

Shawnee State University

Digital Commons @ Shawnee State University

Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio),
1840-1843

Historic Portsmouth Newspaper Collection

2-28-1843

Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), February 28, 1843

William P. Camden

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.shawnee.edu/scioto_valley_post

Recommended Citation

Camden, William P., "Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), February 28, 1843" (1843). *Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), 1840-1843*. 47.

https://digitalcommons.shawnee.edu/scioto_valley_post/47

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Historic Portsmouth Newspaper Collection at Digital Commons @ Shawnee State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), 1840-1843 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Shawnee State University. For more information, please contact svarney@shawnee.edu.

VALLEY POST.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FEBRUARY : : : : : 28 : : : : : 1848

BEHOLD THE END.

The pious men of our town have concluded to hold an election of members for Common Councilmen, on SUNDAY the 12th day of March next. Has Millerism wrought such a wonderful change upon the minds of our citizens, or is it all a HOAX. Let us know, Mr. Recorder.

The Ohio river is again free of ice. Steamboats are now passing up and down the river almost hourly.

TASTE.

On the first page of to-day's paper, will be found an article under the head of "Women," which exposes the disgusting taste of the day pretty well. So various are the conceptions which people entertain of taste, that it is impossible to define its proper signification, or to confine it within any specific bounds; it possesses a fanciful airiness that soars to the highest expanse of the human intellect, and an humble, or degraded unimportance, which lowers like the mercury in the thermometer, even below the freezing point. It governs in the proudest castle, and presides in the lowest cottage. It fixes rules for arranging the pearls that deck the queen, and orders the disposition of these rags which half cover the wretched peasant. The pulpit—the forum—the camp, and the cabinet—the public school, and the private study, are all influenced by the universal taste, which, by its omnipotence, affords by general concurrence, one proof of a ubiquity. As variously inclined as is the mind of man, equally diversified is his conception of what constitutes taste, and so fond is he of his prerogative to judge that one in a thousand is not willing to submit to the decision of another. For the sake of being in fashion, many adopt a particular dress, but are generally at such war with its want of taste, or they introduce so many innovations, that it soon disappears, or becomes so diversified as to preserve few features of its original uniformity, and thus the wearer assist some ingenious deviser of a new fashion, or a new mode of taxing and exercising the taste of the *beau monde*. The powerful empire of taste is not confined to dresses alone: it exercises its freaks in architecture, from the most uniform and equally ranged windows, and the greatest symmetry of parts, to that tasteful or tasteless design. It enters into the garden, and the pleasure ground, diversifying the plan and the walks from the perfect square to the circle, from the octagon to the indescribable form; from the straight or uniform design, to the meandering or intricate ones, which entangles the saunterer, and tries the patience of the fretful. In statuary the well proportioned likeness of a man has been seen, and near that of a horse, bearing the head of an ox, and the feet of a lion. Thus it is in painting, and every other art, so many men of so many minds.

We might carry out these observations to a great length; and an inquiry into every art or form in which taste contributes to variety would, like taste itself, prove boundless, intricate, or embarrassing, and might produce, in its prosecution, little real benefit.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

On the 17th inst. Troy, New York, presented one of the most deplorable scenes that we have heard of for some time. A great land slide of several acres, took place about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, crushing and burying beneath the mass of earth, some eight or ten new houses, all occupied by poor families. It is supposed that about forty persons have perished. The Daily Troy Budget says "Had this avalanche occurred in the night, the destruction of life would have been still greater, as many occupants of the houses, were absent at their labor or elsewhere."

"A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh and escaped. The horses and load of wood were buried beneath the earth."

"We just left the scene of disaster. It is one of horrid desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in penetrating the earth and clearing away the fragments of buildings."

The Whig meeting at Chillicothe on the 22d inst. got up for the purpose of kindling in the breast of the "coons" the fire of '40, was a miserable affair. They could not come it. That promise the coon party made in 1840, that if General Harrison was elected, times would improve immediately—that confidence would be restored, and the laboring man would receive his "two dollars a day and roast beef" is too fresh in the memory of the once humbugged people, to be again deceived by their false promises. The promise the Whig party now make to the people, that Wm. Cost Johnson's project of issuing \$200,000,000 of stock, will restore State credit, is just as false as any promise made by that party during the last Presidential campaign.

The bill to enlarge the Lunatic Asylum of this State, was passed by a vote of 20 to 14.

We see by a notice in the last Circleville Watchman that Mr. Pike, one of its present editors is about establishing an entire new Democratic paper at Lancaster, Ohio, to be entitled the "OHIO EAGLE AND FAIRFIELD COUNTY DEMOCRAT." We are glad to see that move, for the Democrats of old Fairfield have been most egregiously bored by an old Eagle that has been roosting for some time past on the fence enclosing the rotten, swindling BANK of Lancaster. The democrats of Fairfield will find friend Pike a sterling democrat and an able advocate of the true principles of democracy; and will deserve their patronage to the fullest extent.

CONGRESS.

The Correspondent of the Ohio Statesman under date of Washington, Feb. 20, says that on Saturday last, in the Senate, the resolutions of Mr. Rives, against the assumption of State debts, with the amendments proposed by Messrs. Allen and Merrick, were postponed, on motion of Mr. Conrad, to the first Monday in December next. The whigs evaded, by this motion, the direct question of a direct vote upon the resolutions, and they, therefore stand uncommitted before the country. But still, the British capitalists, the creditors of the States, will draw their own deductions from this proceeding, that the great whig party are awaiting but the "troubling of the waters," to take up this project of assumption as a fundamental measure of reform for the campaign of 1844. We incline to the presentation of Senator Allen, that this anti-constitutional measure is destined to become the pivot of the next presidential contest; and though repudiated now by many whigs as unconstitutional, and by the mass of their politicians as *incorrigible*, (which to them is a consideration superior to the Constitution,) it will inevitably be taken up and adopted as the great measure of the great struggle that awaits us between federalism and democracy. Let not the people be deluded by the apparent fitness of this project of assumption for the exigencies of the States. Suppose the payment of these two hundred millions to be assumed by the Federal Government—the public lands pledged for their payment—and these receipts subtracted from the legitimate resources of the Treasury, all of which resources, with the present tariff, as high as it can safely be raised, not more than half enough for the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment, what is to be the alternative? DIRECT TAXATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, IN ADDITION TO THE EXORBITANT DUTIES NOW DRAWN UPON FOREIGN GOODS, WITH A FURTHER AMENDMENT OF A TWENTY PER CENT. TAX UPON TEA AND COFFEE. There can be no other result. A barn full of Treasury notes would not prevent this ultimate consequence—an issue by Government of two hundred millions of Government bonds would not lessen our debts one cent; and the trial of a Bank would only be putting off the evil day till to-morrow, to come upon us then with accumulated burden of speculations, frauds, bribes and robberies, with perhaps an explosion augmenting the evil to hundreds of millions more.

Fellow citizens—we have had the anecdote—we have kept it up all night—we have not considered the expense—the morning dawned, and though sick of the debaucheries of the frolic, the bill of expenses must be paid—shipplasters won't do it; Government bonds won't do it; bank notes won't do it; loans won't do it; nor Treasury notes. Hard dollars will only do it; and these must be earned by hard work; and we must all work. This is not the time for loafing jobbers and lazy drones.

The jaw-tooth of an animal was recently dug up in Benton county Missouri, which weighed fourteen pounds and a half, and is about thirteen feet in length. From calculation it has been ascertained that the animal when alive, was forty feet long and twenty feet high.

If business should improve in the spring without the assistance of banks, or Mr. Cost Johnson's \$200,000,000 of shipplasters, what a terrible skinning of coons there will be about the first of next October.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Judge Wells of Missouri has given an opinion that this law is unconstitutional. His objections to it are forcibly given in the following extract.

"I am deeply and solemnly impressed with the opinion that the bankrupt act—or at least that part which provides for cases of voluntary bankruptcy—is clearly unconstitutional, is unjust in the highest possible degree to creditors, is mischievous in its tendencies and effects, and is shockingly demoralizing. It has produced, in almost every neighborhood, the most implacable hatred, and destroyed all confidence. I cannot, therefore, suggest or recommend any amendment to be engrafted on such a system, which, in my opinion, would materially better it; but I will respectfully submit for the consideration of the Senate, my opinion as to the principal errors and defects of the act, leaving it to the wisdom of Congress to supply the remedy."

