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### Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), August 18, 1840

William P. Camden

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# Scioto Valley Post.

By W. P. Camden,

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

\$2 00 per annum, in advance.

VOLUME I.

PORTSMOUTH, SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1840.

NUMBER 1.

We give below the MAXIMS and PRINCIPLES of the FEDERAL WHIG LEADERS—We give these from their own mouths and in their own words. To these Maxims and Principles WE ARE OPPOSED—against them we make War; and what is the Democrat who will not stand by his fellow Democrat in such a contest. This is Federal Whig language—HEAR IT.—

ANCIENT FEDERAL MAXIMS.

"The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts—gentlemen and the vulgar—the latter signifying the common people, such as farmers, mechanics and laborers, and the former, the richer portions, and those born more noted families."—John Adams.

"The POOR are destined to labor, and the RICH are qualified for superior stations."—J. Adams.

"All political communities ought to be divided into the FEW and the MANY—the first are the RICH and WELL BORN, the other THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE."—A. Hamilton.

"The second branch of the legislature ought to be composed of men of GREAT and ESTABLISHED PROPERTY; an ARISTOCRACY; men who, from pride, support permanency. To make them completely independent (of the people) they must be chosen for life. Such an aristocratic body would keep down the turbulence of democracy."—Speech of Mr. Madison, a leading federalist, in the convention that framed the Constitution.

"There never can be prosperous times in this country, until a POOR man, as in England, obliged to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and lie under a cart at night."—SENATOR NEWBURY, a Connecticut federalist.

"All persons uttering or publishing or causing to be printed or published, any false or scandalous matter of the President or Congress of the United States, shall be fined two thousand dollars and imprisoned two years."—JOHN ADAMS'S Sedition Law.

"Our Federal Republic was manifestly founded on a mistake, on the supposed existence of sufficient political virtue in the people, and on the permanency and authority of public morals."—F. Ames.

"The people are turbulent and changing, they seldom judge or determine right."—A. HAMILTON.

"Nothing but a permanent body (of life legislators) can check the impudence of democracy."—A. HAMILTON.

"Freeholders are commonly speaking, persons of sober, frugal and temperate habits, little disposed to abuse power, or to forget right. But what is the character of the POOR? Generally speaking, Vice and Poverty go hand in hand."—JUDGE VAN NESS, a noted federalist of New York.

"See the excellency of a British Executive. He is placed above temptation. Nothing short of such an executive (a king) can be efficient."—A. HAMILTON.

"Democracy is an illuminated bell."—F. AMES.

"I would not vote for this appropriation [for the defence of the country, during the war,] if the enemy's cannon were battering down the walls of the Capitol."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Those who merely perform MILITARY SERVICE and labor on the roads do not ordinarily compose that class of electors that can be deemed independent; and every man should be so far from voting who has not the capacity to give an IMPARTIAL and independent suffrage."—RUFUS KING, a distinguished federalist in the New York State Convention.

"NAVY, associated with knowledge, is a MORE FIT DEPOSITORY OF POWER, THAN HONEST IGNORANCE."—National Intelligencer, a Whig paper.

MODERN FEDERAL MAXIMS.

"As well might a BLACKSMITH attempt to mend a watch, as a FARMER to legislate. What mischief is sure to be enacted, when a man, born to nothing but the plough tail, takes to legislating."—Boston Courier, a Whig paper.

"It is in vain that men attempt to disguise the truth; the fact beyond all doubt is, that all the disorders in our political affairs are the general and natural consequences of defects in the constitution, and the false and visionary opinions that Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last forty years."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a Whig paper.

"Had as was the character of Aaron Burr his election in preference to Mr. Jefferson would have been a blessing to the country."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

"THE GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for the chief magistrate of a great nation."—A Whig Leader.

"I would seem, therefore, to be a part of wisdom to found government on property."—Daniel Webster.

"Daniel Webster is a living evidence that God made man after his own image."—A toast by the Whigs of Columbus.

"The rabble of Indiana—May they be brought to pay their taxes with submission and reverence to their superiors."—Toast of the Whig Governor of Indiana.

"The representative should not be palmed by the will of his constituents."—John Q. Adams.

"It is the dictate of benevolence and humanity to sell poor men at Sheriff's sale into involuntary servitude, until he earns enough money to pay the fine imposed by the court."—Elisha Whittlesey, a Whig Congressman from Trumbull Ohio.

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."—Providence Journal, a Whig paper.

"It is useless to talk to the intelligence of the people of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."—SIDNEY, in N. Y. Com. Adv., (Whig).

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by ARGUMENT but by SUFFERINGS that conviction must be forced upon the minds of the people."—National Gazette, Bidde's paper.

"If the appeals that may be made to the virtue, morality and intelligence of the people cannot prevail; MONEY CAN BE USED, and that will obtain votes and favor where all other arts and appliances are found abortive."—Dickens's Reporter, a Whig paper.

"From the moment the influence of a bank will be allied to the aristocracy of wealth, and not to the democracy of numbers, and this is more especially the case with chartered banks having great power. The late Bank of the United States, was one of this description."—London Bankers' Circular.

"The fear of want will best overcome those (the poor man's) long standing and ignorant prejudices, which have resulted in the present degraded state of those institutions (the banks) upon which are based the commercial interest of the country."—Circular of the N. Y. Whigs.

"Our wants require a circulation capable of expansion to-day and contraction to-morrow."—Gov. Vance.

"Should I be asked if there be no way by which the GENERAL GOVERNMENT can aid the cause of EMANCIPATION, I answer, it has long been an object near my heart, to see the WHOLE SURPLUS REVENUE appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me NO CONSTITUTIONAL objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the solatization of those who may be otherwise freed, but by the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day not distant, when a North American man would not look down upon a slave."

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

## POETICAL.

### THE DEMOCRAT'S REBUKE.

"You stoop to conquer; cursed the thought—  
The lip that spoke—the hand that penned it,  
Our country never shall be bought,  
Nor conquered, while we can defend it;  
As brave the storm—the mountain rocks,  
As cleaves the cloud—the eagle's pinion,  
We'll meet oppression's battle shock,  
And triumph o'er corruption's minion."

"You stoop to conquer! who are you?  
That from your mountain height descending,  
Break fashion's cobweb barriers through,  
And with the sons of freedom blending,  
With golden bribe and treacherous smile,  
Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution,  
And with your reptile smile defile  
The temple of our Constitution?"

"You stoop to conquer!—from what,  
High pinnacles on lofty stations?  
What proud pre-eminence is that,  
Whence ye descend to conquer nations?  
Poor nurslings of the federal 'eye,  
Fed on the hanks of aristocracy,  
Ye quail in fear beneath the eye,  
Of nature's true and tried democracy."

"You stoop to conquer!—whom? the free  
Inheritors of glory's banner,  
Who never yet have bowed the knee,  
Nor sung oppression's loud hosanna—  
Children of sires whose valor tore  
From tyrant brows the diadem,  
And in the march of nations bore  
The first proud trophy won from them?"

"We stoop to conquer!—may the name  
Of him who bore that banner linger,  
Forever on the roll of shame,  
A mark of scorn's unmoving finger;  
May they who hailed that banner when  
Its dark folds to the air were given,  
Traitors alike to God and men,  
From freedom's home in scorn be driven."

Back to your dens, poor driveling fools—  
Born in corruption's darkest regions,  
Fit only for the servile tools  
Of tyranny's accursed legion;  
The hearts of freedom while they keep,  
Watch close the signs their eyes beheld them,  
Shall blast with course, loud and deep,  
The words you've breath'd, and lips that breath'd them."

### The Binghamton Post Notes—The foul slander against Gov. Shannon nailed to the counter—and the heartless Bank conspirators driven to the wall.

COLUMBUS, AUG. 8, 1840.

Dear Sir:  
It has been charged by persons opposed to you in politics, and evidently for political effect, 1st. That you gave countenance and encouragement to the circulation of Binghamton post notes in this State, issued in the name of a Bank in New York, established under the general banking law of that State.

And 2d. That you borrowed a sum of money of C. L. Cole, who brought these Binghamton post notes to Ohio for circulation; and that a part of the money so borrowed of said Cole, was Binghamton post notes.

