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2-7-1843

### Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), February 7, 1843

William P. Camden

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# Scioto Valley Post

W. P. CANNEN,

DOWN WITH MONOPOLIES, AND ALL SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY.

\$2.00 per annum, in advance.

VOL. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, FEBRUARY 7, 1843.

NO. 48

## Machine Poetry.

BY GPOONS.

"Man was made to mourn."—BURNS.

O man! while in thy younger days  
Thou dost not care a darn!  
You reckless run in mischief's ways,  
And will not wisdom learn.  
Your daddy's and your ma's advice  
With up-turned nose you scorn.  
And then in after years you find  
That "man was made to mourn."

Look not alone on active youth,  
Or manhood's ripened page;  
Man is but miserable at best;  
No matter what his age.  
But see him in his boyhood's bloom,  
"Fore breakfast take a horn—  
And he will find, ere many days,  
That "man was made to mourn."

A few are fed with luxuries,  
Served up on pleasure's platter;  
But think not that dame Fortune does,  
"Midst all, her comforts scatter;  
For oh! we find in every land,  
Loafers, with trowsers torn,  
And thread-bare coats—which plainly shows  
That "man was made to mourn."

Oh, pointed are the thorns of ill  
That pierce the breast, we find;  
And yet we make them sharper still,  
By fighting with his kind.  
Then loafers fight, and pull the hair  
Which does the head adorn—  
"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn."

See yonder poor, besotted wight,  
With nose so flaming red,  
Contrive to get himself a glass,  
But cannot get his bread;  
And see him as he reels along,  
All friendly warning spurn,  
Unmindful though a weeping wife,  
And lots of babies mourn.

Oh sleep! the poor man's faithful friend,  
The dearest and the best;  
He has no peace, except when  
With thee he is at rest;  
And I'm but little better off,  
With on each toe a corn,  
And rheumatism in my boots,  
Which makes me sadly mourn.

## MISCELLANY.

### How Bertha was Jealous, AND WHY.

Written for the United States Saturday Post,  
BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

Love sketches generally end where this begins—  
But young married people afford, perhaps, the very  
best material for the heroism, heroines, and heroes  
of the fire-side sketch. The altar, the ring, the  
declaration of the tie indissoluble (errors and death  
excepted) are generally looked forward to as the  
pleasant catastrophe of tales "By the Author of the  
Turtle Dove." Let us look a little beyond, and de-  
scribe how Bertha was jealous, and then we will see  
why.

When Charlie found his little wife persuading  
him very earnestly on the—let me see—the first  
evening of the third week after marriage not to go  
out and leave her alone, we are compelled to ac-  
knowledge that pretty as she pouted the request,  
he thought it was very unreasonable. For twenty-  
one days and nights she had been to him as his  
shadow. She could not pass his counting-room ev-  
en, without looking in, and taking him away with  
her—and strange to say, her walks always carried  
her to precisely that part of the city where it was  
situated; though she met no other of her own sex  
there, except a not very handsome, and not exceed-  
ingly young woman, who sold knock-knocks to such  
beardless young men as cannot pass an apple with-  
out trying their teeth in it; and who seem to serve  
no particular purpose in society, except to support  
the bucketers of flour disguised in fat, aforesaid.  
Now this connubial attention was very well the first  
day. It was rather pleasant the second. It was  
endurable the third. By that day every clerk in  
Charlie's store, and likewise the black porter, and  
the car-man who displayed the provincial English  
of "a car to here," in front of his door, had reach-  
ed the conclusion by ocular demonstration, that he  
had married a beauty. On the fourth day her pre-  
sence was tolerable—on the fifth—listen and learn,  
ye young wives, and affectionate!—the negative  
particle was absolutely affixed in the young hus-  
band's mind to the word endurable, when her pret-  
ty hand upon his shoulder tipped him out of his  
balance of debt and creditor, as he was pouring  
over the ledger. If such a thing were possible in  
the honey moon, we should be inclined to say that  
Charlie was ashamed of his wife.

Watch little sis at the dinner-table. She devours  
mentally that fine large orange as the dessert is  
served—but it is not proper that she should express  
one word of affection for the tempting fruit. Schooled  
in strict observance of etiquette, she talks "only  
with her eyes." It has fallen to her lot—and now  
see her take vengeance upon it for her past assumed  
indifference. She has not the glimmer of an idea  
of the moral that is to be read in her little inno-  
cent hypocrisy antecedent to possession, and her  
frank and somewhat nauseating (the prettiest chil-  
dren are pretty pigs) devotion to it when it is rolled  
to her plate. By and bye she will grow up, if her  
fond parents' hopes are realized. The apple of her  
eye will then become somebody worth talking about

we trust, a husband worth having. While that  
husband is merely a husband elect, she will pretend,  
before witnesses to the same indifference that she  
acted towards the orange. When he becomes a  
husband indeed, she will be unlike most young wo-  
men—certainly unlike Bertha—if she do not re-  
venge herself upon her husband, as she did upon  
the orange—at any rate while the honey moon  
lasts. There—we promised a sketch only, and  
have already written a dissertation.

Constant in her walk as the ghost of Grim—true to  
her hour as his nonentityship, she has daily, Sun-  
days excepted, stepped into her husband's place of  
business, all wreathed in smiles to surprise him  
with a visit. The porter outside the store asks the  
car-man what's o'clock. The car-man looks up  
the street, as if for a sign of the hour, and discern-  
ing a particular bonnet says "two." That prettier  
time piece could not well be found than Mrs. Bertha  
Bent is a fact. The clerks inside who yawn at the  
undigested indigestibles which they have bolted at  
their dinners, drive their pens with a fresher zeal,  
as they discover by her appearance precisely how much  
it is past meridian, and rejoice at the immediate  
commencement of their principal's now daily pro-  
tracted dinner hour. The youngest boy thrusts his  
tongue into his cheek as he bends over his paper;  
the next almost hems aloud; the next opens both  
eyes wide, and then winks with the two. One is  
seized with a fit of coughing, the periodical fit oc-  
curring daily just at that hour, and all of them  
act as if an epidemic frog had jumped from throat to  
throat, producing cachinnation by the whole com-  
pany—suppressed at first—but as the frock of Bertha  
sweeps the threshold on her way out, rising by a  
regular crescendo, till master and lady out of hear-  
ing, it swells to the full diapason of a loud guffaw.  
Pompey Porter outside throws a Jim Crow balance  
and hums a ditty; and the car-man lets off his mirth  
by giving the negro a touch with a crack of his  
whip, like a wasp-sting.

Scrub, in the comedy, is not so great a fool, after  
all. "I knew," he said, "that they were talking a-  
bout me—for they laughed comically." Conscious  
that he deserved to be laughed at, Scrub's process  
of ratiocination was as correct as it was short and  
simple. Now Mr. Charles Bent could not be blind  
to what we have described; nor could he but under-  
stand the whole of it, and what it meant. To make  
any inquiry was out of the question; and to take  
any notice of it, in any manner, would only be to  
add to the joke, by raising an intangible something  
into a tangible evil—in a word to help along the  
joke of his young scape-graces.

He had his suspicions, and they were so far from  
being wrong that they were quite right.  
As he passes home, the advertisement of a new  
married wife, (why will people do so!) which she  
carries in her dress, is not enough. She presses so  
close to her dear, and looks so affectionately up in  
his face that the natural language of her manner is  
not to be misunderstood. "I have him," as plain-  
ly spoken as if it were spoken by her lips; as dis-  
tinctly written as if it were placarded on her shoulders.  
Young unmarried girls find refuge for their  
envy in the affectation of contempt for matrimony—  
young men late Charlie's bachelor associates, touch  
their hats with provoking punctilio, while the blood  
mounts to the roots of his hair. Old stagers in  
things matrimonial, smile to themselves, at the ne-  
ophytes, and all along the streets the promenade of  
the married couple makes as much sensation, as  
would the stately tread of a bear, an elephant, or  
other distinguished stranger. She cares nothing  
for all this, or rather likes it. He closes his eyes  
as if gibes, and taunts, and sneers, and laughs flooded on  
the sunbeams out of doors, and he had at last reach-  
ed a haven, and shut them out. And yet, after all,  
he would not readily relinquish his prize, if she does  
make him ashamed of her.

Human nature cannot stand everything; and  
therefore we do not wonder that many couples get  
married, and then run or ride away, till the ac-  
cident has blown over. But Bertha would not listen  
to any proposal of this sort. She would just as  
soon have taken a pair of diamond bracelets into  
the woods to sport them, as to have carried the hus-  
band she had won into seclusion. No—no—not she.  
She did not believe there was another in the  
City and Liberties, no, not in the Union, or the Uni-  
verse, like the husband she had obtained; and as she  
would have done by a new dress, she was deter-  
mined to wear him, while the gross was on, where the  
most of her old companions could see him, and as a  
matter of course, envy her. She loved him dearly  
—there is no disputing it—and she was jealous of  
the very newspaper he looked into at breakfast, be-  
cause it diverted his attention from her.

Upon this particular day—the tenth since their  
marriage—when fairly housed, Mr. Bent intimated  
to his young wife, as gently and gingerly as he  
could, that he wished she would not call every day  
for him at his place of business. In one moment  
after he had stammered it out, he would have given  
the world if he could have recalled it. She looked  
so woe-begone—so sorrowful, and it threw such a  
damp upon her spirits, but a moment before so elas-  
tic, that if he had thought that proposing to her to  
go down on 'change and keep business hours by his  
side, with her lace and needle in her hand, would  
have mended the matter, he would have made her  
the offer; and no doubt, had he asked her to do so  
before that unlucky speech, she would have fallen  
into the scheme of daily life with delight. In fact,  
in her own heart, she wondered only the day before,  
why he had not made some such arrangement, if he  
really loved her, as she did him.

