Guernsey,	1739	2003	
	2166	2606	

17th Carroll,	5711	6952	952 w.
Jefferson,	1545	1677	
Belmont,	2218	2300	
	2602	3166	

18th Columbiana,	6965	7143	773 w.
Stark,	3650	3600	
	3108	2701	

19th Summit,	6758	6301	455 d.
Medina,	1646	2562	
Lorain,	1433	1793	
Erie,	1318	1868	
	1042	1324	

20th Portage,	5472	7547	2075 w.
Geauga,	1963	2524	
Cuyahoga,	921	2310	
	1814	3102	

Trumbull,	4693	7936	4962 w.
21st Ashtabula,	8223	4101	
Lake,	896	3738	
	653	1897	

	4974	9726	4952 w.
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Such is a specimen of federal gerrymandering, and such is a specimen of federal honesty and impartiality. It appears that nothing could satisfy their insatiable maw, but an unequal surrender of all interest on the part of the democrats. They appear determined to have their own iniquitous and partial systems adopted, or defeat the passage of all others, at all hazards, no matter how equitable and just. Do the federalists say that it is unfair to calculate their strength by the returns of the Presidential election of 1840? We answer that in all other cases they have taken that as the criterion of their strength in Ohio. But taking their vote for Governor the same year, the last bill, the one the federalists think so JUST and IMPARTIAL would give them TWELVE and the democrats but NINE districts, so also of the other foregoing bills, the federalists would have a majority.

But it is evident that there was a pre-determination on the part of the federalists to break up the legislature, long before Mr. Byington's bill was introduced or thought of. This is shown from the fact, that the dates of the resignations of several federal members of the Senate, when handed to the Clerk, had been altered from the sixth to the eleventh, as certified to by that officer; thus showing that their resignations had been made out several days previous, and that they had carried them in their pockets, with the determination to hand them over on any emergency. Language is too feeble to denounce such baseness as it deserves. To call them traitors, conveys but a faint idea of the enormity of their crimes.

VALLEY POST.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

SEPTEMBER 13 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.

From the New York American, a Clay Whig paper, edited by Charles King.

"IN THIS CONTUMACIOUSLY REFUSING TO FULFILL A SOLEMN AND SWEAR DUTY, THEY [THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE WHO RESIGNED THEIR SEATS] WERE, IN OUR JUDGEMENT, GUILTY OF MORAL TREASON TO THE CONSTITUTION, AND OF PERJURY IN THE SIGHT OF GOD AND MAN; AND FOR THIS WE HAVE CONDEMNED AND DO CONDEMN THEM."

Democratic Meeting.

The Democracy of Scioto county, are requested to meet at the Market House, in Portsmouth, on Wednesday the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., to express their feelings and sentiments relative to the treasonable infatuation of the Clay party in the Ohio Legislature.

By order of the Dem. Cen. Com. of Scioto county.

LOVERS OF LAW AND ORDER.

Some of the small fry about town wishing to show off their little brief authority, on Thursday evening last, had our Democratic friend J. B. Harley of Chillicothe, brought up standing before the Mayor of this city, on a charge of racing within the Corporation; but upon examination it was found that the Mayor couldn't prove that any part of the race track was in the Corporation, and friend Harley was again set at liberty. The whole secret of the business was this, Harley ran a horse, called "Bill Allen" and winning a purse of one hundred dollars—some of the knowing ones, thought if they could "rope him in" for a pretty heavy fine, (the Corporation pony) would come out winner, and that Harley would be none the wiser for it.

"Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union" was a favorite saying amongst the coonskin party in 1840. At Columbus, in 1842, it was amended so as to read, "Union of the Whigs for the sake of Treason."

WHAT A GLORIOUS PROSPECT FOR WHIGGERY.

Since the Presidential Election in 1840, TWENTY-THREE States have given large Democratic majorities against the hard-cider-coonskin-traitors, and the cry is "still they come." Will Ohio now earn a wreath of imperishable glory, by following the noble example of her sisters, and show to the world that Treason has no resting place in the bounds of this "Bonny Buckeye State." Well she will lose.

TREASON OF THE WHIG MEMBERS REPU-DIATED BY THE PEOPLE.

Every mail brings us the cheering news that the abettors from Columbus, are receiving their rewards. All of them, with but few exceptions, were condemned for their treason on their return home by their immediate constituents.

Portsmouth Jockey Club Races.

PORTSMOUTH COURSE.

FIRST DAY.—Wednesday, September 7, 1842.—A Sweepstake.—\$100 Entrance.—For 3 year old colts.—Mile Heats.

For this day's race there were originally three entries, of which one was withdrawn previous to the day of running. A finer day never dawned upon a race course. The track being new, and not even rolled, was just fit for any thing but quick time. The tract is one mile and a quarter long.

Of the entries, all paid forfeit but Bill Allen and Winter Rose. The expectation of fine sport attracted a large crowd to the scene of contest, and the betting was rather "mixed up;" some flattered themselves that Winter Rose had the heels, and would win the race. Others would cast a glance at Bill Allen, and his fine appearance was so enchanting, that before they were aware of it, their hands were up to their elbows in their pockets, feeling for their dimes to bet on him. At length some bets of two to one were offered that Bill would win the race.

At the call, the poneys came up. The start was fair, Winter Rose leading all the way round, and Bill close at her heels.

SECOND HEAT.—At the tap they were off together. On the back stretch Bill passed Rose, and came home ahead without any trouble, leaving Rose about two lengths behind.

THIRD HEAT.—Away they went like quarter horses. "Go it, Bill!" and "Come it, Rose!" resounded from all quarters. "She'll pass him yet," said one—"I'll bet two to one on that," says another; but when they came home, Bill was ahead about a foot, winning the race with perfect ease.

TIME.—First heat, - - - - - 1: 58
Second " - - - - - 1: 59
Third " - - - - - 2: 10

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, September 8, 1842.

Two miles and repeat.—Purse \$50.—Entrance

free. For this race, only two entered, Red Hound and Betsy Baker. The race proved void of interest, it being conceded by all hands that Red Hound was a little the fastest nag on the ground for that day. They started, Red Hound took the lead, as was anticipated, and travelled as though "if there was a nag that he could beat, her name was Betsy Baker."