"1. It authorizes a violation of contracts, and a discharge from their obligations at the mere option of one of the parties. The district court of the United States for this district, decided this part of the act to be unconstitutional, and refused to grant the discharges. For the reasons on which the court made the decision, I refer to a printed copy of the opinion herewith sent.

"2. The debtor is allowed to select his own time to commence proceedings, when he may have entirely squandered or secreted his property. He need no longer use industry and economy; he may as well live in idleness and extravagance; for he will be discharged from all his debts, contracts, and engagements, whenever he shall have spent all his property.

"3. The debtor is allowed to select the state and county in which he will commence proceedings. For this purpose, he can change either his residence or business, to any place he may think most favorable. He can thus go where no person will be likely to detect his frauds, and where his creditors cannot afford to follow him.

"4. He may have spent all his property, and contracted his debts by idleness, riotous living, debauchery, or gambling in stocks, or the wildest speculations. It will not affect him, and he will be entitled to his discharge, equally with the most prudent, industrious, and economical debtor.

"5. If a majority of his creditors should object to his discharge, it would only give him an additional privilege—that of demanding a jury, and taking the cause away from the court. Or, he may appeal even before the cause is tried, and is allowed ten days to appeal in.

"6. After the court disposes of the matter, or decides the cause against him, and refuses the discharge, he can then have it referred to a jury. This is new in judicial proceeding, and, if allowable, the privilege should be extended to both parties. The creditor, in such case, is concluded by the decision of the court, if against him.

"7. An appeal is allowed the debtor—none is allowed the creditor. Thus, if the court commits an error injurious to the debtor, it must be correct-

ed; but if there be an error injurious to the creditor, it must stand.

"8. If an appeal be taken to the circuit court, the debtor can demand either another trial by jury, or a trial by the court. No such privilege is allowed the creditor.

"Indeed, any decision against the creditor is to be final and conclusive; and scarcely any against the debtor, is to be final or conclusive.

"9. There is no punishment for making out fraudulent lists of property or creditors; and although sworn to, yet the oath, if false, is not, I think, made perjury.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

RESTRICTIONS IN FAVOR OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—THE HOME LEAGUE.

In further illustration of our subject, we copy from Smith's Wealth of Nations, the following article. "The natural advantages which one country has over another in producing particular commodities are sometimes so great, that it is acknowledged by all the world to be in vain to struggle with them. By means of glasses, hot-beds and hot-walls, very good grapes can be raised in Scotland, and very good wine too can be made of them, at about three times the expense for which, at least, equal good can be brought from foreign countries.

"Would it be a reasonable law to prohibit the importation of all foreign wines, merely to encourage the making of Claret and Burgundy in Scotland? But if there would be a manifest absurdity in turning towards any employment forty times more of the capital and industry of a country than would be necessary to purchase from foreign countries an equal quantity of the commodities wanted, there must be an absurdity, though not altogether, yet exactly the same kind, in turning towards any such employment a thirtieth, or even a three-hundredth part more of either. Whether the advantages which one country has over another be natural or acquired, is, in this respect, of no consequence. As long as the one country has those advantages, and the other wants them, it will always be more advantageous for the latter nation to buy of the former than to make. It is an acquired advantage only which one artificer has over his neighbor who exercises another trade, and yet they both find it more advantageous to buy of one another, than to make what does not belong to their particular trades." (Wealth of Nations, vol. 2d p. 283.)

It is certainly true that, after an artificial system has been long acted upon, its abolition seldom fails of producing considerable temporary embarrassment and hardship; and for this reason no prudent government will ever rashly adopt any measure, how unexceptionable soever in point of principle, that might occasion any immediate and serious injury to a considerable class of its citizens. Every change in the public economy of a great nation ought to be cautiously and gradually effected. Those who have capital employed in businesses as carried on under the protection of a restrictive and every facility either to withdraw from them, or to prepare to withstand the free competition of foreigners, but this is all they justly claim.—The fact of a departure having been made, on one or more occasions, from the sound principle of the freedom of industry, can never be alleged as a sufficient reason for obstinately persevering in a course of policy which has been ascertained to be most inimical to the public interests, or for refusing to embrace the earliest opportunity of reverting to a better system. To act on such a principle would be to perpetuate the worst errors and absurdities, and would be a proceeding utterly inconsistent with all the ends and objects of government.

It is but seldom, however, that governments have been open to the accusation of too hastily reverting to the sound principle of a free trade. They have, for the most part, been a great deal too prone to listen to the sophisms and misrepresentations of those who, in order to bolster up some particular privilege, exaggerate the loss that necessarily follows the repeal of every prohibitive regulation. We deprecate all rash and capricious innovations; but we are not to reject an obvious improvement because a few individuals have, or which is perhaps the most common case, believe they have, an interest in supporting the established order of things. The business of government is to make the interests of the few submit to those of the many; nor is there either sense or humanity in continuing to inflict an injury on the public, that a limited number of individuals may profit by a really disadvantageous business. This, however, has hitherto been the favorite policy of this and most modern nations; and no one, unless pretty conversant with the history of our commercial legislation, would easily imagine the extent to which this perverse practice is carried, and what a trifling amount of individual gain is admitted as a counterpoise to a heavy national loss. In concluding this number, we cannot refrain from quoting the words of a celebrated English writer on this subject, he says "We submit to a loss exceeding probably a million sterling a year, occasioned by the restriction on the importation of Baltic timber, and voluntarily inculcate our houses with dry rot, let saw mills in Canada, and ships in the North American timber trade, the aggregate value of which does not amount to a million sterling, should become less productive to their owners. We prohibit sugar refined in the colonies, and consequently import it in a state more bulky and more perishable, lest the profits of a few sugar-refiners should be lessened. Other selfishness may be as intense; but none is so unblushing, because none is so tolerated, as that of a monopolist claiming a vested interest in a public injury."

CESSATION OF COMMANDER HULL.

We regret to be called upon to note the decease of this distinguished officer, which took place after a short illness, at his residence in this city, at an early hour this morning. The name and fame of Hull are alike familiar and dear to his countrymen. On the long roll of our naval heroes is inscribed no brighter name. He first taught the world that the arrogant title of "Mistress of the Seas," assumed by Great Britain, was but an empty name when

she encountered the Yankee seamen with anything approaching to an even force. His victory over the Guerriere imparted a confidence much needed at the time, by this disastrous issue of our land affairs.

In England, when the strange rumor reached them, that one of their "best and bravest," and manned by a picked crew, had struck to a smaller force of the despised Yankees, incredulity prevented belief. Soon, however, rumor became confirmed into reality, and the deed of "Hull and the Constitution" created a spirit of emulation in our little navy, which soon rendered it the pride and boast of its country. The gallant hero now sleeps in death, but the record of patriotic services survives in the hearts and memories of his admiring countrymen.—Philadelphia Gazette, Feb. 13.

RECORDS OF A BRIEFLESS ATTORNEY.

"He weeps his eyes red, or a faded leaf; And wastes his pathos on the dying sun."

All those who engage in the study of the law, should remember that there are before them, long, tedious years of listlessness, if not of hope deferred, before they can enter upon that course which leads to a consummation of ambitious aspirations. The writer hereof has known something "in the premises" of the matter. My strongest aspirations were gratified by the appearance of my name, with another, in the "Boston Post," with the titles "Attorneys at Law" attached; and when B— and myself took possession of a seven by nine room, which had been vacated by a tailor to make room for us, in the city of —, I surely thought that this was a pleasant town. There was a marked distinction in my looks from those which I had learned to wear while a student at C—.