As these charges have been attempted to be sustained by an affidavit of S. G. Renick, President of the fraudulent Circleville Bank, which, though it is strongly and glaringly marked on its face with deception, may deceive some who are not acquainted with his character and recent Bank transactions, I have to request you to state, if not incompatible with your sense of duty, the truth or falsity of such charges.

I would not ask or desire you to notice any or every charge made in the federal presses to injure you before the people of this State; but satisfied that there is a conspiracy of swindling bankers to destroy your reputation, as you stand in the way of their designs upon the currency and credit of the State, I therefore address you this note, hoping you may feel at liberty to reply to it, as I know you are always ready to meet our enemies and adversaries on their own ground, &c.

S. MEDARY,  
To his Excellency, GOVERNOR SHANNON,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OHIO,  
Columbus, Aug. 8, 1840.

Dear Sir:  
Your letter of this date is before me, and I take the earliest opportunity to reply to it.

You enquire 1st. Whether I ever gave countenance or encouragement to the circulation of Binghamton post notes in this State, issued in the name of a Bank in New York; established under the General Banking Law of that State?

I have to state in reply, that I never did on any occasion, either directly or indirectly, countenance or encourage the circulation of Binghamton post notes in this State. On the contrary, when I understood that the Binghamton post notes, to which you allude, were being put in circulation in this State, during the last winter, I suggested the policy, to several members of the Legislature then in session, of passing a law to prohibit the issuing or putting in circulation this description of paper. I expressed my fears at the time, that the Binghamton post notes would prove to be a spurious currency; and urged upon several members of the legislature the propriety of passing a law which would prevent their being put in circulation. I have never owned or possessed a Binghamton post note in my life; and I never expressed to any one a favorable opinion of that paper, or in any way countenanced it as a currency.

You enquire, 2d. Whether I ever borrowed a sum of money from C. L. Cole, who brought these Binghamton post notes to Ohio for circulation, and that a part of the money so borrowed from said Cole was in Binghamton post notes?

I have to state, that I never borrowed any money from Mr. Cole of any description—that I never asked him for the loan of money, or had any conversation, written or otherwise, with Mr. Cole in relation to my borrowing money from him—that I never had any pecuniary transaction, or any private business with him, of any kind, in my life.

Although I have fully answered the enquiries contained in your note, yet I will take this occasion to state, that the affidavit of Mr. Renick, so which you allude, is in other respects calculated to create a false impression on the public mind in relation to myself. He states that he saw me on several occasions, and coming from Cole's room; &c. This cannot be so, as I have no recollection of ever being in Cole's room, except on one occasion, and then I was invited there by N. C. Baldwin, Esq., of Ohio city.—Mr. Cole was introduced to me first by Mr. Renick himself, who called with him at the Executive office on some official business in relation to the revival of the old Circleville Bank. I frequently met him at parties in this city, and at the public table of the hotel at which he boarded. He appeared to be taken into society in Columbus, but I had no particular or intimate acquaintance with him.

As to the charge which Mr. Renick puts into the mouth of Mr. Cole, that I rejoiced that I had not the power to fill the vacancy in the Board of Bank Commissioners, and that the Board would consequently be defunct, "as in my opinion two would not form a Board, and consequently could not act," is utterly false. I was at first under the impression that I had power to fill the vacancy in the Board of Bank Commissioners, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Manypenny—but after reflecting on the subject, and taking legal advice, I doubted my right to do so. I therefore declined exercising the power; and I was the more readily induced to take this course at the time, on the ground that I believed the two remaining members of the Board were legally competent, but able to attend to all the duties required to be performed under the act creating the Board. And I still entertain the same opinion; an opinion which I expressed to you and many others, at the time I declined filling the vacancy.

With great respect,  
Yours, &c.,  
SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq.

From the Ohio Statesman.

### HEAR THE WARNING VOICE OF WASHINGTON!!

The following are the warning words of the father of his country to a senator in the Maryland Legislature. It is to be found in Spark's Life of this great and good man. Read it; ye slaves and mercenaries of the Rag Barons, and blush for your own deeds of darkness and dishonor. Read it, democrats, patriots, and friends of liberty and justice, and rejoice, that you are the true defenders of the faith of the Revolution; the disciples of a Washington and Jefferson; the sworn enemies of the paper swindling monopolists. Let us either be free; or die in the last ditch, struggling for human rights.

MOUNT VERNON.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ultimo came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of the Legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either in Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium.

To assign reason for this would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with a shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of our paper money would be long supported, consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, the artisan, benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain, the creditor, or the body politic, suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is, the door it opens immediately for speculation, by which the least desirable part of the community preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention and declaration; I am offering reasons to support my opinion: reasons too, which of all others are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that like a burnt child dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be, that specie, which remains unexported, will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard,  
I am, dear sir, &c.,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CREED WAS THE CREED OF JEFFERSON.

Equal and exact justice to all men. The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies. The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor.

A jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith. Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid. The diffusion of information, arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason. Freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by jury in criminal cases.

These principles from the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which leads to PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY.

### GENERAL HARRISON'S FEDERALISM.

The General's Aide, of the Republican, labors hard to repel the charge of federalism against his principal, and in every case fails in his proof. However, the General may have been proved to have been a military hero, by the certificates of his subordinate officers,—those of old federalists, to prove his being a democrat, while those federalists are supporting him for the Presidency, cannot be received as a sufficient testimony. Daniel Webster, Jacob Burnet, and John C. Wright, are, and have been, notorious federalists. Who can believe that they, or any other of the Hartford Convention faction would place a democrat in the presidential chair? We answer, no rational man, who knows, their character. Will they, or any one of them, dare to show that John Adams, during his reign ever appointed a democrat to office? Can they, too, prove the General a Jeffersonian republican—writing from the political course or writings of Thomas Jefferson any principle that have been sanctioned by General Harrison—to sell white men and women into slavery for the fines and costs, or either, awarded against them for venial offences committed, not "FOR THEIR OWN ROBBING," as he and his a-

poligists have said. Can they point to the letter or other document of Thomas Jefferson, in which that pure patriot declared a Bank of the United States unconstitutional, and the same documents declare that, under circumstances, he would sign a bill to charter that institution? Can they point to any writing of his, in which he would say that he would violate the constitution, by signing all bills passed by the two houses of Congress, whether those bills were, or were not, against his own desire or judgment—all of which leave H. his done? Can they charge upon Thomas Jefferson the writing of letters so opposite in principle as those written by General Harrison to the abolitionists of the north, and the slave-holders of the south? Can they point to the speech made by Thomas Jefferson, in which he gave reasons for his not giving pledges, and in the same speech give positive pledges for the performance of certain duties—which General Harrison has done, when he pledged himself that, if elected to Congress, he would vote against the compensation bill—and afterwards, at Fort Meigs, he stated that none would give pledges but those who would tell the greatest number of lies, and would give pledges which they were determined never to redeem or carry out? Did Thomas Jefferson ever recommend a President of the United States to alter the provisions of the constitution, on his own mere authority, and thereby disfranchise a large portion of his fellow citizens, by declaring them ineligible to office, though the constitution provides no such prohibition, but guarantees to every citizen his natural and imprescriptible rights? Did Mr. Jefferson ever declare that no man should be re-elected to the Presidency, notwithstanding that the constitution makes no such provision; that no President shall be re-elected, and precedent has made all Presidents eligible to re-election for one term?

We believe that the most severe scrutiny into the life and character of Mr. Jefferson could not discover any such principles—any such doctrines; and yet the rankest federalists in the Union recommend the man, who has avowed all these monstrous doctrines, to the people as a Jeffersonian Republican, and promise for him, that if the people elect him, he will carry on the government on the principles of Jefferson and Madison—neither of whom have ever acted on such principles.

We cannot help believing, most sincerely, that if General Harrison were to be elected to-morrow, he could and would be prevailed on to act diametrically opposite to the principles he has avowed, when in power; and as much the despot as President as he did when Governor of Indiana, when he enacted those laws which are more congenial with the bloody code of Draco, than befitting the enlightened age of the nineteenth century.

His inconsistency of conduct, and even of professions, are so glaring, that no honest, intelligent man, who has been acquainted with his career, and has observed his frequent tergiversations, can be prevailed upon to trust him, or can rationally attribute to him honest motives for wrapping himself up in mysterious obscurity—refusing to explain himself on the great national topics of the day.—Cincinnati Advertiser.