TIME.—First heat, - - - - - 3: 50
Second heat, - - - - - 4: 04

THIRD DAY.

Friday, Sept. 9, 1842.

Three miles and repeat.—Purse \$75.

For this race, Clipper and Sir Charles were entered. This was quite a pretty race—But Clipper proved to be the fastest, and won the race after a hard fight.

TIME.—First heat, - - - - - 7: 07
Second heat, - - - - - 7: 37

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1842.

Mile heats.—Three best in five.—Purse \$50.

For this day's race there were two entries, viz: Byington and Buckeye. The field was certainly a most respectable one. Each nag being considered the "simon pure," a tightly contested race was anticipated—some betting even, others two to one.—But alas! how uncertain is the result of a horse race! "Women and horse racing have spoiled many a young idea." The day was lovely—the air was soft and balmy as giraffe's breath—

"No cloud the eye could view"—and the "great luminary of day" from beneath his golden locks, beamed out upon a turf as fine as heart could wish. The crowd assembled to witness the sports, was much larger than on any previous day of the meeting.

At the call, the combatants came forward, and appeared to be in fine trim. No one wished his nag to look better, and all were impatient for the race to begin.

The riders mounted and came up to the stand. At the tap of the drum, the horses got off—all fair—Byington leading the dance. On the back stretch Buckeye made a brush, but couldn't pass. As they neared the third turn, Buckeye got close up to Byington, who, being afraid of treason, leaves him a few lengths behind at the home string.

SECOND HEAT.—They went off again, Byington leading all the way down the back stretch, and to the third turn, where Buckeye showed a disposition to come alongside. A beautiful brush took place, and they came to the head of the home stretch very close together. Byington took the heat by a few lengths.

The friends of Byington now looked a little shy. All sorts of opinions were given, and various speculations made upon the heels and bottom of the nags: "if Buckeye takes this heat, he'll win the race," &c. &c.; and at the call, they came up for the

THIRD HEAT.—When the drum was tapped they were on their winging way, and "Lord, how they made their trotters play." Byington in the lead again; but on the back stretch Buckeye closed upon him, and showed a strong disposition to show the way. Buckeye gains upon him—it is now nose and tail! [The shouts go up, "Huzza for Buckeye!"] At the third turn, Buckeye drops off, and leaves a wide gap; but on the home stretch he makes another brush with the view of breaking the heat, but Byington put it down so tightly that he came out ahead, winning the purse in three heats with apparent ease.

TIME.—First heat, - - - - - 1: 55
Second heat, - - - - - 1: 56
Third heat, - - - - - 2: 00

It was then announced from the stand that a mule race would come off, over the Clique Course, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of that day.

THE MULE RACE.

COURT HOUSE CLIQUE COURSE.

Purse \$2,000 per annum. For this race, the Clique was determined that nothing but Mules should run, and they entered "Rattle Jack and Short Sod." The latter, it was well known to the Clique, could not run over 9 rods, and the former had been trained for any distance over fifty. An attempt was made to have a filly entered for this race from the country—the clique protested against this with uplifted hands, and said as it was exclusively a Mule race, that no other "critter" should have a fair site for the purse as long as they were on the ground. The friends of the filly said, if there was any gouging to be done, they would spill their hearts blood before they would allow themselves to be swindled out of their claims.—The Texas pony was muzzled and cried down immediately after entering. One congratulation offered to the Clique was, that their party was at least select. The "hardy few" who composed "hope deferred" were those youths—the "first at a feast"—last at a fight,—always on hand when any "great question" is to be decided, and whom a "cold deck" could not intimidate, and nought short of "treason or gouging" prevent their teing "Charley on the spot." The dark and lowering clouds now hung in heavy masses over the assembled multitude.—Universal depression pervaded all, nor was there a single redeeming trait in prospect, on which to anchor the slightest hope in favor of the filly.

At the word go the two Mules started, the judges not noticing the third, the filly whipped in, "like the last rose of summer, left blooming alone." Rattle Jack had the lead, and moved off at a winning gate—Short Sod was head to tail with him for 8 or 9 rods, when he flew the track, threw his rider and never was seen afterwards. The filly then made a bold push at Rattle Jack, but owing to foul riding she was beat by several lengths.

YANKEE SPECULATION.

We learn that a man recently went from this State to Ohio, with a large quantity of Palm Leaf Hats on speculation—that he received in return, Butter, to the amount of 20 tons, which he took to Boston, and sold at ten cents a pound; having, as is supposed, cleared about a thousand dollars by the operation.—Northampton Courier.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In announcing myself to you as a candidate for your suffrages, for the office of County Auditor, I do so, independent of party. I am recommended by no political convention, I have not been solicited by friends, nor will I be deterred by my enemies, if any I have. Being fully aware the politics of all candidates for your suffrages will, by you, be strictly enquired into, I will make mine known to you in a brief manner: I have always voted with and held to the party known and designated by the name of Whig; and am now in favor of a well regulated system of currency other than gold or silver, but convertible thereto on demand. Such a system of currency I believe can be made, and would, no doubt add to the common prosperity of our country. I am also in favor of all the expenses, necessary to an economical administration of the General Government, to be raised by duties on foreign importations: believing that the permanency of Republican Governments consists in keeping separate and distinct, the three grand pillars or powers which are necessary to form that Republic, viz: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches. The concentration of either two or more of these powers in the hands of one or more set of men, destroys the republican features thereof, and converts it into an aristocracy. The frequent use of the Veto by the Executive power of our Government, is taking from the Legislative branches, in a great measure, that power which of a right belongs to them, and concentrates it in the hands of a branch or power to which it does not belong. I am, therefore, in favor of depriving the Executive of more than an advisory power, but sincerely believing that the strife of political parties has arisen to that height where it ceases to be beneficial and becomes injurious, for my part I often reflect on it with sorrow, as I am afraid it at last must prove fatal to our liberty and excellent constitution, and involve us in those troubles to which the people of other nations are, and have been subjected. When I consider the present distracted state of affairs, and compare it with my duty, as an humble individual, I am ready to cry out with the Psalmist, "May peace be in her walls and prosperity within her palaces. (Commerce, agriculture and manufactures.) May they prosper who wish her well and seek her peace continually." Therefore my sole endeavors shall be for the good of my country, not for the elevation of any particular party. No doubt I shall be assailed by the tongue of malice, but if such should be the case, I stand fully prepared to meet my accusers, and trust I shall be able to prove to all impartial men, that I am the injured and not the injurer. Feeling confident in my abilities to discharge the duties of said office, I pledge myself, if you should see fit to give me your suffrages, and I should be elected, that the same shall be discharged with honesty, fidelity, and despatch. With this, fellow-citizens, I rest the event with you. I shall not be able to visit any part of the county, as I have to depend on my daily labor for the support of myself and family.