It will readily be perceived that the young couple  
were in a position quite as awkward as any which  
could have occurred before marriage. Charlie could  
not go on and explain to his young wife why he  
wished her to forego what she considered only a  
natural and proper manifestation of affection for  
one, whom she had as undoubtedly a right to love, as  
she would have to eat an orange. He might have  
said that he did not like to have the honey moon  
shining so bright in the sight of scoffers—but that  
would have been awkward, particularly as he had  
promised her before marriage, and since, that their  
honey moon should last while their lives were spared.  
If he would only have asked a question or two  
—but not one word in way of query did she utter—  
and thus having no assistance to get out of the scrape  
withal, poor Charlie was compelled to let matters  
take their course.

And a mighty pretty course they took, to be sure,

in the mind of the young wife. What could be the  
cause that he did not wish her to call at his store?  
It was a question she asked herself twenty times  
before bed-time—twenty-five times after she ought  
to have been asleep, and all night in her dreams. It  
sat on her heart like an incubus—and when she  
waked in the morning, she would—a jealous wife!  
That was how Bertha became jealous, and a very  
small business you think she made of it. But be-  
cause you consider it trifling, my dear Madam, try  
and recollect if you have not been jealous yourself,  
for cause quite as insufficient. "Trifles light as  
air," &c., the quotation is somewhat musty.

And now, having firmly decided in her own mind  
that her dear Charlie was an ungrateful, deceitful,  
cruel, apathetic, indifferent, beautiful monster, she  
watched all the time his mere look, tone, ges-  
ture and motion. A conclusion once adopted, it  
is very easy to find proofs of its correctness. If  
Charlie was present and attentive, he was only  
playing the hypocrite. If he talked, it was but to  
divert her thoughts from his wickedness, and lead  
her acuteness astray. If he was silent, she was  
sure he was thinking of some absent one. If he  
read, it was only to kill the time which hung heavy  
on his wretched hands while he was in her society;  
and if he did not take up a book it was because he  
feared that she might make him unwilling minister  
to her pleasure, by asking him to read aloud. All  
these mental operations she kept within her own  
heart; only advising him that something was wrong,  
and she knew it, by alternate passive gloom and al-  
most active ill-nature. Poor fellow! No wonder  
that he longed at last to escape for an evening from  
his beautiful plague and torment; and that brings  
us back again to the evening of his twenty-first day  
after marriage, at which point we digressed. It  
is somewhat a long parenthesis to be sure—but  
honey-moons are always parentheses in the eyes  
of old married people—passages in the matrimo-  
nial narrative which, as Landley Murray hath  
it—"may be omitted without injuring the sense!"  
"Now don't go out again," Charles, without  
me!"

"Again! I've not made a call without you since  
we were married," sighed Charlie, as if the three  
weeks had been a forenoon of the wandering Jew's  
—three centuries, or such a trifle.  
"But you leave me alone every day!"  
"My dear girl, I have business this evening with  
people whom you do not know. A young friend—"

"Yes, Charles—any body but me—so soon after  
—after—after marriage too," and she half smiled  
as if ashamed of herself.  
"What's that?" said Charlie, looking at her with  
a puzzled air. "A fool—but thought better of it."  
So he twined his hat a moment, then stopped her  
mouth with a kiss, and passed out of the house  
with a mingled feeling of joy at his liberty, and of  
compunction at the pain which he feared it might  
have caused her. Bertha walked pensively across  
the floor two or three times—then stamped a com-  
pound fracture into the slipper on her right foot and  
then—wall, what then?

She picked up a note which he had dropped from  
his hat. Men are very careless to put papers in  
such places. Bertha took it to the light, and read—  
"Mrs. Wilkins' compliments—no, that is too cold a  
word—the blessings of the widow and the father-  
less [the hypocrite!] be upon you Charles. [The  
wretch, to call him Charles!] I received your no-  
tice of the appointment to-day [oh, the—the] and  
expect you will steal a few moments from your  
pretty bride this evening."

Bertha sunk into a chair. This is perjury. A  
young friend—a young widow—an abominable  
man! She wiped her lips spitefully and started  
up. When she reached the street door she remem-  
bered her hat; and as she returned for that, her pa-  
roxysm of rage subsided a little. She called a servant,  
gave him a message for her husband, and directed him  
to follow a step or two behind her. Now the reader  
doubtless fancies he sees reason enough why Bertha  
should be jealous.

When Mr. Bent came home John delivered his  
message, "that Mrs. Bent had gone to her mother's,  
and did not wish him to take the trouble to follow  
her." Of course Charlie said nothing to the ser-  
vant, but he thought—"Humph—strong symptoms  
of powerful tantrums. The best cure is to take  
her at her word." So he smoked his cigar, and went  
to bed. We are sorry to be forced to record the  
fact, but he "slept like a top."

At breakfast, solus, he betrayed no sign of di-  
minished appetite, but devoted himself with such  
industry to the toast and coffee, eggs and cetera,  
that Betty, the cook, declared she should thereafter  
double the provision when missus was away. And  
then he walked comfortably down to his warehouse,  
the only misgiving upon his mind being the fear that  
Bertha might come down there to set his rascally  
boys to playing pentomime again. He did think  
of breaking their heads all round in such an event,  
if they indulged in that amusement, and if he  
could not describe the cause of such discipline,  
of leaving their guilty consciences to guess at it.

But instead of Bertha, came her brother, a mid-  
shipman in Uncle Sam's navy. Mr. Midly looked  
as if he had matters of high import locked in his  
breast, and ready to be forthwith discharged; and  
Charlie had only time to bid him good morning,  
and to hope within himself that Bertha had not  
been making herself ridiculous at her mother-  
er's house, when another young gentleman enter-  
ed.

"Ah," said Bent, to the last comer, "how are  
you this morning? I promised to introduce you to  
some of your future mates, and you are just in  
time. Mr. Midshipman Green," said he, address-  
ing Bertha's brother, "allow me present to present  
to you Mr. Midshipman Wilkins, that will be, as  
soon as he buys his cap, hat-lace, and buttons. He  
received his appointment yesterday."

Mr. Midshipman Green touched the visor of his  
cap to Mr. Midshipman Wilkins, and Mr. Midship-  
man Wilkins made a motion as if he wanted to  
touch the rim of his hat to Mr. Midshipman Green,  
if he could do it unperceived. Suspecting that  
Wilkins and his brother-in-law might like to con-  
verse a moment, Green withdrew to the street door.  
"Wilkins," he said to himself, "why, that's the  
name in the note." He drew it from his pocket  
and looked. "Appointment yesterday! why that's  
the appointment in the note too—and our Bertha is a  
fool." Then he hummed "Hail Columbia," and  
looked out at the door. A hackney coach stood be-  
fore the store with a very old, but very good looking

lady in it, in very deep mourning. "And that's his  
mother, I suppose. She's the widow," and young  
green-horn there is the 'fatherless.' Bertha is a fool,  
and I have had a narrow escape from looking like  
one too." The young "green-horn" passed out,  
bidding Mr. Midshipman Green a very respectful  
good morning, full of deferential awe at his but-  
tons. Mr. Bent accompanied young Wilkins to the  
coach door, and the old lady shook him warmly by  
the hand—as only a whole-hearted and grateful old  
lady can shake.

"Wilkins' mother, I suppose," said Green, as  
Bent returned to the store.

"Yes, and a fine old lady she is too—one of the  
'have-beens,' in point of property; and her only fo-  
ible is that she won't let any body come near, who  
has known her in better days, except a select few,  
whom I am one. She makes the weeds she has  
worn these five years a pretext to deny herself to all  
society."

"She hasn't a pretty daughter?"  
"No—Jack is her only child."  
"And never a beautiful niece, or cousin, or any  
thing of that sort in the house?"  
"Not a soul; but why do you ask such ques-  
tions?"

"Oh, for nothing—only I want to find out whether  
it is worth while to fish for an invitation home  
from the young cub." That was a bouncer—and  
Green proceeded to tell another in the same breath.  
"Oh, I'd like to have forgotten. Sister Bertha asked  
me to call and say, that she should be home to-  
night."

"Humph!" thought Charlie to himself, I guess  
she's got over it, and then said aloud, "Come and  
dine with us, won't you?"  
I have an engagement." That was bouncer the  
third, but Mr. Midshipman Green had his reasons.  
He thought there might be a scene, perhaps. As  
he walked home, he composed a new comic song  
with which to regale his sister. Take a sample—  
"Ain't Lucy Long."

"Oh, I have a sister Bertha,  
And I think she is a fool;  
She went off and got married,  
When she should ha' staid at school."

But marriage is a school Mr. Midshipman Green;  
though, as Mr. Weller, Senior, says, "Vether it's  
worth while to go through so much, to learn so little,  
as the charity boy said, ven he got to the end of the  
alphabet, is a kevesion. I [Weller, not J] think it  
isn't."

His wife all smiles, an unusual phenomenon. Never  
did a meal look so delectable as that which was  
after dinner Mrs. Bertha Bent actually hunted up  
Charlie's cigar case, and pressed it upon him—tho'  
a day or two before she protested that smoke killed  
her outright. As they both sat on the same end of  
the sofa, she said:  
"Why did you not tell me that you had managed  
to get a midshipman's commission for your young  
friend, that dear excellent old lady's son?"

"I tried to tell you, and you wouldn't let me."  
"Why, Charles?"  
"Certainly I did—last evening; but you pouted  
and scolded 'any body but me,' and I gave it up."

Bertha thought a little—for her, a great deal. An  
acclamation followed, and the young bride, when  
all was explained, the store business and all, would  
have been perfectly happy if she had not felt not a  
little ashamed. It is six weeks from that time to  
this writing, and though Charlie Bent has been out  
two whole evenings without his wife, she has not  
been jealous once—nor even suspicious that he pre-  
fers the society of any other person or thing, male  
or female, animate or inanimate, above her. And  
she has actually, also, found for herself, that too  
much of a dear husband is a little on the order *four-  
jours perdrix*.

Those parents—however rich or influential they  
may be—neglect to bring up their children to in-  
dustrious habits, act unrighteously towards them,  
and will hereafter have it to answer for.

Wit is the lightning of the mind; reason the sun-  
shine, and reflection the moonlight; for as the bright  
orb of night owes its lustre to the sun, so does re-  
flection owe its existence to reason.

Old bachelors do not live so long as other men.  
They have nobody to darn their stockings or mend  
their clothes. They catch cold and there is no one  
to make them sage tea.