"BLOOD—BLOOD RAGED"  
"Die all—die nobly—die like Quai-gods!"

Our readers will remember the time that the field marshal of the British Whig party, the renowned and valiant James Watson, proposed to raise an army of four thousand men to march to Washington and force the President of the United States, at the point of the bayonet, to repeal the "Specie Circular," but which exploit was never performed. Well the gallant Colonel has now a rival in the blood letting line: One Mr. Ray, a genius who teaches the young idea how to stoop at the New Feltz Academy, made a speech at the dedication of the log cabin, in Kingston Upper county, on the 14th instant, and spoke the following language:

"Freedom of Ulster county—persevere in the work you have commenced—go on for Harrison and foreign; BLOOD WILL FLOW, THE SWORD OF FREEMEN WILL BE UNSHEATHED, AND THE TYRANTS WILL BE LAID PROSTRATE AT OUR FEET!"

Shades of Nero, Dyonitius and Caligula! how, dear you that! Does not even the Executive of America tremble when he hears this terrible thund'ring?  
"Master please let me go out—my nose bleeds!" New Era.

STATE OF TRADE.—Men are apt to be impressed too deeply with present evils. But no present condition of trade in our country will ever be of long duration. Expansions must follow each other, though not of so terrific a character always, we know not what. Trade in our country generally recovers from its depressions, and over so great. The language of business which now exists is the result of great disease, and great quackery in the economical doctors. The expanding policy of the year 1837, but there were a large and powerful class of finance who insisted that expansion was still to be kept up as the cure for itself. The United States Bank, itself too feebleness of the country, keep up even to its natural and proper position, and force trade in all departments of activity. The consequence was, that the whole fabric broke down the second time, worse than the first. The great expansion of the United States Bank and all other banks which acted with it, must of necessity be compressed. Debt of vast amounts must be paid, before money can circulate again, or credit exist. The sound and certain process of cure is now going on, and gradually returning. If we could have the stimulus of another National Bank suddenly applied, it would no doubt be an instantaneous relief. But it would be placing all things at hazard again. Our children would probably bear the reaction of our delirance in revolutions, such as have attended the demise of the late Bank. Our present course tends to a system more substantial and sane than the one which broke down, and broke every thing in its fall.—Journal of commerce.

NATURE OF LABOR.—Labor is the price which has been paid for all things; money is only the representative of labor; it was not by gold and silver but by labor, that all the wealth, all the refinement, all the means of comfort in the world, were originally purchased.

TURNIPS.

After early potatoes are dug, manure and plough the ground or work it over with the cultivator and sow it in turnips. When it is rather late for the common English turnip to attain a good growth, sow the early garden sown. This turnip, being an early variety, grows more rapidly than the common turnip. It is an excellent variety in quality, and its smooth and regular form and handsome appearance, make it a good article in market. If it attains no more than half its usual size, it will be fine and keep the better. Providence Reporter.



From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

"EXPIRICAL EXPERIMENTS."

This curious expression is contained in a letter said to have been written to some persons at Boston, by a certain bank-ridden member of Congress named Caleb Cushing.

A GOOD DISH REPEATED.

There are two good things we have lately set before our readers—which to our taste are of such excellent relish, that we must indulge our good will by presenting them again—without any source of editorial recommendation they vindicate their claim to be standing dishes.

We present first the conclusion of Col. Hunt's address to the 70 Association on the 4th. It is admirable material, dressed to a turn, well done, gratifying truth, felicitously expressed.

"The causes which alienated the members of the Democratic party have passed away, and with them let every unkindly recollection be forever buried in the tomb of the past. Neither party offers to apologize or ask forgiveness each impelled at the time by an honest conviction of the rectitude of its own motives, is not disposed to offer as a pledge of fidelity for the future a pusillanimous recantation of its past. Meeting once more upon the platform of State Rights and Democratic Principles, let us cordially unite in maintaining the constitution pure as it emanated from its authors, and to do so effectually, let us place its administration in the hands of those who have by their uniform adherence to the democracy, given the best earnest of their fidelity to it."

Such ought to be and such is the union of all the State Rights members of the old parties of Union and Nullification, and none forbid the bands, or seek their divorce, but an interested and selfish few, who desire discord and disruption, that they may glean to their own profit from the broken fragments.

The second dish is the conclusion of Gen McDuffie's letter. After stating strongly his objections to the Webster and Clay candidate, and disgusting electioneering devices of his advocates, for Gen. McDuffie minces not matter or words any more than did the old Douglas when he spurned the offered hand of Marmion, he goes on to say of Gen. Harrison:

"But as a Southern man I have much graver objection to him. He is a National Republican, holding all the doctrines and principles of that party; he was nominated by that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders. Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure that General Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen and to elect him, would be to adopt their principles and measures. If southern statesmen are prepared for this I cannot believe the people are. Having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusting with the everlasting scramble for office which gives a party coloring to every public measure, I beg it to be understood that while I am utterly opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison, I am not the partisan of Mr. Van Buren, though I would greatly prefer him to his opponent. The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the south, and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party."

I am, gentlemen with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE McDUFFIE.

Let our friends in Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and Louisiana, and North Carolina, read this, and the letters of Troup and Lamar, and they will not doubt that where such men are found, the old State Rights banner is waving proudly in the air above them. There let them rally for the "principles dear to the South." The party that supports those principles is with the South—and the party that is furiously assailing them is against the South.

FROM TEXAS.  
By the arrival of the steamboat Columbia, Galveston papers have been received to the 21st, and Houston to the 18th instant at New Orleans.

Mr. Tidwell, a resident of Nashville on Trinity, has been murdered by the Indians. The savages are still committing depredations and murders near Austin. Those who came into Bastrop and stole horses, were pursued by Colonel Wallace and overtaken; one Indian was killed, and the other escaped.

A million of dollars of the Promissory notes of the Government have been funded previous to the 1st inst. drawing 10 per cent. interest.

Crowds of emigrants were arriving in Texas, from Louisiana. Great sickness prevailed at Matagorda.

THE GENTLEMEN'S PARTY.  
The opposition efforts to consider itself the gentlemen's party, because its rank and file is composed of brokers, speculators, schemers, briefless attorneys, and the whole race of those who live by their wits, not wit, as distinguished from the yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the country. Yet all the frauds, dirty tricks, and gross delusions, which disgrace our political contests, are practised by this spurious gentlemen's party. The federal idea of a gentleman is not a man of honor, but a swindler in broad cloth.—Globe.

assault upon its Editor, by the President and Cashier of the Vicksburg Water Works Bank, for simply cautioning the public against an irredeemable issue of paper which it was attempting to put in circulation.

We shudder for the liberties of our country, at the bare idea of these monsters in human shape controlling so large a mass of our fellow-citizens with their facilities, and the bung of a sour cider barrel held to their noses, while they take the bribe against liberty and their country. And these are the insolent institutions that Tom Corwin tells us are above Legislative power, which can never be altered, modified, reformed or repealed!

Were it not for the honest, bold and fearless democracy of Ohio, that demanded early justice at the hands of bankers as well as others, the same scenes of ruin to the State and butchery of the citizens might have been witnessed here also. But here the monster was taken by the horns before he got his full growth, and hence we are able to master him. Statesman.

SELLING WHITE MEN AND WOMEN BECAUSE THEY ARE POOR.

For this is the conclusion to which any one must arrive, who reads the law voted for by Harrison in the Ohio Senate, and which he carried into effect by signing his name to while Governor of Indiana. They are to be sold, not only because they had committed a certain crime, but because they are poor! In the language of the Globe: "The man who had property, paid his money and was free; he who had not, must be sold, not for crime but for poverty which deprived him of the means of payment."

The liberty of the poor man is cheaper than the money of the rich one; for while the former may be sold into slavery because he is too poor to pay the costs of an ordinary misdemeanor, the latter may commit crime after crime, and yet, with his money, buy himself perfectly immunity from harm! The old soldier, whose life-blood has crimsoned our battle fields in fighting for our liberties, is incarcerated in the damp dungeon, because he is too poor to pay the costs of a common assault and battery, while the rich tory, who, during the war, may have been aiding and encouraging the enemies of his country, is kept free from the disgrace of imprisonment, because he has money to pay the costs of fifty such crimes.

