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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), January 31, 1843

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.

\$3 00 per annum, in advance.

VOL. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, JANUARY 31, 1843.

NO. 47

POETRY.

GO IT WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG.

Youth's the time for pleasure,
Life is but a span;
Gaiety's a treasure—
Grab it while you can.
Yonder rose decaying,
Though it hain't no tongue,
Seems as if 'twere saying
"Go it while you're young."

See these blossoms, faded,
Ne'er to bloom again!
Soon you'll fade as they did,
On life's frosty plain;
Frisk like pigs in clover,
Live like worms in dung,
Soon your fun is over,
So "go it while you're young."

What's the use of thinking
Long on fancied woes?
Fill, boys!—let's be drinking!
Health, lads!—here she goes!
Take, O take another—
Keep a little "sprung!"
Spree it—don't ask mother—
But "go it while you're young."

Feast on virgin kisses,
Take them while they're fresh;
Feel how burning blisses
Shoot through youthful flesh;
Old men couldn't go it,
Were they to be hung;
Their looks and actions show it—
So "go it while you're young."

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.
Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JUN.

I have taken a text to my present discourse from the writings of Mrs. Hemans—

Oh! for thy wings, thou dove!
Now flitting by with silent wing,
That borne like thee above,
I too might flee away and be at rest!

My hearers—although a mundane mortal naturally clings to earth like a tumble-bug to his ball, or a babe to its mother's breast, still there are times when he fain would be furnished with wings to soar into a pure element, far above the fogs and vapors of sin that settle in this dark terrestrial vale of woe. It would indeed be delightful if we could attach the pinions of imagination to our corporeal portions, and like butterflies flit among those beautiful flowers of the sky that so brightly blossom each evening and fade every morn. Were we to be thus favored, there is no doubt we should soon become so disgusted with this dull, dirty planet of ours as to leave it forever, and take up our abodes in some better and happier sphere. Although our bodies are bound fast to earth, our souls nevertheless love to wander from home and revel in ideal pleasures. Fancy oft takes an aerial voyage in her fairy balloon, and surveys, as with an eagle eye, the outstretched fields of the future: while Memory, like a shad, swims up the stream of time to deposit its spawn, and returns with whole shoals of recollections as lively as a pond full of polywogs just hatched by the warm rays of an April sun.

My friends—if I had the wings of a dove, I shouldn't wear out half so much shoe-leather in this flint-paved world as I now do. I wouldn't tear my heart and pantaloons among the thistles of ill and the thorns of affliction, nor toilingly climbing over the mountains of difficulty, like a toad trying to crawl up a sand bank; but with one elastic spring I'd soar above them all, and spread my light pinions in a pure atmosphere of peace. When the clouds of care and sorrow cast a gloomy shade upon my brow, I would sail, mid-way between earth and heaven, with the sunshine of joy upon my breast. Oh, my friends! if I had the wings of a bird, you wouldn't catch me cowering like a caterpillar upon the ground. No, I would mount above all worldly troubles, and speed my way hither and thither—with the freedom of the wind—but not to snap up and feed upon the flies of folly—but to shake off that sadness which so often seizes the soul, and hide it in some far off corner of bliss. How much better it would be for the health, my dear friends, if you could occasionally take exercise by pulling a pair of feathered oars against the mysterious tides of air, than to lounge on the sofas of indolence, as many of you do, and become as bilious as an unlimited system of banking!

My worthy hearers—man always desires a great deal more than he deserves, and heaps his plate with more prospective pleasures than he can make away with at a single meal. If we all could fly we might be allowed for a short time to partake of the very elixir of enjoyment; but we should soon surfeit upon its sweets, and grow morally and intellectually, if not physically, sick. Society would be disorganized—the wheels of government would slip from their axles, and roll into the gulf of confusion—laws would be disregarded—property would be purloined with impunity—business would cease—the arts and sciences would decay—absquatulators would leave no tracks behind them by which their whereabouts could be traced—and we should all fall back into primitive ignorance. It would be a pretty sight, indeed, my friends, to see a lovely young maiden gliding through the air with fifteen or twenty pinioned fellows following in her wake; and mothers chasing their truant children from tree to tree, even as the hawk chases the sparrow; and a police officer would cut a fine figure truly in pursuing a fugitive from justice through a trackless void, surrounded by the darkness of midnight! Ah! my ambitious and aspiring hearers! Methinks I hear a voice whispering from above, "Fly not yet!" and I am sure you will never be able to accomplish the feat, till the soul shakes off its cumbrous load of carnality, and is enabled to rise on the wings of resurrection. My worthy hearers—the fishes are

confined to the water—the birds have the privilege of sporting in the invisible atmosphere—but you, brother mortals, are cemented to the surface with the bitumen of sin. You never can soar, even as high as the smoke of a puff-ball, so long as your souls are encased in the mud of mortality. Then why all these inordinate longings after impossibilities!—Why these eternal longings to experience that which is unattainable!—And why these idle aspirations to the angels above! Remember that Satan was pitched headlong from Heaven for his unholy aspirations; and that if you were to provide yourselves with pinions, you might have occasion to say, as did the negro, when he leaped from the apple tree, with a goose's wing in each hand—'It's a very easy matter to fly, but confounded hard lighting.'—Be contented then with the earth, your appointed abode. I know it yields thorns as well as roses; and there are many rough places that seem even and fair; but, by proper care, industry and attention, you can smooth down most of its most prominent asperities—and by living morally, soberly and frugally, you will soon find that nearly every wild of woe will bloom like a paradise with the perennial flowers of peace.—So move it be!

EXTRAORDINARY.

A few days ago some persons were employed in cutting down trees, on the plantation of Mr. Marrow, on some land in the rear of that of Judge Guion: among the rest they cut down a tall cypress tree, and having separated the lower part to make shingles, they set fire to the balance—it is well here to remark that this tree had about sixty or seventy feet from the soil, a cavity, into which you could enter by a hole, about a foot and a half in diameter; the tree was sound above and below this hollow which was about eight feet deep. The workmen soon after the tree began to burn, heard an explosion, as that of powder; they ran to the tree, and the smell of gun powder was distinctly recognized—they found the cavity burst open, and a quantity of bones, broken pipes and cups lying there one of the men attempted to take up a human skull that was lying there; but it fell to pieces at once, as it was calcined; and was also the case with almost all the rest of the bones.

Dr. Dozer who went there to view the tree, informs us there was distinctly visible upon the ashes, the remains as if it were clothes, about half a bushel of pieces of tobacco pipes were there also.

We have seen a few of the bones that were not calcined, and some of the broken pipes—one of the bones is evidently one of the vertebra of the neck. Much speculation exists as to this discovery; some suppose a runaway negro or other evil doer, had stolen the bones, and on repeating his visits had bent his head down to see if all was right, and had fallen in head foremost, and as the hollow was so narrow to turn around in, he starved to death there; others think some animal had coveyed him there; but it is hardly probable it could have taken there a human skull and such a number of pipes.

The whole affair is wrapped in obscurity; if really some human being has perished there in the manner we have described, who can imagine the agony of mind experience when he found his doom was inevitable; how many thousands have perished by deaths equally horrible, whose fate is known to none but the eye of the Creator.—*Lafourche Patriot.*

MARSHALL AND CLAY.—The following is given in the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, as a description of part of the speech of Thomas E. Marshall, in his late visit to that place. It is a bitter description of the "one man power," as established by the party tyranny, not in the Constitution.

The most burning and thrilling parts of his address were comprised in his withering sarcasm and scathing invective against the devotion of his party to the hidden or secret one man power by which they are ruled as with a rod of iron. He portrayed with the pencil of a Hogarth, the lineaments of whiggery in this district, exhibiting them bowing with the cringing servility of abject slaves to the dictation of an individual; and while he did not reproach Mr. Clay, or identify him as the subject of his picture, the mind instinctively turned to him as the master spirit before whom the free voters of the district submitted with the most obedient resignation. But above all, he poured the red hot lava of his sarcasm upon the devoted heads of those crawling sycophants who follow in Mr. Clay's shadow, and hang to his coat tail, as the only means left them to secure preferment; who cannot see his rise or set except in his eyes; who do his bidding, and conceal him upon the preparation of a roast pig, or the yoking of a ruckoon. He exhibited them as clinging to him wherever he might go, and following him like the farmer ploughing his devious furrow after the tortuous windings of the heifer.

He said in conclusion, he knew the sword of whiggery was being whetted for him from point to hilt, and it might be that it would descend upon him. But he was prepared for sacrifice, although he would not be an unresisting victim.

ANOTHER WORM TRAP.—On publishing the following communication, the editor of the St. Francisville Chronicle remarks, "the facts were stated to us by a gentleman worthy of confidence."

"Six—I noticed in a late number of your paper an account of a worm-trap, reported by Dr. Stockbridge, Jr., of the State of Maine. At the time it appeared to me, to be, if not a Yankee trap—a Yankee story. But I was convinced of the truth of Dr. Stockbridge's report on last Sunday morning. One of my children, a boy about three years of age, swallowed a brass button on Saturday and passed it on Sunday morning with a very large worm passed half way through the stem or eye of it. The above is a correct statement.

Yours, J. L.

Thomson's Creek, Dec. 6th, 1842.
A man named Morehouse, was arrested on Saturday evening at Wheeling, for passing a counterfeit note on the Farmers Bank of Steubenville. About three hundred in notes of the same bank and denomination, were found upon his person. He was committed.—*Manufacturier.*

They have a married lady in Buckingham county, Va., who weighs three hundred and ninety-seven pounds. She must be a fine arm-full. God bless her!—*N. Y. Sun.*
Don't that woman's husband enjoy "the fat of the land!" Lord have mercy on him!—*Cin. Mess.*

From the Cincinnati Message. THE DILEMMA.

BY A BACHELOR.

What shall I do—what shall I do?
Whom shall I woo—whom shall I woo?

Look at the galaxy over us gleaming,
Look at each separate star's bright beaming,
See how they spangle the realms of space,
Which would'st thou choose for a dwelling place?
Mary's a gem whose magic rays
More brilliant are than works of art,
The radiant light which round her plays
Betokens purity of heart.

What shall I do—what shall I do?
Whom shall I woo—whom shall I woo?

Isadore's large and lustrous eye
Looks pensive enough when the Parson's nigh,
But as soon as the saintly sprig is gone,
It lightens, it brightens, it sparkles with fun;
Adelaide's very well made for pride,
So stately, majestic, and dignified;
See her across the ball room march,
An exquisite pattern of queenly starch!

What shall I do—what shall I do?
Whom shall I woo—whom shall I woo?

Sarah's a green-house plant shut from view,
All brightly pure as the morning dew,
Which modestly sits in the lily's cell,
Till the sunbeam recalls it from whence it fell.
She's a dear little, good little, sweet little saint,
And she seems so free from all earthly taint.
What shall I do—what shall I do?
Whom shall I woo—whom shall I woo?

There's Rosa almost to my mind,
With heart so pure and heart so kind,
Her soul is beaming in her eye,
While virtue, truth, and modesty
Combine a threefold charm to give;
I'd love those ruby lips to smooch.

What shall I do—what shall I do?
Whom shall I woo—whom shall I woo?

There's Leah—but dear little Leah won't suit,
For I know, by the tread of her dear little foot,
That whoever shall take her to him for a wife,
She'll make him her tractable servant for life.
I love independence and firmness of soul,
And spirits that bend not and brook not control,
But feminine gentleness never was found
When a girl of her age trod so firm on the ground.

What shall I do—what shall I do?
Whom shall I woo—whom shall I woo?

There's Prudence, so beautiful, witty and young(!)
Her prominent feature consists in her tongue;
So prim and old maidish she sits in her chair,
She looks like a pickle suspended in air!
And Kate—but I wouldn't have her for my life;
I'd as soon make a barrel of vinegar for my wife;
Some one will get her, I doubt not, but then
He must either be heppened or else peck the hen.

What shall a man do—what shall a man do,
[which to woo]
Who has dozens of doves and can't tell

SCHOOL ROOM.

"Geography class come up.—Ephraim, how is the State of Maine bounded?"
"It is bounded on the north by Kennebec, on the east by Nova Scotia, on the south by the Chesapeake Bay, and on the west by the Mississippi River."