Who hooked our penknife.—Rich. Star.  
Was it "hooked," or did it not voluntarily ab-  
scond. It's so natural for a penknife—particularly  
a Yankee one—to "cut stick."—Times.

The charge for a letter weighing one ounce from  
N. Orleans to New York is one dollar—the freight  
on a pound of cotton from New York to Liverpool,  
is one half-penny.

At Sparta, a man was liable to action for not  
marrying at all, or marrying too late, and for mar-  
rying improperly.

"Those notes enliven me," as the printer said  
when a remittance came for five years subscrip-  
tion.

"I am *pan-ic* struck," as the man exclaimed  
when his wife beat him with her frying apparat-  
us.

"When we are wound up, we go it stronger than  
ever," as the clock said to the bankrupts.

"I have filed a petition for relief," as the criminal  
said when he escaped from prison.

"Home is home," as the feller said when he went  
to jail for the seventh time.

"You are too hard on me," as the corn remarked  
to the tight boot.

Jealousy is a monster which feeds on its own vi-  
tals—engenders its own trials—multiplies its own  
cares—destroys its own enjoyments—and mixes  
its poison in every neighbor's dish—a torch which  
fires its own dwelling in order to destroy another's.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCIOTO.

Communication from the STATE PRINTER together  
with a note of explanation, &c., of B. LATHAM,  
one of the Bank Commissioners, in answer to a  
resolution of the House, relative to the COMMERCIAL  
BANK OF SCIOTO.

To the House of Representatives:  
GENTLEMEN:—I send you herewith, in answer to  
a resolution in relation to printing the Special  
Report of the Board of Bank Commissioners, relative  
to the Commercial Bank of Scioto, the reply to  
B. Latham, Esq., one of the Bank Commissioners,  
as made to me in answer to a note on that subject.

I also send you herewith a printed copy of the  
Special Report, as originally introduced, together  
with the usual number of printed copies, for the use  
of the members of the General Assembly, as re-  
quested in your resolution.

Respectfully submitted,  
S. MEDARY,  
State Printer.

COLUMBUS, January 23, 1843.  
OHIO STATEMAN'S OFFICE,  
January 21, 1843.

B. LATHAM, Esq.,

Member of the Board of Bank Commissioners:  
SIR:—I send you herewith a copy of a resolution  
just received from the House of Representatives.  
The report referred to, was, as is usual with reports  
required to be printed, sent directly to the Foreman  
in the State compositor's room, and, until the receipt  
of this resolution, I was not aware that any addition  
or alteration in said report had been made:

"Resolved, That the State Printer be, and he is  
hereby, requested to inform this House, at the  
earliest period his convenience will permit, by what  
means, and through what agency, the 'Special Re-  
port of the Board of Bank Commissioners, relative  
to the Commercial Bank of Scioto,' in reply to a  
resolution of this House, made January 14, 1843,  
has been interlined, and otherwise essentially al-  
tered, since it passed into his possession; and, also,  
that he furnish, if in his possession, the usual  
number of printed copies of the document, as pre-  
sented to the House."

Will you have the goodness to make such an ex-  
planation as the resolution requires?

Very respectfully, yours,  
S. MEDARY,  
State Printer.

BANK COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,  
January 21, 1843.

COL. SAMUEL MEDARY:

SIR:—Your note of inquiry, and a copy of the resolu-  
tion of the House, relative to the State Printer  
for certain information, has been received.  
The amendments to the special report of the Bank  
Commissioners referred to in that resolution, were  
made by myself, with the exception of schedule D;  
and that was attached by me, after a consultation  
between the two Commissioners, who signed that report.

The note of Allen Latham, Esq., the Senator from  
Ross, explanatory of his connection with the com-  
mercial Bank of Scioto, was attached as an act  
of courtesy and justice to that gentleman, and not for  
the purpose of affording protection to him, or doing  
injustice to the House, or any one concerned.

In the examination of the Commercial Bank of  
Scioto, on the fourth of October, 1842, by one of my  
colleagues, H. Buchanan, Esq., Cashier of that in-  
stitution, among other things, under oath, says,  
that he considers "about \$250 to \$260,000 of the  
debts good, about \$50,000 doubtful, and about \$40,-  
000 bad."

In the same examination, which is also sustained  
by the oath of the officer of that institution, the Bank  
is found to be in the possession of the following re-  
sources:

Notes of other banks;	\$21,568 52
Gold, silver, and copper,	21,951 84
Due from other banks,	\$23,080 05
Other resources,	21,365 93

Making,	\$7,996 34
If to this sum is added,	250,000 00
	\$37,996 34

We have the sum of,  
To be applied to the extinguishment of  
the public liabilities, which, at that  
time, amounted to the sum of,

	\$138,805 58
--	--------------

Due banks,	\$3,362 28
Due circulation,	114,998 00
Due depositors,	20,445 30
	138,805 58

In the statement of the second of Janu-  
ary, 1843, which was added to the  
special report, the gross amount of  
the resources is found to exceed  
And the public liabilities to be

	\$278,915 00
--	--------------

From the most casual examination of these state-  
ments, we cannot fail to arrive at one of two con-  
clusions, viz: that the grossest imposition has been  
practiced upon the Bank Commissioners, accompa-  
nied by perjury, or, that the bank was and is solvent.

If the last position is acceded to, which no one  
can doubt, another conclusion follows, and that is,  
that the bank is able to meet all its liabilities, and  
that the present discredit and depreciation of its pa-  
per has been effected by a most foul conspiracy on  
the part of the officers and agents of that bank, for  
the purpose of buying up its circulation at an enor-  
mous discount.

The propriety or the impropriety of these amend-  
ments to the special report of the Bank Commis-  
sioners, submitted to the Legislature on the fourteenth,  
did not occupy a moment's reflection. The only  
operating influence on my mind was, to render the  
report more perfect, and more fully to comply with  
the resolution, which called for "the names of the  
officers, directors, and stockholders of the Commer-  
cial Bank of Scioto;" and, in so doing, I was not  
aware of the infringement of any parliamentary law  
or established usage of the Legislature.

Very respectfully, yours,  
B. LATHAM,  
Bank Commissioner.

FILLING UP.—The democrats of Massachusetts  
are filling up the vacancies in good style. John A.  
Bolles, democrat, has been chosen Secretary of State  
by the Massachusetts Legislature. He had a ma-  
jority of five votes over the whig candidate. Charles  
Howard, democrat, was likewise elected Treasurer  
of the State, by a majority of thirteen votes.



# CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, January 28, 1843.

DEAR MEDARY:

When one half of the Banking system of Ohio came suddenly to an end on the first day of this month, the eyes of the whole State were at once turned to contemplate the effect of this event on the price of produce, the wages of labor, and the value of property. As this city is the great seat of commerce in the State, it was here that men would naturally look for the operation of such a great change in our system of currency and credit. I therefore thought it important to inform you of all that happened in this market. And you have seen that the result has been completely the reverse of what was predicted by the friends of banks. It was declared that such institutions were absolutely necessary to sustain the price of produce, and facilitate its transmission to market. Well, sir, about one half of banking of Cincinnati has ceased, and yet produce has been rising ever since, and has gone forward more promptly and rapidly to the seaboard and to Europe, than ever was known before. It was asserted that without banks, improvement would cease, and the laborer be turned out of employment. But we observe that contracts for building are uncommonly extensive. You know that great emphasis was laid on the necessity of banks for steamboat building. And yet at this very early part of the season, there are already some twelve or fifteen contracts for the great function of exchange too, for which banks were considered so all-important, is now performed on better terms without them, than even in the vaunted times of the late U. S. Bank. Bills on the east are bought and sold at a half to one per cent premium.

These few plain facts which none will dispute, and all understand, demolish the whole paper money theory. And its advocates are confounded and silenced. Even the whig press, as you must have observed, has renounced its twaddle on the subject, and is at fault for some specific charge against the democracy.

Let me now call your attention to another important fact, on which I shall ask you to pause and ponder. It is this: that whilst the produce and labor of this State have experienced increased demand—the price of dry goods and groceries have been stationary or declining. Exports rise and imports fall. Of course the value, both of what we buy and what we sell, is principally determined by causes that operate in the Union at large, and even the commercial world; rather than by circumstances peculiar to our own particular locality. Still, however, the changes of a single month following so great an event as the expiration of half our banks, must have been influenced by that event. The question then is, why have cotton goods fallen, whilst pork has risen. Perhaps our home buyers will answer, that the fall in cotton is owing to the tariff, which, you know, according to one of their theories, protects the manufacturer by reducing his prices. But in this case, it happens that cotton has fallen as well as cotton—and coffee, you know, is admitted into the country on the naughty principle of free trade.

This decline, then, in the price of imported goods, must be ascribed to the withdrawal of that capital or credit heretofore extended by the banks to importers, and enabling them to hold up their merchandise for high prices. This policy has been pursued all over the Union, and has caused the importation and accumulation of great quantities of goods beyond the immediate wants of the country. And the interest on capital thus injuriously invested, added to the cost of goods, has reduced the value to the consumer. On the other hand, our western produce, consisting chiefly of perishable commodities, must go to market at once, and sell for whatever it will bring. And thus it appears that *we* render the goods we buy dearer without enhancing the price of those we sell. Hence it is, that when we are overtaken by hard times, produce is the first to fall, and foreign goods the last; thus proving that Banks are of greater disadvantage, in this respect, to an agricultural than to a commercial people.