We were fortunate, as it seemed, in our selection of a location at the time. The spirit of speculation had run high in the city. Corner lots had been bought and sold at an "amazing rate," as an ancient gentleman from Connecticut remarked, while on a visit to the city. All had become smooth enough. Men of straw had bought and sold, and made fortunes, within the tick of an hour. But pay-day all around had begun to arrive. Of course litigation began to take the place of quiet in the elements. We commenced many suits, and defended many more where we were really puzzled to decide which was the most doubtful, the character of our clients or the prospect of our getting any compensation. We had a glorious set of clients the whole town admitted. We had Finch and Green, who were interested in real estate from Western Illinois to the eastern shores of Maine, and who would have "their rights;" while of the lesser brood, we had Curry, Harman, Morgan, and others, too numerous to mention. I never shall forget one client of ours named Wiles—and he was such a specimen of a man! "Ah, Mr. —," said he, as he entered the office one cold, foggy, rainy morning, "this is a dark day for me. Misery is my lot. I have got to raise four thousand dollars between this and the 1st of April next, and this is the 20th of March; besides seven thousand more in April, and as much more in May." "Indeed!" I replied, "to whom do you owe such an amount, Mr. Wiles?"

"Why in New York," he replied, "for goods." "Yes, yes; I see. Now, Mr. Wiles," I rejoined, "your capital to commence with was—how much?" "Why, I had not much," he continued, "save credit, which is nearly as good as capital; and I could get along well enough, if it was not for the playgoer Locofocos, who will sue me. Ah, they are laboring to destroy all credit." "Yes, yes—I see, Mr. Wiles," I said; "too bad, too bad!" He went off in a sweat, while I shut myself in a closet, to enjoy a laugh. The first of April came and passed away, and some days more; and while I was wondering how Mr. Wiles was getting along with his four thousand dollars, into our office he came with his hat full of "Nays," which he wished to plead to.— We did so; and in due course of time, we drew his assignment, and afterwards his endorsers. He laid his misfortunes to "the Government," and very properly, no doubt (!) He was a fair specimen of twenty or thirty of our clients.

We had a large acquaintance among the young men of the city: There were the C—s, Col. S. Mr. D., and many others too numerous to mention. We had a closet full of wine, strong beer, &c., with a mixture of gin and rum; and there were Judge T—, Col. T—, Mr. M—, and L—, who appreciated our liquor.

Sometimes we went over to a "Recess" under a hotel and finished an evening in good society, and

"'Tis fit that I should tell you what These gentles had to eat."

There was plenty of fried oysters, chickens and pies, and we were at home, though. Mr. Y—, the teller, Mr. P—, booker, and Mr. J—s, of a Wild Cat Bank, were all there. We were from O—, and fearlessly knowing our rights, dared maintain them. Our motto was, "Who is afraid!" In those hours we forgot our clients, and dreamed "of all things bright and free." The incidents are too numerous to mention.

Gentle reader, whosoever thou art, whether a denizen of O— county, or of O— State, give us your hand at parting—and allow me to say that in my next I shall give you a more "detailed" account of matters. I shall give you a slight history of the Maine and New Hampshire gentry, in which the Marstons, the Perhams, the Beans, and the crockery merchants, will receive a peculiarly prominent place. At present, good-bye.

THE 200,000,000 DEBT!

The fundmongers in the U. States Senate dared not meet the issue presented by Mr. Rives, of Virginia. They escaped the question by a postponement! We think the advocates of such a measure should postpone themselves for a few years at least. Nothing seems too wild, extravagant and silly for a shipplaster, fundmongering, stockdealer to advocate. If the National Government assumes the debts of the States, why not of cities, towns, counties, and all the shipplaster factories; up to Biddle's Bank! Go the whole hog, if it is good, like men! A bankrupt act for the people, and assumptions for the corporations! Glory to whiggery and all its beautiful schemes!—Statesman.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

MUSINGS.

"We might have been"—these are but common words, And yet they make the sum of life bewailing; They are the echo of those finer chords Whose music life deprecates when unavailing. L. E. L.

As the shadows of evening come on, and the usual hour arrives when I was wont to go to "the Inn," to seek for congenial spirits' society, I am recalled by the reflection of how much I am losing, and shall avoid hereafter in a non attendance. Yet so it is.

Well, spring is near, and when she actually arrives, with smiles such as she used to wear in earlier years, when she came with sunny hues, bringing blue skies, verdant lawns and balmy breezes, then the feelings of better years will kindle within me, and perchance, as I look again on my natal land—the blossoming gardens—breathe the fragrance of flowers, I shall forget, and say I enjoy the world much, at the expense of being called a proser. There are in Western New York some of the richest, choicest scenes in nature, and the same may be said of the glorious Hudson. I refer not to the Falls of Niagara, which the "world" have looked on with astonishment, nor to the majestic Kattskill mountains, from whose towering heights the traveller seems to behold on the North the frozen, icy, northern Ocean, and on the South the warm, sunny Gulf of Mexico. But when I refer to the scenes of New York, particularly those of the western section of the State, I make mention of the Genesee Flat at Genesee, in Livingston county, the towering blue hills of Allegheny county; and in the way of lakes, would mention the Skanateles, the Owasco, the Cazenovia, and the Little Lake, because they are less known, yet not less beautiful or interesting than the Canandaigua, the Seneca, the Cayuga and the Oneida. The traveller who pauses at the "Foot" of the Skanateles Lake, and looks upon it once, will wonder that he has lived so long and yet without dreaming of, much less seeing, in actual reality, such a scene. The same remark will apply to the others.

So, my good friends, when you feel adventurous, take a jaunt to Western New York, if you see fit, otherwise live and die without doing so; but don't, when you come to your latter end, pretend to say that I did not advise you to do so in due time.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

SCIOTO.

Scioto fair! thou woodland Queen,
Thou mountain maid, thou valley stream;
How beautiful is thy smiling face,
Where nature's wood in soft embrace.

Upon thy verdant summer shore
I love to muse, and list the roar
Of thy blue waters, as they roam
O'er rocky beds in snowy foam.

I love to sit in thy silent grove,
Where warblers sing the songs I love—
All nature sleeps in calm repose—
And by my side the valley rose.

No noisy steamers disturb thy rest,
But the wild duck floats on thy peaceful breast,
And graceful swan doth stately ride
O'er the placid breast of thy woodland tide.

True nature is thy only boast—
NATURE—a theme I sing the most—
The true bard loves thee—only thee—
Thou harp of the heart's sweet minstrelsy!

A. J. H.

The following PROTEST, against the action of the House upon the question raised by the alleged arbitrary conduct of the Speaker, was excluded from the proceedings in yesterday's paper by a want of room.—Statesman.

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, availing themselves of the constitutional right of protest—almost the only incident to their representative character which has been violated—do most solemnly PROTEST against that part of the action of the House on yesterday, which decided that a motion to adjourn, and for a call of the House, were out of order, after the previous question upon a pending question has been ordered, for the following reasons:

1st. Because they believe it violates the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

2d. Because it violates the twenty-eighth standing rule of the House.

3d. Because it will enable a minority to pass the most obnoxious measures at pleasure.

4th. Because, upon a slight contingency, it would effectually suspend the functions of legislation.

5th. Because it is incompatible with the necessary and incident power of self-preservation.

6th. Because it would enable refractory members to defy the power of the House; for if, under such circumstances, accident or design, should accomplish the withdrawal of more than one third of all the members, the remaining members not being a quorum, could not legislate—could not send for absentees—could not adjourn—would be impotent if left alone—would be powerless to augment their numbers—could not even extricate themselves, except by voluntary separation, or by breaking their own rules.

7th. Because we solemnly believe the said action of the House was not the result of any conviction that it was right, but of a belief that it was necessary to accomplish a temporary and sinister object.

8th. Because, if persisted in, it will compromise the dignity of the House—become a flagrant example of tyranny—sacrifice the fundamental principles of parliamentary law—endanger the public interest—infinge the rights of Representatives—and destroy or cripple the functions of the House.

LE GRAND BYINGTON,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Feb. 17, 1848.