"Very good; describe the soil and climate."
"It is a climate very salubrious, and the soil is very fertile; producing immense swarms of hercynian animals called gallynippers. They are about the size of daddy's windmill, with padding tails, rince rags, and kin bite through a file; they infest the forest in herds, frequently destroying vegetation for whole miles around, and they are taken in steel traps by the natives for the purpose of immigration."

"For what is this State celebrated?"
"It is famous for flat-head bakes and pretty gal's, who go to meetin' to practice animal magnetism. It is also the birth-place of Sinbad, the Moor of Venice."

"Elegant! what are its productions?"
"Flour barrels, bean puddings, highly concentrated codfish and cotton pods; also tenpenny nails and red flannel sashings."

"Excellent! take your seat; you'll soon be a Congressman."

Banks Economizing.—The Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia have resolved that the salary of President of the mother Bank shall be reduced to \$2,500, and left the question of reducing the Cashier's and other salaries of this Bank to the discretion of the Board of Directors, urging them to make every curtailment of expenses not prejudicial to the interests of the Bank. They also curtailed the salaries of the Presidents of the Branches—some 30, some 50 per cent. The salaries of four are reduced to \$750, and four others to \$500.

THE MILLER TABERNACLE.—The Mayor of Boston has put a stop to the erection of this building, in consequence of the frailness of its walls. Probably the Millerites thought it would stand as long as they should require it.

A FATAL DISEASE.—Deacon Snowball, in speaking of an aged horse, says: "He had de symptoms ob old age, which I 'speak will carry him off at last!"—*Sunday Mercury.*

Love of office is the only cement of the coon party. They are mostly men of 7 principles, 5 loaves and 2 fishes, as Randolph said of them. Don't forget that they had no principles for the public eye in '40. Whiggery used to whine about a reduction of wages, but we hear nothing now.

From the Ohio Statesman.

BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The table and extremely interesting report of the Board of Bank Commissioners, which was found in paper of to-day. We hope its length will not deter any one from reading it. This Board of Commissioners have performed their duties faithfully, and after a thorough examination of the old expired banks, are clearly of opinion that the interest of the State would not be subserved by their recharter. That seems now to be the growing opinion.

The clear-sighted writer of the money articles of the New York Herald, says: "The special Board of the Bank Commissioners of Ohio, have laid before the Legislature of that State, a report, showing the capitals of those banks whose charters expire in 1843-'44; the proportion of capital owned out of the State; the amount of stock owned by the officers and directors, and their liabilities to the Banks."

Names of Banks.	Amount of capital owned by non-residents.	Amount of capital owned by residents.
Franklin Bk Cincinnati,	\$751,900 00	\$284,100 00
Dayton Bank, - - -	174,007 16	174,007 16
Com. Bank of Scioto, -	167,090 00	108,105 91
Bank of Marietta, - -	28,854 41	151,001 97
Bank of Muskingum, -	27,099 00	120,000 00
Bank of Zanesville, - -	20,730 75	203,730 75
Belmont Bk. St. Clairsville,	17,660 00	224,840 00
F. & M. Bk. Steubenville,	40,400 00	200,200 00
Bank of Mt. Pleasant,	366 00	60,586 00
Columb. Bk. N. Lisbon,	9,750 00	81,250 00
Western Reserve Bank,	2,350 00	196,312 00
Franklin Bk. Columbus,	163,160 00	249,180 00
Ohio Life & Trust Co.,	582,900 00	417,100 00
Com. Bank Cincinnati,	1,621 90	138,406 12
Bank of Geauga, - - -		
	1,809,091 31	2,572,819 91

Names of Banks.	Amount of capital owned by non-residents.	Amount of capital owned by residents.
Franklin Bk. Cincinnati,	\$43,012 40	\$25,800 00
Dayton Bank, - - -	5,198 13	30,550 00
Com. Bank of Scioto, -	10,500 00	20,710 00
Bank of Marietta, - -	43,688 36	142,520 00
Bank of Muskingum, -	5,161 36	59,206 00
Bank of Zanesville, - -	30,112 69	82,400 00
Belmont Bk. St. Clairsville,	4,172 14	14,337 00
F. & M. Bk. Steubenville,	2,458 17	17,350 00
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	2,090 00	9,563 00
Columb. Bk. N. Lisbon,	10,413 23	31,525 00
Western Reserve Bank,	17,567 29	73,792 00
Ohio Life & Trust Co.,	61,185 51	164,500 00
Franklin Bk. of Columbus,	9,420 44	164,500 00
Com. Bank of Cincinnati,	89,133 45	46,900 00
Bank of Geauga, - - -	14,766 13	20,185 00
	337,370 37	625,897 00

The charters of the two last expired Jan 1, 1842. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co has no capital, excepting what it derives from the Trust department.

Here it appears that nearly one half of the bank capital of a State purely agricultural in its interests is owned in other parts of the country. At an average dividend of 8 per cent. on the amount thus owned, the farmers of Ohio are taxed \$144,000 per annum, which is sent out of the State for the benefit of foreign stockholders, and the actual wealth of the State is annually by so much diminished.—The supposition that money employed in banking in an agricultural country is a benefit, is a great mistake. It serves only to impoverish the country. It is an instrument by which the proceeds of labor are extracted from the industrious for the benefit of those who lend their credit only. A banking institution has properly to do only with trade, and the interchange of commodities. It cannot loan its credit upon terms so long as to allow of raising crops for market. Its province is only to discount the note of the miller or forwarder, who buys the wheat or produce at harvest, sends it to market, realizes upon it, and takes up his note with the proceeds. The instant a bank steps out of this circle, its business becomes hazardous. Hence the capital employed in banking in a country, must always follow the volume of its productions and not lead. The more the banking system is forced, the more people become traders and speculators, and the less they produce. The country becomes impoverished, and the banks insolvent. The actual capital existing in Ohio is amply sufficient for all its necessary business, and it has no occasion to borrow money at high rates of interest. In the above tables it appears that 25 per cent. of the stock owned in the State is held by bank officers who have borrowed from the banks more capital than they have put in. They pretend to be bankers and bank officers, yet they are borrowers and not lenders of money. They have taken out of the banks in loans \$53,321 more than they paid in as capital. This money they have borrowed of the farmers, on the notes of the bank, and they call it loaning the farmers money. The farmer does not receive interest for that money, but is obliged to pay it. What a palpable absurdity is here! Why should the people continue such an imposition! The history of Ohio for the past four years shows the fact that in the same proportion in which banking has been extended, have the products of the State fallen off, and vice versa.

The nearer all the currencies of the several States approach the specie level, the more nearly will the whole currency of the country be uniform. The great desideratum of uniformity can be obtained by no other method. The quantity of specie in any section of the country must depend entirely upon the quantity of its productions and the economy of its purchasers, and will always bear an exact proportion to its wants, and be governed by the producers and holders of real wealth. The volume of paper currency, no matter by whom or by what issued, depends only upon the whim and caprices of the issuers, and is governed only by speculators.

While the United States Bank was the great regulator from 1828 to 1833, its circulation of some branches would fluctuate 50 per cent. in a year, and would affect that of all the local banks within its sphere. We will here give the circulation of several States for a series of years:—

BANK CIRCULATION OF FOUR STATES, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

	La.	Ala.	Ohio	Mass.
1832, 1,301,463	975,171	7,122,850		
1833, 1,587,070	7,889,110			
1834, 4,603,968	7,660,146			
1835, 5,114,082	4,498,385	5,221,520	9,430,357	
1836, 7,130,546	5,570,063	9,670,614	10,892,249	
1837, 7,999,789	6,770,319	8,326,974	10,275,118	
1838, 7,553,465	6,508,375	6,224,136	9,400,412	
1839, 6,280,588	4,592,163	8,157,871	7,815,322	
1840, 6,443,785	7,068,805	4,674,341	7,599,875	
1841, 5,870,375	7,001,734	1,880,257	9,109,102	
1842, 1,857,395	5,817,111	1,116,058	8,049,906	

These figures indicate how utterly impossible it is to keep the quantity of paper money on which its relative value to labor depends, uniform in all parts of the country under any circumstances. In a mixed currency, the greater the proportion of paper, the more difficult is it to keep it in order. Specie regulates itself, because it cannot be obtained without labor. The less paper there is emitted, therefore, the more uniform will be the currency.

The editors of two of the New Orleans papers—Picanune and Tropic, have lately been elected Captains of certain Militia Companies in that city, called *ed par eminence* "Beat Companies," we believe—a kind of *lucus a van lucendo* description of force that is very hard to "beat." These newly elected military gentlemen are brave without doubt—braver, if you come to that than Julius Cesar or Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, but there seems to be a very unimilitary jealousy between them, which it is excessively painful to see subsisting "at such times as this." Capt. Kendall describes his "contemporary" as very much mortified and "subdued" at the elevation of himself, (Capt. K.) and Captain Bradbury breathes nothing but brimstone in return. Indeed, he carries the matter so far as actually to defy his brother militarist—"He had better not march his men by our office," says he. We believe Captain Kendall came to the conclusion to resign after this gunpowder demonstration.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

BANKS—MR. MEDARY.

It will probably be an unwelcome news to many, to be informed of the existing State of things at the capital. The banking question, from the circumstances, which daily develop themselves, we predict, will not be settled this session. At the commencement of the session unlimited harmony prevailed in the democratic ranks, and no rupture of any character was anticipated, until the election for State Printer came on, when five members, unworthy their trust, cast their votes blank for the present incumbent of that office. We believe this was the signal for action. The bankers, by this, found they had completely obtained an inroad upon our ranks, and the most singular scenes and transactions have transpired since.

The bank influence predominates, which should not be. After the election for State Printer, if not before, we observed a silence in Mr. Medary upon the currency question, which we interpreted into a desire of the editor's to let the people's representatives, who are alone responsible, settle the question among themselves. If we have misjudged him he will correct us. We saw not the "skulking" in it, of which others would insinuate he is guilty. It falls fully upon our ear, to hear our friend Bassett, of the Coshocton Democrat, who has certainly had every opportunity to know Mr. Medary better than his remarks would fain teach us, insinuating that he is attempting to "skulk" upon this question. No one who has any knowledge of his character, or of his career as we have, can charge him of being guilty of dodging upon any public question whatever. And why he should be singled out by men, professing to be his friends, as a target for every petty political whifflet to fling their missiles at, we cannot divine. If he entertains sentiments at variance with others of the democracy, why should he be abused for them. Do not we all uphold and tolerate an honest difference of opinion, when reason is left free to combat it, instead of viewing it as "treachery"? We would ask these gentlemen where the individual is to be found who has done more for the Democracy than Samuel Medary! Upon whom has there more unjust and slanderous abuse been poured, and has not his unimpeachable character been made to bear it all!—yet for a mere difference of opinion, and not even giving expression to that opinion to bias or control any one, he is guilty of "skulking" and "treachery."

After having, since the days of '28, when he first publicly entered the political arena under the glorious banner of Jackson, been found shoulder to shoulder with the democracy, in and out of season—justly battling at all times when a furious political foe was armed with sentinels to even commit personal assaults upon him—and withstood the tempting influences of the bank power, whose greatest desire was his downfall in the contest of 1840—and been made to bear the burden of an interrupted volley of abuse from his mad adversaries, such as no other democrat in Ohio has ever encountered; and passing through every conflict with redoubled vigor, untarnished character, and inflexible devotion to the cause, to be now charged with "treachery" is indeed an undesirable recompense.

We read with disgust the charge of his "drawing thousands from the public treasury." We frequently read this same old reiterated slang from the federal prints, while in his office, and the opportunity then at hand, to see the countless wheels these "thousands" were obliged to keep in motion, we were convinced that those who thus spoke were totally unacquainted with the necessities of his office.

We would like to see an individual paying his hands between 400 and 500 dollars every week, without drawing any thing from the treasury. How much would he make annually! Will some of these individuals who have such a horror for individuals who draw anything from the treasury, inform us!

[Seneca Advertiser.

In 1829 the Methodist numbered but 4 individuals; ten years afterwards they organized their society. The new have missions to almost every nation.

VALLEY POST.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

JANUARY : : : : : 31 : : : : : 1843

THE APPRAISEMENT LAW.