I sign myself your well wisher,

THOMAS S. BEATTY.

Portsmouth, Sept. 13, 1842.

There are, says the Boston Post, a great variety of whigs about now-a-days. 1. Clay whigs. 2. Tyler whigs. 3. Webster whigs. 4. Hard Cider whigs.

From the New Haven Columbia Register.
WHIGGERS UNMASKED.

We noticed a few days ago, the failure of another mammoth monied incorporation in the city of New York, called the American Life and Trust Company, and glanced at the indebtedness of a few of the "credit system" whigs, whose names appear in the expose of this rotten concern. It may be well to look a little longer at the beautiful array of names and figures, before they pass away among the things unknown. The principal debtors, those who have gutted the mortgage, and who are now brought to light, are as follows:—

John Duer, one of the whig orators of the last campaign \$207,820
Daniel Webster, whig Secretary of State, 5,014
Grand Island speculation—Daniel Webster, White and others, 257,990
William H. Seward, whig governor of New York, 210,340
Charles A. Davis, (writer of Jack Downing Letters,) 66,203
Joseph Hoxie, (a singer of whig melodies,) 14,100
Willis Hall, Gov. Seward's Attorney General and right-hand man 35,030
George W. Lay, a whig campaigner, lately rewarded by a foreign mission, 63,858
F. Whitteley, the great anti-mason and abolitionist of western New York, 15,000
H. F. Tullamidge, a noisy whig, and brother of the whig Recorder of New York, 71,250

Here we have the monstrous sum of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!!!—early one half the capital of the corporation, in the hands of some nine or ten persons. This money, too, let it be remembered, has been taken principally from the hands of "widows and orphans," and retired persons, who had invested their means in this institution, in the expectation of living on their dividends—but who are now reduced to beggary and misery. Can there be any doubt as to the cause of "hard times" when such wholesale robbing as this has been going on all over the country? This is but one concern—how many more there are like it, no one can tell. When the list of the debtors to the United States Bank is published, a list that hitherto has been kept concealed, we shall no doubt have disclosures more startling even than these. Rumors are now rife, so says the money articles of the New York Herald, that Gov. Seward figures on that list to the tune of four hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the two hundred thousand that he is here in for. The mysteries of the last campaign are just being revealed to us. We can now begin to understand where the money came from, that hired the masses "passage and found," to attend the immense whig gatherings at Harrisburg, Baltimore, Saratoga, Hartford, New Haven, and Bunker Hill. We can now understand how it was that "Jack Downing's" pen moved so nimbly—and how it was that Jo. Hoxie sung in such mellifluous strains, before the grave professors and clergymen, who were seated on the stage back of the Center Church in this city. No wonder that he advised them all—

"To go for Tyler; therefore,
Without a why or wherefore."

Honest "Jack" had some sixty thousand dollars in his pocket, and honest "Jo" some fourteen thousand more, when the patriotism of the former was oozing through his finger ends, and of the latter through his gullet. Will the whigs after this, charge the "hard times" to the removal of the deposits, or the specie circular of Gen. Jackson? Look over this magnificent list again—treasure up the names. How eloquently did they once discourse against the removal of the deposits; while they, honest squalls, had just removed nearly a million from "widows and orphans" into their own pockets! Well might they promise "two dollars a day and roast beef," if they could but get up another United States Bank of fifty millions capital, to riot upon for five years longer.

Who does not now see, and who seeing, will not acknowledge, the patriotic wisdom of Jackson and Van Buren, when they refused to permit the public moneys to go into the keeping of such infatuated, to be preyed upon by such financiers! Not content with having got hold of most of the capital in the country, in times too, when a hard-working mechanic could not obtain a dollar on the best of securities, these splendid financiers fought the Presidential battle to get hold of the public money besides, which the sub-treasury had secured from their grasp. The Treasury money and the Land money, were the burdens of their song; and the whole would have gone where this of the "widows and orphans" has gone, could the same individuals have had the fingering of it.

THE ARISTOCRATIC WHIGS.

The Boston Atlas, in 1840, in giving its "reasons why Gen. Harrison should be the whig Presidential candidate," described the whig party as consisting of "two distinct portions" of people, and said—

"The one includes a large proportion of the richer merchants, capitalists, and planters, as well as the members of the legal profession generally throughout the country, and indeed most of these persons among us who, with or without reason, think themselves a little better than their neighbors, and more entitled to political weight and influence. This section of the whigs, thus composed, forms what may properly enough be described as the aristocracy of the whig party."

"That Mr. Clay is the chosen candidate of the aristocracy of the whig party is unquestionable; and it is unquestionable that very earnest and zealous efforts will be made to impose him upon the whigs as their candidate. It is also certain that Mr. Clay is not the choice of the democracy of the whig party. Apart from other sufficient reasons, therefore, which we shall give hereafter, the very fact that Mr. Clay is the darling of the aristocratic whigs, or rather the very causes that make him so, operate in the nature of things to prejudice him in the eyes of the democratic whigs, and to lead them to fix their choice upon some other candidate; and under the actual circumstances of the case, that candidate is Gen. Harrison."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.
The schooner Endeavor arrived at this port early yesterday morning from Galveston, by which we received papers to the 16th inst.

