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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), December 7, 1841

William P. Camden

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From the Newark Constitutionalist.
GOVERNOR SHANNON'S DECLENSION.

We publish below a letter from Governor Shannon, declining to be a candidate before the 8th of January convention, for re-nomination for Governor, as well as being a candidate for any other office. We need not ask our readers to peruse the letter in question attentively, for they will do so without any prompting from us. Throughout it breathes the pure spirit of patriotism and devotion to the great principles for which the democracy contend. To say that we regret this determination on the part of our late Executive, to decline a re-nomination, would but feebly express the feelings of our heart. While Governor, he was an honor to his State, and his party. Although slender, with her thousand tongues, has assailed him, yet the assaults were in vain—for the interest which the 130,000 democrats took in his re-election last year showed that Wilson Shannon had a deep hold on their affections. We believed justice would have been dealt to him at the next election, by again placing him in the gubernatorial chair, by a triumphant majority; but it seems his private affairs demand his exclusive attention. We know this letter will be read with deep regret by the democracy of Ohio, who for fourteen months past have looked up on Governor Shannon as their candidate. In private life he will carry their best wishes, for his future prosperity and happiness.

St. CLAIRVILLE, Nov. 19, 1841.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 13th inst., desiring to know of me if I would consent to become a candidate for Governor, if nominated by the democratic party, at the convention to be held on the 8th of January next, came to hand in due time, but I have been prevented from replying by business of a pressing nature until now. For the very kind and favorable terms in which you have been pleased to express yourselves in relation to myself, you have my warm and most cordial thanks. I feel under deep and lasting obligations to my democratic fellow-citizens of this State, for their ardent and honorable support in two contests, unprecedented for severity in the annals of political warfare in this or any other country. To none do I feel under greater obligations than to the democracy of Licking county, who were among my first and warmest supporters. No one I am sure can feel a deeper interest in the success of the democratic cause than I do. From the time that I was capable of choosing between the two great political parties that always divided the people of this country up to the present moment, I have been a humble, but ardent and devoted advocate for democratic principles and democratic men. On the strength of these principles I believe the happiness and prosperity of the people of this country, as well as the safety and permanency of the Union depend; and I would be willing to make any sacrifice, within my power, either of time, labor, or money, to secure, in an honorable way, the ascendancy of these principles. My private affairs, however, have become so deranged during the two political conflicts through which I have passed, and while in public life, that it is utterly impossible for me to enter the political contest at this time as a candidate for any office. The demands and wants of a growing family, and the state of my private affairs, impose on me obligations which I cannot neglect, or a nomination for Governor, it is with me more a matter of necessity than choice. I cannot think that in retiring from the field as a candidate, any unfavorable consequences will follow to the democratic party, such as you anticipate. We have a number of men in our ranks of superior claims and qualifications to myself, any of whom I have no doubt, can be elected. In my judgment, there is a moral certainty in the success of the democratic party in this State at the next election. It cannot be that, while the whole country is revolting against whig principles and whig measures, Ohio will stand out adhering to a party, distinguished for nothing so much as their fraud in obtaining power, and the plunder of the many for the benefit of the few, after they have obtained it. The truth is, the leading whigs are driving from their ranks every day the honest and patriotic portion of their party. The stern, honest and unbending republicanism of JOHN TYLER could not be endured by the leading whigs; hence he is denounced and driven from their ranks as a perfidious traitor. They are growing weaker and weaker every day and must continue until they change their political morals and principles.

In the coming conflict, I desire no other honor than to take my position in the ranks with the one hundred and thirty thousand democrats who voted for me last year, and to do my duty as a common soldier under the lead of the individual selected by the 8th of January convention as the democratic candidate for Governor.

Yours, with great respect,
WILSON SHANNON.

To Messrs. Wm. Spencer, Wm. P. Morrison, Franklin Fullerton, T. P. Owens, Chas. Boring, Chas. B. Flood, Richard Stadden, John Yontz, William B. Arver, John Stewart.

From the Union Democrat.
"ENEMIES OF SOCIAL ORDER AND PUBLIC LIBERTY."

This is the language which the National Intelligencer applies to the democracy. Let it may be doubted whether it uses these terms in their full force, we give the whole paragraph of which they form a part, viz: "I shall enter on no encomiums upon Massachusetts. There she is; hold her! There is her history, the world knows it by heart." "Where American Liberty first raised its infant voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained; there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit."

"This glowing eulogy, uttered eleven years ago, is still true. There does she yet stand—full of her original spirit—true to her principles faithful among the faithless—fresh from a new struggle, and crowned with a fresh wreath.—The contagion of failure and despondency made us fear even for her; but true to her ancient fame, she has taught the enemies of social order and public liberty, that they must despair of success within her borders."

Here is no room for misconception. The plain meaning of the passage is, that whatever "the enemies of social order and public liberty" may have effected in Indiana, or Maine, or Georgia, or Maryland, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or New York, or Michigan, or elsewhere, they "must despair of success within the borders of Massachusetts." There is no body of men to which the expression can be applicable, but the democratic party of the Union.