And this is the law signed and voted for by William Henry Harrison!!! This is the law which Harrison, during his recent journey to Fort Meigs, and in the streets of Cincinnati, admitted that he had signed, and said that he would do again, if necessary!!! The British whigs say that it will have no such operation, and that it is only a law bearing upon Criminals. We refer such men, and the whole world, to the remarks of Governor Lucas which we publish every week, made in the Senate of Ohio against the Bill which Harrison advocated. They were words spoken in debate, before the infamous law—and we are proud to say it—fortunate for Ohio, was defeated by the democrats in the Senate. Governor Lucas regarded it then, as we regard it now! He was not mistaken, for he was right on the spot, and was not the man to say that against a measure which he would not say in all candor and reason. His argument was unanswerable and then British whiggery cannot prevent it now. Freemen, can you vote for this man? We appeal now to your feeling as a man and an American. We appeal to your principles. Can you vote for the man who signed and voted for this infamous law?—A law which, if the law of the land, would sell into slavery any man who was not able to pay the costs of a trifling suit—a law by which the rich villain might do his evil deeds and never be punished therefor while he had any money to pay the fines.

No American can vote for a man who gave force to such a law, and claim to be free.

Died—On the 1st inst. in this place, of consumption WILLIAM H. FOSTER of New York city, of the firm of A. & W. Foster, Exchange Brokers.

Democratic Address.  
The Hon. Thomas Scott of Chillicothe, will address the Democracy of this county at the Court House, in the town of Portsmouth, on the 8th of September, being the 2d day of our next Court.

Valuable Property for Sale.  
THE subscriber wishes to sell the three story brick building on front street, between Jefferson and Market, now occupied by Messrs. Kendall & Smith as a Drug Store. As the subscriber is compelled to dispose of the above property, it will be sold on reasonable terms. SAM. G. GLOVER.  
Portsmouth, August 18th 1840.

LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN. BY MOSES DAWSON.  
THE above work is now ready for delivery, and on sale, by the publisher. Subscribers for the same, and the community at large, can obtain them on application to the publisher, to whom orders from a distance will be directed.

They may also be had at Democratic Hall, of Messrs. Dawson & Fisher, or of the Agent of the job, Mr. J. O'C. Parcell. J. W. ELY, Publisher.  
No. 10, Lower Market Street.  
aug. 3:3.

Rare Chance!  
TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.  
THE undersigned, having become Proprietor of the UNION Printing office, offers one half of it for sale on reasonable terms. It has a large and rapidly increasing list of subscribers, to both the weekly and tri-weekly papers; a very large share of Job Work and advertising patronage. The Laws, &c., of the United States are published in these papers; the advertising and Job work paying the expenses of the Establishment. It is among the most lucrative offices in the Union—few indeed equal it, that respect.

The printing materials are nearly new, and were selected with the greatest care. Attached to the office is an Adams' Power Press in good order. Application, if postage paid, will receive immediate attention.

N. B. Should the purchaser prefer becoming sole proprietor, the matter can be so arranged. Address THEOPHILUS FISKE, Portsmouth, Va.  
July 18.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.  
An adjourned meeting of the SCIOTO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Court House in the town of Portsmouth, on Thursday the 10th day of September next, at which time and place, it is hoped, that each member of the Society, as well as all friendly to its objects, will be punctual in attendance. By order of the President.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND.  
10—5w. Rec. Sec.  
IN pursuance of an order of Uriah Bonser, a justice of the peace of Porter township, Scioto county; we the undersigned have viewed a stray MARE taken up by Charles Moore, therein mentioned, and appraise the same at twenty-seven Dollars. The following is a true and accurate description of said Stray: brown color, a star in the forehead, fourteen hands high, believed to be nine years old. MADISON PRICE. JACOB BONSER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of July, A. D. 1840.  
Aug 11—10-3v.  
URIAH BONSER, J. P.

ONE CENT REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst., a boy by the name of ELISHA E. LASH, about seventeen years of age, had on when he left, a coarse pair of linen Pantaloon and a pair of blue and white striped shirt. He was last seen at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 11th inst. I caution any one from harboring said boy, as I will enforce the law. The above reward will be paid on delivery to me.

C. S. ROBINSON  
Living on the Jackson Road 5 miles from Portsmouth.  
July 11th 1840.—3c.

Notice.  
I hereby given that a writ of attachment was this day issued from the office of Charles W. Vesich, a justice of the peace for Nile Township, Scioto County Ohio, against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Benjamin Congden an absconding debtor.

July 13th 1840.  
THOMAS COLLIER. 7-4\*

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Next door to the American Hotel, Portsmouth, Ohio, goods will be received and stored, at all times, by the subscriber, on the most easy terms. A share of patronage is solicited.

THOMAS GIBBINS.  
Portsmouth, June, 16th, 1840.—2-t

5 CENTS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber on Friday the 31st ult. JAMES E. WOOD, an indentured apprentice to the Printing Business. This is to forbid any person from trusting or harboring him on my account, and will give the above reward if delivered to me at Portsmouth.  
G. W. SLOAT. 9-3v.  
Aug. 4th. 1840.

NOTICE.—A political discussion will be held at J. Price's, Lawrence county, O., on Saturday the 15th inst. Both parties are respectfully invited to attend.  
Lawrence county, Aug. 4th 1840. 9-2w

NOTICE.—At my instance an attachment was this day issued by Lorenzo C. Goff, a justice of the peace for Wayne township, Scioto county, O., against the property effects of Hiel Brockway, a non-resident of said county.  
DANIEL D. T. VANDELIN.  
July 20th 1840. 9-3.

THE STATE OF OHIO,  
Scioto County, Supreme Court.

JAMES Bradford, David Bradford, James Challen, and Eliza Challen his wife, Clark Woodruff, B. G. Martin, Kelly, and John Collins, Isaac A. Smith, David Martin, Harriet Spear, Charlotte Kelley wife of said Kelly, Matilda Bradford, Sophia Elizabeth Bradford, Elizabeth Smith and Mary Octavia Woodruff, Complainants.  
Against  
Thos. P. Ray, A. C. McArthur, James M. Arthur, Elisha Coons, Elliot Anderson and William M. Anderson, her husband, and Mary Trimble, and Cary A. Trimble, her husband, John Kercheval, Frances Walk, and John Walk her husband, Defendants.

Thomas P. Ray and other defendants is notified that on the fourth day of September, 1837, the said Complainants Exhibited their Bill of review in the above cause, and on the 8th day of July 1838, with leave of the court filed their amended bill of review, and upon the 16th day of March 1840, exhibited their bill of review against him and the other defendants above named. The object and prayer of which bill, and amendment is to review and revise according to the usages of this court, the decree of the court of common pleas, of Scioto county, wherein the said Thomas P. Ray was complainant, and the above named complainants are defendants pronounced at the September term of said court of common pleas 1832, in favor of said Thomas P. Ray, and against the said defendants, and in respect to said proceedings, and decree intervening, and the said Thomas P. Ray is further notified, that unless he appear, plead, answer or demur to said bill according to the rules and usages of the court, that the said complainants will apply to said court to take the matters of the bill as confessed, and to decree thereon accordingly.  
S. M. TRACY, Sol. of Comp. 9-6.  
July 18th, 1840.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN OF OHIO.  
GENTLEMEN:—The State convention of the Democracy of Ohio, held in the city of Columbus on the 8th of January last, unanimously adopted the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic young men of the State to hold a convention on the 3d Wednesday, being  
THE 19TH OF AUGUST NEXT,  
at Mount Vernon Knox, county.

In pursuance of the above resolution the most ample preparations will be made for the accommodation and convenience of the thousands who will be in attendance.  
The distinguished and prominent men of the democracy of the Union have been invited, and are expected to be present during the sittings of the Convention and to participate in its proceedings.  
It is recommended to the younger democrats of Ohio, that upon this occasion, they so far depart from an established usage as to come themselves in place of sending their delegates.

On behalf of the State Central Committee of the democratic young men of Ohio.  
Mount Vernon, Ohio.  
June 27, 1840.  
P. S. The Democratic papers of the State are requested to give publicity to the foregoing.  
JAMES BLAKE.