The Houston papers give the particulars in relation to a projected campaign across the Rio Grande authorized by the Executive. The services of thirteen hundred men are to be received—they are to elect their own officers—and have permission to levy contributions upon the Mexican towns for their support. Washington, Montgomery, Fayette, and Bastrop counties are authorized to furnish, each, 132 men, and Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Harris, Robertson, Milan, Gonzales, Colorado, Jackson, Victoria, and Ward, 66 men each. No troops are authorized from the eastern counties unless satisfactory assurances are given of their ability to subsist themselves while passing through the west without burthening the people of that section. Beef and such ammunition as may be on hand, will be furnished by the Government. The rendezvous is to be at the Sulphur Springs near the mouth of the Colorado. The Telegraph states that Gen. Burleson,

Col. J. H. Moore, and Col. Cook, of Washington county, will join the expedition.

Capt. B. O. Payne, of Albany, N. Y., with 21 volunteers has arrived at Houston. He left on the first report of the invasion of Texas by Mexico, arrived at this city, where he was detained on account of being unable to obtain a passage by the sea, embarked for Alexandria; in this State, and marched across the country to Houston. His patience and perseverance deserve great praise.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the Endeavor, that Col. Wm. G. Cooke, and two other of the Santa Fe prisoners, had arrived at Galveston. A vessel had been chartered at Vera Cruz to convey all the Texans to Galveston, but Santa Anna having troops to transport to Yucatan, had caused the vessel to be pressed for that purpose, thus compelling the poor fellows to look out for another conveyance.

After the above was in type, we met a gentleman who had received a letter from Galveston, informing him, on the authority of Col. Cooke, that every merchant vessel in the port of Vera Cruz, some fifteen or twenty, had been pressed to convey Mexican troops, to the number of 7,000, to Yucatan—as was said, but it is surmised their destination is the city of Galveston. If this is so, and we can not doubt it, a serious "flare up" may be soon looked for.—Piscayune.

NAVAL.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 13.
The United States brig Dolphin, commander Rudd, arrived here on Friday morning last from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. The health of Vera Cruz had very much improved.

The ships of war now in our harbor are, the French ships La Brillante and Dunois, and the U. S. ships Palomouth and Ontario, and the brig Dolphin. The steam frigate Mississippi is daily expected.

On Thursday last, the French Corvette La Brillante fired one gun every quarter of an hour through the day, in honor of the memory of the Duke of Orleans. Each of the United States ships and the navy yard fired at twelve o'clock minute guns, 21 in number.

From other sources we know that the steamer Mississippi arrived at Pensacola a few days after the date of the above.

We find it very difficult sometimes to understand and still more so to believe our friends of the "Clay generation." To-day we see them publishing letters from some distant section, telling of the "fine spirit" that prevails among their friends, that "the ball is in motion," that "Clay clubs" are formed; that papers by dozens have hoisted the Clay flag, &c.; and to-morrow comes an account of their defeat in that section, and then we hear that "general apathy" prevailed! The truth is, that although general humbug prevails among them, it does not among the people.—Baltimore Argus.

With Tip and Tyler
We've burst our bile,
And with Clay it is plain
We shall burst it again.

The Indiana State Sentinel asserts positively, that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Legislature of that State; and says that there is not a particle of doubt but the Democrats will be amply able to elect a U. S. Senator in the place of W. Smith, (Whig) whose term expires. So here will be another Democratic gain in the U. S. Senate.

"ALWAYS PREACHING RUIN AND DISTRESS."

The Rochester Daily Advertiser says: "In looking over Mr. Clay's late barbecue speech, we could not but admire the identity of the language used by the orator on that occasion, with that employed in Congress during the session of 1832, '3 by the same gentleman. Now the distress he depicts, is all owing to the absence of a National Bank—then we had a Bank, and still the distress was vastly more intense than at present. To what was it owing? The truth is, those of the Clay school of politics are always distressed if they are out of office, or likely to be put out, or if the chances of getting in are dubious."

PROCLAMATION.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Scioto county, ss.

THE qualified electors of Scioto county, Ohio, are hereby notified and required to meet at their usual places of holding elections, in each township in said county, on the eleventh day of October next, being the second Tuesday of that month, and then there elect by ballot the following officers, viz: One Governor for the State of Ohio, one Representative to represent the counties of Scioto, Lawrence and Gallia in the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, one County Auditor, one Sheriff, one Commissioner, and one Surveyor for Scioto county; and the Trustees of the several townships are hereby required to select the following number of Jurors for said county on said 11th day of October, viz: For

Nile Township,	7	Green Township,	11
Clay	6	Porter	11
Unon	6	Jefferson	8
Wayne	15	Madison	8
Morgan	3	Harrison	8
Phoenix	10	Brush Creek	3
Vernon	7	Washington	5

Given under my hand, at my office in Portsmouth, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1842.

JOHN H. THORNTON,
Sheriff Scioto Co.

Portsmouth, Sept. 10, 1842.

MONEY.

WANTED to borrow for two or three years, three or four hundred dollars, on a good cottage and large lot handsomely improved, with an abundance of choice fruit, &c., or the property will be sold at a great bargain. Enquire of Mrs. Amelia Bann, adjoining Mr. Jno. Barker's, Third street, Portsmouth. Title indisputable and entirely free from incumbrance.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Portsmouth, Aug. 6, 1842.—34-3w.

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

Dr. Christopher Goodbrake,

Office one door west of the Collector's office, Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

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.

Job Work

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
SCIOTO VALLEY POST.

THE WESTERN SCHOOL JOURNAL

PROSPECTUS

A FAMILY AND SCHOOL PAPER DEVOTED TO EDUCATION in all its departments. Published in Covington, Kentucky, (Opposite Cincinnati.) O. SHELTON LEVITT, Editor.

"The Western School Journal" is designed to give such information to teachers, parents and legislators, as is necessary to fit them for their duties concerning Education.

It will notice the distinctive features in the school systems of the several States, and of other countries. It will give notice and review the various plans that may be proposed or adopted, for the advancement of popular education.