The Washington correspondent of the U. States Gazette declares that there is more corruption, and that too of a more shameless character, under the present administration, (elected by the whigs) than there was under the administration of General Jackson, (elected by the democrats.) If so, and certainly we shall not contest the point, then the whigs have performed one of the promises made before the last election, viz: that of "a change" in the management of public affairs. They have, however, according to the writer referred to, failed to make good their position taken before the election, that no change could be for the worse.—Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN NEWS.
The Packet ship North America brings intelligence from England seven days later than our former accounts. She was driven ashore during the snow storm on the 14th inst. at Shrewsbury Inlet. It is supposed she will get off.
There is very little news of public interest by this packet.
There has been a great falling off in the revenue of Great Britain for the last quarter.
The amount of foreign wheat in London was 450,000 quarters. In September last the amount was 900,000 quarters.
SERIA is still in a very disturbed state.—A battle had taken place between the Turkish troops and Dureses, which ended in the defeat of the insurgents. Peace had been established between Turkey and Persia.
The news from China is to the 30th of October. All was quiet awaiting the ratification of the treaty by the Queen. Opium had raised in price.

PORK TRADE OF CINCINNATI.
A late number of the Cincinnati Gazette states that there have been cut up and packed in that city, during the present season, 250,000 hogs, which cost about \$1,250,000. The commissions, labor, salt, barrels, &c., are estimated at a further sum of \$750,000—making together about two millions of dollars. The Gazette says the greater portion of this produce has been purchased and packed for foreign account, and all of it for cash. About half a million was for the English and French markets. During the same three months the amount of the flour and whiskey shipped from Cincinnati has not been less than one million of dollars. These three millions will be paid in gold and silver, or Eastern exchange.—The former would help to form our circulating medium if it were not intercepted by bankers and brokers.—Chillicothe Advertiser.

A Hole in the Mississippi.—We are informed that a party of men who were at work with a diving bell on the wreck of the General Pratt, about 12 miles above Memphis, on the day previous to the late a shock of the earthquake, on the evening of the 4th inst., report that on the 4th they reached the wreck, in about 20 feet water, but on the day following, upon descending to the same depth, the wreck had disappeared. Search was made by dragging along the bed of the river for a considerable distance, but no trace could be found of the wreck; and, upon sounding a depth of water was found in several places from 100 to 120 feet, and for about one hundred yards along the bed, no bottom could be found the greatest depth previously known was from 20 to 30 feet. A bar was also discovered in a part of the river which previously was deep water. It was the impression of the men in charge of the diving bell, that the wreck had entirely disappeared under the bed of the river.—St. Louis Republican.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.
Our neighbor Draper has been selling to-day a cargo of cotton goods, the travels of which, in finding their way to market, have been long and perilous. They were manufactured in Massachusetts, and sent to New York for market. Here they were sold to the far West, in which direction they were shipped, by the way of New Orleans. Thence they were transferred to one of the steamboats of the mighty Mississippi. Arriving at the confluence of the Missouri, the goods were sent up the latter river, more directly to the Rocky Mountains. Having proceeded five hundred miles up the Missouri, the steamer was snaggd and sunk. An agent of the underwriters was despatched thither, to look after the cargo; and cotton goods were recovered from the water, hung up to dry in the trees and spread upon the prairies, repacked into bales, and sent back to New Orleans and thence to New York for a market! Beat that who can.—New York Com.

TEA AND COFFEE TAX REVIVED.
President Tyler hints pretty strongly in his message to Congress, towards a tea and coffee tax to raise means for carrying on the Government, and Mr. Forward, his Secretary, urges Congress in direct terms to tea and coffee. In his official letter, which accompanies the President's message, Mr. Forward says, "I have this day addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending duties upon TEA AND COFFEE, together with several other articles which appeared to be proper subjects of taxation. The people are paying pretty dearly for Whig rule. More anon.—Chillicothe Advertiser.

THE MARKETS.
Chillicothe, February 24th.—Wheat is still firm 40 cents per bushel; Flour, retail, is reduced to \$2.50 per lb.; wholesale price, \$2.37; Lard, 4 cents per lb.; Prime Pork brings \$3, Mess \$4.75 to \$5; Clover Seed is in demand at \$2.25 per bushel; Timothy Seed, \$1; Flax Seed, 56 cents. Corn may be quoted at 10 from wagons; Oats 10; N. O. Sugar sells by the hhd. at 5 to 5 1/2; Coffee, 10 to 11; Pepper 11; Allspice 11 cts. per lb.; Molasses 25 cts. per gallon; Six Twist Tobacco 6 cts. by the keg; Cavendish 16; Honey Dew at 31 to 35; Y. H. Tea 62 to 65 cents per lb.
The Canal is still closed with ice, but a large quantity of property is expected to move South the moment it opens. After the first week of navigation, New Orleans dates up to the 12th, quote the Flour and Pork market heavy. Mess Pork is dull at \$3; Prime \$5.50; Lard 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cents per lb.; Flour \$3.12 to 3.25 per bbl. Much inactivity prevails on account of high rates of freight to the northern ports—freights on Flour range from 87 to \$1 per bbl. to New York; Pork \$1.25.—Adv.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening, by Rev. C. Brooks, WELLS A. HUTCHINS, Esq., to MISS CORNELIA M., daughter of Mr. J. V. Robinson, all of this place.
On the 12th inst., by James Andrews, J. P., Mr. JACKSON MOORE to Miss MARTHA FREEMAN, all of Scioto county, O.
DIED.—In Portsmouth, on the 23d inst., of chronic bronchitis, Dr. NATHANIEL W. ANDREWS, aged 49 years.
On the 25th inst., HARRIET S., daughter of Mr. J. and Mrs. B. Spencer, aged five months and nineteen days. Seldom has death caused more deep-felt sorrow and lamentable grief, in removing one so young, from the fond embrace of its parents.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.
DR. MELLS is now using, with great success, a paste for filling, permanently decayed teeth. It can be put into the most tender teeth without pain or inconvenience, and very soon becomes perfectly united in one solid body. By this means, nine teeth out of ten may be remedied, without the painful operation of extraction.
Dr. M. has always on hand, washes, powders and solutions, to suit all persons.
All operations in Dentistry performed on the most approved plan.
Feb. 28.—4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of fieri facias, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Scioto, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at the door of the Court House of said county, on FRIDAY the 24th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to wit: The equal East half of the In-Lot which is known and designated on the recorded Plat of the town of Portsmouth, as inlot, No. one hundred and seven (107) taken as the property of Southey Copes, to satisfy said writ, one in favor of Joshua V. Robinson, and one in favor of Lewis Phillips against said Southey Copes.
JOHN COOK, Sheriff.
Feb. 21, 1843.—Printers fee \$1.75.

CIRCULAR TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he has concluded on locating himself in this place, where he will attend to his duties as a
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.
He would here observe, that he is a regular graduate of one of the best Colleges of Europe, and has the advantage of twelve years' practice in the United States of America, during which time his success in the treatment of disease, has been such as to enable him to assert that he will render to all full satisfaction. Being equally versed in all the branches of his profession, he recommends himself as a Surgeon, Physician, Accoucheur, and Dentist, at the same time he is prepared to show flattering recommendations in support of his own, from persons of respectability, through various parts of the Union in which places he has practiced.
Dr. M. would also inform all persons who are afflicted with disease of long standing, which have been treated without success hitherto, that by applying to him, he will either cure or materially relieve them, especially those to which females alone are subject.
He may be found at any time at his office, at the American House, Portsmouth, except when on professional duty. In such case, word left at the bar will be promptly attended to. When required, Dr. M. will attend at ladies' dwellings for the performance of Dental operations.
ALSO.
The toothache invariably relieved in a few minutes by means of Mellis' vegetable tooth ache paste.
F. W. MELLS, Doctor of Medicine, and Surgeon Dentist.
N. B. Trade having nearly substituted our former currency, will if required, be taken for professional services. In all cases the kind of trade must be previously agreed on.
[Feb. 14, 1843.]

In Bankruptcy.
ON the application of Charles Scott, of Scioto county, Ohio, the above named party having been referred to me as the Commissioner of Bankruptcy for Scioto county, Ohio, by the Honorable District Court U. S. O. D. I, am prepared to take and receive proof of the claims of creditors, and to file the same in my office in Portsmouth, Ohio, until the 10th of May next. S. M. TRACY, Commissioner.

District Court of the United States IN
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OHIO. **BANKRUPTCY**
NOTICE is hereby given, that Charles Scott, boatman, of Scioto county, has filed in this Court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, and that the same will be heard on the 15th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Steubenville, in said District.
Attest Wm. MINER, Clerk.
Feb 8—2w.