I am surprised and sorry at the attempt made at some of the public meetings, and elsewhere, to create the impression that the Democracy of Ohio are pledged either to recharter the old banks or to create new ones. I admit that there was a pledge to recharter the banks under Latham's Bill contained in the address of the democratic members on the rupture of the extra session; and this pledge was proclaimed by the democratic papers. But the banks were promptly announced, through all their organs, that they would accept no renewal on such terms; and this announcement was made for the very purpose of defeating the democratic party. If any other pledge was given on the authority of the party, I should like to see the proof. In this part of the State it is well known that Hamer insisted on a modification of individual liability in Latham's bill; and Hamer was at once repudiated. It is true that some democrats went for sound, safe, and practicable banking, and so did all the whigs. Will it be seriously pretended that on this question there is no difference of opinion between the two parties? Or that the democracy has achieved no ideas on this subject more definite than is conveyed in such vague and general terms? The supposition is insulting. Or it is contended that the democracy has really discovered a safe, sound, and practicable system. When or where was the discovery made? It is worse than idle to contend that the democracy will endorse any system, when all experience hitherto is against all systems.—*Statesman.*

## THE 200,000,000 DEBT

We see the fund-mongering federalists every where taking ground in favor of this monstrous movement. It is nothing more than an offer at auction of our National Government, to the fund-mongers of Europe, who are to furnish the money to whig electioneers in this country, to carry on the hard cider debauch of 1844, now getting up.

## THE EXCHEQUER BILL DEFEATED.

It will be seen by the vote in the House of Congress, that the Exchequer project has been defeated by a vote of 193 to 18, and three of these 18 being from Ohio—*Morris, Concan, and Goode*, whigs! It is folly to talk longer about middle ground. A U. S. Bank, or the Independent Treasury system, must be adopted. We want simply a bill to organize a Treasury department, disconnected from all Banks and corporations. This is the issue, and none else can be made. Our Government is to be a constitutional Government sustained on Democratic principles, or a Government of Banks and irresponsible corporations, in violation, and independent, of all constitutional control. This is the broad issue, and the friends of the liberty of their country, of constitutional Government, for which our fathers fought, may as well march up to this great contest, first at last. We cannot longer escape it, if we would, and we would not if we could. It is useless to fritter away time by expedients, by patch work, by winking or blinking—we have got to meet the enemies of our constitution, and of the liberties of mankind, in bold front. We say, come on; we are ready for the fight.—*Ohio Statesman.*

## RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKERS.

The *New Albany Indiana Democrat* has the following sound views on individual liability in Bankers:

"INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.—There is nothing more

horrible to a whig bank man, than the idea that the stockholders of the bank should be individually liable for the debts of the institution. To us, however, liability appears not only just, but of imperative necessity to the safety of the note holder: and upon reflection we have not the slightest doubt but that it would prevent the numerous frauds and speculations, and reckless favoritism which has for many years prevailed so extensively in the management of our banks, and bring about a more healthy state of things in conducting them. Certain it is that reform is greatly needed in their management—true it is, that they are full of all manner of evil and corruption; and most assuredly certain it is, that these most damning of all abuses—abuses committed in the dark and fraudulently kept from the eyes of the people, will soon be brought to light—the people of day—that the constitutional empire—the people may know how deeply their confidence has been betrayed—how cruelly they have been treated, and how keenly and burdensomely they have been taxed to keep up this mass of corruption and support a set of men as unprincipled as even those at the head of its equally corrupted mother, the U. S. Bank."

## VALLEY POST.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FEBRUARY : : : : : 7 : : : : : 1843

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the board of public works of the State of Ohio, shows that there is a falling off of only \$28,760 41 of the amount of tolls, fines and water rents collected, from that of last year. After showing the amount of shipments of the various articles upon the Canal from the year 1833 to 1842, the report says, "the question is frequently asked, why does it cost so much to keep the Ohio Canal in repair? The board believe this inquiry would seldom, if ever be made, if the extent of the whole work was properly understood.

"The main line of the Ohio Canal is 309 miles in length, extending from one extreme of the State to the other, and in its course, traversing the valley and beds, and in many instances, crossing some of the largest streams in the State. Add to the main line the navigable side cuts and feeders, 25 miles, and you have 334 miles of navigation of what is termed the Ohio Canal. This work has two large artificial reservoirs, covering an area of over 4,000 acres, seventeen aqueducts, ten dams, one hundred and fifty-six lift locks, nine guard locks, and two hundred and twelve culverts. Such of the aqueduct trunks are not covered, and the lock gates, six hundred and twenty-four in number, require to be rebuilt as often as once in eight or ten years.

"A work of such extent, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the elements; and to the incessant wear and damages consequent upon the operation of navigation, must necessarily require constant attention, and very great expense.

"The board do not hesitate to assert that there is not a work of its extent in the United States, that is kept in such constant and good repair as the Ohio Canal, even at double the expense, as the following comparative statement, compiled with much care and will, and, it is believed, from authentic sources, will most conclusively show:

Three hundred and thirty-four miles of the Ohio Canal and appendages cost \$4,695,203 69, the expenses of repairs for the last nine years is \$1,007,244 04, and the expenses of collecting tolls \$60,665 73.

The same length of the New York Canal cost \$7,459,686 94, the expenses of repairs for the last nine years \$2,262,905 41, and the expenses of collecting tolls \$237,215 63.

The same length of the Pennsylvania improvements cost \$11,726,819 93, expenses of repairs for the last nine years \$3,273,543 70, the expenses of collecting tolls is included in the expenses of repairs.

T. W. White, Esq. the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, died on the 19th ult. in Richmond, Va. He was in the 55th year of his age.

The coon editors in Massachusetts are making the darndest longest faces at the democratic medicine which are now being administered to them, that we have heard of for a long time. It is a bitter pill, boys; but you must swallow it to prevent coonjunctive fever.

## SPEED INCREASED, & FARE REDUCED.

We understand that the Common Council at its last meeting, reduced the license of the Ferry across the Ohio river, to 20 dollars per annum; and that the ferryman shall charge for foot passenger 5 cents,—man and horse 15 cents. The license of the ferry across the Scioto river has also been reduced to 30 dollars per annum.

Columbiana county has lost by the swindling banks, during the last year, nearly eight thousand dollars.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

It is said that the steam ship *Caledonia* brought over from England, eight thousand dollars in specie.

## "WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

Old Father Miller solemnly declares that no person can go to Heaven on the 23d of April next, at the great conflagration of the World, who owes a printer for his newspaper. Mark that ye *SINNERS*.

Under the head of money market in the New York Herald, we find the following. "The accounts from Washington advise us of the utter defeat of the Exchequer project of Mr. Webster.—No one ever supposed that so ill contrived a scheme could be seriously entertained, but the small number of political adherents to it created surprise. The avowed project of the plan was to 'assist commerce,' and to 'regulate the exchange,' the defeat, however, brings out the avowed from the government organ that it was entertained only as a borrowing project, to assist the finances of the federal government. This is most singular of all, that men could seriously entertain in a time

of peace, and great agricultural wealth, the idea of resorting to a revolutionary war tax, in the shape of government issues of paper money, to carry on the government. It is a mark of political weakness so palpable as to be evinced only by men determined to cling to office, conscious that they do not carry with them the voice of the people, and that they can be sustained only by the temporary and fictitious combination of pecuniary interests. Hence the customs are sacrificed by high tariff to conciliate manufacturers; paper issues tried, to win the speculators and ruined gamblers; the land revenues sacrificed to the expediency of the holders of depreciated stocks, and debts accumulated for the benefit of new chiques of stockjobbers. This truckling to the storm, and trimming to the breeze, has brought the federal government to the verge of insolvency.

## OHIO STATE STOCK.

On the 30th ult. Ohio stock sold in New York City at 68, being an advance of 2½ per cent since our last.

## THE SUMMERS TRAGEDY.

The Court Mart's commenced its session on Wednesday last. Our next number we will be enabled to give the tale of this tragical affair.

## TIMES OF HOLDING THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

[Synopsis of an act fixing permanently the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in Ohio, carefully prepared for the Ohio Statesman.]

### FIRST CIRCUIT.

Preble—March 7, June 27, October 11.  
Miami—March 1, August 1, October 24.  
Montgomery—April 4, August 15, November 23.  
Dark—May 9, September 5, November 7.  
Shelby—May 13, September 12, November 14.  
Mercer—May 20, September 19, November 21.

### SECOND CIRCUIT.

Huron—February 27, June 1, October 9.  
Erie—March 7, June 12, October 23.  
Ottawa—March 14, October 30.  
Sandusky—March 20, November 6.  
Seneca—April 8, November 30.  
Crawford—April 10, June 27, October 2.  
Marion—April 17, July 12, November 1.

### THIRD CIRCUIT.

Summit—February 14, May 29, September 19.  
Portage—February 28, June 12, October 3.  
Ashtabula—March 21, June 26, October 17.  
Trumbull—April 4, July 3, October 31.

### FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Muskingum—February 27, May 1, September 6.  
Coshocot—March 20, May 22, October 16.  
Perry—April 4, June 12, September 25.  
Licking—May 29, August 14, November 6.

### FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Tuscarawas—March 6, June 5, September 25.  
Carroll—March 20, June 12, October 3.  
Columbiana—April 4, August 21, October 30.  
Stark—April 17, September 4, November 13.

### SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Ross—April 10, June 9, October 2.  
Fairfield—February 27, May 29, September 11.  
Bate—April 28, July 24, November 6.  
Jackson—May 1, July 4, October 30.  
Hocking—March 20, August 7, October 23.  
Pickaway—March 27, June 12, October 18.

### SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Greene—3d Monday of February, last Monday of May, 2d Monday of September.  
But—1st Monday of March, 2d Monday of June, 4th Monday of September.  
Warren—last Monday of March, 3d Monday of August, 2d Monday of November.  
Clinton—3d Monday of April, 3d Monday of July, 4th Monday of October.

### EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Athens—February 27, June 19, October 2.  
Scioto—March 24, July 10, October 16.  
Lawrence—April 3, July 17, October 23.  
Gallia—April 10, July 27, October 30.  
Meigs—April 17, July 31, November 6.  
Washington—April 24, August 7, November 13.  
Morgan—March 13, August 14, November 20.

### NINTH CIRCUIT—HAMILTON COUNTY.

[Regulated by the act of February 4, 1836.]  
Civil Terms.—First Monday in January, third Monday in July, and first Monday in October, annually.

### TENTH CIRCUIT.

Adams—1st Tuesday of March, 3d Tuesday of July, 4th Tuesday of September.  
Highland—2d Tuesday of March, 4th Tuesday of July, 1st Tuesday of October.  
Fayette—4th Tuesday of March, 2d Tuesday of August, 3d Tuesday of October.  
Clermont—2d Tuesday of April, 4th Tuesday of August, last Tuesday of October.  
Brown—1st Tuesday of May, 2d Tuesday of September, 3d Tuesday of November.

### ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Holmes—February 23, May 15, September 11.  
Wayne—March 6, May 22, September 28.  
Medina—March 20, June 5, October 12.  
Knox—March 28, June 19, October 23.  
Richland—April 7, August 14, November 6.

### TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

Franklin—February 21, May 9, September 21.  
Madison—March 7, May 23, September 12.  
Clark—March 14, May 13, September 19.  
Delaware—March 21, June 9, October 6.  
Champaign—April 4, August 16, October 24.  
Logan—April 25, August 23, November 2.  
Union—April 8, July 5, October 18.

### THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Wood—March 13, October 16.  
Lucas—March 20, June 5, October 23.  
Henry—April 3, September 16.  
Williams—April 10, September 11.  
Paulding—April 17, September 18.  
Putnam—April 24, September 20.  
Vanwert—May 1, September 25.  
Allen—May 8, September 28.  
Hardin—May 25, October 4.  
Hancock—May 22, October 11.

### FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Lorain—February 7, May 9, September 19.  
Cuyahoga—February 21, May 23, October 31.  
Lake—March 14, June 13, October 3.  
Geauga—March 28, June 27, October 17.

### FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Belmont—March 13, June 5, September 11.  
Monroe—April 3, June 26, September 25.  
Guernsey—April 17, July 31, October 11.  
Harrison—May 1, August 14, October 30.  
Jefferson—May 22, August 23, November 13.

From the Ohio Patriot.  
"WELL REGULATED BANKS"—No. 3.  
Among the noisiest banking institutions of Ohio during the last political campaign, was the COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCIOTO, whose officers and directors vociferously denounced

the liability clause in Latham's bank bill, and with their hands on their hearts, and their eyes turned sanctimoniously to Heaven, declared that their institution was sound and solvent, and its profits reasonable and just.

The Bank Commissioners Report to the present Legislature, shows that whilst the above declarations were being made, that on the 31st of July, the specie and circulation of the Commercial Bank of Scioto were as follows:

Circulation	\$81,359
Specie	10,266

EIGHT TO ONE!!!!!!  
\$71,093  
This bank is one of the thirteen institutions whose charter nineteen democratic Senators strangely voted to extend without amendment! It is an institution, too, whose solvency is now the subject of public inquiry and intense anxiety. On the 30th of November, its specie had increased to \$26,000 and its circulation to \$119,000.

## For the Scioto Valley Post. FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

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

"A country that has no mines of its own must undoubtedly draw its gold and silver from foreign countries, in the same manner as one that has no vineyards of its own, must draw its wines. It does not seem necessary, however, that the attention of government should be more turned towards the one than towards the other object. A country that has wherewithal to buy wine will always get the wine which it has occasion for; and a country that has wherewithal to buy gold and silver, will never be in want of those metals. They are to be bought for a certain price, like all other commodities; and as they are the price of all other commodities, so all other commodities are the price of those metals. We trust, with perfect security, that the freedom of trade, with any attention of government, will always supply us with the wine which we have occasion for; and we may trust, with equal security, that will always supply us with all the gold and silver which we can afford to purchase or to employ either in circulating our commodities, or in other uses.

The quantity of every commodity which human industry can either purchase or produce, naturally regulates itself in every country according to the effectual demand, or according to the demand of those who are willing to pay the whole rent, labor, and profits, which must be paid in order to prepare and bring it to market. But no commodities regulate themselves more easily or more exactly, according to this effectual demand, than gold and silver; because on account of the small bulk and great value of those metals, no commodities can be more easily transported from one place to another; from the places where they are cheap to those where they are dearer; from places where they exceed to those where they fall short of this effectual demand.

When the quantity of the precious metals imported into any country exceeds the demand, no vigilance of government can prevent their exportation. All the sanguinary laws of Spain and Portugal are not able to keep their gold and silver at home. The continual importation from Peru and Brazil exceed the effectual demand of those countries, and sink the price of those metals there below that in the neighboring countries.—If, on the contrary, in any particular country their quantity fall short of the effectual demand, so as to raise their price above that of the neighboring countries, the government would have no occasion to take any pains to prevent their importation, it would not be able to effect it. Those metals, when the Spartans had got wherewithal to purchase them, broke through all the barriers which the laws of Lycurgus opposed to their entrance into Lacedaemon. All the sanguinary laws of the customs are not able to prevent the importation into England of the teas of the Dutch and Gottemburgh East India companies, because somewhat cheaper than those of the British company. A pound of tea, however, is about a hundred times the bulk of one of the highest prices, sixteen shillings, that is commonly paid for it in silver; and more than two thousand times the bulk of the same price in gold, and consequently just so many times more difficult to smuggle.

If, notwithstanding all this, gold and silver should at any time fall short in a country which has wherewithal to purchase them, there are more expedients for supplying than that of almost any other commodity. If the materials of manufacture are wanted, industry must stop. If provisions are wanted, the people must starve. But if money is wanted, barter will supply its place, though with a good deal of inconvenience. Buying and selling upon credit, and the different dealers compensating their credits with one another, once a month, or once a year, will supply it with less inconvenience.—A well regulated paper money will supply it, not only without any inconvenience, but in some cases with some advantages. Upon every account, therefore, the attention of government never was so unnecessarily employed, as when directed to watch over the preservation or increase of the quantity of money in any country.—(Wealth of Nations, vol. 2d. ps. 247—250.)

We are ready to admit that there is no complaint more common than that of a scarcity of money; but there are few so entirely destitute of foundation. It is not money that is deficient, but articles to offer for it. The man that has property rarely encounters any serious difficulty in exchanging it for money, or in raising loans upon it. However plentiful, but little money will ever find its way into the pockets of the poor. It is, like all valuable articles in universal demand, to be had by those who can afford to pay for it, and by none else. It is true, that were the quantity of money considerably increased, its value would be lowered, and it would be obtainable in exchange for less quantities of labor, or of other things, than previously. But in so far as a fall of this sort might occasion a reduction of the fixed burdens affecting the industrious classes, it would be of no advantage to any one. Each individual knows that an increase of his own stock of cash will be much for his advantage; and hence, money is universally coveted. But it is because the increase is peculiar—because it is the result of his superior industry, frugality or good fortune—that it is so advantageous to him. Were every man's cash increased in the same proportion, no one would be better for the change. Money is not the end of our exertions; it is the means only by which we are to arrive at our ends, or by which we are to increase our command over the necessities and accommodations of human life. But supposing that every man's stock of money were suddenly doubled or trebled, then, as the prices of all sorts of services and commodities would be raised in the same proportion, we should be as far as ever from the attainment of our ends. More tickets or counters would be employed in estimating the value of property, and in transferring it from one to another, but it is needless to add that none would be the better on that account. Individuals are poor, not because there is little money in the country, but because they are destitute of property to give in exchange for money, or because, ow-

ing to changes of fashion, or something else, no one is inclined to buy the property they offer for sale. A man who has nothing to give for a hat, or nothing that the hatters will accept of, will not obtain it except by way of gift or charity, even though the markets were glutted with hats. The same is the case with gold, silver, and every thing. How muchsoever the supply of the precious metals may be increased, their possessors will not part with them except for an equivalent; and such as are unable to offer it, must submit to be without them. K.

## For the Scioto Valley Post. BANKING.

"Safety to the Bill-holder, and profitable to the Stockholder."

This appears to be the most popular humbug of the present day. The Legislature of Ohio is flooded with petitions from every part of the State, praying that body to pass a banking law that will be always 'safe to the bill-holder,' and at the same time 'profitable to the stockholder.' This proposition appears to me to contain a contradiction, and cannot be put in practice. It is a conceded point, that Banks, in order to make money plenty, must put in circulation three times as much paper as they have specie in their vaults. Now any man of common sense can see at a glance, that so far as redeeming their notes with specie is concerned, it is not possible to redeem more than one third of their circulation, consequently the holders of two-thirds of their notes are not very safe. But it will be answered that the banks have the notes of individuals to secure the redemption of their entire circulation. This I think is rather doubtful security; because the greater part of the money drawn from banks is drawn by speculators and those engaged in commerce. If their speculations prove successful, they pay up their bank debts; but if their speculations fail, they are unable to pay the bank, and consequently the bank is unable to redeem its notes.

From these considerations we draw the conclusion that the safety of the bill holder turns upon the success or failure of a set of reckless speculators. It is of no use to reply that the notes which are discounted are well secured by mortgages on real estate, because it is evident that if the surplus produce of the country brings a less price in the market where it was sold than was paid for it in bank notes at home, there can no money be brought into the country for the banks to redeem their circulation with.

Every body knows the expense and delay of collecting debts under the present system of bankrupt laws, stay laws, appraisement laws, executions returned 'no sale for want of bidders,' &c. &c. Under these circumstances the consequence is that as soon as a bank refuses to pay specie for its notes, they immediately fall in value and the holders have to lose by them, and of course they are not safe.

As to the other part of the humbug, viz: the profit of the stockholders, the statement of the Commercial Bank of Scioto does not show a very large dividend to be made to the stockholders. Their organ, the Tribune, thinks there will be fifty thousand dollars to divide among the stockholders, leaving two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to be made out of broken bank paper, mortgages on real estate, &c. &c. Rather small profits, that. But why should the people be so anxious about the profits of the bankers? It is now well known and distinctly understood that the profits of the banks, if they make any, are made out of the productive industry of the people. Every dollar that comes out of a bank by discounting, is taxed six per cent. Are the people's taxes now so tight that they would rather pay six per cent. to the banks for their money, than to get it from other countries, for their produce without any tax?

Bank paper being paid for produce here, in the first place, does not make it fetch any more in the foreign market, than it would if bought with foreign gold and silver without being taxed. The solvency of the banks depends entirely upon the surplus produce which is sent abroad and if it were not for the banks we would get our returns in the currency of the world, without allowing them any profit whatever. Therefore, a banking system which ensures safety to the bill-holder, and a profit to the stockholder, is nothing more nor less than a humbug.