It will give rules for teachers and parents from approved authors, and improvements in the art of instruction. It will expose errors, fallacies, impositions and empiricism in Schools and Colleges.

It will advocate such amendments to the School Laws as will secure the elevation of our public Schools and bring a good English-academic education nearer to the mass of the people than has yet been done.

Particular attention will be paid to the means to be used in the advancement of the cause.

One No. shall be sent to all teachers whose names and residence can be known, as a specimen, which can be returned, if not subscribed for.

Teachers, parents, patriots, Christians, will you not lend your aid establishing one cheap educational paper in the West.

Post-masters please act as agents. Friends of Education will please send us (through the Postmasters) teachers' promises, so that our paper may be sent for them.

TERMS.—A single copy, one year 50 cents; eight copies, to one direction, \$3 00; twenty copies, to one direction, \$6 00, payable always in advance. Letters must be free or post paid. Letters containing orders for the Journal and money will be acknowledged and franked by the Postmaster.

Advertisements will be received at the usual rates. Newspaper givers giving this prospectus a few insertions will confer a favor upon the publisher, and perhaps upon the public, and shall receive a copy for one year, if they will send one number containing the prospectus.

Covington, Ky., June 2d, 1842.

Notice.

IS hereby given that John Reed left a blue frock coat at the shop of the subscriber, about 8 months since, which if not taken away before the 13th of September next, will be sold to pay charges.

T. SIMPSON.

HENRY JEFFORDS, and Sarah Jeffords, his wife, of Scioto county, Ohio; James Waddle and Elizabeth Waddle, his wife of Knox county, Ohio; Francis Keller, of Texas; and John Gordon, of Pike county, will take notice that a petition was filed against them, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1842, in the Court of Common Pleas of Jackson county, in said State of Ohio, by Peter Keller, of said Jackson county, and is now pending, wherein the said Peter Keller demands partition for the following estate, to wit: the north east corner of the section No. 24, of township No. 8, in range No. 11, in Knox county, Ohio; also, the north 1/2 of the north east quarter of section No. 36, of township No. 5, in range No. 29, in Jackson county, Ohio; and also, lot 64, in the town of Burlington, in Lawrence county, Ohio, as known on the plan of said town. At the next term of the Court aforesaid, an application will be made, by the said Peter Keller, for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

PETER KELLER.

BRAZEE & THURMAN, Sols. for Pet'r.

This dated—Aug. 10, 1842.

DR. B. WORK,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the practice of Medicine in connection with dentistry.—Operations on the teeth performed with care, and on the most approved principles. He will insert beautiful and perfect Porcelain teeth, from one to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Also, teeth will be cleaned, and all cavities filled in the best manner. He has provided himself with extracting forceps, by which one-half the pain and danger of fractured jaws, so common from extracting teeth in the old-fashioned way, may be avoided. He hopes by care and attention, to render satisfaction to all that may patronize him.

Office on 3d street, nearly opposite, the Methodist church.

Portsmouth, July 5th, 1842.

Caps Caps! Caps!

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

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

REMOVAL.

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

October 16, 1841

LINSEYS.

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

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.

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

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

June 10.

Enos Gunn, Bela Gunn Amanda Gunn, Philander Gunn, Leverett Gunn, Mary Gunn, Anna Gunn, Ellen Gunn, Havilah Gunn and Appana Gunn.

WILL take notice that a petition was filed against them at the June term of the court of common pleas, held within and for Scioto county, Ohio, by James Ashley, and is now pending wherein the said James Ashley demands partition of the following real estate, to wit: In-lot No. 264, in the town of Portsmouth, county and State aforesaid; and that at the next term of said court, application will be made by the said James Ashley for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

J. R. TURNER, Clerk.

July 12, 1842.

Att'ys for Pet'r.

STATE OF OHIO, SCIOTO COUNTY, SS:

Philip Cable,

B. Armstrong, Cyrus Clingman } Billin Chanery

and William Ewing.

THE said B. Armstrong, Cyrus Clingman and William Ewing are hereby notified that the said Philip Cable of Scioto county, Ohio, on the 24th day of July A. D. 1842, filed in the court of common Pleas of said county, a Bill in Chanery, against the said Armstrong, Clingman and Ewing, the object and purport of which is, to subject a certain note for \$100 or upwards, (the precise amount not now known by complaint) drawn by the said Cable in favor of the said Armstrong, and now in the possession of the said Clingman, to the payment of a judgment at law, rendered in the court of common Pleas of said county, at the April term thereof A. D. 1842, against the said Armstrong and in favor of the said Cable, for \$40.25 damages, and costs of suit, which said note the Bill charges, was left in said Clingman's possession by said Armstrong, when the latter removed out of the State, to be then applied in case the suit at law, which was then pending, should be determined against him the said Armstrong; and the said Armstrong, Clingman Ewing are further notified that unless they appear and plead, answer, or demur to said bill within sixty days after the next term of said court, the said Philip Cable at the next term after the expiration of said sixty days, will apply to said court to take the matters of fact and law contained therein, to be decided accordingly.

J. R. TURNER, Clerk.

August 2, 1842.—39—6w.

Sols. for compl.

SPECIE STANDARD.

BANK NOTE LIST.—Sept. 6th 1842

Corrected weekly by E. Kinney & Co. Exchange Brokers, Front Street, Portsmouth.