Sheriff's Sale.
The State of Ohio, Scioto county, ss:
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to me directed, I will expose to sale at the door of the Court House in Portsmouth, on Friday the 24th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, to wit: The estate, during life, of Wm. M. Cady, in certain tract of land, situated in Wayne township, in said county, and bounded as follows—Beginning at a stone at the north east corner of a tract of land conveyed by A. Kinney and wife to Ann Eliza Cady, in the south line of S. Dole's three acre tract; running East with the original line 16 poles to a stone, thence south 210 poles to the Ohio river near a cattowood, passing a stone at 204 poles; thence down the river 16 poles and 2 links to the east line of the Cady tract, a stone bears north in the line 5 poles 6 links, thence north with the line of the Cady tract from the river 208 poles 18 links to the beginning—containing 20 acres 94-100, more or less. Appraised at \$600.
ALSO—The unexpired residue of a term of years in the undivided half of a part of inlot No. 3, in the town of Portsmouth, known and designated upon a plat of the subdivision of inlots No. 146, 147, and 3, by the numbers 9 and 10, being 38 feet 3 inches front, on Market st., subject to the performance of the covenants contained in a lease for the same executed by the President and Common Council of the town of Portsmouth to Wilson Gates and Eli Kinney, May 18, 1836, (appraised at \$200); to be same as the property of Wilson Gates to satisfy an execution in favor of Dale, Remington & Ross, one in favor of Wells R. Austin, one in favor of E. A. Brown & Brothers, against said Wilson Gates; three in favor of Henry Buchanan against said Wilson Gates, with others, and one in favor of James M'Koy against said Gates and another.
ALSO—At the same time and place, Lots numbers 2 and 5 in the subdivision of 65 acres of land, part of fractional Sections 7 and 8, in Township 1, Range 21, marked and recorded by George W. Clinegan, April 1st, 1837; appraised at \$320; levied upon to satisfy the above execution in favor of Dale, Remington & Ross.
JOHN COOK, Sheriff.
February 14, 1843. Pr. fee \$7.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto county, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Scioto county, on the 20th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the said day, the following described real estate, to wit:—All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the county of Scioto, and State of Ohio, upon the Ohio river, adjoining the survey of Alexander Parker No. 508 on the upper side, and Stephen Southall's below, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a cherry and two sugar trees, lower corner on the bank of the Ohio river to said Parker's survey No. 508; thence down the Ohio river, binding thereon, South 11 degrees, West 55 poles, to the upper corner on the river, of said Stephen Southall's entry No. 883; thence North 44 deg. West 255 poles with and binding on said Southall's entry to a dogwood and sassafras; thence N. 10 deg. East 55 poles to a stake in said Parker's line; thence with said Parker's line, South 45 deg. 21 min. East 255 poles to the place of beginning, containing 67 66-100 acres of land; be the same more or less, being part of the original entry of Hesakiah Morton, No. 1161, in the Virginia Military district, levied upon as the property of Francis Cleveland, to satisfy said writs, one in favor of William Steele, one in favor of Lorenzo Bennett, and the other in favor of Thomas Orr, against said Francis Cleveland, appraised at 3333-100 dollars more or less.
JOHN COOK, Sheriff.
Feb. 14, 1843.—Prin. fee \$4.75.

Sheriff's Sale.
The State of Ohio, Scioto county, ss:
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued from the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to me directed, I will expose to sale at the door of the Court House in Portsmouth, on Monday the 20th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day the following real estate, viz: The west two thirds of inlot number Sixty-six (66) in the town of Portsmouth, appraised at \$4000, levied upon as the property of Wilson Gates, to satisfy an execution in favor of L. & T. F. Shewell.
JOHN COOK, Sheriff.
Feb. 14, 1843.—Printers fee \$1.75.

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

SPECIE STANDARD.
BANK NOTE LIST.—Feb. 23, 1843.
Corrected weekly by E. Kinney & Co. Exchange-Brokers, Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Ohio Life and Trust Co. on demand	par
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	do
Franklin Bank do	do
Lafayette Bank do	do
Mechanics and Traders' Bk	2 dis
Bank of Cincinnati	no sale
Exchange Bank of Cincinnati	75 dis
Bank of Circleville, (new)	par
" Chillicothe	2 dis
" Cleveland	75 dis
" Gallipolis	broken
" Geauga	par
" Hamilton	40 dis
" Massillon	par
" Marietta	do
" Mount Pleasant	do
" Newark	do
" Sandusky	do
" Steubenville	broken
" West Union	broken
" Wooster	broken
" Xenia	do
" Zanesville	do
Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville	do
Clinton Bank, Columbus	do
Columbian Bank, New Lisbon	do
Commercial Bk. of Lake Erie, Cleveland	40 dis
Commercial Bk. of Scioto, Portsmouth	38
Dayton Bank, Dayton	par
Farmers Bank of Canton	75
Farmers & Mechanics Bk. Steubenville	par
Frank Bank, Columbus	par
German Bank of Wooster	broken
Granville Alexandria Society	do
Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster	35 dis
Lebanon Miami Bank, Lebanon	broken
Manhattan Bank, Manhattan	broken
Muskingum Bank, Putnam	par
Urbana Banking Company, Urbana	75 dis
Washington Bank, Mariamburg	broken
Western Reserve Bank, Warren	par
Small notes of good Ohio Banks	do
KENTUCKY.—Bank of Louisville	do
Bank of Kentucky	do
Northern Bank of Kentucky	do
Savings Bk. of Louisville, (Ota, Arnold & Co's Checks)	no sale
INDIANA.—State Bank of Indiana	par
King & Woodburn's checks, Madison	do
New Albany Insurance Co. New Albany	50 dis
Charleston Savings Institution	do
Indiana Scrip, \$5's (1840-41, dates.)	50 dis
" " " " " " " " " "	50 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bank of Illinois	70 dis
Bank of Illinois, Shawnetown	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	do
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair, (endorsed by J. O. Smith & H. Smith.)	3 dis
Other Michigan Banks	no sale
PENNSYLVANIA.—United States Bank	70 dis
Philadelphia City Banks	1 prem
Country Banks (generally)	50 10 dis
DELAWARE.—New York City Banks	par
New York Country Banks	1 prem
NEW ENGLAND BANKS	par
MARYLAND BANKS (generally)	par
VIRGINIA, Eastern	par
Wheeling	par
SOUTH CAROLINA	8 dis
NORTH CAROLINA	5 dis
ALABAMA	40 dis
TENNESSEE	30 dis
GEORGIA	12 15 dis
ARKANSAS	no sale
LOUISIANA, New Orleans	2 dis
Exchanges on New York, 3 per cent. prem.	do
" Philadelphia, do do do	do
" Cincinnati, par to do	do

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 15th day of March 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, Feb. 21, 1843.

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 each of us, which nature has endowed with a power, and ever which they have power.
Dr. B. Brandreth's External Remedy, or Liment, which, by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pain or soreness; thus sprains, stiff sinews, white swellings, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, ungular hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, cramp, 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 Liment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was 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 cramp, 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 Liment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have hitherto 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.—44m.

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

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

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received from the East side of Jefferson between First & Second Streets, and will keep on hand at all times a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Boston Rocking Chairs, &c., all of which he will sell low for cash.
W. E. WILLIAMS
Portsmouth, June, 10.