## A WORKINGMAN.

For the Scioto Valley Post.  
MAN'S LOVE.

Man's love will never brook control—

As well might be the ocean's roll

With fetters reined—

As well might the tall pine withstand

The hurricane's fierce blast of wind,

As love be chained.

Like some dark mountain-torrent's tide,

That rushes down the steep hill-side

With thundering sound,

Is man, when passion rules the mind,

And all is cast on beauty's shrine,

And reason's drowned.

When tempests rude sweep o'er the plain,

The tall oak, with proud disdain

To earth is crushed.

So love o'er other passions sweeps,

And in the breast its vigils keeps.

Till all is hushed.

Then love rules o'er the heart, and soul—

And we the virtuous flame extol,

As pleasure's spring.

To man 'tis a pure fount of joy

Whose shrine is pure without alloy.

Its praise we sing.

It rules the breast with gentlest sway,

And fills the mind with ecstasy—

Then love is mock.

But should man's love be unrepaid,

Revenge he calls unto his aid

To vengeance wreak.

W. S. H.



From the Ohio Statesman.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1843.

The humbug of Mesmerism is now in the ascendant in this Metropolis. Messrs. Fisk and Johnson, of Va. have been lecturing and experimenting at the Apollo Hall for a week past on the science, as they call it, of Magnetism, and Phreno-Magnetism. Let us explain these terms: Animal Magnetism is the effect produced upon one individual by the laying on of the hands of another. The magnetiser places himself before the person to be magnetised, and passes his hands crossing and recrossing them, horizontally and vertically, within an inch of the subject's face, and then he strokes the sides of the subject's head, passing his hands down to the shoulders and the arms, to the extremities of the fingers, which he takes in his, and slightly squeezes. By this process, sometimes continued for several hours, it is said the vital fluid of the magnetised is extracted by, and infused into the system of the magnetiser, through which subtraction, he is imbued with an infallible power over his patient, and that from the mysterious intellectual sympathy of thought, perception and feeling, which is thus created between the operator and the subject, the former can command the latter to visit, mentally, almost any house or city, no matter how remote; and to give, while under this mesmeric sleep, the most faithful description of scenes and conversations transpiring five hundred miles off.

At a meeting night before last, at which Messrs. Gilmer, Wise, and several of the members of Congress, together with a majority of the Medical Faculty of Washington were present, so convincing, self-evident and astounding, the experiments of Messrs. Fisk and Johnson were, that the wise men of Congress, and the Doctors of Medicine arose and publicly confessed their belief, after what they had witnessed in the mysterious truth of Mesmerism.

There is a moral to this story. It is said that Mr. Fisk, who is a most radical State Right Republican, (editor of the Old Dominion,) last summer magnetised President Tyler at the Rip Raps, near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay; that the magnetiser in the process, asked the magnetised if he intended to be a candidate for the Presidency, and that the President replied in the affirmative: that this was his idea from the veto of the first Bank bill; and I shall be elected, "inspiration of magnetism," under the supernatural inspiration of magnetism; "I see it. I see the split in the democracy, and the disunion among the wings, and the disaffected of all these factions concentrating upon me. I shall, over all the candidates, have a plurality of votes, the election will be taken to the House, and on the second balloting, I shall be elected by six votes, the precise number of my little guard in the House at this time." This is the moral of the story—the moral of this moral, time will in time tell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was adopted in the House this morning, that after Monday week the time of convening shall be 11 instead of 12 o'clock, A. M. Moved by Mr. Russell of Ohio.

DEATH OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The Exchequer was resumed, the question being upon the resolution, as modified by Mr. Cushing, "that the Exchequer be [not] adopted." Mr. Fillmore explained himself in his grounds of opposition to the Exchequer, and concluded by moving the previous question. Mr. Gwin, of Miss., moved to lay the subject upon the table—disapproved, 66 to 141. The previous question was carried, and the minority report of Mr. Atherton, from the committee of Ways and Means, for instructing said committee to report to the House the Sub-Treasury scheme, was disagreed by a vote of 105 to 115—a good vote for the Sub-Treasury, when we consider the late general indignation of the Feds at the bare mention of the scheme. The question next being upon the resolution of the majority of the Ways and Means committee, "that the Exchequer be not adopted," the resolution was carried, the Exchequer disapproved, repudiated, rejected, killed, dead as a hammer, by the very respectable vote of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE TO FORTY-THREE.—Messrs. Morris, Cowen and Good of Ohio, voting with the minority, the rest of the Ohio delegation, (excepting Mr. Hastings, who was absent,) democratic and federal, voting in the affirmative, against the President's rag factory.

Mr. Burnell, of Mass., moved a reconsideration of the last vote; and followed up his motion by a most howling and blustering appeal for some sort of an arrangement of the currency.

Mr. O. J. Ingersoll succeeded the gentleman from Massachusetts, and went into a clear and statesman-like view of the great democratic idea of a separation of the Government and its Treasury from a Bank or Banks, as contrasted with the federal idea of a Government Bank, and that mongrel idea of the Captain for a Sub-Treasury with Banking powers.

When Mr. Ingersoll had finished his dexterated argument, the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE Mr. Berrien delivered his views at large against the passage of the Oregon bill, mainly upon the point that the adoption of measures for the settlement of Oregon by our people, under the protection of our Government, would be an infraction of the treaty of '27 extending the treaty of 1818 for the joint occupation of the Territory by Britain and the United States.

After Mr. Berrien, Mr. Archer succeeded to the floor, and the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

ROANOKE.  
P. S. Joel B. Sutherland has been confirmed as the Naval Agent at Philadelphia, and Moses H. Kirby to the Land Office at Lima, Ohio in place of Wm. Blackburn, whose term expires.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COLUMBUS, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1843.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. SCHENCK in the Chair—

And considered sundry local bills.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, House bill (introduced by Mr. Schenck) to reduce fees and salaries of State and county officers, and to abolish certain offices, was taken up.

The first amendment reported by the committee being under consideration,

Mr. OLDS moved so to amend it as to strike out three dollars per day as the pay of members for the first 90 days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter, until the end of the session, and insert two dollars per day during the session.

Mr. GALLAGHER moved to amend the words proposed to be stricken out, by substituting "sixty" for "ninety" days. Lost—yeas 25, nays 41.

Mr. OLDS withdrew his amendment, and moved to amend the amendment of the committee by substituting "two" (dollars per day for pay of members) for "three."

Mr. PROBASCO was opposed to the reduction of the pay of members of the Legislature. He did not think that members received too much for their services; they had to leave their homes and incur unusual inconvenience and expense in coming here.

Mr. SCHENCK agreed with the member from Warren—that members of the Legislature receive little enough for their services. He was opposed to an indiscriminate reduction of the salaries—considered the salaries of the Governor, head departments, and Judges of the Courts quite low enough—was in favor of reduction when salaries and fees are too high, as is the case with Clerks of Courts, and some other officers.

Mr. OLDS was in favor of the reduction of the fees and salaries of State and county officers generally—though two dollars per day a sufficient recompense for members of the Legislature.

Mr. ATKINSON was in favor of the reducing the pay of members of the Legislature to two dollars per day.

Mr. WILFORD said he would vote against the amendment. He did not come here to vote for buncombe—was afraid that members would vote for a reduction of their pay to make political capital, and promote political objects. He was opposed to legislation of that character—considered his services worth three dollars per day, and would therefore vote against a reduction.

Mr. PROBASCO never knew a man to go before the people on the two dollar a day principle without getting beat. The people understand this to be a mere political trick.

Mr. ATKINSON repelled the insinuation that he advocated a reduction of pay of members for Buncombe. He acted under the conviction that he was discharging his duties to the State.

Mr. WILFORD regretted that he had hurt the gentleman's feelings by his allusion to the motive which governed the course of certain members on this subject. What he had said he would not take back, for he was satisfied that any gentleman who voted for the amendment now proposed, did so for pence and nothing else.

The question being on striking out, was then put and lost; yeas 24, nays 41.

Mr. SPINDLER moved to amend so that the pay of members would be two dollars per day after being in session ninety days, instead of one dollar per day. The question being on striking out, it was lost; yeas 20, nays 41.

Mr. SCHENCK made some remarks on the items of the bill, wherein important reductions are made in accordance with the principle which should govern the actions of the House on this subject.

Mr. BRINGTON spoke at length in favor of a thorough reduction of the expenditures of the State. He preferred the bill in its original shape to its present amended form.

Mr. McNULTY thought that the reform demanded was not so much a reduction of the pay of members as limiting the session of the Legislature to a term of ninety days.

Mr. BRINGTON moved that the bill and pending amendments be recommitted to a committee of the whole House. Lost.

The House then adjourned.

NOTICE.  
A meeting of the Mechanics' Institute will be held on Friday evening next, at the Public School House. A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. A. D. Davidson. The public is invited to attend.

Notice.

THE FOLLOWING property, left in my possession, will be sold on the 25th day of February, if not redeemed before that time, in satisfaction of the aforesaid debt, to wit:

Robert Biddle (of Kentucky) 1 Kentucky jeans frock coat.

Mark H. House, one Trunk, one barrel, and contents.

James Gray, (of Pa.) one Trunk and contents.

Godfrey & Co., one Traveling Bag.

Jan. Martin, one Cloth Coat, (good) and 1 Umbrella.

J. S. McGuffee, one pair Cassimere pantaloons, (good).

J. Harrison, 1 Fur Hat.—Thos. Johnson 1 leather Valise.

Also—A few boarders will be taken at TWO DOLLARS per week.

FINE PRINTING INK.—The subscribers inform a constant supply of Printing Ink of various qualities, from 30 cents to \$2.00 per pound from the Eagle Printing Ink Manufactory, which they offer to purchasers 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 on the best work for the last three months. Owing to its regular 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. Hagar & 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.,

Styropne 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 1st of January, 1843.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24,—4w.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from employing or harboring my boy THOMAS 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.

jan 31,—3w. ANTHONY MILLER.