OHIO.—Ohio Life and Trust Co. on demand par
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati do do do
Franklin Bank do do do
Lafayette Bank do do do
Mechanics and Traders' Bk. do do do
Bank of Cincinnati do do do
Exchange Bank of Cincinnati do do do
Bank of Circleville, (new) do do do
Circleville do do do
Chillicothe do do do
Cleveland do do do
Gallipolis do do do
Geauga do do do
Hamilton do do do
Massillon do do do
Marietta do do do
Mount Pleasant do do do
Norwalk do do do
Sandusky do do do
Steubenville do do do
West Union do do do
Wooster do do do
Zanesville do do do

Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville do do do
Clinton Bank, Columbus do do do
Columbian Bank, New Lisbon do do do
Commercial Bk. of Lake Erie, Cleveland 50 dis
Commercial Bk. of Scioto, Portsmouth par
Dayton Bank, Dayton do do do
Farmers Bank of Canton do do do
Farmers & Mechanics Bk. Steubenville par
Frank Bank, Columbus do do do
German Bank of Wooster do do do
Granville Alexandria Society do do do
Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster do do do
Lebanon Bank, Lebanon do do do
Manhattan Bank, Manhattan do do do
Muskingum Bank, Putnam do do do
Urban Bank, Urbana do do do
Washington Bank, Mansfield do do do
Western Bank, Warren do do do
Small notes of good Ohio Banks do do do
NEW YORK.—Bank of Louisville do do do
Bank of Kentucky do do do
Northern Bank of Kentucky do do do
Savings Bk. of Louisville, (Otis, Arnold & Co's Checks) do do do
INDIANA.—State Bank of Indiana do do do
King & Woodburn's checks, Madison do do do
New Albany Insurance Co. New Albany do do do
Charlestown Savings Institution do do do
Indiana Scrip, \$3's (1840-41, dates), 45 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bank of Illinois do do do
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown do do do
Bank of Cairo do do do
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair, (endorsed by J. O. Smith & H. Smith), 10 dis
Other Michigan Banks do do do
PENNSYLVANIA.—United States Bank do do do
Philadelphia City Banks do do do
Country Banks (generally) 5a 10 prem
DELAWARE.—New York City Banks do do do
NEW YORK.—New York City Banks do do do
NEW ENGLAND BANKS do do do
MARYLAND BANKS (generally) do do do
VIRGINIA, Eastern do do do
Wheeling do do do
SOUTH CAROLINA do do do
NORTH CAROLINA do do do
ALABAMA do do do
TENNESSEE do do do
GEORGIA do do do
ARKANSAS do do do
LOUISIANA, New Orleans do do do

NEW YORK.—Bank of Louisville do do do

Bank of Kentucky do do do

Northern Bank of Kentucky do do do

Savings Bk. of Louisville, (Otis, Arnold & Co's Checks) do do do

INDIANA.—State Bank of Indiana do do do

King & Woodburn's checks, Madison do do do

New Albany Insurance Co. New Albany do do do

Charlestown Savings Institution do do do

Indiana Scrip, \$3's (1840-41, dates), 45 dis

ILLINOIS.—State Bank of Illinois do do do

Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown do do do

Bank of Cairo do do do

MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair, (endorsed by J. O. Smith & H. Smith), 10 dis

Other Michigan Banks do do do

PENNSYLVANIA.—United States Bank do do do

Philadelphia City Banks do do do

Country Banks (generally) 5a 10 prem

DELAWARE.—New York City Banks do do do

NEW YORK.—New York City Banks do do do

NEW ENGLAND BANKS do do do

MARYLAND BANKS (generally) do do do

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Wheeling do do do

SOUTH CAROLINA do do do

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MARYLAND BANKS (generally) do do do

VIRGINIA, Eastern do do do

Wheeling do do do

SOUTH CAROLINA do do do

NORTH CAROLINA do do do

ALABAMA do do do

TENNESSEE do do do

GEORGIA do do do

ARKANSAS do do do

LOUISIANA, New Orleans do do do

AMERICAN HOUSE.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

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

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

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

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

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

ALEXANDER VAN COURT,
BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

—30—

C. McCoy, in retiring from the American House, takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks for the Patronage, so long and so generally extended to him, while keeping the House. He also

THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

BY MR. POPE.

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few.

There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians; and perhaps it may be with States as with clocks, which must have some dead weight hanging at them to help and regulate the motion of the finer and more useful parts.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with a razor, is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor. Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense; and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at a loss for want of readier change.

Learning is like mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world, in skillful hands: in unskillful, the most mischievous.

The nicest constitutions of government are often like the finest pieces of clock-work; which depending on so many notions, are therefore more subject to be out of order.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

Modesty, if it were to be recommended for nothing else, this were enough, that the pretending to little, leaves a man at ease; whereas boasting requires perpetual labor to appear what he is not. If we have sense, modesty best proves it to others; if we have none, it best hides our want of it. For, as blushing will sometimes make a harlot pass for a virtuous woman, so modesty may make a fool seem a man of sense.

It is not so much the being exempt from faults, as the having overcome them, that is an advantage to us; It being with the follies of the mind, as with the weeds of a field, which, if destroyed and consumed upon the place of their birth, enrich and improve it more than if none had ever sprung there.

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves, which we cannot suffer in others, is neither better nor worse than to be more willing to be fools ourselves, than to have others so.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us stronger for the time, leave us weaker after.

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

A brave man thinks no one his superior, who does him an injury; for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other, by forgiving it.

To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act a man is capable of; it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence.

Superstition is the spleen of the soul. Atheists put on a false courage and alacrity in the midst of their darkness and apprehensions; like children, who, when they go in the dark, will sing for fear.

An atheist is but a mad, ridiculous derider of piety; but a hypocrite makes a sober jest of God and religion. He finds it easier to be upon his knees, than to rise to do a good action; like an impudent debtor, who goes every day and talks familiarly to his creditor, without ever paying what he owes. What Tully says of war, may be applied to disputing; it should be always so managed as to remember, that the only end of it is peace; but generally true disputants are like true sportsmen, their whole delight is in the pursuit; and a disputant no more cares for the truth, than the sportsman for the hare.

The scripture, in time of dispute, is like an open town in time of war, which serves indifferently the occasions of both parties: each makes use of it for the present turn, and then resigns it to the next comer to do the same.

Such as are still observing upon others, are like those who are always abroad at other men's houses reforming everything there, while their own runs to ruin.

When men grow virtuous in their old age, they only make a sacrifice to God of the devil's leavings.

When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we prosed.

People are scandalized, if one laughs at what they call a serious thing. Suppose I were to have my head cut off to-morrow, and all the world were talking of it to-day, yet why might not I laugh to think what a bustle there is about my head?

The greatest advantage I know of being thought a wit by the world, is, that it gives one the greatest freedom of playing the fool.