GROCERIES & C.
R. ARTHUR, respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity, that he has just received an extensive assortment of Groceries, to wit: Family Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese; Bacon, Pork, Dried Beef, Bologna sausage, &c.; Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Candies, and other confectionery; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, and Cordials; a superior article of Chewing Tobacco; Soap, Candles, &c.,—which he will sell low for cash. A few doors west of the United States Hotel.
Portsmouth, June, 16, 1842.—4f-2

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 the rate of \$1 per annum, invariably in advance. No subscription taken for less period than six months.
EMBLISHED 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, Agriculture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography will comprise the leading departments of subject matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the forum of the foregoing 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 sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves, when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects that will admit of it, will be illustrated with engravings. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What strong incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth, than to place before them, in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country!
The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.
The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery &c. of America, will all be noticed in their places, and illustrated as far as possible with engravings.
We do not pretend to send forth a work replete with originality of ideas or style, or as a vehicle for conveying to the people the rich and beautiful specimens of modern belles-lettres; but our prime object is to disseminate useful information, fitted alike to the capacity of the child and the adult. It is intended, rather as a magazine of valuable stores gathered and garnered up from sources which, from their magnitude, rarity and costliness, are as sealed fountains of living water to the great mass of the community. In it the choicest contents of books are presented in a condensed yet conspicuous form, illustrative of History; Geography; the Fine Arts; Natural History; Agriculture and Rural Economy; Useful Arts; the Natural Sciences; Biography, Travels, Botany, &c. a general outline of the Plan of our New Monthly Magazine is given, and a list of the names of the contributors is appended; all of which during the course of the volume are illustrated by engravings, many of which are from original drawings made expressly for the work.
We shall aim to give the magazine a character decidedly American, and to make it to this country what the Penny Magazine is to Great Britain. Hence we shall introduce descriptions of American History; Manners; Scenery and Natural Productions. In furtherance of this object we invite our friends abroad to rid us by communications and sketches of any thing remarkable or unique that may come under their observations; and we trust they will find ample remuneration for their labor in the consciousness of having added a quota to the total sum of intelligence which is so widely disseminated through the medium of our Family Magazine.

From its natural origin of the plan of our New Monthly Magazine the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.
As a sort of catalogue for schools and a treasure of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its contents shall be pure; its information authentic; and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably on them, and that its arm of support will be liberally in their behalf.
Enterprising and responsible men will be employed as travelling agents to procure subscriptions and sell the bound volumes of "Sears' Pictorial Publications." A liberal commission allowed in proportion to the amount of services rendered.
Any person wishing to act as agent for the sale of Sears' Pictorial Works, on remitting \$5 current funds, free of expense, shall receive one copy of "Bible Biography," and one copy of the "Wonders of the World," together with twelve specimen numbers of the Magazine, which he can procure subscribers. The Magazine will be sent by mail (if requested) and the books kept subject to his order.
Persons wishing to act as agents for the Magazine alone, will receive eight specimen numbers for \$1, inclosed (as above) free of postage. In ordering books or magazines, the agent will be particular in stating how, and when, and where they are to be forwarded. Losses and mistakes often arise on this head. Address, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, Editor and Publisher, 123 Nassau St. New York City.

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

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

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DAVIS & MILLER, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those who know themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle, either by note or otherwise, as the books must be closed.
A. C. DAVIS, E. MILLER.
A. C. Davis will still continue the TAILORING business at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may please to favor him with a call, and as heretofore, guarantees any work that may be entrusted to him. Good fits may always be expected.
October 4, 1842.

DR. B. WORK,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.
Thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the practice of Medicine in connection with dentistry.—Operations on the teeth performed with care, and on the most approved principles. He will insert beautiful incrustable Porcelain teeth, from tooth to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Also, teeth will be cleaned, and all cavities filled in the best manner. He has provided himself with extracting Forceps, by which one-half the pain and danger of fractured jaws, so common from extracting teeth in the old fashioned way, may be avoided. He hopes by care and attention, to render satisfaction to all that may patronize him.
Office on 2d street, nearly opposite the Methodist church.
Portsmouth, July 5th, 1842.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
PORTSMOUTH OHIO,
A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

FORMERLY OF HOLLIDAYSBURGH, PA. AND LATE OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.
ANNOUNCE to the public, that they have rented the above House of Mr. McCox, 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. McCox, in retiring from the American House, takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks for the Patronage, so long and so generally extended to him, while keeping the House. He also feels confident, that Messrs. VAN COURT will continue to render the AMERICAN HOUSE, a most desirable and comfortable stoppage for Travellers.
Portsmouth, September 14th 1841. 5-f.

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.

FINE PRINTING INK.—The subscribers have a constant supply of Printing Ink of various qualities, from 30 cents to \$2.00 per pound from the Eagle Printing Ink Manufactory, which they offer to printers at reduced prices, and which they confidently recommend to purchasers as being fully equal to any manufactured either in the East or West, they having used on the best work for the last three months. Owing to its peculiar blackness, but a small quantity is required on the type, which makes it the most economical Ink in use, even at former prices.

Prices.—News Ink, 40 cents per lb. Book Ink, 30 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., Stereotype Founders and Printers, Third street, between Walnut and Vine. Publishers of Newspapers in the Western States inserting the above to the amount of \$2.50, and sending a single copy of their paper containing it, will be entitled to their pay in Ink, when they purchase to the value of \$7.50, if demanded within six months from the 1st of Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—4w.

New Gunsmith Establishment.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in Portsmouth, O., and is now prepared to do all work in his line, which may be entrusted to him.—His shop is on the North-west corner of Second and Chillicothe Streets. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
M. SITES.
Portsmouth, June 29, 1842. 241f

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
I OFFER FOR SALE all my claims or interest and rights in any and all lands which I own, or in and to which I have any immediate or remote interest, in the county of Scioto, particularly the well known
BRADFORD'S SHIP-YARD TRACT.
the only title to which, both from the heirs of my father David Bradford, the patentee, and from the heirs of Stephen Southall, the original proprietor, are purchased and perfected in me by inheritance and by purchase.
I am authorized by the Hon. Thomas Scott (the best land lawyer in the United States) and S. M. Tracy, Esq., to say that my title to this claim is perfect. To them I refer all who wish to purchase. I also refer to the public records and to the many intelligent citizens generally of Scioto county; also to Col. Brush and James D. Caldwell, Esq. of Chillicothe, and to Col. Noah H. Swayne, and the Hon. Gustavus Swan of Columbus, in particular.
It is not material to publish to the world the causes which induce or compel me to part with this important place at this particular time, but it is as well, and very material to say, that I will sell & convey on the most liberal & advantageous terms, requiring of the purchaser only one-tenth cash, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on the land sold. Any communications on this subject can be addressed to me, post paid, to the care of Rossell Craife, Esq., P. M., Bradford's P. O., Scioto county, O., to whom I also refer for any and all further particulars.
JAMES BRADFORD,
June 20, 1842. 241f
P. S. That the Southern termination of the Ohio Canal will eventually, and before very long, be made and constructed on this identical "SHIP-YARD" tract, is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, now reduced to a moral certainty. That it is the only good if not the very termination for the Ohio Canal, I am fully authorized to assert on account of its topographical and other advantages. Its landing for steam boats and other water craft is as good as, if not better than, any other landing on the Ohio river, for and to all which, I am authorized to refer to Alfred Kelley, Esq., formerly the talented Canal Commissioner, and now the Ohio Fund Commissioner. That the site for the "GREAT WESTERN NATIONAL ARMORY" ought to be selected on this place, and at or near the "Ship-Yard" point, there is no doubt; that it will be, is more than probable. Personal application can be made to me while at Van Court's AMERICAN HOUSE, in Portsmouth, or at Col. McElvain's FRANKLIN HOUSE, Columbus, Ohio. JAMES B.

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

JUST received and for sale by T. Lawson, 10 cases of Old Virginia Tobacco No. 1 and 2, a superior quality, of Ira Hunt's brand. I will sell this tobacco at a lower price than the same brand has ever been before in the western country, on account of "Confidence not being Restored," and for other reasons.
July 19, 1842

THE FARMER.

From the American Agriculturist. THE NEW WORLD AND OURSELVES We have engaged to contribute from time to time through the present year, a series of papers to the above ably conducted Family Newspaper, to be called Agricultural Tour in England.

The New World is now published exclusively in the Royal octavo size, than which nothing can be more convenient for binding, or to adorn one's library. Its contents are of a high moral character, and each number has a clear and well arranged digest of the news of the week, political, social, literary and miscellaneous—inclluding all matters which are of real interest, foreign and domestic; and we can assure our readers, both in town and country, that they will find this among the very best family newspapers of America; and in subscribing for it, they will desire little else.