Auction & Commission.  
THE undersigned, having been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, of Scioto county, Ohio, Auctioneer of the same, and given the security required by law, respectfully informs the Public that he is prepared to fulfil the duties of the appointing. All business entrusted to his charge will be attended to with care and despatch. Property also sold on Commission or at private sale. Rooms, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. G. J. Leet as a warehouse, No. 43, Front street.  
D. J. ARMSTRONG.  
June 16, 1840.—2-y

WHITE SWELLING.  
Brushcreek township, Highland co. O. June 5, 1840.  
Mr. George Silvester, Dear Sir,—Your medicine has proved remarkable in its effects upon my son Joseph, in case of White Swelling about the calf of the leg, with which he has been afflicted for about one year. He took the medicine morning and evening, increasing the dose one pill every dose until he took fifteen pills at a dose, and continued the use of them until he had taken about two 75 cent boxes; when I considered that he was cured. The medicine produced a very powerful effect; after using them a few days he had a breaking out around the affected part, which spread until it extended all over his body, producing shooting and itching pain, which was followed by a piece of corrupted bone coming from the part affected. He has since been wonderfully improving in health and strength, and seems to grow or thrive much faster than he ever did before. Believe me, dear Sir, when I purchased your medicine I did not think it would be of any service in his case, as it is generally allowed to be an incurable one and I could get but poor encouragement from physicians and others experienced in the treatment of diseases, without submitting to some doubtful, besides painful and perhaps dangerous treatment. Should I bear of others in the same painful situation of my son, I shall deem it my duty to make them acquainted with this safe and effectual method, and in hopes this short tribute of my experience in the efficacy of your invaluable medicine will be of service to you and the public. I subscribe myself,  
Yours, respectfully,  
BENJAMIN WEST.

CANKER.  
This may certify, that my child, two years old, was miserably afflicted, the entire inside of his mouth being completely cankered, so that he could scarcely take any nourishment, and I feared he would not recover; and that after taking 3 doses of two pills each, and one dose of 3 pills of Silvester's Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, he became entirely well, and is now, I believe, in every respect a healthy child.  
MARTHA SMITH.  
Newton township, Pike co., Dec. 16, 1839.

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL.  
Brainbridge, Ross co. O. April 6th 1840.  
Mr. George Silvester,—Dear Sir, justice to you and a sense of gratitude for the services rendered me impels me to give publicity to the following statement, that all who are similarly afflicted, may be similarly benefited. For more than three years past, I have been afflicted with the Scrofula or King's Evil. I have applied to a number of physicians, their each and every prescription were worse than useless. Fortune at length placed the Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine in my possession, I have not used two boxes of it, and firmly believe I am perfectly cured. Accept from me, dear Sir, my grateful acknowledgements, and make what use of this you think proper. With every respect and esteem, yours,  
JOHN H. KINCAID.

HEMORRHAGE, &c.

Nile Township, Scioto county, May 9, 1840.  
Mr. George Silvester:

Dear Sir—Gratitude to Him who is the author and sustainer of our lives, and a duty to my fellow sufferers, impels me to offer this my certificate of the extraordinary benefit I have received from the use of your very valuable Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, in hopes it will find a conspicuous place in some public paper, that others, sinking to the grave by the regular course of practice, may take warning and be induced to follow my example. Through the agency of your medicine I can safely say I am still an inhabitant of this world; for my physician told me last fall that he did not think I should see next Christmas, & fixed the farthest date of my existence to last March. My disorder, tho' in some respects common in its nature, as dyspepsia and liver complaint, was attended with more distressing evils, that threatened shortly to send me to the silent tomb; indeed I consider it almost a miracle that I have recovered. About two years ago I was as hale and hearty a man I think as any in this neighborhood, when by exposure in the water I took sick. I sent for a physician, was treated after the usual manner and got worse; for they seemed to agree in following the same erring principle of practice, principally with calomel. At length I got to that degree of misery that for six weeks, daily, I threw up great quantities of blood, and besides frequently discharged blood by stools and through my urinary passage. The physicians gave me up. At this crisis I was called upon by some neighbors, who had found great benefit from the use of your medicine, & was advised by them to try it. I replied that it was of no use as nothing could save me, and I should certainly die. They urged, begged of me, for their sakes, to try it, & in this way nearly a whole anath day was spent before I could be prevailed upon to try it. The first three doses made me, as I thought worse, and I concluded to take no more; but by the earnest entreaties of my wife, I took another dose, which I thought would but die, & therefore might as well gratify her wish. This fourth dose produced, by a powerful operation, in which the other doses failed, a very astonishing change, when I felt better than I had done for the last six months. This at first somewhat alarmed me; for, as I remarked to my wife at the time, there is an old saying, and I believe not without foundation, that many persons feel themselves better and recover from a short time before they die. However, to gratify my anxious wife, I continued to use your medicine, & found to my great satisfaction, that however true this might be with some, in my case it was an erroneous opinion; for I found that I continued to increase until at length it has restored me to a comfortable degree of health and strength. I think it has cured me completely of the dyspepsia and liver complaint, the discharge of blood was speedily checked, the pain in my bowels removed, and every other symptom of disease. My daughter Margaret was cured of fever and ague that she had had for four months, first two months every day & last two months every third day, with three doses only of your medicine, after Lee's Pills, Cooke's Pills and other remedies failed; and my son John was likewise cured of fever and ague that he had had for eight months every day, and after that he was which appeared to have cured him; when a short time after, by exposure, he had another very slight attack; but two doses promptly removed it, and he has never had one attack since, being about two weeks since; and he feels better than he has felt for nine months past. That you may be successful in making your medicine extensively known and thereby serve the cause of humanity is the fervent prayer of  
Yours gratefully,  
SAMUEL A. WORLEY.

GROCERIES, &c.

R. ARTHUR, respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity, that he has just received an extensive assortment of Groceries, to wit: Family Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese; Bacon, Pork, Dry-beef, Bologna sausage, &c.; Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Candies, and other confectionery; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, and Cordials; a superior article of Chewing Tobacco; Soap, Candles, &c. &c.,—which he will sell low for cash. A few doors west of the United States Hotel.  
Portsmouth, June, 16, 1840.—1-f2

BILIOUS CHOLIC.

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

DISSIPPY AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1839.  
Mr. George Silvester—Dear Sir:  
This day seven weeks ago, I began to use your Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, and can now testify that it has restored me to health. I suppose my case to have been dissipy, the liver complaint, & inflammation of the kidneys. My principal symptoms were pain in the breast, pain in the stomach, pain in my left side and back, frequent headache, dimness of sight, and failure of memory, with which for about twenty months I have been suffering, and was at length so much reduced in strength as to be unfit for any kind of business, and moreover I had frequently to confine myself to my bed. I had the attendance of two skillful physicians, who at times gave me but temporary relief, so that I gave up all hopes of ever being restored to health. He then sent me to Dr. Russ, "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 in flesh, & which I am still gaining. Your medicine I found to be very powerful, yet more mild and benign than I have ever taken. I trust and hope that any one similarly afflicted, who may read this communication, may be induced to give your medicine a trial. I am assured that if persevered in, it will be of very beneficial effect. Very respectfully,  
H. S. COALE.

WHITE SWELLING.

Brushcreek township, Highland co. O. June 5, 1840.  
Mr. George Silvester, Dear Sir,—Your medicine has proved remarkable in its effects upon my son Joseph, in case of White Swelling about the calf of the leg, with which he has been afflicted for about one year. He took the medicine morning and evening, increasing the dose one pill every dose until he took fifteen pills at a dose, and continued the use of them until he had taken about two 75 cent boxes; when I considered that he was cured. The medicine produced a very powerful effect; after using them a few days he had a breaking out around the affected part, which spread until it extended all over his body, producing shooting and itching pain, which was followed by a piece of corrupted bone coming from the part affected. He has since been wonderfully improving in health and strength, and seems to grow or thrive much faster than he ever did before. Believe me, dear Sir, when I purchased your medicine I did not think it would be of any service in his case, as it is generally allowed to be an incurable one and I could get but poor encouragement from physicians and others experienced in the treatment of diseases, without submitting to some doubtful, besides painful and perhaps dangerous treatment. Should I bear of others in the same painful situation of my son, I shall deem it my duty to make them acquainted with this safe and effectual method, and in hopes this short tribute of my experience in the efficacy of your invaluable medicine will be of service to you and the public. I subscribe myself,  
Yours, respectfully,  
BENJAMIN WEST.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.