A BOON 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 removes, thus sprains, stiff sinews, white swellings, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, ungular hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, cramps, 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 entirely my son's knee, about which I was so 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, 241 Broadway N. Y.

For sale at my office on Third street, between Main and Walnut.

Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1843.—4m6.

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 pleased to accommodate all those who may favor him with a call, in the greatest variety of refreshments and entablis 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, Tripo, Beef, Mutton, Veal and Venison Steaks, Fresh Fish, &c., and all other refreshments the country affords.

Portsmouth, Jan. 17, 1843.—if

SPECIE STANDARD.

BANK NOTE LIST.—Feb. 7th 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 do

Franklin Bank do do

Lafayette Bank do do

Mechanics and Traders' Bk do 2 dis

Bank of Cincinnati do no sale

Exchange Bank of Cincinnati do 75 dis

Bank of Circleville (new) do do

" Circleville do par

" Chillicothe do 10 dis

" Cleveland do 75 dis

" Gallipolis do broken

" Geauga do par

" Hamilton do 40 dis

" Massillon do par

" Marietta do par

" Mount Pleasant do do

" Norwalk do do

" Sandusky do do

" Steubenville do broken

" West Union do broken

" Wooster do par

" Xenia do do

" Zanesville do do

Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville do do

Clinton Bank, Columbus do do

Columbian Bank, New Lisbon do do

Commercial Bk. of Lake Erie, Cleveland do 40 dis

Commercial Bk. of Lakota, Portsmouth do do

Dayton Bank, Dayton do broken

Farmers and Merchants Bk. Steubenville do par

Frank Bank, Columbus do par

German Bank of Wooster do broken

Granville Alexandria Bank, Lancaster do 30 dis

Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster do broken

Lebanon Bank, Lebanon do broken

Manhattan Bank, Manhattan do broken

Muskingum Bank, Putnam do 75 dis

Union Bank Company, Urbana do broken

Washington Bank, Mansfield do broken

Western reserve Bank, Warren do par

Small notes of good Ohio Banks do do

KENTUCKY.—Bank of Louisville do do

Bank of Kentucky do do

Savings Bk. of Louisville, (Ohn. Arnold & Co's Checks) do no sale

INDIANA.—State Bank of Indiana do par

King & Woodburn's checks, Madison do 50 dis

New Albany Insurance Co. New Albany do do

Charleston Savings Institution do do

Indiana Scrip, \$5's (1840-'41, dates.) do 50 dis

\$5's do do 50 dis

ILLINOIS.—State Bank of Illinois do 70 dis

Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown do do

Bank of Cairo do do

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

Other Michigan Banks do no sale

PENNSYLVANIA.—United States Bank do 70 dis

Philadelphia City Banks do 1 prem

Country Banks (generally) do 5a 10 dis

DELAWARE.—New York City Banks do 1 prem

New York Country Banks do par

NEW ENGLAND BANKS do par

MARYLAND BANKS (generally) do par

VIRGINIA, Eastern do par

Wheeling do do

SOUTH CAROLINA do 8 dis

NORTH CAROLINA do 5 dis

ALABAMA do 40 dis

TENNESSEE do 20 dis

GEORGIA do 12 a 15 dis

ARKANSAS do no sale

LOUISIANA, New Orleans do 2 dis

Exchanges on New York, 2 per cent. prem.

" Philadelphia, do do

" Cincinnati, par to do

SESSION OHIO STATESMAN.

We again present our prospectus to the public for a Session STATESMAN; and as the approaching Legislature will be 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 first rate success.

Our 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 Corwin—the Inauguration of Governor 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 sent 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 what paper is desired.

The Daily and Tri-Weekly papers will be printed imperially size—the Semi-Weekly and weekly on double medium, the usual size of the regular weekly 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 a copy daily in exchange during the session, if they desire it.

Columbus, Nov. 1, 1842. S. MEDARY.

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 In-Lot, number two hundred (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.

Portsmouth, Jan. 10th 1842. 44-4w.

Commercial Bank of Scioto.

A SPLENDID mahogany Side-board, newly new, and of Eastern manufacture, will be sold low for paper of the above Bank. Apply at

DAVID SCOTT'S, Cabinetmaker.

jan 24—3w.

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.

Portsmouth, June 29, 1842. M. SITES.

PUTTY & OIL kept constantly on hand and for salaby

R. B. ALFORD.

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 keeper of the House. He also feels confident, that Messrs. VAN COURT will continue to render the AMERICAN HOUSE, a most desirable and comfortable stoppage for Travellers.

Portsmouth, September 14th 1841. 5-1f.

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.

EMBELLISHED 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 of the named 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 unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with enduring monuments and mounds of extinct primeval people—with the battle grounds and sep



From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.  
**Short Patent Sermon.**  
BY DOW, JUN.

I have chosen my text from the poetical writings of Alexander Pope, Esq. These are the words:

Hope springs eternal in the human breast;  
Man never is, but always to be, blest.

My hearers—the chief end of man appears to be, to contrive ways and means to enjoy happiness to its fullest extent; but it often happens that the more he exerts himself to gain this desired end, the farther he approximates from it—as the negro said when he ran after his hat in a gale of wind. We mortals find considerable enjoyment in drinking the sap of anticipation; but when it is boiled down to the molasses of reality, we find its sweets too sickening to be relished for any length of time—so we return to the sap again, and soothe our anxious souls with the expectation of something still richer to come. As soon as one bubble of hope rises from the well-spring of the heart and bursts upon the surface, another and still another follows in quick succession. By their continual bubbling and bursting, they keep our bosoms in a continual state of effervescence, which so exhilarates and pleases, that many of our past and present ills are overlooked, while fancy is feasting on future delights. Truly readeth the text: Man never is, but always to be, blest. His head is hope, thickly spread with the butter of expectation. He is always poor with what he actually possesses, but as rich in the idea of what he is going to have, as a luckless loafer who enases his sad soul upon the seductive promises of a lottery ticket. While angling for golden fishes in the sunlit stream of speculation, he says to himself, "These flattering nibbles give full assurance of glorious success; and when I catch this one, and two more, I shall have three!"

My friends—Hope is the nurse of ambition. She coaxes it to climb as well as to creep, and builds for it a castle upon the highest summit of fame. She rocks upon the cradle of care—binds rosy wreaths around the wrinkled brow of age—and garlands man's path to the tomb with the fairest of flowers. Without hope happiness were as dead as muton; and every earthly enjoyment would be spilt and dimmed, by the dust of doubt, if not completely darkened by despair. Hope, with her twin sister, Happiness, leads us over the flowery lawns of life, and opens for us an avenue when surrounded by the interwoven briars of misfortune. She journeys with us through weal and through woe on our pilgrimages to the grave—leads us a staff when our knees begin to tremble with age; and sits smiling with her pinions folded, upon the tomb; but as the vital spark expires, she spreads them to the air, and takes a heavenly flight, to conduct the spirit to a mansion of peace in the realms of immortality.

My hearers—you are all so constituted by nature, that, although you had a whole ocean of enjoyment to yourselves, you would still want a few extra puddles of pleasure in which you could paddle for the sake of vanity. Could you have the privilege of every bug belonging to each barrel of bliss, you would still have an itching desire to get a suck at the sweet cider contained in every small jug of joy. Some of you drink beer, wine, whiskey punches, gin slings and brandy rock tails in order to obtain happiness. You feel merry for the time—but you never are, as says my text, but always to be, blest, you continue a repetition of the doses, till you overleap the climax, and find yourselves sunk deeper in the slough of sorrow than at the outset. The only way is, to indulge in nothing that has a tendency to enslave the mind and corrupt the finer feelings—imagine yourselves as happy as circumstances will possibly admit—and don't neglect present opportunities for the sake of those that lie in the unattached egg of the future. Yes, my friends, you must make the most of the present hour if you would have your aspirations of happiness to come half realized. Be industrious; sober; moral—cultivate your understandings as a farmer cultivates his fields—eradicate every vicious weed from the garden of the mind with the hoe of wisdom, and engrave the sprouts of virtue on the tree of knowledge. I know there is no such thing as filling the bottomless pit of poor, growling desires; for, the more you have, the more you want; and as you grow richer in purse, the poorer you are in spirit—and still you imagine you are daily approaching towards the blooming Eden of bliss, when you are straying as far from it as a backslider from Christianity; and there is no more chance of gaining the object of one's earnest desires, than there is of a drunkard's smuggling himself into heaven with a bottle of gin in his pocket.

My friends—it is all nonsense to suppose that you will for a certainty be happier to-morrow than you are to-day. The evening sun that goes down in the midst of glory may rise in the morning surrounded by the darkest of clouds. The path of life is a path of joy and sorrow. The thorns, flowers, thistles and briars are so intermingled that it is almost impossible to gather the blossoms of bliss without undergoing a few scratchings, or running the risk of being poisoned by pernicious plants. In the morning of existence, man commences his pilgrimage full of hope, glee and anticipation. The fragrant dews of youth impart a delightful perfume to his senses—the deceitful bird of love hures him onward from grove to grove, which he is just foot enough to suppose he can capture by laying a handful of salt on its tail. The butterflies of fancy and imagination flit before him; but when he thinks he has them safe and sound in his grasp, their beautiful wings crumble to dust, and are borne away by the winds of disappointment. He gathers bouquets of joy—waters them with ecstatic tears, but their petals soon fade and fall to bloom no more. Don't, my dear friends, place any reliance on being happier to-morrow than you are to-day; but contrive to make yourselves comfortable for the present by the exercise of industry, honesty, prudence, sobriety and piety, and peace will attend you even to the confines of eternity. So mote it be!

"My dear, you're always mended up our old shanty ware when it gets broke—now there's that old teapot has got its dear nose knocked off again; dew mend it on, love, won't ye?"

"No, Susan," replied the good man, rolling up his eyes like a duck in a fit of the Spanish cholera; "no, it ain't no use. We never use that teapot in winter, you know."

"That's true, love; but we shall want it next summer—"

"Summer!" roared the husband in a voice of thunder, intended as a rough imitation of the great trumpet; "Summer! who talks of summer, seed time and harvest! They are things of the past and belong no more to the future. No, Susan! We never shall want to use the old teapot again—the 3d of April winds up the affairs of this earth, and makes a small beer of teapots with broken noses."