The Law which has recently been enacted by the Ohio Legislature for the appraisement of personal property taken under execution, will be found on our fourth page.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

While we were sitting in our *sanctum sanctorum*, or misery of miseries, on Sabbath last, we actually counted five splendid looking steamers lying at our wharf at one time. The Ashland was one of the number.

FIRE!

On Tuesday Morning last, a fire broke out in the Bark Mill, belonging to Mr. Ames, one and a half miles from town on the Ohio canal and was entirely consumed, together with about 60 hog-heads of ground bark. There was no insurance—and the loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

In looking over an old musty paper called the National Register, published at Washington City, in 1816, our eyes lit upon the following article, which we publish with much gratification:

"Vase to Gen. Jackson.

"We had the satisfaction of exhibiting in our office this morning, (says the South Carolina Patriot,) the elegant Vase intended as a present to GEN. JACKSON, by the ladies of South Carolina. It was received by the Georgia Packet, which arrived last evening from Philadelphia. It is not in our power to do justice to the appropriate design and exquisite execution of this specimen of art."

A slight description, however, is attempted.—The body of the vase was about 15 inches high, mounted on a pedestal of 5 inches—the width from handle to handle, 16 inches. The proportion and harmony of its parts strike the eye at a single glance.

The supporters are four Eagle's claws. on three sides of the pedestal are Eagles in *basso relievo*. On the front is a sketch of that GREAT BATTLE, which throws all other victories in the shade, and above it the expressive words,

"EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1815."

On each corner of the pedestal is a spread Eagle in *frosted silver*, grasping a thunderbolt. The vase then rises with a bold swell, and of a polish equal to the most perfect mirror—ornamented on the border with a circle of laurel.

The handles are two curled serpents, terminating in a double head. On one side of the vase are the arms of South Carolina—on the other, this inscription:

"Presented by the ladies of South Carolina to Major General Andrew Jackson."

The cover was of polished silver surmounted with a large spread eagle, in frost, resting on a ball and cannon. The beauty of this elegant piece of workmanship, consisted, not only in the minute perfection of its parts—but in the general and striking effect produced upon the beholder from the harmony of the whole. The polish of the work was such, that all its ornaments were multiplied by reflection, which gave it a richness beyond description. The weight of the whole was fourteen pounds ten ounces. The workmanship was by Fletcher & Gardner of Philadelphia. The design and execution did honor to the artists, and the object for which it was intended by the enlightened fair of South Carolina, must have been as gratifying to the State, as to the hero for whose honor it was designed.

What has become of the Gerrymanders that was used to see in the Coon papers? Have they died of the *Botta*, or are they lying low to scare the democrats in forty-four?

Thank heaven, the end of the present vicious banking system is fast approaching. Let individual liability in corporations be the watch-word of the democratic party. But if there should be any wavering in the ranks, then the consummation of the good work will be delayed for a time—but for a short time, only. The people begin to understand the swindling operations of banking—the outrageous abuses, and shameless frauds of the last four or five years—the wholesale robbery which has been carried on against every laboring man in the community, have opened the eyes of the blind, and excited the indignation of the patient. The whole system of special privileges and chartered monopolies, should be met by the undivided Democratic army, and scattered to the four corners of the world.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Crittenden (whig) was elected U. S. Senator on the 7th inst. The vote stood, for Crittenden, 88—Col. R. M. Johnson, 43. Several Democrats voted for Crittenden under instruction.

PRETTY NEAR A PERPETUAL MOTION!!!

It has been found upon actual calculation, that a woman's tongue can move 1,820 times in a minute!

The money decreed to the two firms in New York, which were defrauded by the forgeries of Monroe Edwards, has been paid over to the proper authorities.

The officers and crew of the Texan Schooner of war, San Antonio, which was wrecked a short time since, have all arrived safe at New Orleans.

Specie still continues to flow into New Orleans from all quarters. Would it be wise for us to create more banks and drive it from the country?

Money Market.

The New York Herald of Jan. 30th, says that the transactions in the Stock market were mostly in Ohio's 6's, large amount of which were sold at a further decline of 1 per cent. The question of an Exchequer plan, National Bank, or some means of borrowing continues to be agitated by those in favor of a renewal of speculation, either for "political or gambling" purposes.—The pretence is that some sound circulating medium is wanting, which will enable banks to collect drafts in distant parts of the country. Why paper money will do this better than a specie currency is not attempted to be shown. If a person in New York holds a draft on any person in any station of the Union who is able to pay it, there is not the least difficulty in getting the money, and at a cheaper rate than ever before. Funds are daily remitted from the remotest corners of Illinois to the city of New York, by individual drafts, at an expense of 14 per cent only; yet there is not a solitary bank in Illinois of any sort. All those who have got the money can remit with ease, safety and economy. Those who hold drafts on persons without capital, who have run in debt for goods, which they in turn have sold on credit, and who depend upon bank discounts to meet drafts upon them at the time their notes become due, find difficulty in procuring payment.

This state of things is ascribed to the want of a National Bank or a uniform currency. Would those who cannot now get specie, be able to get the notes of a bank for nothing? If by a uniform currency is meant a circulating medium which will uniformly pay, every body's debts, it must be the philosopher's stone that the good people are in search of. No National Bank or Exchequer can enable banks or individuals to collect drafts of insolvent debtors, unless it lends money to them to pay their debts with. The late National Bank did so, and its \$98,000,000 of suspended debt are the inevitable result. The difficulty occasioned in collecting the drafts of those who have outstanding accounts, grows out of the fact that both they and their debtors undertook to trade, not on their own capital, but on the credit of the banks. The banks are now crushed under the losses inevitably entailed by such a system. The paper currency has been reduced nearly one half; yet in the face of this vast revolution, exchanges were never more regular or cheaper than now to those who have got money to remit. Who are those who have money to remit? Is the number confined as formerly to small circles of bank favorites among traders? On the contrary it is not among many whose industry has contributed to the production of the vast volume of agricultural wealth which is overflowing the land? Specie is on its way to purchase that wealth, and as the channels of trade fill with the constitutional currency, the money value of products will rise, until they leave a surplus to the producer wherewith to buy necessities, and perhaps luxuries. The supply of exchange under such a process, will keep pace with the demand for it, and the medium will be the bill of a responsible drawer, representing real wealth, payable in coin. Under such a state of affairs, no chance for borrowing, kiting, or knavery can exist.

Considerable excitement was recently created in New York, by the resignation of Mr. E. A. Nichol, Cashier of the New York Life and Trust Company. After he disappeared, a committee was appointed to investigate his accounts. The committee, after a careful examination, ascertained that he was a defaulter to the snug little sum of \$240,000. Let us try the old banking system a little longer, say the whigs, and the people will get ashamed of themselves, and turn to be honest of their own accord!!!

A writer in the Ohio Statesman, on the subject of Bank Reform, says, that any fraudulent transfer of stock to avoid liability should be declared a misdemeanor, and punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. As Mr. Flood says, "Keep one eye on individual liability and both eyes on the penitentiary clause, and then let the banks go ahead."

We would beg leave to remind the above, by striking out all after the words, Mr. Flood says, and insert the following, viz: Keep one eye on the specie that is flowing into the country, and both eyes on bank swindlers, and all will be safe.

WESTERN PENNANT

Is the title of a neatly printed paper just established at Andersonstown, Indiana, by our old friend, Joseph G. Jones, who was recently burnt out of house and home, while publishing a Whig paper in Muncietown, Ind. He now goes it kinder sorter neutral. Better come over at once, friend J., where you of right belong. Your friends here are rejoiced to find you again tugging at the "Devil's Tail."

The following is an extract from a letter, dated—

BATONROUGE, Louisiana, }
January 12, 1843. }

***** We arrived here on the night of the 9th. On the 9th Henry Clay was to be here, and of course everything was bustle and uproar. At length the expected time arrived, and with it, the "Mill-boy of the Slashes!" A committee was appointed to escort him to the Hotel. The garrison being here, cannons were in readiness, and everything in ample order for his reception. As the boat came into port, she fired a few rounds, which were answered by the citizens, and doubly answered from the heavens by peals of thunder loud enough to be plainly understood that Heaven itself foretold upon the man. The rain poured down in torrents—so much so, that the citizens were compelled to leave the shore, and Clay to stay upon the boat till evening.

On the 10th was the Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Catholic Church, where was gathered together an immense concourse of people, and at the head of the room sat Henry Clay in a large arm-chair.

He is a noble looking man, and I am sorry that he does not advocate democratic principles. Being a stranger, I was unable to get an introduction.

On the 10th and 11th was the Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair, also, at which many curiosities were to be seen. The citizens used their utmost endeavors to have Clay address them, but all to no effect. *****

The ladies have reversed the order of Gen. Jackson at the battle of N. Orleans, by placing the cotton bags behind instead of in front. What a bustle this will make!—Watchman.

CHAPMAN'S CROWING

United States Senator elected in Indiana.
Mr. A. Hannegan, an unflinching democrat of the Van Buren school, was elected, on the 6th inst, U. nited Senator, to supply the place of Oliver H. Smith, a real Blue Light 'Coon. The vote stood: For Hannegan, 76; Smith, 69; scattering 5.

The affectation of publishing bills of fare in French is so absurd that we are astonished it should be persisted in at respectable American hotels.—Why should the bill of fare at the St. Charles be in French, except to make a plate of pork and cabbage look terrible on paper? We quote from an exchange paper the amusing caricature below, and believe it is about as good as anything seriously printed.

COMSTIBLES.

Corn-bif au cut-and-come-again.
Fricandeau de tomcod.
Eel pie en wriggle.
Pickel hareng cum grano salis.
Choudre de clams.
Jamban au siliagnicy.
Trottoirs de pigau galop.
Ice de creme au light-house.

LIQUEURS.

Parfait amour de hard cidro.
Ponch au viski.
Ginnee la coquettele.
I. O. U.
O. K.

Timber doodle."
We will take a plate of "Fricandeau de Tomcod," and a glass of "Ginnee la coquettele." Vive la Humbug!—Bayou Sara Ledger.

We'll take a couple of chances at your "Ponch au Viski," pretty stiff, if you please,—and a plate full of "Flappejagane a la mclasse." Take a horn of "Parfait amour de hard cidro," Mr. Tribune—do. Vive la "coquettele!"

For the Scioto Valley Post.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

RESTRICTIONS ORIGINATING IN ERRONEOUS NOTIONS AS TO THE PRECIOUS METALS—BALANCE OF TRADE.

In the United States the value of the imports, as ascertained by the Custom-house returns, always exceeds the value of the exports. And although our practical politicians and high tariff friends have been in the habit of considering the excess of the former as a certain proof of a disadvantageous commerce, it is nevertheless true, says Mr. Pitkin, "that the real gain of the United States has been nearly in proportion as their imports have exceeded their exports." (Commerce of the U. S. 2d edit. p. 280.) Our great excess of imports has in part been occasioned by our generally exporting our own surplus produce, and consequently receiving from foreigners not only an equivalent for their exports, but also for the cost of conveying them to a foreign market. As we observed in a former number, when a balance is due by one country to another, it is but seldom that it is paid by remitting specie from the debtor to the creditor country. If the sum due by American merchants to those of England be greater than the sum due by the latter to them, the balance of payments will be against the United States; but this balance will not, and, in fact, cannot, be discharged by an exportation of specie, unless specie be at the time the cheapest exportable commodity; or which is the same thing, unless it may be more advantageously exported than any thing else. Let us suppose that the balance of the United States is in favor of England, and that the merchants of New York on Liverpool, amount to \$100,000: it is the business of the New York merchants to find out the means of discharging this debt with the least expense, and it is plain, that if they find that any less sum, as \$95,000, \$97,000, or \$99,900 will purchase and send to Liverpool as much cotton, flour, tobacco, pork, lard, bacon or any other commodity as would sell in Liverpool for \$100,000, no gold or silver will be exported. The laws which regulate the trade in specie are not in any degree different from those regulating the trade in other commodities. It is exported only when its exportation is advantageous, or when it is more valuable abroad than at home. It would, in fact, be quite as reasonable to expect that water should flow up-hill, as it is to expect that specie should leave a country where its value is great, to go to one where it is low!!! It is never sent abroad to destroy, but always to find its level. The balance of payments might be one or twenty millions against a country, without causing the exportation of a single dollar in silver. Common sense tells us, that no merchant will remit \$100 in gold or silver to discharge a foreign debt, if it be possible to invest any smaller sum in any species of merchandise which would sell abroad for \$100 exclusive of expenses, a dealer in the precious metals is as much under the influence of self interest as a dealer in coffee or indigo; but who would attempt to extinguish a debt by exporting coffee which cost him \$100 if he could effect his object by sending abroad indigo which cost only \$19.