THE subscriber holds forth in the capacity of an Auction House, in central Portsmouth where he will receive and sell all kinds of Goods, Wares, &c., upon favorable terms. Having several good rooms and cellars, will receive goods upon Storage, at the lowest rates, and at all times. Attention shall be paid to his patrons. All persons having goods for sale, at auction or otherwise, will please give a call.  
THOMAS GIBBINS.  
Portsmouth, June 12, 1840.—2-t

THE OLIO.

Lively and gossiping; Stored with the treasures of a tawling world; And with a spice of mirth too."

A lady asked Mr. Jekyl, "what was the difference between a solicitor and an attorney?" "Precisely the same," he answered, "as between a crocodile and an alligator."

Seek and find not.—Seek for ice on a burning desert—seek for orange blossoms at the north pole—seek for diamonds at the bottom of a goosepot,—but look not for disinterested judgment or for bowsels of compassion in a self-righteous Pharisee, whom the poor and the dependent have been accustomed to flatter. There is hope of a fool or madman, but there is no hope of him who is righteous in his own eyes.

Calamity.—A medicine,—not often palatable but often profitable. Let us make the application in the present state of affairs, and not get by overrating, overeating and over-drinking, in a condition to need another dose.

Not bad.—A gentleman who has no children, meeting a popular writer the other day, walking with his family of littleness, said to him, "I would rather be the author of one of these works, than of all the volumes you ever published."

Fashionable Education.—One hundred dollars worth of squeaking singing, hopping dancing, and twenty-five cents worth of prayer books.

Enjoyments of the season.—Sleeping with the window open to become cool, and waking with the rheumatism.

Five Facts.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best phyana.

OLD BACHELORS. We never could, for the life of us, perceive why old maids should manifest such a mortal antipathy to old Bachelors. There is no reason in their wrath. 'Tis spiteful, cruel and uncalled for—their tramping on a road already broken. It is like flogging a cripple with his own crutches because he is lame. Few men are bachelors of their own free will. Go to the vestry-misanthropes among them. He has no home, he has no happy friends, no child to ask his blessing, no beautiful creature of smiles and gentle tones to welcome his coming, and melt away the sternness of care with the warm lights of affection, no patient watcher at his couch of sickness, standing with a flushed and gentle step around him, like the visitation of a saint. True, his sorrows are somewhat of a negative character. But what is so positive as agony, for him to gaze all his life long, upon the Paradise of Matrimony, like a half starved school-boy upon the garden whose enclosure he cannot scale?

There was an evil in Pandora's box Beyond all other ones, yet it came forth In guise so lovely, that men crowded round And sought it as the dearest of all treasure. Then were they stung with madness and despair: High minds were dazed in abject misery: The hero trampled on his laurel'd crown; While genius broke the lute it waked no more, Young madness, with pale cheeks, and faded eyes, Wept till they died. Then were broken hearts—Insanity and jealousy, that feeds Unto satiety, yet loathes its food; Suicide, digging its own grave; and Hate, Unquenched and deadly as Remorse—The culture feeding on its own life-blood. The Evil's name was Love—these curses seen His followers forever.

SOMETHING DISPICUOUS.—"Sambo, I devise you to sleep wid one eye open dese dark nights—dare's somethin berry dispicuous comin'."

Wal, de fac is, dat dare Scrub Treasury bill has passed by Washington and Fillumadelly; an heaint left a spec of skin on de shan of any nigger dis side of de souf pole.—And he'll be here fore long, dat's sartin—den look out for your ole woe, Sambo!

Gosh amighty! dat dare crittur comin here! Don't gind dis child out arter dar widout a Spanish knife—mind dat, Ike!"—Hart. TK.

WHAT SOME CALL LUCK. One person will swallow penknives and yet live on many years; while another, in eating, gets a small bit of liver in his windpipe and dies. One has the shaft of a gig passed completely through his body and recovers; another only runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him. One has a hundred yards down a cliff and survives; another has his neck broken, by a mere overturn of his gig, on a smooth plain. We have lately seen an aged and healthy minister who fell from the belfry of a common steeple to the ground, and yet lives; but we have also seen a lady die in consequence of falling down gently upon a level floor. So the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

A DOUBLE BEAU KNOT.—Married at Framingham, Mass., Mr. Philip D. Edmunds, of Lowell, to Miss Susan Harriet Willis; and Mr. Thomas S. Edmunds, of Lowell, to Miss Harriet Susan Willis. The brides were twin sisters and the bridegrooms were twin brothers. This is what a Hibernian would call "two pair of twins." If both should chance to have twin daughters, the two mothers each with triple names, would not be able to Christen the whole without going beyond the pale of the two families for cognomens of the proper gender.

SCRUPLES.—"Josiah, how many scruples are there in a dram?" "I don't know, zur." "Well, then, recollect there's two." "O, the is, hay! wal, daddy takes his dram every mornin' without no scruples!"

STEADFAST MINDS.—A man of steadfast spirit should not be affected by good or bad fortune except to the reverse, like springs which are cool in the heat of the day, and warm at night.

TEA-PARTIES.—Tea-parties are huge washing machines, in which all the neighbors are thrown to be ground about and mangled. A man of wit once said rightly enough: "He who find a good son-in-law, gains a son—he who finds a bad one, loses a daughter."

From the New Orleans Picayune. BILL GRIMES.

"This worthy, who at Election time appeared so well pleased with himself, the world, and all things that live, move, breathe, or have their being therein, seems now to be a most unhappy individual. His ardent spirits, and his animal spirits have departed from him, and

"Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey" hover around his perturbed imagination. "This world is all vanity and vexation of spirits," says Bill, as he sat on one of the benches of Lafayette square, doubtful whether he would commit suicide or continue to sleep in the market. "I find its a visionary idea," says Bill, "to calculate on perpetual happiness, when a feller haint got no wittles. Besides, treats is riz, and that makes it bad again. Riz! there aint no more to be had, I haint seen one since the 'lection, then they were just as plenty as creole eggs in the lower market, it warn't nothing but, Bill what'll you take here, and Bill what'll you take there, till I took so many that they were nigh taking me off. Now it's wisser, I dont get no one to ask me to take nothing at all. I begin to think there's a general eye distemper prevalent, and that folks cant see as well as they used to. Why men that used to have their hands stretched out to shake mine before they come with an arpent of me, and would say, 'excuse my glove, Mr. Grimes,' wouldn't touch me now with a ten foot pole. I often fancy myself a lion, or some wild animal broke out of a menagerie, folks shun me so; and I'm blowed if I dont more times think I am my own ghost, and that I'm invisable to every von but myself. Every feller seems to 'cut' me, and if I cut's into a feller's fixins at 11 o'clock when the spread is laid, and dont call for nothing to drink, he says, 'Mr. you may cut this time out, you needn't trouble yourself to come again, divide your patronage with other men in my line, I likes to live and let live.'

"There aint no disguising the fact, good nature has attached itself to a locomotive, and is running out of the world on an inclined plane, and there aint no one to sing out, stop here!

"Jim," says I to Jim Brown, as we voke from a snooze, where we have joint apartments in the Market by night and where the butchers have joint apartments by day.—"Jim," says I, "there's a great revolution takin place in men's minds."

"Do you mean since the 'lection," says he."

"Yes," says I.

"It aint no more than natural," says he, "and as easy explained as falling off a log."

"How do you sifer that," says I.

"Because as how," said he, "its the sober second thought of the people."

"O that aint logical argument," says I, "no how you can fix it."

"Nor it aint. But its all up with me," says Bill. "I can get no toddies on tick, and I can't write no poetry about log cabins nor nothink without them. Yes, I finds my dissolution inevitable, and that the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, nor sarsaparilla, cant do me no good,—going, going, gone!"

And Bill fell into a slumber, where we left him to dream of futurity.

INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.

"Why do you keep me for so long a time at the door," said Edward E.—"passionately to his wife. The night had passed, but its cold wind had entered the house, and Mrs. F. with sorrowful heart undid the lock.