"Off dead, oh!" cried the poor woman: "what shall I do! There's that new bonnet trimmed with red ribbons, and that are braided, span new silk and new tin sass pan—and the baby's 'rocco shoes! and the painted cradle! all a-goin' to smash before they're half wore out, in the universal rummik of the world!"—*Ad. Mfg.*

A young man of good standing recently proposed honorable marriage to a young lady of the west, when he received for an answer, "Get out, you feller! Do you think I'd sleep with a man! I'll tell your mother."—*St. Louis Ledger.*

### FEMALE COURAGE.

Messrs. Editors—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to introduce to its readers a deed, performed by females, of the most undaunted courage and perseverance that has come under our own observation for years and perhaps will for ages to come. A large deer was discovered from the window of a neat little cottage on the prairie, a few days since, by two young ladies as it was passing from Bureau timber to Lost Grove. They immediately pursued the noble animal with two small dogs and soon caught it. The compassion of the ladies, however, was so much awakened on seeing the blood trickling from its ears, from wounds inflicted by the dogs, that they threw off. But the animal, being crazed with pain and fear, very ungallantly reciprocated this act of kindness by pitching at the ladies with all the fury of a haunted tiger. The crust on the snow, however, being strong enough to bear the deer, they succeeded in safely reaching the fence, from which they threw a rope over his horns, and with not a little difficulty, tied it in the form which ladies usually tie their head bands. One of them went ahead and led the deer, while the other followed behind and whipped it along, until they got to the house, where they fastened it to the fence, and were in the act of "knocking it in the head" with an axe, when fortunately their brother came to their assistance, and saved them a task which to them could not have been anything but painful. Has this been equalled in the west? Let some of the young gents answer that have spent days and nights hunting with their horses, hounds and rifles, and got nary deer.—*Offona Free Trader.*

A man of no very favorable reputation for debt-paying, called upon the Hon. Mr. Brown, a talented and efficient delegate in the Virginia Legislature, from Preston county—who is a lawyer and a farmer—and stated that he had understood that there was a new way of paying one's debts, and that he wanted to go through the process. "The process, sir, is very simple," said Mr. Brown, hunting up a branding iron on which was put a large "B" for branding his cattle, and bringing it into his office. "What on earth is you going to do, Mr. Brown, with that arse brand?"—feeling rather skittish, no doubt, at the sight of the instrument. "Why, this 'B' stands for 'Bankrupt.' I am about to brand it upon your forehead; and then your creditors will see that your debts are all paid, I'll have it hot in a minute, sir—thrusting it among the embers.—*Bull. Visitor.*

The fellow "cut stick," and never said a word more about the new way of paying debts.

The following amusing dialogue we believe originally appeared in the Picayune:—"Am you willin' if I mess 'ize you Sambo?" "Sartin I is, Cuffy." [Here follow the passes, quite a la Mæstrer; and the "community of sensation" is soon established.] "Is you done good to sleep, Sambo?" "Yes, Cuffy, fass asleep." "Well, den, what have I got in my mouf?" tasting a bit of sugar, "Cuffy, I'm fass asleep."

At a recent dinner given by the firemen of St. Louis, the following toast received three hearty cheers. "The Ladies—God bless them! The only incendiaries who kindles a spark into a flame with no intention to destroy—their sole object being to set hearts on fire with love, and quench them with matrimony."

The mail travels in odd ways enough, now and then, through the Choctaw nation. A Dutchman, who happened to be jogging along with a Kentuckian, not long since, in that region, asked—"Wasn't dat de mail stage we met dis mornin' mit a pay carryin' te pags in a puggy?"—*Pic.*

An Irishman being asked how his mother's health was. "My jewel," said he, "I am very much obliged to you for your enquiry, but I never had a mother!" "How is that?" said his friend. "Why don't you know," observed Paddy, "that I am the son of my aunt!"

A man with eleven daughters was lately complaining that he found it hard to live. "You must husband your time," said the other, "and then you will do well enough." "I could do much better," was the reply, "if I could husband my daughters."

Lady Caroline Lamb, in a moment of passion, struck down one of her pages with a stool. The poet Moore—to whom this was told by Lord Strange—observed, "Oh, nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page."

"Cato, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes to the south in the winter?" "Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand the 'clemency of the norf, and so am obliged to go the souf, where he sperience warmer longititude."

The son of a fond father, when going to war, promised to bring home the head of one of the enemy. His parent replied, "I should be glad to see you come home without a head, provided you come home safe."

If you fall in with a girl that loves you, marry her; and seek not perfection in woman kind, for unless you are perfect, you have no right to expect perfection.

**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, 1843.

**Notice.**  
R. H. PATULLO, 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. Purcell's Store, 3 doors East of Andrews & McVey's Drug Store, Front street, Portsmouth, Ohio.  
Dec. 21, 1841.—1842.

## 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, patriots, Christians, will you not send your aid establishing one cheap educational paper in the West.

Post-masters please act as agents. Friends of Education will please send through the Post-office, teachers' names, so that one dollar may be sent for them.

**TERMS.**—A single copy, one year \$5.00; eight copies, to one direction, \$3.00; twenty copies, to one direction, \$6.00, payable always in advance. Letters must be free or post-paid. Letters containing orders for the Journal and money will be signed and franked by the Post-Master. Subscriptions must begin with the volume.

Original papers giving prospectus a few insertions will confer a favor upon the publisher, and perhaps upon the public, and shall receive a copy for one year, if they will send one number, containing the prospectus.

Covington, Ky., June 3d, 1842.

### CASE OF SORE EYES AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. A. Avery, dated East Euclid, Cayahago 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 my mind the recollection of your coming to my shop on the clear Fork Mohicon, near Louisville, Richland county, with a broken carriage. I intended it for you, for which you gave me two boxes of your Hygeian Medicine. One I sold to Mrs. Berry and the other 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, at an immense cost, but obtained no relief until I sent him some of your pills, which relieved him immediately; since which he has been able to perform more labor in one month than he could do in one year, for fifteen years before. He is anxious to procure another box; and he says if he had them he could sell twenty-five boxes immediately to his neighbors. Many of his neighbors who have been acquainted with him for seven years, and have been 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 Hygeian system of practice. A multiplicity of cases have come under my observation that have convinced me of the efficacy of the Hygeian system, and 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 Brandreth's Pills are genuine—unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing—thus—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.

Reason these celebrated Pills have such an unusually good effect, because their action harmonizes with the human body.

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

Whereas Brandreth's Pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are eradicated 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! theop—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.  
French Grant—John Dutiel.  
Franklin Furnace—James S. Folsom.  
Wheelerburg—Theodore Bliss.  
Sciotoville—William Brown.  
Portsmouth—James Lodwick.  
Nile Township—Peter Wycoff.  
Nov. 25, 1841.

**CONVULSIVE FITS—FEVER AND AGUE.**  
This is to certify, that my daughter Elizabeth, about eight years old, has been afflicted about four years with fits, which I suppose were convulsive fits, caused, as stated by a water doctor, so called, by an overflow of blood in the head, which he failed to cure. Three other physicians were called, but they all failed to cure her case in vain. At length I made trial of Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and after using but half of a seventy-five cent box she was completely cured. It is now about twelve months since she has had the least appearance of a fit; so I no longer fear a return of the complaint. My daughter, Sarah Jane, about five years old, was also cured last summer of fever and ague, with three doses only of said medicine, and has never since had another attack.

**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 205 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, on sending their paper containing such notice to this office. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES that wish to give this work as a premium, will be entitled to a discount of twenty-five per cent, or handsomely bound volumes at the subscription price.

This work will be devoted to the various pursuits of the agriculturist throughout every section of the UNITED STATES, and will contain the latest intelligence on every branch of their occupation; the BEST SEEDS; MODES OF TILLAGE; CHARACTER OF SOILS; 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 384 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 it will prove universally acceptable, and remunerate its readers in proportion to their subscription. No man at the 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 our country."—*Wayne County Record, Indiana.*

"The number we have in ably written and well selected articles. The Editors are well known to the readers of agricultural periodicals as able writers, and 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, the 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."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

"The Editors are men of great experience and ability, and the design is to make this a national work, worthy the greatest interest advocates. The first number is replete with valuable matter, much of which we have marked 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.

Morrisstown, 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 Hygeian 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 using your medicine her neck was swelled to about the size of a common tea cup. It was supposed by physicians that her artery was broke. The swelling washed and felt to be of a gristly 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 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. Singular as it will appear to many, should you publish this, as I trust and hope you will, she was nearly completely cured with one dollar and a half box of yours—what shall I call it?—mighty conqueror of disease the Hygeian 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 your 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 briefly state 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 effectual in every kind of disease.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

For sale by Mr. Wm. Hall and at the office of this paper.

### DISEPSY 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 Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and can now testify that it has restored me to health. I suppose my case to have been dispepsy, 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 moreover, 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, have my recollection as strong as at any period of my life, and have gained considerable relief in flesh, of which I am daily 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 if persevered in, it cannot fail to be very salutary.

Yours, very respectfully,  
H. S. COALE.

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

## MEASLES.

Received the following in proof, from Ralph Huntington, M. D., Morrisstown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1841.

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

The first case was a young man about 20 years of age; when I called on him the eruptive fever was running very high, and all the symptoms in their most 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, so that she recovered without any disorder 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 elder brother. The mother of the family observed to me, that her children all recovered hearty 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 he, McComb, was left in a poor state of health after having had the measles, and that he obtained a box of Silvester's Hygeian pills from one of my agents, which gave him relief.

The fifth case was a young lad of about 12 years, on whom I accidentally called. He had imperfectly 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 despairing of his recovery, and thought it of no use to give him any more medicine; and it was with much expectation that I persuaded them to give him your Hygeian 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 only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

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

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

The undersigned, in 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, " 2 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 remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph), and sending us numbers containing it, marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

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 arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Agents for the Post, are authorized to retain 15 per cent. upon the respective sums by them collected on 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.