Not only, therefore, is the common theory with respect to the balance of trade erroneous, but the very reverse of it is true. In the first place, the value of the commodities imported by all countries, which carry on an advantageous commerce (and no other will be prosecuted for any considerable period) invariably exceeds the value of those which they export. Unless such were the case, there would plainly be no fund whence the merchants, and others engaged in foreign trade, could derive either profit on their capital, or a return for their outlay and trouble. And in the second place, whether the balance of debt be for or against a country, that balance will neither be paid nor received in specie, unless it be at the time the commodity by the exportation or importation of which the account may be most profitably settled. Whatever the partisans of the doctrine, as to the balance may say about money being a preferable product, a *mar chandise par excellence*, it will never appear in the best of exports and imports while there is any thing else with which to carry on trade or cancel debts, that will yield a larger profit, or occasion a less expense to the debtors.

Perhaps I might now leave this part of my subject; but erroneous notions as to the superior importance of the precious metals are still so very prevalent, that I hope to be excused in my next number for laying a few extracts from D. Smith's great work on the "Wealth of Nations" before the reader. They set the inefficacy of all attempts to force the importation of gold and silver, and to prevent their exportation, in the most striking point of view.

MARK IT.—The Federalists were quiet enough while they supposed the Democrats were divided, but since there is an appearance of united action, look out for every means by them to delay and defeat action. Let the democrats look out for this course on the federalists. They are determined that nothing shall be done!—O Statesman.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday morning last, in Circleville, by the Rev. Mr. Wells, H. K. HARDY, Esq., Editor of the "HOUSTONIAN," at Houston, Texas, to Mrs. HARRIET CADE, daughter of Col. Sage of this place.—Circleville Watchman.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. Editor:—Opinions on the Peoples rights are in some degree not duly appreciated. Our text, as you will see, is Equal Rights, and nothing more nor less than equal right will be admitted by the honest industrious working part of the community. The truth is the truth; and I flatter myself that every honest citizen, duly considering the worth of his influence on the public mind, will not give his influence to any measure that in his honest opinion would be a public injury. I have therefore, arrived to this conclusion—that all corporations should have the individual liability clause, broadly stamped on the face of each and every charter that our law-making power may henceforward grant. The further we keep from a mere shadow, the better.

J. J. H.

From the Ohio Statesman.

THE HON. JOHN B. WELLER.

We regret to see, by the following, which we take from the Exton Democrat, that Mr. Weller has decided on not being a candidate again. Mr. Weller, though declining further public favors for the present, we rejoice to learn, is determined to exert the powers of his mind in support of cherished principles against the encroachment of privileged aristocracy.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

The period will soon arrive when the people of the 2d Congressional District will be called upon to select some person to represent them in the 28th Congress. As it is my desire to withdraw from the public councils and return to the practice of my profession, I take this occasion to announce that I will not again be a candidate for suffrage.

During the four years I have acted as your Representative, Congress has been in session about twenty four months. As a matter of course, I have been so constantly employed in the discharge of my public duties, that my private affairs have been wholly neglected. However willing I might be to sacrifice my own pecuniary interest, if the public weal demanded it, yet I have not the vanity to believe that there are other men in the district, as well, if not better qualified to represent you here than I am.

I cannot however, take leave of you as a public officer, without tendering to you my most sincere thanks for the generous support you have always extended to me. You sent me here as your Representative, as soon as I became eligible under the constitution, and without any experience whatever in legislation. How far I have been able to sustain your interest in Congress, I leave you to decide; to my kind and warm hearted constituents, I confide my legislative reputation.

In retiring from Congress, let me say that it must not be inferred that I intend to be an idle spectator of the party struggles now convulsing this country; upon the contrary, my friends may rest assured, that as a private citizen, I shall always be found zealously sustaining by my vote and tongue the great democratic principles upon which I have heretofore acted.

Respectfully, your ob't. servant,

JOHN B. WELLER.

Washington City, Jan. 11, 1843.

OHIO STOCKS.

A large amount of Ohio stocks have been recently thrown into the New York market for sale, by the banks which obtained permission to sell them for what they would fetch in the market and charge the State with the loss. The consequence of this is that Ohio stocks are selling at a low price. On the 30th ult. alone, Ohio stocks to the amount of \$26,000 were sold in New York, at an average of 61 1/2 cents on the dollar; some sales having been made at 61. If these stocks are ever redeemed, the people must be taxed one dollar for 61 cents received, in addition to the enormous interest which we are paying. The bonds call for six per cent interest; but the fact is that six dollars is paid in interest for sixty-one dollars actually received, instead of one hundred dollars, which makes the interest about 9 1/2 per cent, instead of 6 per cent. So much for the gambling which is carried on between bankers and politicians. But the shaving does not stop here. The notes which the suspended banks advanced to the State were about 15 per cent. below par; whereas the money which they receive in payment in New York is at par value. Notwithstanding the State and the people at large are thus fleeced by paying two dollars for the use of one dollar, yet the cry still is "more banks;" whilst individual liability is pronounced a locofoco hard money humbug. It pains us to see the people thus betrayed and cheated with both eyes open. Where is the working man who is benefitted by the bank charters we have hitherto had in force? Bank charters have thus far proved to be a device to rob the many for the benefit of the few; and the public mind appears to be in too much of a ferment in relation to banks, from the misrepresentations of bankers and speculators, at the present time, to accomplish any radical improvement in the system. It is at all times better to do nothing than to do mischief.—Chil. Adv.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

News was received at New Orleans on the 12th inst., that the Texan Army had triumphed over the Mexicans in several contests, and had captured the town of Laredo, the Mexicans flying at their approach. The soldiers disgracefully plundered the houses, but the spoils were returned by order of the commander.

The Houston Star has the following additional:

"We learn from a gentleman who lately arrived from the Colorado, that a courier arrived at La Grange a few days since from the army, and brought news that our troops crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of the river Salado, a few days after they left Laredo, and captured Guerrero without meeting with the least resistance. Immediately after capturing this town they marched to Comargo, capturing one or two villages on the route; but when they reached Comargo, they encountered a detachment of the Mexican army, consisting of about 600 men, with field pieces. They immediately gave battle, and after a short but severe engagement, completely defeated the Mexicans, and took the four field pieces. Comargo surrendered immediately after the engagement, and the troops took possession of the town."

A report was brought to Galveston on the 9th instant, that General Somervell was surrounded, between Guerrero and Mier, by 1600 of the enemy—defeated them—and took 400 prisoners and four pieces of artillery, and is now on his way to Texas.

STILL LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the steam ship New York, Capt. J. T. Wright, 31 hours from Galveston, the New Orleans Tropic is in possession of complete files of Texas papers. The news is of an important character. The Texan forces under Gen. Somervell, has gained several advantages over the Mexicans, and if they had the power to follow up the blows thus struck, the most happy results would certainly follow. The Galveston Times of the 3d inst. contains the following:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE WEST.—By the Dayton, from Houston, arrived on the 1st day of January, we received papers to the 30th ult., containing the glorious news of the capture of the Mexican town of Laredo on the 8th December, The Mexi-

can troops who occupied the place, made a hasty retreat without firing a gun. Being notified of this, our army sent a messenger to the Alcade to make requisitions for necessities, which were promptly furnished. After taking the town, a few of the troops crossed the Rio Grande, and planted the banner of the Single Star on the Western bank!—Our army consisted of between 700 and 800 men.

We regret to learn that some of the officers, in opposition to the positive injunctions of the officers, resorted to robbery and plunder. When ordered so to do, however, the majority of them delivered their ill-got gains to their officers, who promptly returned the same to the proper owners. Those who refused to do this, were driven from the army, and from this and other causes, about 140 started on their return to Texas. The remainder signed a solemn pledge to respect private property.

On the 10th ult., the army (numbering from 400 to 500 as variously estimated,) crossed the Rio Grande, and took up the line of march for Guerrero, a town about 60 miles below Laredo; from thence it is presumed they will proceed rapidly onward and take Mier, Comargo, and Rhinosia, by which time it is hoped that sufficient reinforcements will join them to encourage a descent upon Matamoras. And then grant to us one-tenth of the enthusiasm which prevailed here, and in the United States last spring, and a war of conquest will soon make the mountains a line of division between Texas and Mexico.

P. S.—A man whom I do not know, but who has the air of a gentleman of veracity, came down on the Houston boat. He states that he has just left Judge Somervell's (a brother of the General), on the Brazos, who had received a letter from the latter, and read it to my informant. It is stated that General Somervell was surrounded between Mier and Guerrero, by 1600 of the enemy—defeated them—and took 400 prisoners and four pieces of artillery, and is now on his return to Texas.

Mr. Olds' Bank Bill prohibits a bank from charging a higher rate of interest than six per cent. in advance on the notes which they discount; but permits banks to buy bills of exchange at their market value. What a nice saving clause is this! It is a notorious fact that the banks have heretofore made their principal loans on bills of exchange, and on these they are to be left at liberty to charge any rate of interest they think proper.—Chil. Adv.

PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

The N. York Evening Post is proverbial for its sound reasoning on all questions, which it employs in the simplest and most unpretending style. The following contains more sound sense than we find in whole columns of rhetorical flourishes and high-sounding phrases.

TO THE FARMERS.

We know a farmer living in Illinois, about a hundred miles from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, in a most fertile region, which every year, produces heavy harvest of wheat. He carries the products of his farm to Chicago in a wagon, and when he can lighten the expense of his journey by bringing back a load of merchandise for some of his neighbors, he obtains, at the present time, for his wheat, a little more than it costs to carry it to market. When he can find no loading to bring on his return, he scarcely more than defrays the expenses of his visit to Chicago.

Here we have, in a familiar example, an illustration of the operation of our new tariff. We are sending abroad our agricultural and other products, but we import next to nothing. Our vessels carry cargoes out but bring none back. It costs us therefore, to get our products abroad as it does when our vessels obtain return cargoes. The whole expense of making these voyages across the ocean must be deducted from the proceeds of what we send abroad. The merchant who purchases of the farmer can get no more for these products in finding the cost of sending them to those countries doubled, or nearly so, he cannot afford to pay the farmer the old prices. He must purchase of him at a rate so low as to compensate for the increased cost of getting them back to market.

There is the secret of the low prices of produce. They cannot be high so long as there are no importations to divide the expense of our navigation. But there are many who maintain that, although it is true that importations have astonishingly fallen off, it is not the new tariff which is the cause. It is something else, they say: it is some disorder in the times and the markets, which they do not pretend very clearly to define.

But we have proof that the cause is the new tariff. Not long since a ship bringing a cargo of salt from St. Ubes to the port of New York, was overtaken by a violent tempest. Such was the fury of the storm, that to save the heavily laden vessel, they who navigated her were obliged to throw half the cargo overboard. Thus lightened, the ship proceeded on her way, and arrived safely in port, where the owners claimed damages from the insurers. It happened, however, that so high was the duty imposed on salt by the new tariff, and such was the price of the commodity in the market, that the owners were the gainers by throwing the salt overboard, and would, in fact, have been richer if they had thrown out every particle of salt in the vessel. The insurers, therefore, refused to pay damages.

This example is enough to show that the new tariff does prevent importations. When a tariff has such consequences, it is equivalent to the shutting up of our ports. When men are so enormously the losers by bringing merchandise into the country, and paying the duty at the custom-house, that it would have been better for them to throw their cargoes into the sea at the mouth of the port, what person with the slightest glimmering of reason, can doubt that the tariff operates as a check upon importations?

The farmers of the country may see in these examples the effect which the new tariff necessarily has upon the prices of the products. Other causes may conspire with it, but this is the most powerful, that the cost of sending their surplus produce to a foreign market is doubled in consequence of the new duties.