"It is late, Edward, and I could dont keep from slumbering. He said nothing in return to this, but doing himself in chair, and lazily and indifferently on the fire. His son climbed upon his knee, and putting his arm around his father's neck, whispered, "Papa, what has mamma been crying for?" Mr. F. started and shook off his boy, and said with violence, "get to bed, sir; what business has your mother to let you be up to this late hour." The poor child's lower lip quivered but was at the time too much frightened to cry. His sister silently took him up, and when he reached his cot, his warm heart discharged itself of its noisy grief. The mother heard him crying and went to him—but soon returned to the parlor. She leaned upon her husband and thus addressed him:

"Edward I will not upbraid you on account of your harshness to me, but I implore you not to act in this manner before your children. You are not Edward, what you used to be! Those heavy eyes are full of wretchedness, as well as bad hours. You wrong me, and you wrong yourself, thus to let my hand show that I am your wife, but at the same time let your heart know singleness in matters of moment. I am aware of the kind of society in which you have lately indulged.—Tell me, Edward, for Heaven's sake tell me!—we are ruined; is it not so?"

Edward had not a word to say to his wife; but a man's tears are more awful than his words.

"Well be it so, Edward!—our children may suffer from our fall, but it will redouble my exertions for them. And as for myself you do not know me, if you think that circumstances can lessen my feelings for them. A woman's love is like the plant that shows its strength the more it is trodden on. Arouse yourself, my dear husband; it is true your father has cast you off, and you are indebted to him a serious sum; but he is not all the world—only consider your wife in that light."

A slight tap was now heard at the door, and Mrs. F. went to ascertain the cause. She returned to her husband. "Mary is at the door, she says you always kissed her before she went to bed."

"My child, my child," said the father, "God bless me, I am not very well, Mary, do not speak to me tonight. Go to bed, my dear, and be a good girl, and be happy again."

Mr. F. was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him—his wife and children had once given him happy dreams; but now the ruin he had brought upon them was an awaking reality. When the light of the morning faintly appeared above the line of the opposite houses, Mr. F. arose.

"Where are you going Edward?" said his watchful wife.

"I have been considering," he replied calmly, "and I am determined to try my father.—He loved me when I was a boy—he was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him, and should, no doubt, have ruined him. Yesterday I spoke harshly of him, but I did not then know myself. Your deep affection, my dear wife, has completely altered me. I will make up for it—I will—I will indeed I will. Nay, dont grieve me in this way; this is worse to me than all. I will be back again."

The children appeared in the breakfast room. Mary was ready with her smile, and the boy was anxious for the notice of his father. In a short time Mr. F. returned.

"We must sink, my love! He will not assist me. He upbraided me—I did not, I could not answer a word. He spoke kindly of you and our little ones, but he cast us off forever!"

The distressed man had scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in. The purport of his visit was soon perceived. In the name F's. father he took possession of the property, and the power to make F. a prisoner.

"You shall not take pappas away," said the little son, at the same time kicking at the officer.

"Mama," whispered Mary, "my father go to prison! Won't they let us go too?"

"Here comes my authority," said the deputy heriff. The elder Mr. F. doggedly placed himself in a chair.

"You shall not take my papa away," cried out the little boy to his grandfather.

"Whatever may have been my conduct, sir!" said the miserable Edward, "this is unkind in you. I have not a single feeling for myself, but my wife, my children! you have no right to harass them with your presence."

"Nay husband," responded Mrs. F. "think not of me. Your father cannot distress me. I have not known you from your childhood as he has done, but he shall see how I can cling to you—you can be proud of you in your poverty. He has forgotten his youthful days, he has lost sight of his own thoughtless years."

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the room. He then slowly but nervously answered thus:

"Madam, I have not forgotten my own thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife as amiable and noble minded as yourself; and I have not forgotten that your husband was her favorite child. An old man hides his sorrows; but let not the world think him unfeeling, especially as that world taught him to be so. The distress that I have this moment caused was premeditated on my part. A mortal gets a vice by single steps, and many think the victim must return by degrees. I knew Edward's disposition, and that with him a single leap was sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory as the favorite of his poor mother, the laughing eyed young pet yet of a—phaw—oh—a—old fool—for what am I crying?"

Little Mary had insensibly drawn herself towards the old philosopher, and without uttering a word pressed his hand and put her handkerchief to her eyes. The boy also now left his patents, and walked up to his grandfather, and leaning his elbows on the old man's kness, and turning up his round cheeks, said,—"Then you won't take my papa away!"

"No, you little impudent rascal; but I'll take you away, and when your mother comes for you, I will treat her so well that I'll make your father follow after."

Thus came happiness at the heel of ruin. If husbands oftener appreciated the exquisite heaven-like affection of their wives, many happier fire-side moments would be seen. "One in love and one in mind," ought to be the motto of every married pair. And fathers would many a time check improvidence, if they were to make use of reflection and kindness, rather than prejudice and strictness.

From the Boston Transcript. INVENTION OF PRINTING.

THE COMMEMORATIVE FESTIVAL IN HONOR OF THE four hundredth anniversary of the invention of the Art of Printing passed off in glorious fashion. The weather was delightful. In the morning at sunrise the town was astonished by a display of ensignes, flags, and streamers; in the vicinity of almost every printing, publishing, book-selling office, type foundry, or where in fact, a son of Guttenberg, Faust, or Schoeffer, or any of the illustrious originators or improvers of the Art of Arts, could be found.

The following were among the toasts given on the occasion:

Franklin—As a Printer, he guided the rays of Mind—as a Philosopher, the lightning of Heaven. His LIFE was the best legacy he could leave to his country.

Answered by Mr. Bancroft, who, after a speech of eloquence and power, proposed the following Resolutions:

The old fellowship between Faustus and the Devil—when the press became emancipated the partnership was dissolved: the free press tells the truth and shames the Devil.

Printers—Intellectual smelters, who receive the dross for their labor, while the world gets the metal.

Editors—The locomotives of society, nothing can go ahead of them.

Bookbinders—The best of executioners, without whose skill, no author's work would hang together.

Newspapers—The intellectual spring into which every body dips his bucket, whilst few thank the fountain for its supply.

The judiciary of the United States, well supplied with useful sorts, and never at a loss for a good Story.

Mr. Attorney General Austin appeared on behalf of the bench, and gave at the conclusion of his remarks the following:

The Press—The magnificent, tremendous, universal power of the press—second only in its efficiency to the Archangel's trumpet that is to revivify millions of the Dead.

Germany—The land of Science and Philosophy; of poetry and romance. The appropriate home of the genius which invented printing.

The President of the day here offered the following tribute to a race of much abused mortals.

The Printer's Devil—A harmless familiar to whom many an author has been indebted for reputation as a wit and novelist, and never gave the devil his due.

George Washington—Thy glorious life a volume shall compose As Alps immortal—speaks as its snows! The stars shall be its type, its press the age. The earth its binding, and the sky its page.

The Art of Printing—The voice of thought. The Corps of Printers—The only press gang which our country will tolerate: May it exercise immunities over every individual in our land.

The thirteen States—The thirteen States which it took a Washington to get into register.

The Printers of Maine—The next time John Bull attempts to pi the Northeastern Boundary form, he will find that the Yankee printers of Maine know how to wield the bolkin and shooting stick.

Editors, Journeymen Printers and the people—They constitute a grand jury before which all questions of right and wrong must be finally tried—may they unanimously return verdicts which their contemporaries will sanction and posterity applaud.

The Press of a free people—Firm and unshakable as the forest oak or the mountain eagle—may its magic voice never die away on the shores of the new world.

The Fair Sex—May our craft never find them to be Printer's Devils. The memory of the first Pressman, Adam—Without whose skillful impression our Mother Eve would have—Led her graces to the grave, And left the world no COPY!

From the Magician. HARRISON MOTTOES!!!

As the federal papers exhibit an extraordinary banking after mottoes, selected from Gen'l Harrison's past writings, we have made free to cull a few and present them now, conveniently arranged for their special benefit. We would also recommend them as highly appropriate inscriptions for the blue badges, which are generally worn at the Conventions. Here they are:

1. "The blood be upon Croghan's own head. I WASH MY HANDS OF IT." [Harrison's declaration prior to the battle at Fort Stephenson.

2. "I HEREWITH RESIGN the post of commander in chief of the North Western Army." [Harrison's letter of resignation in the middle of the war.

3. "A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to MY NAME A DISGRACE, which I am convinced that no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface." [Harrison's Letter. See Niles Register Vol 10, page 124.

4. "Upon a vote which was to attach a DISGRACE to my character, which will follow me to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of my children, should they not have paused!—Same Letter.