In addition to the lighter literature of the day, published in cheap series at the New World office as fast as received from Europe, it will follow up its editions of Leibniz's Agricultural and Animal Chemistry, by reprints of all the standard agricultural works of Great Britain, together with occasional translations from the French, German, and Italian; condensed, or at full length, with notes explanatory and additions by American gentlemen, long practically and theoretically acquainted with the subjects of farming, horticulture, and stock breeding.

CROPS FOR SOILING.

We have been repeatedly called upon by persons residing in this vicinity, who keep cows for the purpose of supplying the city with milk, and fat a few sheep and other animals for market, making inquiries as to the best system of pasture and soiling, as land is too dear in the neighborhood, and it takes too much of it laid down in common pasture, to keep their animals with much profit.

When the land is suitable for rye, we would sow it early in September, so as to have it get a good start before winter. This would come forward a fortnight, if not three weeks earlier than any clover or grass, of which we have any experience. If the soil suits wheat better than rye, then we would sow wheat for this purpose. It comes forward quite as quick in the spring as rye, and is considered better green food, but after the cattle are withdrawn from it, the wheat does not grow and head as well as the rye and it is consequently not so good a crop to harvest, or turn hogs on to when the grain has ripened.

After the rye and wheat fields had been pastured about three weeks in the spring, we should have a pasture which had been stocked down the previous year, with orchard grass and clover to succeed them. By the time this begins to grow again, about the first of July, Indian corn sown broadcast, would be ready for soiling, and this, by proper management may last till the grass has become well growing again in fall, or till winter sets in. In order to effect this desirable object, different varieties of corn should be sown.

At Cincinnati, Mr. James Broadwell, Front Street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Miami county, Mr. Wm. Green, Newton township, Clermont county, Mr. L. J. Poole, Col. Messrs. Fallon & Turner, Felicity, Mr. Wm. Melvin, Neville, & Mr. Wm. Bole, Junr. Brown county, Mr. Wm. Dickson, Georgetown, Mr. Lambert Nowland, Russellville, Mr. Wm. Boles, Eld. Alexander McClain, George W. Brown, and Samuel G. Moss. Adams county, Mr. Edward S. Moore, West Union, Mr. George P. Tener, Locust Grove, Mr. Major Vincent Cropper, Clayton, and Mr. John Pendell, junr. Scioto county, Mr. William Hall and W. P. Camden, Portsmouth, Mr. Jefferson Kendall, Wheelersburg, and Mr. George Smedley, Junr. Kirtland county, Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Fikeeton, Mr. Benjamin H. Harrison, Waverly, and Mr. Reuben Cluff, near Cincinnati. Ross county, Mr. M. Gillilan, Bainbridge. Highland county, Mr. Wm. H. Hutchens, Leesburg, Mr. Benjamin West, Elder Charles B. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Storor.

Vetches are much used in England for early spring food, and our opinion is particularly asked about them. We tried them two years. They grew well and yielded an abundance of green food on a cold tenacious clay soil, but the seed would not ripen, and as we had to import this at a very high price, we gave them up; but we have no doubt they will be acclimated this year. But even what is called winter vetches, which are sowed in the fall and winter in England for their earliest green food, do not come forward so quick as rye and wheat there, and rye pastures for early spring pasture, are getting more and more into vogue in Europe. The vetch is but a diminutive sort of pea; the American pea can therefore take its place in feeding to great advantage. It resists frosts well, and we have known it sown late in the fall, or during a mild winter, for an early crop in this climate. Its vegetation, however, under these circumstances, is not always certain. We have seen quite a valuable pea for this purpose growing in the western part of this state and Canada, called the Grass pea. The stalks and leaves are much smaller than the common field and garden varieties; but they grow close together, and we think would yield more feed per acre than any other variety; and although the grain is small also, still it usually gives a large number of bushels per acre. We have seen from 40 to 65 bushels taken from an acre repeatedly, on land of modern fertility, and without extra cultivation, and we have never heard any objection to it where grown, except that the grain was too small, but this we consider rather a fanciful one than otherwise. It more herbage or grain is obtained with it than from the varieties, why should we not give it the preference in cultivation?

In preparing land in this vicinity for pasture and soiling, we recommend its being made as rich as possible; and in order to easily effect this, we again entreat our farmers to read attentively the valuable articles in our paper on city manures, by Mr. Partridge, as well as others which we have copiously selected and written previously. Many of them will bear a second and third perusal with profit. If the land is made sufficiently rich with the proper materials, 3 tons of grass may be had from an acre, and its equivalent, or perhaps more, in rye and wheat; and with corn we may easily get 10 to 16

tons of the earlier varieties, and 20 to 35 tons of the later ones. We hope our friends will make some experiments on these crops the coming year, as the yield of corn per acre is involved in continued dispute. We do not think to cut a rod or two for the purpose of weighing is sufficient; we dislike partial experiments, when it is so easy to make a thorough one; a quarter of an acre is the least amount that should be tried, and a whole acre would be still better.—Am. Agricult.

WORMWOOD SEED OIL FOR BOTS. The Southern planter recommends the above as the most effectual cure. It was used at the rate of one table-spoonful, in a gill and a half of spirits of Turpentine, diluted to a quart with whisky and water.

We should think that the wormwood seed oil with a slight increase or decrease of the dose, according to circumstances, would be equally efficacious diluted simply with water or milk.

A distemper is prevalent among the cattle in the western part of Michigan denominated 'mad itch.' It affects the heads of the animals, and the pain is so intense that they literally tear their heads in pieces, by rubbing. It soon proves fatal, and no remedy is known.

To make good tallow candles, you must prepare your wicks about half the size, and wet them thoroughly in spirits of turpentine, put them in the sun to dry, and then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made, last longer, give a much clearer light, and are nearly or quite equal to sperm.

A german named Frayshute, in the employ of Mr. Martin Weaver, of Pottsville, Pa., was drowned on the 19th ult., in attempting to cross a mill dam whilst the ice was weak. It is noticed in the Pottsville Journal as a singular and strange circumstance, that the drowning man, as he was about sinking for the last time, took his employer's keys out of his pocket, and threw them safely upon the ice. The deceased it appears, was remarkable for his fidelity, and his last act must be regarded as the instinctive effect of the ruling passion which governed him through life.

An English paper says that a short time since, at Gedney, a widow woman with four children, and other incumbrances, actually walked to church with no other covering than a sheet and was thus married, under the common but most erroneous notion that the husband would thus escape all responsibility for her debts.

A RICH CONTRAST. Henry Clay is spending the winter at New Orleans, where he has been received with regal honors—cannon roaring, shouts rending the air, bursts of music; streaming banners, ladies smiles, and complimentary addresses. The Jockey Club have presented him with the freedom of their race track; the managers of their theatres have placed his name on their free lists, and the citizens have given him costly balls and entertainments.

Some twenty eight years since, Andrew Jackson made the same party a visit, but not as a guest. He acted the part of a host, for he gave a series of brilliant entertainments, a prodigious number of balls, and the freedom of a race track to some ten thousand British soldiers, who were anxious to enjoy the hospitalities of the Crescent City. He could not be permitted to take so much trouble without a mark of gratitude, and so he was fined a thousand dollars! And the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress, and elsewhere, like patriots as they are not, say that the "Bite was a just and proper one.—Waynes County Record, Indiana.

SILVESTER'S HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

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

- AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO. At Cincinnati, Mr. James Broadwell, Front Street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Miami county, Mr. Wm. Green, Newton township, Clermont county, Mr. L. J. Poole, Col. Messrs. Fallon & Turner, Felicity, Mr. Wm. Melvin, Neville, & Mr. Wm. Bole, Junr. Brown county, Mr. Wm. Dickson, Georgetown, Mr. Lambert Nowland, Russellville, Mr. Wm. Boles, Eld. Alexander McClain, George W. Brown, and Samuel G. Moss. Adams county, Mr. Edward S. Moore, West Union, Mr. George P. Tener, Locust Grove, Mr. Major Vincent Cropper, Clayton, and Mr. John Pendell, junr. Scioto county, Mr. William Hall and W. P. Camden, Portsmouth, Mr. Jefferson Kendall, Wheelersburg, and Mr. George Smedley, Junr. Kirtland county, Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Fikeeton, Mr. Benjamin H. Harrison, Waverly, and Mr. Reuben Cluff, near Cincinnati. Ross county, Mr. M. Gillilan, Bainbridge. Highland county, Mr. Wm. H. Hutchens, Leesburg, Mr. Benjamin West, Elder Charles B. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Storor. Clinton county, Mr. Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, and Mr. Harrison Goffs, Sabina. Gallia county, Deletombe & Son, Gallipolis. Washington county, W. Hall & Son, Marietta. Pickaway county, Mr. A. C. Stiles, South Bloomfield. Franklin county, Mr. Major Cole, Columbus. Licking county, Mr. C. Sawyer, Newark, Mr. R. Parsons, Granville, Major Benjamin, Pratt, Chatham, Mr. Jos. na Anderson, and Mrs. Nancy Castle. Knox county, Mr. William M. Minter, Amity. Richland county, Mr. Edward S. Hibbard, Hanover township. Summit county, Mr. James Avery, Bath township. Cayuga county, Mr. A. A. Avery, East Euclid. Geneva county, Mr. Calvin Church, Thompson township.