WE have recently published the official facts in relation to the Ohio State debt, presuming the present debts of that State to be nineteen millions, per Auditor's letter, recently published, having increased it a million and a half last year, at a cost to the State of nearly a half million: and supposing the requisite amount to finish the works of internal improvement, to make them available, to be a million and a half additional, at 69 per cent., would produce about a million and thirty-five thousand dollars; so that the issue would require to be two millions two hundred thousand dollars to nett a million and a half. Then, with a population of a million and a half, (from the census of 1840) presuming that six per cent. interest is paid on the whole amt, the tax to each person (to pay the interest on the debt of the State alone) would be eighty-five cents per annum. Some School fund is said to pay a part of it, but, of course, it is "as broad as it is long," if they tax again for that fund. Certainly "Ohio" deserves great credit for having so far paid the interest regularly. It will require, however, higher prices for produce for the future to keep her population in good humor to continue doing so.—N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1843.
Editor Ohio Statesman:

The Southern mail of last evening brought us the melancholy intelligence of the death of Thomas W. White, Esq., late Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, published at Richmond, Va. The death of Mr. White is a loss to the country. Through his widely circulated periodical he had given a tone to the literature of the South—an impression upon the public mind—softening its asperities—elevating its sympathies—enlarging its philanthropy—extending its improvement—and cherishing its patriotism. As a publisher, many instances have come under our cognizance, from our late editorial associations with Mr. White, of the most interesting acts of benevolence on his part. He had a number of literary contributors, widows and others, in straitened circumstances, as pensioners upon his treasury; and if a destitute journeyman printer called upon him, a place was secured for the petitioner through his influence, or his pocket supplied the man with the means of trying his fortune in another city. He had all the enterprising habits for business peculiar to the Yankee, with all the generous traits of character distinguishing the old Virginian. Universally beloved while he lived, all, either immediately or incidentally, acquainted with the active virtues, or the useful life of the deceased, will unite with us in our sorrow for his death. As a Christian, we are consoled in the faith of his imperishable reward.

I. O. O. F.
Mr. Thompson, of Ind., reported a bill this morning for incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the District of Columbia. Referred.

STATE RIGHTS.
Mr. Trotti introduced resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, protesting against the protective features of the Tariff law passed the last session. It was obviously adopted with a view to other purposes than revenue, viz: the protection of corporations and manufacturers by an extortion upon the balance of the community. Such provisions were contrary to the spirit of the Compromise Act, and the interests of the South. Resolutions referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

RETRENCHMENT.
The bill for cutting off extra allowance to officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Civil Departments, now at the discretion of the Secretaries, but not authorized by law, was further debated today. The bill was disapproved by Mr. Adams, because the officers of the Army and Naval service were frequently called upon for extraordinary duties, for which it would be unjust to cut off all compensation. Mr. Pickens considered the proposed retrenchment as unimportant; because the reform proposed was of no practical utility. Mr. Gilmer advocated the retrenchment, being the head of the Retrenchment committee. Mr. J. B. Ingersoll was understood to concur in the argument of Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Granger considered it best to continue the discretion of payment for extra services with the heads of the Departments. Mr. Chas. Brown thought it best to restrict the payment of officers to their regular salaries, and if any extraordinary duties were rendered, for which extra compensation might be justly demanded, the officer claiming it could appeal to Congress. But whether extra compensation were allowed or not, it was incumbent upon any officer under the Government to discharge the extra duties devolving upon him, with alacrity, regardless of extra compensation—depending upon the justice of Congress for his reward of fidelity. Bill passed—yeas 151, nays 15.

HORSES.
A bill was passed for indemnifying citizens of Florida for horses and property lost in the Seminole War, notwithstanding the conscientious opposition of Giddings and his coadjutors in emancipation and the rights of man.

J. Q. ADAMS ON THE SLAVE INDEMNITY.
The bill referred to in our letter of this day week for the indemnification of citizens of West Florida for slaves lost and impressed by Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War of 1814, came up to-day as the regular order. Mr. Adams took the floor. He objected to the claim because a committee of the House in 1834 had reported against it. Without obtruding upon the extraneous arguments of the Abolitionists, Mr. Adams based his grounds of objection to the bill upon the report, from which he read very copiously, and moved to lay the bill upon the table. Mr. Levy, of Florida, requested the gentleman to withhold the motion until he shall have presented the favorable side of the argument, to which Mr. Adams agreed; but with an express understanding that he should renew the motion again, whatever the arguments in favor of the claim proposed to be granted might be. Adjourned.

ROANOKE.
P. S. The prophet Miller is in town, and the great Elder Ansp. The prophet has issued his proclamation that he will hold forth on the second advent of 1843 from the portico of the Patent Office to-morrow; and advises in his proclamation all hands to preparation for the final judgment, which is "nigh even at the door!" We shall perhaps give you some account of him to-morrow.

SWEET POTATOE COFFEE.
Sometime ago, we saw in a Memphis paper a recommendation of sweet potatoes as a substitute for coffee. The freak took us a day or two since, to make a trial of it, by way of experiment.
Yesterday morning we drank of the "proceeds" at breakfast, and hope to do so this morning. A medium sized sweet potato was pared, and then while in the raw state, sliced. These slices were then cut across-wise, so that when the operation was over, the pieces were square and precisely of the magnitude of ordinary dice. These were then toasted slowly over a fire, as one does coffee. The moisture of the potato gradually evaporated, and in a short time the coffee would be prepared for the same process. The grinding was carried on easily and perfectly, and the grains came out prettily from the mill. The beverage was made yesterday by the French method of dripping, and we have seldom drank a cup with greater pleasure. This potato coffee is as strong and dark in appearance as any other, and only differs in taste from "Havana" by reason of a slight resemblance to cocoa. It takes very little sugar, and is a substantial, cheap, and no doubt, healthy drink. Who else tries it?
It is better coffee than we ever drank in North or South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama, at any breakfasting house on a route, and we should particularly recommend it to the landlady on the southern bank of the Roanoke. We hope to see our planters try it, and doubt not that many who live far from, or inconvenient to market, will do well to introduce it. Poor people in the city can make coffee for a week, with a picanee's worth of sweet potatoes. [Crescent City.]

We were informed by the passengers of the Douglas, that the body of Mr. Ogden, late President of the Canal Bank, was found on the New Canal road on the day the boat left New-Orleans, mangled in a most shocking manner. He has been missed for two days, and the supposition is that he was murdered.—Red River Republican.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS a blackguard by the name of Ramsey of Portsmouth, Ohio, a lawyer by profession has used my name in connection with the words liar and scoundrel in the columns of the Post. I take this opportunity to say that from what I can learn of the individual, he has neither character or credit, and is utterly unworthy of the notice of a gentleman.
JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,
Public Lecturer on Temperance &c.
Jan. 31st. 1843.—1w.

FINE PRINTING INK.—The subscribers have a constant supply of Printing Ink of various qualities, from 30 cents to \$2.00 per pound from the Eagle Printing Ink Manufacturing, which they offer to printers at reduced prices, and which they confidently recommend to purchasers as being fully equal to any manufactured either in the East or West, they having used it on the best work for the last three months. Owing to its peculiar blackness, but a small quantity is required on the type, which makes it the most economical Ink in use, even at former prices.
Prices—News Ink, 30 cents per lb.
Book Ink, 40 do
Extra Book Ink, 50 do
Terms cash.
S. & Co. are also agents for Wm. Hogg & Co's (New York) Type Foundry, and are constantly supplied with Type and other printing apparatus, which they offer for sale at New York prices.

SHEPARD & CO.,
Stereotype Founders and Printers,
Third street, between Walnut and Vine.
Publishers of Newspapers in the Western States inserting the above to the amount of \$2.50, and sending a single copy of their paper containing it, will be entitled to their pay in Ink, when they purchase to the value of \$7.50, if demanded within six months from the last of January, 1843.
Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—4w.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forwarn all persons from employing or harboring my boy THOMKINS KANE, or trusting him on my account, under any circumstances whatever, as I have fully determined to put the law in full force against any person who shall harbor, employ, or secret said boy. As witness my hand, this 31st January, 1843.
Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—4w.
ANTHONY MILLER.

Fire! Fire! Fire!
The members of the Fire Engine Companies are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the company on the first Saturday in February next. A full attendance is requested, as there will be some important business to transact. By order of the Captain.
Portsmouth, Jan. 10, 1843. 44—4w.

A BOOK TO THE HUMAN RACE.—"Discover what will destroy life, and you are a great man."
"Discover what will prolong life, and the world will call you an impostor."
There are faculties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity, and over which they have power.
Dr. B. Brandreth's External Remedy, or Liniment, which, by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pain or soreness; thus sprains, stiff sinews, white swellings, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame, are cured or greatly relieved by his never to be sufficiently extolled remedy.
CERTIFICATE.
The following letter from Major General Sanford, as to the qualities of the External Remedy, speaks volumes:

New York, February 9, 1842.
Dear Sir—Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured several of my most severe sprains which I was as uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup, which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think you ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have heretofore done, to your particular acquaintances.
Dr. B. Brandreth, 341 Broadway N. Y.
For sale at my office on Third street, between Main and Walnut.
Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1842.—44m.

LOOK AT THIS,
W. H. BELL, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a RECESS in John Clark's Basement, where he will be happy to accommodate all those who may favor him with a call, in the greatest variety of refreshments and eatables of any other house in the place, and will be served up at all hours of the night—such as Chickens, Ducks, Squirrels, Quails, Fresh Oysters, Pigs Feet, Tripe, Beef, Mutton, Veal and Venison Steaks, Fresh Fish, &c., and all other refreshments the country affords.
Portsmouth, Jan. 17, 1843.—1f

To Let.
A LARGE ROOM fitted up with seats, suitable for any public performance or exhibition.
Jan. 17, 1843. W. H. BELL.

Administrator's Sale.
PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Court of Common Pleas for Scioto county, State of Ohio, I shall offer for sale at the court-house, in the town of Portsmouth, on the 11th day of February 1843, part of a Lot, numbered (200) in said town, being the West part of said lot, fronting sixty-two and a half feet on second street, by one hundred and sixteen feet deep, appraised at fifteen hundred dollars.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid down—one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale.
JAMES KEYS, Administrator. 44—4w.
Portsmouth, Jan. 10th 1842.

Notice.
R. H. PATTILLO. WM. G. VOGLERSONG.
Drs. Pattillo & Voglesong,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, will attend to all calls in the various branches of their profession.
Office over J. Russell's Store, 3 doors East of Andrews & M'Vey's Drug Store, Front street, Portsmouth, Ohio. Dec. 21, 1841.—181f.

Commercial Bank of Scioto.
SPLENDID mahogany Side-board, nearly new, and of Eastern manufacture, will be sold low for paper of the above Bank. Apply at DAVID SCOTT'S, Cabinetmaker.
jan 24—3w.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Stuart & Jones, will please call and make immediate payment to me, at the old stand. Longer indulgence cannot be given in any case.
S. CLARK JONES, Atty.
for Sam'l W. Black, Assignee of said firm.
Jan 17—3w.

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

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DAVIS & MILLER, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those who know themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle, either by note or otherwise, as the books must be closed.
A. C. DAVIS,
E. MILLER.

A. C. Davis will still continue the TAILORING business at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may please to favor him with a call, and, as heretofore, guarantees any work that may be entrusted to him. Good fits may always be expected.
October 4, 1842.