We ought in humanity, no more to despise a man for the misfortunes of the mind, than for those of the body, when they are such as he cannot help. Were this thoroughly considered, we should no more laugh at one for having his brains cracked than for having his head broke.

A man of wit is not incapable of business but above it. A sprightly generous horse is able to carry a pack-saddle as well as an ass, but he is too good to be put to the drudgery.

Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted, there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.

Flowers of rhetoric, in sermons and serious discourses, are like the blue and red flowers in corn, pleasing to them who come only for amusement, but prejudicial to him who would reap the profit.

When two people compliment each other with the choice of anything, each of them generally gets that which he likes least.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

Giving advice, is, many times, only the privilege of saying a foolish thing one's self, under pretence of hindering another from doing one.

It is with followers at court, as with followers on the road, who first bespatter those that go before and then tread on their heels.

False happiness is like false money; it passes for a time as well as the true, and serves some ordinary occasions; but when it is brought to the touch, we find the lightness and alloy, and feel the loss.

Dastardly men are like sorry horses, who have but just spirit and mettle enough left to be mischievous.

Some people will never learn anything, for this reason, because they understand every thing too soon.

A person who is too nice an observer of the business of the crowd, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of the bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.

A man of business may talk of philosophy, a man who has none may practise it.

There are some solitary wretches, who seem to have left the rest of mankind, only as Eve left Adam, to meet the devil in private.

The vanity of human life is, like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on. I seldom see a noble building, or any other piece of magnificence and pomp, but I think, how little is all this to satisfy the ambition, or to fill the idea of an immortal soul.

It is a certain truth, that man is never so easy,

as so little imposed upon as among people of the best sense: it cost far more trouble to be admitted or continued in ill company than is good; as the former have less understanding to be employed, so they have more vanity to be pleased; and to keep a fool constantly in a good humor with himself, and with others, is no easy task.

The difference between what is commonly called ordinary company and good company, is only hearing the same things said in a little room or in a large saloon, at small tables or at great tables, before two candles or twenty sconces.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles, the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing.

Since it is reasonable to doubt most things, we should most of all doubt that reason of ours, which would demonstrate all things.

To buy books, as some do who make no use of them, only because they were published by an eminent printer, is much as if a man should buy clothes that did not fit him, only because they were made by some famous tailor.

It is offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill-manners to whisper in it; he is displeased with both for the same reason, because he is ignorant of what is said.

False critics rail at false wits, as quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeiters, and decry other cheats only to make more way for their own.

Old men for the most part are like old chronicles, that give you dull but true accounts of time past, and are worth knowing only on that score.

There should be, methinks, as little merit in loving a woman for her beauty, as in loving a man for his prosperity; both being equally subject to change.

We should manage our thoughts in composing any work, as shepherds do their flocks in making a garland; first select the choicest, and then dispose them in the most proper places, where they give a lustre to each other.

As handsome children are more a dishonor to a deformed father than ugly ones, because unlike himself; so good thoughts, owned by a plagiarist, bring him more shame than his own ill ones.

When a poor thief appears in rich garments, we immediately know they are none of his own.

Human brutes, like other beasts, find snares and poison in the provisions of life, and are allured by their appetites to destruction.

The most positive men are the most credulous; since they most believe themselves, and advise most with the falsest flatterer, and worst enemy, their own self-love.

Get your enemies to read your works, in order to mend them; for your friend is so much your second self that he will judge too like you.

Women use lovers as they do cards; they play with them awhile, and when they have got all they want by them, throw them away, call for new ones, and then perhaps lose by the new ones all they got by the old ones.

Honor in a woman's mouth, like an oath in the mouth of a gamester, is ever still most used as their truth is most questioned.

Women, as they are like riddles, in being unintelligible, so generally resemble them in this, that they please us no longer when we know them. A man who admires a fine woman, has yet no more reason to wish himself her husband than one who admired the Hesperian fruit, would have had to wish himself the dragon that kept it.

He who marries a wife, because he cannot always live chastely, is much like a man, who finding a few humors in his body, resolves to wear a perpetual blister.

Married people, for being so closely united, are but the apter to part: as knots, the harder they are pulled break the sooner.

A family is but too often a commonwealth of malignants: what we call the charities and ties of affinity, prove but so many separate and clashing interests: the son wishes the death of the father; the younger brother that of the elder; the elder repines at the sister's portions; when any of them marry, there are new divisions and new animosities. It is but natural and reasonable to expect all this, and yet we fancy no comfort but in a family.

Authors in France seldom speak ill of each other, but when they have a personal pique; authors in England seldom speak well of each other, but when they have a personal friendship.

There is nothing wanting to make all rational and disinterested people in the world of one religion, but that they should walk together every day.

Men are grateful in the same degree that they are resentful.

The longer we live, the more shall we be convinced that it is reasonable to love God, and despise man, as far as we know either.

That character in conversation, which commonly passes for agreeable, is made up of civility and falsehood.

A short and certain way to obtain the character of a reasonable and wise man, is, whenever any one tells you his opinion, to comply with it.

What is generally accepted as virtue in women, is very different from what is thought so in men; a very good woman would make but a paltry man.

Some people are commended for a giddy kind of good humor, which is as much a virtue as drunkenness.

Those people only will constantly trouble you with doing little offices for them, who least deserve you should do any.

We are sometimes apt to wonder to see those people proud, who have done the meanest things; whereas a consciousness of having done poor things and the shame of hearing of them, often make the composition we call pride.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.

Praise is like ambergris; a little whiff of it and by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a whole lump of it to his nose, it is a stink, and strikes you down.

The general cry is against ingratitude; be sure the complaint is misplaced, it should be against vanity. None but direct villains are capable of wilful ingratitude; but almost every body is capable of thinking he has done more than another deserves, while the other thinks he has received less than he deserves.

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly alike a Christian.

Several explanations of caustics, to multiply the catalogue of sins, may be called amendments to the ten commandments.

It is observable that the ladies frequent tragedies more than comedies: the reason may be, that in tragedy their sex is deified and adored, and in comedy exposed and ridiculed.