- IN KENTUCKY. Pendleton county, at Flower Creek. Greenup county, David K. Cochran, Catfishburg. IN NEW-YORK. At Buffalo, Mr. William Cordukes, 315, Main street. Genesee county, Mr. Calvin Lyman, Penrose. St. Lawrence county, Dr. Ralph Huntington and Mr. Stephen Canfield, Morristown. Chautauque county, Mr. Phlemon Jackways, Westfield. IN PENNSYLVANIA. Crawford county, Mr. Carlo W. Flower, Beaver township. Ask for Silvester's Hygeian Medicine, and see that his signature is on the box, to imitate which is felony.

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

Grocery and Provision Store. On Front Street, Portsmouth, O. T. LAWSON RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Portsmouth, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of PRODUCE and FAMILY GROceries, which will be sold at the lowest market price. Feb. 1, 1842.

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 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 emphysemata 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 us (through the Postmasters) teachers names, so that one paper may be sent for them.

TERMS.—A single copy, one year 50 cents; eight copies, to one direction, \$3 00; twenty copies, to one direction, \$5 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-Masters. Subscriptions must begin with the volume.

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

Covington, Ky., June 3d, 1842.

CASE OF SORE EYES AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.

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

Sir:—With gratification I take my pen to address you a few lines, to congratulate you on the success of your invaluable medicine. It is an old adage, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. This will be an all to you recollection the circumstance of your coming to my shop on the clear Fork Mohicon, near Loudenville, Richland county, with a broken carriage. It is indeed 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 sixteen years before.

He has ceased to procure another box; and he says if he had them he could sell twenty-five boxes immediately in his neighborhood. Many of his neighbors who have been acquainted with him for seven years, and have been eye witnesses of the obstinacy of his case, have become convinced of the efficacy of your pills. I should be happy to become more acquainted with the Hygeian system of practice. A multiplicity of cases have been cured by your medicine, and have convinced me, not only of the fallacy of the apothecary system, but also of something in the vegetable system, that they, the apothecaries, do not possess, which I have reason to think developed in your system.

George Silvester's Hygeian. THE COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH BLOW. The public will please observe that no Brandreth's Pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing thus—B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, and are so 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 there are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world. The reason these celebrated Pills have such an universal good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body. "Purge out the old leaven, that ye may become a new lump," is the language of the Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually, it is true, but how can it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests as immovable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasions the thunders of heaven.

"THE CONDITION." The condition upon which God has given health to man is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Good healthful medicine is only a species of food; when the animals, whose habits we have the means of observing, are sick, they wander through the fields, and make selection of those herbs which open their bowels and purify their fluids, which immediately restores their health. When a dose of Brandreth's Pills are taken, they are digested and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured. Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body. Where Brandreth's Pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power.—Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely; and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences. Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom. My own offices on Third Street between Main and Walnut, where the GENUINE PILLS can always be obtained. The following are the only authorized agents in the places to which their names are attached:— Hanging Rock—Solomon Isaminger. Greenupburg—John King. French Grant—John Dattel. Franklin Furnace—James S. Folsom. Wheelersburg—Theodore Bliss. Sciotoville—William Brown. Portsmouth—James Lodwick. Nile Township—Peter Wycoff. Nov. 25, 1841. 15--6m

CONVULSIVE FITS.—FEVER AND AGUE. This is to certify, that my daughter Elizabeth, about eight years old, has been afflicted about four years with fits, which I suppose were convulsive fits, 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 of the regular practice also attempted her case in vain. At length I made trial of Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and after using but half of a seventy-five cent box she was completely cured.—It is now about twelve months since she has had the least appearance of a fit; so I now no longer fear a return of the complaint. My daughter, Sarah Jane, about five years old, was also cured last summer of fever and ague, with three doses only of said medicine, and has never since had another attack. MICHAEL PUTMAN. Tiger Creek Ferry, Greenup co. Ky. Jan. 25, 1842. PUTTY & OIL kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. B. ALFORD.

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 the 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 ten fold for their subscription. No man at this time who would care to be considered an 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 will, we are sure, greatly benefit the country by their present undertaking."—The Union, Raleigh, N. C.

"The Agriculturist is well filled with well written, well digested, and highly practical articles on subjects pertaining to rural industry. The conductors of the work, 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 speak of these 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 we believe the public will be highly gratified with the great interest it 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 an excellent form for binding."—Louisville Journal, Ky.

CASE OF SWELLED NECK.

Morristown, St. Lawrence co. N. Y. July 16, 1842.

Dear Sir: I would be false delicacy in me, in gratitude to you, and 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. For six 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 the main artery was broke. The swelling was hard 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 more severely in consequence of nearly 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 hapless one; which was augmented by the hopelessness of her case in the opinions expressed by the physicians aforesaid. Singular as it will appear to many, should you publish this, as I trust it will, and hope you will be enabled to cure 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 was gained such strength, that instead of calling in a physician when anything ails my family, no matter how critical the case may be, I immediately apply to my family physician, your pills, and not only find an effectual remedy, but also save vast expense and trouble. I will not be so tedious as to state all the good effects of your medicine in my family, or shall make this article too lengthy for publication, but briefly state in conclusion, that I find no difficulty in curing the menela 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.

DISPEPSY AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1838. Mr. GEORGE SILVESTER.—Dear Sir: This day seven weeks ago, I began to use your Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, and can now testify that it has restored me to health. I suppose my case to have been dyspepsy, the liver complaint, and indigestion 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 hope 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 flesh, of which I am still gaining. Your medicine I found to be very powerful, yet more mild and benign in its influence than any I ever have 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. GOALE.

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. Morristown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1841. Ma. 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. She soon recovered without any disordered state of the system, which the relics of the measles often leave behind. The mother of the young lady observed to me, she had found a good receipt for the measles.

The third case, in the same family, having eight children, most all were taken with the measles, and treated by their mother simply, in a similar manner to their eldest sister. The mother of this family observed to me that her children all recovered hearty from the measles, and were not so sick as her neighboring children, some of whom were left in poor health.

The fourth case was a young married man, who 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 departing of his recovery, and thought it no use to give him any more medicine; and it was with much expostulation 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. Flanagin, the young lad's father, was this,—your pills have saved my son's life! I did not see the lad again, but understand he is well.

RALPH HUNTINGTON.

THE undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the MADISONIAN, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office, on or about the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interest of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures will be in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not 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 RIGHT, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the WROG, 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 punished, 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.

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.

TERMS. Daily per annum (in advance), - - - - - \$10 00 For the approaching session, (probably seven months), - - - - - (in advance) 5 00 The tri-weekly per annum, " " " 5 00 For six months, " " " 3 00 Weekly, " " " 2 00 For six months, " " " 1 25

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.

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. Advertisements of a personal altercation, will invariably be charged Two Dollars per square for the first insertion, and One Dollar per square for each continuance. Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions that are requested; otherwise they will be continued till forbid; and charged accordingly. No variations from these rates in any case. Advertisements from the country must be invariably accompanied by cash, and from gentlemen not residing in Portsmouth, the amount necessary to secure insertion may be ascertained by counting the words of the advertisement and consulting these terms.

POSTAGE, on letters to the proprietor must be paid by the writer.