SPECIE STANDARD.	
BANK NOTE LIST.—Jan. 31st 1843.	
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
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank	do
Mechanics and Traders' Bk	dis
Bank of Cincinnati	no sale
Exchange Bank of Cincinnati	75 dis
Bank of Circleville, (new)	do
" Circleville	par
" Chillicothe	10 dis
" Cleveland	75 dis
" Gallipolis	broken
" Geauga	40 dis
" Hamilton	do
" Massillon	do
" Marietta	do
" Mount Pleasant	do
" Norwalk	do
" Sandusky	do
" Steubenville	broken
" West Union	broken
" Wooster	par
" Xenia	do
" Zanesville	do
Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville	do
Clinton Bank, Columbus	do
Columbian Bank, New Lisbon	do
Commercial Bk. of Lake Erie, Cleveland	40 dis
Commercial Bk. of Scioto, Portsmouth	do
Dayton Bank, Dayton	do
Farmers Bank of Canton	broken
Farmers & Mechanics Bk. Steubenville	par
Frank Bank, Columbus	par
German Bank of Wooster	broken
Granville Alexandria Society	do
Lebanon Ohio Bank, Lancaster	30 dis
Lebanon Miami Bank, Lebanon	broken
Manhattan Bank, Manhattan	broken
Muskingum Bank, Putnam	do
Urbana Banking Company, Urbana	75 dis
Washington Bank, Miamibus	broken
Western reserve Bank, Warren	par
Small notes of good Ohio Banks	do
KENTUCKY.—Bank of Louisville	do
Bank of Kentucky	do
Northern Bank of Kentucky	do
Savings Bk. of Louisville, (Old, Arnold & Co's Checks)	no sale
INDIANA.—State Bank of Indiana	do
King & Woodburn's checks, Madison	do
New Albany Insurance Co. New Albany	50 dis
Other Michigan Banks	no sale
Indiana Scrip, \$5's (1840-41, dates)	50 dis
" " " " " " " "	50 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bank of Illinois	70 dis
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	do
Bank of Cairo	do
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair, (endorsed by J. O. Smith & H. Smith)	no sale
Other Michigan Banks	do
PENNSYLVANIA.—United States Bank	no sale
Philadelphia City Banks	1 prem
Country Banks (generally)	5a 10 dis
DELAWARE.	par
NEW YORK.—New York City Banks	1 prem
New York Country Banks	par
NEW ENGLAND BANKS	par
MARYLAND BANKS (generally)	par
VIRGINIA, Eastern	par
" Wheeling	par
SOUTH CAROLINA	8 dis
NORTH CAROLINA	5 dis
ALABAMA	40 dis
TENNESSEE	20 dis
GEORGIA	12 a
ARKANSAS	no sale
LOUISIANA, New Orleans	2 dis
Exchanges on New York	2 per cent. prem.
" Philadelphia, do do do	do
" Cincinnati, par to a do	do

SESSION OHIO STATESMAN.
We again present our prospectus to the public for a Session of the Ohio Legislature, and in the prospecting Legislature we have one of great interest to the people, we propose putting our paper at a price that will accommodate itself to the times. It is very desirable at a time like this, that the people are in the habit of looking to Government for more than government is able to give, no reflecting man of either party, can longer doubt, but it is nevertheless important that the people should be well informed of what public men do, or of their reasons for not doing what may be expected of them. Let no democrat, at least, fail to exert himself to spread truth and intelligence by every means in his power, for it is upon these he can rely for success.
(First rate Reporters are engaged, and all the acts of the coming democratic Legislature will be spread before the people as extensively as possible. The last message of Governor Cass, the Wonders of the World, or Shannon, which will be looked for with great interest—and important reports and speeches will be promptly issued, as well as the earliest general news. No paper at the seat of Government gives as full reports as the Statesman.
The proceedings of Congress will also be regularly reported by an able and industrious correspondent.
Any person who will procure six subscribers shall have a copy sent him for his trouble.
Persons receiving a prospectus, who cannot make use of it themselves, will please hand it to another.
TERMS.
The Statesman will be issued Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.
DAILY PAPER FOR THE SESSION, \$3.00
TRI-WEEKLY, 1.50
SEMI-WEEKLY, 1.00
WEEKLY, .50
The amount paid, and set opposite the subscribers name, will designate which paper is desired.
The Daily and Tri-Weekly papers will be printed imperial size—the Semi-Weekly and weekly on double medium, the usual size of the regular yearly Statesman. The Semi-weekly will contain all the matter of the Daily and Tri-Weekly—the Weekly will contain the full reports of the Legislature, but not all the miscellaneous reading, news, &c.
All payments to be made in advance.
Editors in Ohio, who will publish the above, and call attention to the same shall receive the daily in exchange during the session, if they desire it.
Columbus, Nov. 1, 1842. S. MEDARY.

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 Boats &c.
A daily line of Stages, leave this House for Cleveland, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati.
ALEXANDER VAN COURT,
BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

C. McCoy, in retiring from the American House, takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks for the patronage so long and so generally extended to him, while keeping the House. He also feels confident, that Messrs. VAN COURT will continue to render the AMERICAN HOUSE, a most desirable and comfortable stoppage for Travellers.
Portsmouth, September 14th 1841. 5—4f.

AGENTS WANTED,
The cheapest and best Magazine in the World.

PROSPECTUS OF
"Sears' Monthly Family Magazine."
To be published on the first of every month, in parts of from 40 to 50 large imperial octavo pages, at Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance. No subscription taken for less period than six months.

EMBRILLED WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS.
The subscriber has commenced the publication of a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers of from 40 to 50 large imperial octavo pages each, making at the close of the year, a volume of more than 500 pages, for the small sum of Two Dollars per annum in advance; the first number was issued early in Jan. 1842.
In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography will comprise the leading departments of subject matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forum the aforementioned branches, will not be neglected, a compendious miscellany, comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of stupendous awfulness and grandeur—with enduring monuments and man-made and primeval people—with the battle grounds and haunts of heroes and warriors—shall furnish resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves, when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects that will admit of it, will be illustrated with engravings. The number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume will amount to several hundred.
The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth, than to place before them, in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country?

Interesting topics of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.
The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery &c. of America, will all be noticed in their places, and illustrated as far as possible with engravings.
We do not pretend to send forth a work replete with originality of ideas or style, or as a vehicle for conveying to the people the rich and beautiful specific virtue of modern belles-lettres; but our prime object is to disseminate useful information, fitted alike to the capacity of the child and the adult. It is intended, rather as a magazine of valuable stores gathered and garnered up from sources which, from their magnitude, rarity and costliness, are as sealed fountains of living water to the great mass of the community. In the choicest contents of books are presented in a condensed and yet complete form, illustrative of History; Geography; the Fine Arts; Natural History; Agriculture and Rural Economy; Useful Arts; the Natural Sciences; Biography, Travels, Botany etc. agreeably spiced with Poetry and Miscellaneous Reading; all of which during the course of the volume are illustrated by engravings, many of which are from original drawings made expressly for the work.

We shall aim to give the magazine a character decidedly American, and to make it to this country what the Penny Magazine is to Great Britain. Hence we shall introduce descriptions of American History; Manners, Scenery and Natural Productions. In furtherance of this object we invite our friends abroad to rid us by communication and sketches of any thing remarkable or unique that may come under their observations; and we trust they will find ample remuneration for their labor in the consciousness of having added a quota to the total sum of intelligence which is so widely disseminated through the medium of "Sears' Family Magazine." From this brief outline of the plan our New Monthly Magazine will be seen that no sections will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.
As a sort of pabulum for schools and a treasure of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure; its information authentic; and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably on them, and that its arm of support will be liberally in their behalf.
Enterprising and responsible men will be employed as travelling agents to procure subscriptions and sell the bound volumes of "Sears' Pictorial Publications." A liberal commission allowed in proportion to the amount of services rendered.
Any person wishing to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Works, by remitting \$5 current funds, free of expense, shall receive one copy of "Bible Biography," and one copy of the "Wonders of the World," together with twelve specimen numbers of the Magazine, with which he can procure subscribers. The Magazine will be sent by mail (if requested) and the books kept subject to his order.
Persons wishing to act as agents for the Magazine alone, will receive eight specimen numbers for \$1, inclosed (as above) free of postage. In ordering books or magazines, the Agent will be particular in stating how, and when, and where they are to be forwarded. Losses and mistakes often arise on this head. Address, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, Editor and Publisher, 123 Nassau St. New York City.

To the publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States and British Provinces.
All Editors and Publishers copying the foregoing Advertisements, entire, and giving it 12 inside insertions, including this notice, shall receive a copy of the Magazine for one year, and the first, second or third series of the "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, and views in the Holy Land," compiled from the London Pictorial Bible, which sells for \$20 per copy. Will publishers, where it is convenient, act as agents? A commission of 50 cents will be allowed them on every subscriber obtained and paid for.
Jan. 24th, 1843.—13w.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.
DAVID SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business at his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, such as—Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, &c., together with all articles manufactured in establishments of this kind. From a thorough knowledge of the business, and a strong disposition to please, he cordially asks a liberal share of the public patronage.
Portsmouth, June 10, 1842.

CHEAP TAILORING!
E. MILLER, formerly partner in the firm of Davis & Miller, has opened a new establishment immediately opposite the Hardware Store of McNair & Murray on Front street, where he will at all times be ready to do jobs as cheap, as fashionable, and as expeditiously as they can be done at any shop in Portsmouth. He invites his friends to give him a call.
Portsmouth, Sept. 1, 1842—40-12m.

GROCERIES & C.
R. ARTHUR, respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity, that he has just received an extensive assortment of Groceries, to wit: Family Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese; Bacon, Pork, Dry beef, Bologna sausage, &c.; Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Candies, and other confectionery; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, and Cordials; a superior article of Chewing Tobacco; Soap, Candles, &c.,—which he will sell low for cash. A few doors west of the United States Hotel.
Portsmouth, June 16, 1842.—1f-3

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

PUTTY & OIL kept constantly on hand and for sale by
R. B. ALFORD.

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, 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 incorruptible 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.

BILIOUS 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 Colic, 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.

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

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
OFFER FOR SALE all my claims or interest and rights in any and all lands which I own, or and to which I have any immediate or remote interest, in the county of Scioto, particularly the well known

BRADFORD'S SHIP-YARD TRACT,
the only titles to which, both from the heirs of my father David Bradford, the patentee, and from the heirs of Stephen Southall, the original proprietor, are controlled and perfected in me by inheritance and by purchase.
I am authorized by the Hon. Thomas Scott (the best land lawyer in the United States) and S. M. Tracy, Esq., to say that my title to this claim is perfect. To them I refer all who wish to purchase. I also refer to the public records and to the many intelligent citizens generally of Scioto county; also to Col. Brush and James Caldwell, Esq. of Chillicothe, and to Gen. Noah H. Swayne, and the Hon. Gustavus Swan of Columbus, in particular.

It is not material to publish to the world the causes which induce or compel me to part with this important place at this particular time; but it is as well, and very material to say, that I will sell & convey on the most liberal & advantageous terms, requiring of the purchaser only one-tenth cash, and the balance in five equal annual instalments, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on the land sold. Any communications on this subject can be addressed to me, post paid, to the care of Roswell Crane, Esq., P. M., "Bradford's O. O. Scioto county, O.," to whom I also refer for any and all further particulars.
JAMES BRADFORD, 24f.

P. S. That the Southern termination of the Ohio Canal will eventually, and before very long, be made and constructed on this identical "SHIP-YARD" tract, is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, now reduced to a moral certainty. That it is the only good if not the most certain prospect of Ohio Canal, I am fully authorized to assert on account of its topographical and other advantages. Its landing for steam boats and other water craft is as good as, if not better than, any other landing on the Ohio river, for and as to all which, I am authorized to refer to Alfred Kelley, Esq., formerly the talented Canal Commissioner, and now the Ohio Fund Commissioner. That the site for the "GREAT WESTERN NATIONAL ARMORY" ought to be selected on this place, and at or near the "Ship-Yard" point, there is no doubt; that it will be, is more than probable.
Personal application can be made to me while at Van Court's AMERICAN HOUSE, in Portsmouth, or at Col. McElvain's FRANKLIN HOUSE, Columbus, Ohio.
JAMES B.