The character of covetousness is what a man generally acquires more through some ingardliness or ill-grace, in little or inconsiderable things, than in expenses of any consequence. A very few pounds a year would ease that man of the scandal of avarice.

Some men's wit is like a dark lantern, which serves their own turn, and guides them their own way; but is never known (according to the Scripture phrase either to shine before men, or to glorify their father in Heaven).

It often happens that those are the best people, whose characters have been most injured by slanderers, as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have been pecking at.

The people all running to the capital city, is like

a confluence of all the animal spirits to the heart; a symptom that the constitution is in danger.

The wonder we often express at our neighbors keeping dull company, would lessen, if we reflected that most people seek companion less to be talked to than to talk.

Amusement is the happiness of those that cannot think.

Never stay dinner for a clergyman who is to make a morning visit to he comes, for he will think it his duty to dine with any greater man that asks him.

A contented man is like a good tennis-player, who never fatigues and confounds himself with running eternally after the ball, but stays till it come to him.

Two things are equally unaccountable to reason, and not the object of reasoning; the wisdom of God and the madness of man.

Many men, prejudiced early in disfavor of mankind by bad maxims, never aim at making friendships; and while they only think of avoiding the evil, miss the good that would meet them. They begin the world knaves for prevention, while others end so after disappointment.

The greatest things and the most praise-worthy that can be done for the public good, are not what require great parts, but great honesty; therefore for a king to make an amiable character, he needs only to be a man of common honesty, well advised.

No woman hates a man for being in love with her; but many a woman hates a man for being a friend to her.

A king may be a fool, a thing of straw; but if he serves to frighten our enemies, and secure our property, it is well enough: a scarecrow is a thing of straw, but it protects the corn.

Notwithstanding the common complaint of the knavery of men in power, I have known no great ministers, or men of parts and business, so wicked as their inferiors; their sense and knowledge preserve them from a hundred rogueries; and when they become bad, it is generally more from the necessity of their situation, than from a natural bent to evil.

Whatever may be said against a premier or sole minister, the evil of such a one, in an absolute government, may not be great; for it is possible that almost any minister may be a better man than a king born and bred.

A man coming to the water-side is surrounded by all the crew; every one is officious—every one makes applications—every one offering his services; the whole bustle of the place seems to be only for him. The same man going from the water side, no noise is made about him, no creature takes notice of him, all let him pass with utter neglect!—the picture of a minister when he comes into power, and when he goes out.

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

The following are the only authorized agents in the places to which their names are attached:—
Hanging Rock—Solomon Isaminger.
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Portsmouth—James Lodwick.
Nile Township—Peter Wycoff.
Nov. 25, 1841.

15—6m

BILOUS CHOLIC.

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

JAMES FREEMAN.

Jefferson township, Adams county, Ohio.

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, as called, by an overflow of blood in the head, which he failed to cure. Three other physicians of the regular practice also attempted her cure 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 now no longer fear a return of the complaint. My daughter, Sarah Jane, about 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. 22, 1842.

The above medicine to be had of Messrs. Hall & Currie and at the office of this paper.

CASE OF SORE EYES AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. A. Avery, dated East Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 1st, 1841.

Sir:—With gratification I take my pen to address you a few lines, to congratulate you on the success of your invaluable medicine. It is an old adage, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. This will recall to your recollection the circumstance of your coming to my shop on the Clear Fork Mohicon, near Loudenville, Richland county, with a broken carriage. I intended it for you, for which you gave me two boxes of your Hygeian Medicine. One I sold to Mrs. Berry and the other for my own use, and sent a part of them to my father, who has been afflicted with the sore eyes and spinal affections for many years; for which he has procured medicine of every description, at an immense cost, but obtained no relief until I sent him some of your pills, which relieved him immediately; since which he has been able to perform more labor in one month than he could do in one year, for fifteen years before.

He is anxious to procure another box; and he says if he had them he could sell twenty-five boxes immediately in his neighborhood. Many of his neighbors who have been acquainted with him for seven years, and been eye witnesses of the obstinacy of his case, have become convinced of the efficiency of your pills.

I would be happy to become more acquainted with the Hygeian system of practice. A multiplicity of cases have come under my observation that have convinced me, not only of the fallacy of the apothecary system, but also of something in the vegetable system, that they, the apothecaries, do not possess, which I have reason to think is developed in your system.

A. A. AVERY.

George Silvester, Hygeist.

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 Ohio, a bill in Chancery, against the said Pattillo and Pritchard, the object and prayer of which is, to join the said Pritchard from the collection of his indebtedness first rendered in the court of Common Pleas of the said county, at the May Term thereof, A. D. 1841, against the said Goff as principal and Wilson Gates as surety, and in favor of the said Pritchard for \$236.70, and afterwards confirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, held within and for the aforesaid county, with a penalty of \$11.83, which said judgment was rendered upon a promissory note, executed by the said Goff, with Wilson Gates as surety, to said Pritchard, and which said note was given through an error or miscalculation, on or about the 25th 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 plead, answer or demur to said bill within sixty days after the next term of said court, the said Lorenzo C. Goff at the next term after the expiration of said sixty days will apply to said court to take the matters of the bill as confessed, and to decree thereon accordingly.

RAMSEY & HUTCHINS.

J. R. Turner, Clerk. Sols. for Compit.

July 12th 1842.

26—6w

JUST received and for sale by T. Lawson, 10 cases of Old Virginia Tobacco No. 1 and 2, a superior quality, of Ira Hunt's brand. I will sell this tobacco at a lower price than the same brand has ever been before in the western country, on account of "Confidence not being Restored," and for other reasons.

July 19, 1842.

W. E. WILLIAMS.

Portsmouth, June 10.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he carries on the above business, on the East side of Jefferson between First & 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 Portsmouth, 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, 1843.

300

Peices Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, for sale low by the bale or piece.

STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

THE COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH BLOW.

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

The Brandreth Pills.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical 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 universally 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 observing, are sick, they wander through the fields, and make selection of those herbs which open their bowels and purify their fluids, which immediately restores their health.

When a dose of Brandreth's Pills are taken, they are digested and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are then insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

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

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

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