5. "As I was upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman (Mr. Randolph) it is very probable he heard me express sentiments FAVORABLE to the Administration of the Elder Adams. I certainly FELT THEM." [Harrison's Speech reported in Gales & Seaton's Congressional Debates, Vol. 3, part 1, page 353.

6. "For Mr Adams I entertained at that time, (1800) and have EVER SINCE, entertained the HIGHEST RESPECT. I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his CONDUCT proved him to be such." [Same Speech.

7. "As the age of 181 became a member of an ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond, the object of which was to procure the freedom of SLAVES, by every legal means." [Harrison's Letter, published in the Cincinnati papers some years ago.

8. "I have ever believed, that every man has a right to call upon those who offer their services to the People for an avowal of sentiment, and that the candidates ARE BOUND TO ANSWER IT." [Harrison's Letter published in the Cincinnati papers, Sept 16 1832.

The Presidential and State elections will take place in the following States at the times specified.

Table with columns: State, Presidential elections, State elections, No. of electors. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

R. COREDON, SURGEON DENTIST, respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth, that he will remain a short time at McCoy's American House, where he will be happy to attend to those who may need his professional services. Portsmouth, June 23—td.

CANKER. This may certify, that my child, two years old, was miserably afflicted, the entire inside of his mouth being completely cankered, so that he could scarcely take any nourishment, and I feared he would not recover; and that after taking 3 doses of two pills each, and one dose of 3 pills of Silvester's Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, he became entirely well, and is now, I believe, in every respect a healthy child. M. MARTHA SMITH. Newton township, Pike co., Dec. 16, 1839.

DISEPSY AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1839. Mr. George Silvester—Dear Sir: This day seven weeks ago, I began to use your Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, and can now testify that I have restored me to health. I suppose my complaint had been dispepsy, the liver complaint, & inflammation of the kidneys. My principal symptoms were pain in the breast, pain in the 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 skilful physicians, who at times gave me but temporary relief, so that I gave up all hopes of ever being restored to health. He who said to a Lazarus, "come forth"—the physician of physicians, however, has provided other remedy for me than that of medical skill, 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 in flesh, of which I am still gaining. Your medicine I found to be very powerful, yet more mild and benign in its influence than any I have ever taken. I trust and hope that any one similarly afflicted, who may read this communication, may be induced to give your medicine a trial, well assured that if persevered in, it cannot fail to be very beneficial. Yours, very respectfully, H. S. COALE.

WHY? Mr. George Silvester, near 18340. My medicine has proved remarkable in its effects upon my son Joseph, in case of White Swelling about the calf of the leg, which he has been afflicted for about one year. He took the medicine morning and evening, increasing the dose one pill every dose until he took fifteen pills at a dose, and continued the use of them until he had taken about two 75 cent boxes, when I concluded that he was cured. The medicine produced a very powerful effect after using them a few days he had breaking out around the affected part, which spread until it extended all over his body, producing shooting and flying pains, which was followed by a piece of corrupted bone coming from the part affected. He has since been wonderfully improving in health and strength, and seems to grow or thrive much faster than he ever did before. Believe me, dear sir, when I purchased your medicine I did not think it would be of any service in his case, as it is generally allowed to be an inane one and I could get but poor encouragement from physicians and others experienced in the treatment of diseases, without submitting to some doubtful, besides painful and perhaps dangerous treatment. Should I hear of others in the same painful situation of my son, I shall deem it my duty to make them acquainted with this safe and effectual method; and in hopes this short tribute of my experience in the efficacy of your invaluable medicine will be of service to you and the public, I subscribe myself, Yours respectfully, BENJAMIN WEST.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE. The subscriber holds forth in the capacity of an AUCTIONEER, one door west of McCoy's American House, in central Portsmouth, where he will receive and sell all kinds of Goods, Ware, &c. upon favorable terms. Having several good rooms and cellars, will receive goods upon Storage, at the lowest rates, and at all times. Attention shall be paid to his patrons. All persons having goods for sale, at auction or otherwise, will please give a call. THOMAS GIBBINS. Portsmouth, June 12, 1840.—2td.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXTRA GLOBE.

THIS paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterwards, giving the result in detail with an index. Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the terms.

TERMS—One copy - - - - - \$1 Six copies, - - - - - 5 Twelve copies, - - - - - 10 Twenty-five copies, - - - - - 20 and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this prospectus, and the money should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through Postmasters, who are authorized by the Postoffice Laws and regulations, to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes current in the section of country where a subscriber lives, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent below specie in value. No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the EXTRA GLOBE can do so by calling at the office of the Scioto Valley Post.

HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—Composed by Mr. George Silvester, who is in possession of the recipe for the manufacturing and compounding of the above invaluable medicine of the British College of Health, London. Sold in tin boxes, neatly enveloped, containing upwards of 300 pills, at \$1 50, and little more than one-third the quantity at 75 cents.

The character of this medicine is so generally known and appreciated, that it seems unnecessary to enter into detail of its merits in the crowded columns of a newspaper. The uniformed can see papers, containing particulars, by calling upon the proprietor's agents, named below.

It has proved effectual in the following diseases:—diapety or indigestion, bilious or nervous affections, consumption, measles, fevers—including the scarlet and yellow, ague, rheumatism, gout, small-pox, scurvy, itchings of the skin, cholera morbus, all diseases of the liver, piles, dropsy, gravel, stone, constipated bowels, palsy, ruptures, jaundice, asthma, inflammations—internally or externally, strictures, epilepsy, fistula, paralysis, tic douloureux, whooping-cough, worms, St. Vitus' dance, apoplexy, lumbago, green-sickness, king's evil, syphilis in all its stages, all its cutaneous disorders, and all urinary obstructions; in short, it is calculated to cure every disease to which the human system is subject, as the Hygienic system is, that making it is liable to only one real disease, which is, the impurity of the blood.

As the Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine, of the British College of Health, is extensively counterfeited, ask for the Hygienic Medicine compounded by Mr. George Silvester, and to see that his signature is on the box, to imitate which is felony.

June 16, 1840. AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO. Mr. James Broadwell, Front street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Cincinnati. Mr. I. A. Poole, Chillicothe, Clermont county. Mr. Edward S. Moore, West Union. Messrs. Hall & Currie, and W. P. Camden, Portsmouth. Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Pike-ton, and Mr. John Chait, Jasper, Pike county. Mr. Thomas Carruthers, book-binder, over Mr. Jones' Book store, Chillicothe, and Mr. Wm. Fleming, Bainsbridge, Ross county. Mr. Henry H. Neal, Gallipolis. Mr. C. Sawyer, Newark, R. Parsons, Granville, and Messrs B. F. & C. W. Yard, Utica, Licking county.

Maj. Benjamin Pratt, on Alum Creek, Delaware county. Mr. Wm. M. Minter, Amity, Knox county. Mr. Roan Clarke, Middlebury, Summit county.

Mr. J. T. & J. C. Ham, Lock No. 4, Licking River. IN INDIANA. Mr. Bailey, Muncynton.

IN NEW YORK. Mr. Stephen Canfield, Morristown, St. Lawrence county.

SCROFULA OR KING'S' EVIL. Brainbridge, Ross co. O. April 6th 1840. Mr. George Silvester—Dear Sir, justice to you and a sense of gratitude for the services rendered me impels me to give publicity to the following statement, that all who are similarly affected, may be similarly benefited. For more than three years past, I have been afflicted with the Scrofula or King's' Evil. I have applied to a number of physicians, their each and every prescriptions were worse than useless. Fortune at length placed the Hygienic Vegetable Universal Medicine in my possession, I have not used two boxes of it, and firmly believe I am perfectly cured. Accept from me, dear sir, my grateful acknowledgements, and make what use of this you think proper. With every respect and esteem, yours JOHN H. KINCAID.

Auction & Commission. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, AUCTIONEER OF THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, and given the security required by law, respectfully informs the Public that he is prepared to fulfil the duties of the appointment. All business entrusted to his charge will be attended to with care and dispatch. Property also sold on Commission or at private sale. Rooms, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. G. J. Leet as a warehouse, No. 45, Front street. D. J. ARMSTRONG. June 16, 1840.—2td.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST Is published every Tuesday at \$2 00 per annum—always in advance. Office, immediately over Kendall & Smith's Drug Store, Front Street.

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.

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