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

AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.
At Cincinnati, Mr. James Broadwell, Front Street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill.
Miami county, Mr. Wm. Green, Newton township.
Clermont county, Mr. I. A. Poole, Chillicothe, Messrs Fallin & Turner, Felicity. Mr. Wm. Melvin, Neville, & Mr. Wm. Bole, Jun.
Brown county, Mr. Wm. Dickason, Georgetown. Mr. Lambert Nowland, Russellville. Mr. Wm. Boles, Eld. Alexander McClain, George W. Brown, and Samuel G. Moss.
Adams county, Mr. Edward S. Moore, West Union. Mr. George F. Tener, Locust Grove. Mr. Major Vincent Cropper, Clayton. Mr. John Pendell, Junr.
Scioto county, Mr. William Hall and W. P. Camden. Portsmouth, Mr. Jefferson Kendall, Wheelersburg, and Mr. George Smedley, Junior Furnace.
Fike county, Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Picketon. Mr. Benjamin H. Harrison, Waverly, and Mr. Reuben Cluff, near Cincinnati.
Ross county, Mr. M. Gilliland, Hunchbridge.
Highland county, Mr. Wm. H. Butcher, Leesburg. Mr. Benjamin West, Elder Charles B. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Storer.
Clinton county, Mr. Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, and Mr. Harrison Geffs, Sabina.
Gallia county, Deleatomb & Son, Gallipolis.
Washington county, W. Hall & Son, Marietta.
Pickaway county, A. C. Siles, South Bloomfield.
Franklin county, Mr. Major Cole, Columbus.
Licking county, Mr. C. Sawyer, Newark. Mr. R. Parsons, Granville. Major Benjamin. Pratt, Chatham. Mr. Josiah Anderson, and Mrs. Nancy Castle.
Knox county, Mr. William M. Minter, Amity.
Richland county, Mr. Edw. S. Hibbard, Hanover township.
Summit county, Mr. James Avery, Bath township.
Cuyahoga county, Mr. A. A. Avery, East Euclid.
Geauga county, Mr. Calvin Church, Thompson township.

IN KENTUCKY.—at Flower Creek. Greenup county, David K. Cochran, Catfishburg.
IN NEW-YORK.
At Buffalo, Mr. William Cordukes, 315, Main street. Genesee county, Mr. Calvin Lyman, Pembroke. St. Lawrence county, Dr. Ralph Huntington and Mr. Stephen Canfield, Morristown.
Charlottesville county, Mr. Phileman Jackways, Westfield.
IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Crawford county, Mr. Carlo W. Flower, Beaver township.

JUST received and for sale by T. Lawson, 10 cases of Old Virginia Tobacco No. 1 and 2, a superior quality, of the 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.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.
Sylvester's Reporter of the 9th inst., in speaking of the plentifulness of money in New York, says:
"Good State stocks and bonds and mortgages are eagerly sought after to employ the idle capital." It is not the scarcity of money which makes times hard. Capital was never more abundant. It is the indebtedness of the citizens and of the States, which absorbs the money and keeps it out of circulation. The creation of more banks will not pay debts, but will be the means of increasing the indebtedness of the country. Our debts have to be paid for from the products of the soil, and a good foreign market will insure us a plentiful supply of money.—*Chil. Gaz.*

APPRAISEMENT LAW.
AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act regulating judgments and executions," passed March 4, 1842; and further to amend the act entitled "An act defining the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace and Constables in civil cases."
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That before any sheriff, constable, or other officer, shall hereafter proceed to sell any goods or chattels, upon any writ of execution, issued in a civil case, order upon attachment or decree, such sheriff, constable, or other officer, if required, two days before the day of sale, by the person against whom such execution, order, or decree, shall have been issued, his agent or attorney, shall summon an inquest of three respectable householders, residents of the county, and administer to them an oath or affirmation impartially to appraise said goods and chattels, and the said householders shall proceed to make a schedule of the property so levied, which schedule they, or a majority of them, shall sign, and forthwith deliver to said officer; and such goods and chattels shall not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof.

Sec. 2. That each household, acting as appraiser under this act, shall be allowed and receive for his services at the rate of fifty cents per day for the actual time which he may be required to perform the duties of appraiser as aforesaid, to be charged as costs, and collected upon the execution; provided the same be endorsed upon their return of the appraisal, and not otherwise.
Sec. 3. If any household, summoned to act as appraiser as aforesaid, shall fail to appear at the time and place appointed by the officer, and discharge his duty as such appraiser, he shall, on complaint before any justice of the peace of the township in which such delinquent household may reside, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents for every such neglect, which sum shall be, by such justice of the peace, collected and paid into the township treasury, for the use of the township; provided, such justice may receive from such delinquent household, such excuse for his delinquency as he may deem reasonable.
Sec. 4. That when any goods or chattels, levied and appraised as aforesaid, shall not be sold for two-thirds of the appraised value, it shall be lawful for the officer holding such execution, to return upon the same, "not sold for want of bidders;" and such officer shall deliver such unsold goods and chattels to the person against whom execution issued, as aforesaid, upon his giving bond, with sufficient surety, resident in the county, to the satisfaction of the said officer, conditioned that the said officer in execution, will deliver, at the time and place of the next sale, to the officer having in his hands an execution upon the same judgment, the goods and chattels to him restored, or other good and chattels of equal value, to be selected by said officer, which shall be determined by an inquest of three householders, as hereinbefore pointed out, which bond shall be made payable to the other party in the execution, and shall be returned with the writ of execution, to the court of justice from which execution issued.

Sec. 5. That when the goods and chattels, levied by virtue of any execution issued from any court of record, shall be restored to the debtor, under the provisions of this act, and it shall appear by the return of the appraiser to the officer, that the same are insufficient, at two-thirds the appraised value thereof, to satisfy the execution, it shall be the duty of the officer to endorse that fact on the execution, and forthwith proceed, if such officer be the sheriff or coroner, to levy such execution upon other goods and chattels of the debtor, and for want thereof, the lands and tenements of the debtor in execution, and proceed thereon as in other cases of levy upon real estate; and if further goods and chattels should be levied on, the same shall be appraised, and other proceedings be had in relation thereto, as provided by this act in other cases.
Sec. 6. That if the debtor, in execution, shall fail to give bond and surety, as before provided, immediately after it is ascertained that the goods and chattels will not sell for two-thirds the appraised value thereof, it shall then be the duty of the officer forthwith to return upon the execution, "not sold for want of bidders;" and said goods and chattels shall be subject to be sold, at any time thereafter, upon a writ of venditioni exponas, as in other cases; provided, the same shall not be sold for less than two-thirds of the appraised value.
Sec. 7. All goods and chattels delivered to the judgment debtor, may be sold at any time thereafter, at two-thirds of the appraised value, upon a writ of venditioni exponas, and if remaining unsold, the officer shall make the proper return upon the execution, and deliver such goods and chattels to the judgment debtor. And the bond, previously taken for the delivery of the goods to the officer, shall be valid and binding as to any subsequent delivery thereof to such officer, unless a surety on such bond shall object thereto, in which case, the officer shall require the debtor again to give bond, as provided in the fourth section of this act, and if such bond shall not be given, the property shall remain in the custody of the officer.
Sec. 8. After such goods and chattels shall have been offered three times, and shall remain unsold, at two-thirds of the appraised value, the judgment creditor shall be entitled to have the property revalued, provided he shall make demand therefor to the officer two days before the subsequent day of sale; which revaluation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act.
Sec. 9. All executions, orders and decrees, which shall be issued for the sale of goods and chattels which shall have been appraised, as aforesaid, subsequently to and within six months of the date of the second venditioni exponas, and the proceedings thereon, except the poundage, shall be at the cost of the judgment creditor.
Sec. 10. No execution shall issue for the sale of goods and chattels, which shall have been appraised on execution, except by direction of the judgment creditor, his agent or attorney.
Sec. 11. That if the debtor in execution shall not, at the time specified in the condition of the bond, deliver to the proper officer the goods and chattels to him restored, as aforesaid, or other goods and chattels of equal value, as aforesaid, the condition of said bond shall be considered broken, and the creditor in execution may sue out of any court, having jurisdiction, a writ of scire facias against the debtor in execution and his sureties, to show cause why the execution should not be awarded against them, for the amount due upon said previous judgment and costs; and upon the return of said writ of scire facias, "served," or two writs returned, "nisi," the court or justice, if it appear that

the condition of the bond has been broken, and that the judgment remains unsatisfied, shall, upon motion, without continuance award execution for the amount due on said judgment, and interests and costs, together with the costs of said scire facias against said judgment debtor and his sureties, upon which execution, there shall be neither stay nor arraignment of personal property.
Sec. 12. That so much of the act to which this is an amendment, as conflicts with this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.
Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and shall remain in force until the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

JOHN CHANEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. J. FARAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

January 19, 1843.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
January 20, 1843.
I hereby certify that the foregoing act is a true copy of the original on file in this department.
JOHN SLOANE,
Secretary of State.

SWARTWOUT THE SECOND.
The defalcation of Nicolai; the Secretary of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, alluded to in our last, has caused a great sensation in the Empire City. At the time we obtained our information, the amount of the default was supposed to be about \$250,000; but has since been thought that it will swell up to half a million of dollars. Sylvester's New York Reporter breaks forth in the following strain:
The defalcation of the Secretary of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company has astonished every one, as the utmost reliance was placed in him, both as regards his business capacity and respectability. It has destroyed confidence in all chartered companies, which will require a long time to overcome. As yet the amount is but partially known.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

AN ANECDOTE.
A friend at Washington sent us a letter the other day, from which we extract the following:
"The members, both democrats and whigs, appeared to be in fine spirits to-day. The whigs have been whipped into a good humor. I heard a democrat from Tennessee tell the following story of, and to, the whigs, at which all laughed heartily: He said, in coming through the State of Ohio, he stopped at a cabin to get a drink of water, and he recognized the woman of the cabin to be a girl he had formerly known. While talking to her about old times, a six feet negro came up to them, whom the woman informed him was her husband. As soon as the negro left them, the member told the woman that he was surprised at her so disgracing herself, to which she replied, 'Sister Sally has disgraced herself worse than I have.' He asked how. She answered—'Why, she has married a full-blooded whig.'"
—*Boston Post.*

A hen in Bangor has been indicted for trespass for hatching out another hen's eggs.
If Miller's predictions are based on truth, the world is drawing to a close. Earthquakes abound; stars are falling from the heavens; and are seen at mid-day; the poles are on fire; old men see visions and the young prophesy. All nations are in commotion, and were it not for the wickedness of men, we would think the millennium at hand; and it may not be long ere we learn that
"Graves have yawned and yielded up their dead;
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the world.
The noise of battle hurtles in the air,
Horses did neigh, and dying men did groan,
And ghosts did shriek and squeal about the streets."
Werry alarmingly, prodigiously, ominously magnificent.—*St. Clair Gaz.*

Anticipation is when one goes out to collect printer's bills, and comes home with no "pocket full of rocks."
SIGNS AND WONDERS.
Fools delight in marvels, and seize upon the most trifling and natural circumstances as food for their silly prognostications. Some crack brain residing in Lowell published a manifesto that we were to have an earthquake yesterday, or something of the sort; and in the morning a well defined rainbow having made its appearance in the North, some credulous beings, their minds imbued with this folly, immediately set it down as a wonderful harbinger of the dreaded event, and fell to praying and weeping most lustily. In Chelsea, particularly, we understand there was a great commotion among the old women, and likewise in this city.—The knaves or fools who thus impose upon weak-minded men and nervous old women should be placed in the lunatic asylum. We verily believe this is the age of insanity.—*Boston Bee.*

GENIUS—THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.
We greatly regret that the pressure of other matters, prevents our inserting a copious and detailed sketch of Mr. Bancroft's Lecture, delivered on Friday evening, before the Mercantile Library Association. The Musical Fund Hall was thronged with fashion and intelligence on the occasion. Mr. B. selected for his subject—"That Genius is but the expression of the Spirit of the Age." The general tendency of the lecture was an advocacy of the opinion that heroes, philosophers, and other distinguished men, were the impersonations and embodiments of the spirit of the age;—that they were not so much to be attributed to the nature and energies of the individual man, as to the spirit which spoke within him, urged him forward. This was the spirit of the age, so frequently expressed by the term "genius." Poets and poetry—artists, painting, and sculpture—philosophy and science—were all adduced in illustration.
The American Revolution was the fruit of time. The spirit of the age came from the chamber of light; and the American revolution was the voice of popular power. Bryant, as a poet; Franklin as a philosopher; La Fayette, as a champion of freedom; and George Washington, as the father of his country, were all happily alluded to. In commenting on the copyright law, the lecturer had no objection to such laws on that subject as were reasonable, as authors were men, and must live by bread; and laws to guard their works were rational and expedient; but he objected to any enactment that seemed to interfere with the claim of genius, as having a property in its productions that would reach throughout the globe, and extend through the centuries. Such works should be as the fragrance of the flower or the light of the sun, which, like the air we breathe, was free to all. A fine tribute was paid to the memory of Dr. Channing; and America was described as a land of action rather than of scholarship. In conclusion, Mr. B. observed that even in the humblest spheres, all of us had some breathings of genius; and all should remember, that it could not be said that any person had lived in vain.—*Philadelphia Museum.*

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 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, pupils, Christians, will not end 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 Postmaster) teachers' copies of this paper, which may be sent for them.

TERMS.—A single copy, one year 50 cents; eight copies, one direction, \$3.00; twenty copies, 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 signed and franked by the Post-Master. Subscriptions must begin with the volume. Newspapers giving this prospectus a free insertion upon the publication, and 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 31, 1842.

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 Mohican, near Louisville, Richmond county, with a broken carriage. I mented it for you, for which you gave me two boxes of your Hygienic Medicine. One I sold to Mrs. Berry and the other I kept 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, and has been on his knees for the 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 efficacy of your pills.—I should be happy to become more acquainted with the Hygienic 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.

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 this.—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 unusually 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 man? 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 by them insured.
Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.
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.
Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.
(My own office on Third Street between Main and Walnut, where the GENUINE PILLS can always be obtained.)
The following are the only authorized agents in the places to which their names are attached:—
Hanging Rock—Solomon Isaminger.
Greensburg—John King.
Frenchburg—John Dutt.
Franklin Furnace—James S. Folsom.
Wheelersburg—Theodore Bliss.
Sciotoville—William Brown.
Portsmouth—James Lodwick.
Nile Township—Peter Wycoff.
Nov. 25, 1841. 15—6m

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, as caused by a water doctor, so called, by an overflow of blood in the head, which he failed to cure. Three other physicians of the regular practice also attempted her case in vain. At length I made trial of Silvester's Hygienic 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 Jade, 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.

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

The American Agriculturist.
A. B. & R. L. ALLEN, Editors.
The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is published monthly at 805 Broadway, New York, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable always in advance; SIX COPIES will be sent for FIVE DOLLARS; THIRTEEN COPIES for TEN DOLLARS. Editors who will give this card a conspicuous insertion, with some of the notices which follow, will be entitled to receive one year's subscription gratis, and sending their paper containing such notice to this office, character of soil; improved implements; and the various and best breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine.
Each number consists of THIRTY-TWO PAGES, double column, royal octavo, and the work will be embellished with cuts, illustrating the different subjects on which it treats—making a volume of 394 LARGE PAGES yearly for the low price of One Dollar.
Seven numbers of this work have already been published, and as it is stereotyped, subscribers may commence with the back or present numbers, at their option.
From the general testimony in favor of the manner in which this paper has been conducted, from the public press and the most experienced Farmers and Planters throughout the country, there is every reason to believe that the paper will be generally acceptable, and we therefore readers tenfold for their subscription. No man at this time who aspires to the noble occupation of an American agriculturist, should be without one or more periodicals, exclusively devoted to his interests.
Each number consists of one sheet and will be subject to newspaper postage only.
Postmasters are permitted by law to enclose money for subscription, free of postage.
Below are a few of the many favorable notices of the above work, from the American Press.

"One of the best indications of the age, is the sterling character of the farming periodicals now scattered broadcast among American husbandmen. In addition to the valuable ones now published, a new one has been established under the title of the American Agriculturist, edited by Messrs. A. B. & R. L. ALLEN, so well known as enterprising and successful agriculturists of western N. York. The work is in excellent form for binding and preservation; and the 'Agricultural Tour in England,' by one of the editors, will be well worth the subscription price, to say nothing of the immense amount of other valuable matter contained in the volume. We hope the work may have a large circulation in the West, for we believe one dollar spent by intelligent farmers, for well conducted agricultural journals, will repay them more than a hundred fold."
—*Cleveland Herald, Ohio.*
"The Agriculturist appears to be edited with that kind of ability and practical knowledge, that must place it among the foremost rank with similar periodicals in a country."—*Wayne County Record, Indiana.*
"The number we have is ably written, and well selected articles. The Editors are well known to the readers of agricultural periodicals as able writers, and will, we are sure, greatly benefit the country by their present undertaking."—*The Union, Raleigh, N. C.*
"The Agriculturist is well filled with well written, well digested, and highly practical articles on subjects pertaining to rural industry. The conductors of the work, Messrs. ALLEN, are not only well versed in the practical operations of cultivating the soil, and breeding domestic animals to the best advantage, but they wield ready and graphic pens for the discussion of these important subjects in a style both clear and attractive. Regarding the science of agriculture and gardening, as by far the most important study that engages the attention of the American people, we cannot withhold our earnest commendation of the 'American Agriculturist,' to the great farming interests of the country."
—*Duffalo Co. Mercantile Advertiser, New York.*
"The editors are men of great practical and useful knowledge, and the design of the work is a national work, worthy the greatest efforts it advocates. The first number is marked with valuable matter, much of which we have remarked for publication. We commend it to the patronage of farmers. It is published monthly, and is in excellent form for binding."—*Louisville Journal, Ky.*

CASE OF SWELLED NECK.
Morristown, St. Lawrence co. N. Y. July 16, 1842.
Dear Sir:—It would be false delicacy in me, ingratitude to you, and a want of generosity to the world, were I to withhold from the public a most remarkable cure my wife has received from the use of your Hygienic Medicine, after five physicians had pronounced her case to be hopeless, and one only, a Scotch Surgeon, was willing to attempt her cure, but by an operation she would not submit to, as she feared it might cost her her life, for reasons as will be seen in the following description of her case, which stands nameless in the great catalogue of diseases. For eighteen months previous to the time of our marriage, her neck was swelled to about the size of a common tea cup. It was supposed by physicians that the main artery was broke. The swelling was hard and felt to be a gritty substance. She suffered much in consequence from a great difficulty in breathing and in swallowing her food, and just previous to using your medicine she suffered more severely in consequence of scarcely being able to turn her neck or her eyes, or even to change the position of her head downwards. Added to this, she was greatly debilitated, and having the charge of a young family, her condition was a most hopeless one; which was augmented by the hopelessness of her case in the opinions expressed by the physicians aforesaid. Singular as it will appear to many, should you publish this, as I trust and hope you will, she was completely cured with one dollar and a half box of your—what shall I call it?—mighty conqueror of disease! the Hygienic Medicine. Her health and strength is so greatly improved that she is better now than she has been since we first were married, now seventeen years. As might be expected from so pleasing a result, far exceeding my most sanguine expectations, my confidence in the safety, innocency and efficacy of your medicine has gained such strength, that instead of calling in a physician when anything ails my family, no matter how critical the case may be, I immediately apply to my family physician, your pills, and not only find an effectual remedy, but also save vast expense and trouble. I will not be so tedious as to state all the good effects of your medicine in my family, or shall make this article too lengthy for publication, but I trust it is in conclusion, that I found no difficulty in curing the measles and other complaints, with your pills alone, and have no reason to doubt from what I have seen of its effects in a variety of cases in this neighborhood, that it will prove equally effective in every kind of disease.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.
For sale by Mr. Wm. Hall and at the office of this paper.
DISPEPSY AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1838.
Mr. GEORGE SILVESTER—Dear Sir: This day seven weeks ago, I began to use your Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, and can now testify that it has restored me to health. I suppose my case to have been dyspepsia, the liver complaint, and inflammation of the kidneys. My principal symptoms were pain in the breast, pain in my stomach, pain in my left side and back, frequent headache, dimness of sight, and failure of memory, with which, for about twenty months, I have been suffering, and was at length so much reduced in strength as to be unfit for any kind of business; and I had frequently to confine myself to my bed. I had the attendance of two skillful physicians, who at times gave me but temporary relief, so that I gave up all hopes of ever being restored to health. He who said to Lazarus, "come forth!" the physician of physicians, however, has provided other remedy for me than that of medical skill, of which he has made you the happy instrument. By the blessing of God, I am now restored to health and strength, having my recollection as strong as at any period of my life, and have gained considerable in flesh, of which I am still gaining. Your medicine I found to be very powerful, yet more mild and benign in its influence than any I have ever taken. I trust and hope that any one similarly afflicted, who may read this communication, may be induced to give your medicine a trial, well assured that it will prove in it, it cannot fail to be very beneficial.
Yours, very respectfully,
H. S. COALE.

Cured by Silvester's Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine. For sale at Mr. William Hall and at this Office.

MEASLES.
Received the following in proof, from Ralph Huntington, M. D. Morristown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1841.
MR. GEORGE SILVESTER,
Dear Sir:—You requested me to give you an account of the success of the Hygienic Medicine in the Measles. As I have had several cases in the winter past, I will give you an account of the following, which are all the cases on whom I have called, or from whom I have heard since I administered the medicine to them.
The first case was a young man about 20 years of age; when I called on him the eruptive fever was running very high, and all the symptoms in their most aggravated state. I left him a small box of pills with some directions, particularly for his case. The pills had a very salutary operation. He soon recovered from the measles and was restored to good health.

The second case was a young woman of about 16, who took a dose of the pills whilst under symptoms of the measles, and after the eruption began to subside, she took another cathartic of the pills, both of which had a sufficient operation. She soon recovered without any disordered state of the system, which the relics of the measles often leave behind. The mother of the young lady observed to me, she had found a good receipt for the measles.
The third case, in the same family, having eight children, most all were taken with the measles, and treated by their mother simply, in a similar manner to their eldest sister. The mother of this family observed to me that her children all recovered heartily from the measles, and were not as sick as her neighboring children, some of whom were left in poor health.

The fourth case was a young married man, who observed to me that, McComb, was left in a poor state of health after having had the measles, and that he had obtained a box of Silvester's Hygienic pills from one of my agents, which gave him relief.
The fifth case was a young lad of about 12 years, on whom I accidentally called. He had imperfectly recovered from the measles, and was taken with a relapse, and secondary fever had set in and become highly inflammatory. Some putrid symptoms were present, and he had become quite delirious. His parents were desponding of his recovery, and thought it of no use to give him any more medicine; and it was with much exhortation that I persuaded them to give him your Hygienic pills. About two months after I called at the house and the first salutation from Mr. Flanagan, the young lad's father, was this,—your pills have saved my son's life! I did not see the lad again, but understand he is well.
RALPH HUNTINGTON.

PROSPECTUS.
THE undersigned, having purchased a controlling interest in the MADISONIAN, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office, on or about the 15th of December.
The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interest of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures will be in contemplation by the present head of the Government.
We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, and to believe that such measures will be in contemplation by the present head of the Government.
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We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, and to believe that such measures will be in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

Hearty approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, I shall be an ever active coadjutor, to the extent of my power, in the promotion of all measures connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.
That the DAILY MADISONIAN may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.
As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia, publishing officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS.
Daily per annum (in advance) - \$10 00
For the approaching session, (probably seven months) - (in advance) - 5 00
The tri-weekly per annum, - 5 00
For six months, - 3 00
Weekly, - 2 00
For six months, - 1 25
All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.
Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums received, but receive our warmest thanks.
Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph), and sending us numbers containing it, marked, will be entitled to an exchange.
J. B. JONES.
Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST.
Is published every Tuesday at \$2 00 per annum—always in advance.
A failure to notify the publisher of a wish to discontinue at the end of the time subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Agents for the Post, are authorized to retain 15 per cent. upon the respective sums by them collected on account of the paper.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Eighty words will be counted as a square of solid matter, and will be published for one dollar for three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; over eighty words will be counted as two squares, over 160 as three, &c. If a single advertisement be of a less number of words than 80, it will nevertheless be counted a square.
From the above, every person wishing to advertise may know the amount of money necessary to be transmitted to secure insertion.
A moderate deduction will be made on yearly advertisements.
Advertisements of a personal character, will invariably be charged Two Dollars per square for the first insertion, and One Dollar per square for each continuance.
Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions that are requested; otherwise they will be continued till forbid; and charged accordingly. No variations from these rates in any case.
Advertisements from the country must be invariably accompanied by cash, and from gentlemen not residing in Portsmouth, the amount necessary to secure insertion may be ascertained by counting the words of the advertisement and consulting these terms.
POSTAGE, on letters to the proprietor must be paid by the writer.