It is enough to make an honest man's blood boil to see such epithets applied to the friends of social order and public liberty by those whose falsehood, frauds, and corruptions, tending to loosen all moral and legal restraints, have sapped the foundations of "social order," and placed "public liberty" in imminent danger.—The first principle of the democratic party is JUSTICE BETWEEN MAN AND

MAN. The whig party overlooks the individual MAN and looks only to the establishments to be supported by his labor and defended with his blood. It would tax millions in their meat and in their drink, in their coffee and their tea, in their sugar and their salt, in their axes and their ploughs, in their wagons and their harness, in their plows, in their rickles and their locks, in their windows and their beds, in their carpets and their mats, in their hats, coats, jackets, shirts, gaiters, socks and shoes; in every thing they buy to eat, drink and wear, or use in their business, in their houses, or on their farms, even to the minutest article of their clothing, for the purpose of advancing a few money-holders and their dependants, and throwing into their hands the wealth and power of the country. With indifference or commendation, they see the money-shops stop payment and often fail altogether, cheating the people out of millions of dollars; but if any honest man insists that the banks shall be compelled to obey the laws and do justice, or lose their privileges; they denounce him as a Jacobin, an "enemy of social order and public liberty!"

However, we now look with calmness on these infamous imputations, because late events show that they have become impotent to injure those at whom they are aimed. If whig editors have not learned something from these events, we have; if they have not learned to cease casting on imputations which they know to be false, we have learned that their assertions no longer deceive an awakened and intelligent people.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

This giant among giants—this feeler of the money bags of the nation, whose power exceeded that of an Eastern juggler, in changing the wealth of the people into a debt to England—now riots in luxury at Andalusia, and sells grapes at two dollars a pound to the people whom he deluded. He takes the small master of a loss of thirty-five millions cooked; and it is said, curses National Banks as the worst cheats upon earth. By the way, it is said in Philadelphia that Biddle votes the Democratic ticket, and that he always voted it until he became President of the Bank. If this is so, we can only say that Satan put on the garb of an angel of light, and deluded men by deception.

Mr. Biddle, from the high place to which the American merchants, in their ignorance, exalted him, has stepped down to the low grounds of contempt; and, it may be, that he has folly to think that, by voting with the people, he shall secure his princely spoils and build up a more lasting fame.—There is, however, such a thing as beginning too soon. We would not bar the gate against any repenting sinner; but we should prefer to have Mr. Biddle pass the probationary trial, before we acknowledge him as a Democrat, or a friend to mankind.

When Mr. Biddle has paid back to the widow the orphan gold, earned by their midnight toil—when he has returned to the wood sawyer his ragged shilling, and to the hod carrier his crooked six-pence—then, and not till then, shall we consider him fit to vote at the polls; or exercise the rights of an American citizen. What a commentary upon his conduct was the late procession of orphans through the streets of the City of Brotherly Love, hearing banners hung with crepe, with inscriptions such as this:

"The orphans of Philadelphia mourn for the legacy of STEPHEN GIBBARD."—Index.

From Kendall's Expositor.

THE FIRST DUTY.

The first duty of the Democratic party, on recovering their power in the state governments, is CURRENCY, AND REDUCE DOMESTIC EXCHANGES TO REASONABLE RATES.

How are the objects to be accomplished? The process is direct and easy:

COMPEL THE SUSPENDED BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS, OR WIND UP THEIR CONCERNS.

That done, both objects are accomplished. The people will everywhere have a currency of gold and silver or its equivalent, and what is now called difference of exchanges will chiefly disappear. In point of fact, the greater part of that difference is not the difference of exchanges but a difference in the value of local currencies. For instance, exchange between New York and Washington is quoted at about three per cent. The real difference of exchange is never over one half, and seldom more than a fourth per cent. Exchange between New York and Cincinnati; Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, &c., is quoted at five to ten per cent., when in fact it is seldom over two per cent. The rest of the apparent difference is produced by the depreciation of the currency at those places respectively, and ought not to be called exchange.

The reader cannot fail to perceive that a resumption of specie payments by the banks; by restoring a sound and equal currency at all these points, would at once annihilate so much of the difference of exchange, so called, as is produced by the depreciation of the currency, and show what the true difference really is.

The boasted whig remedy, a Bank of the United States, is impotent to produce either of these results. From 1819 to 1839, while we lived in Kentucky, there were two branches of the Bank of the United States in that state, and yet, during the whole period, and for years afterwards, the local currency was from 10 to 50 per cent. discount, and the exchange between that state and the eastern cities something more. Every man who lived in Kentucky during that period knows that the United States Bank was perfectly impotent to furnish a sound currency or regulate exchanges, and that those objects were effected at last, solely by the acts of the State legislature restoring a specie currency or its equivalent. From the nature of the system, a Bank of the United States or other large bank can control the smaller banks only so long as they pay specie. The instant that they suspend payment its power over them ceases, and it never can be resumed until the state legislatures or a controlling public opinion steps in and compels the delinquents to return to the path of duty.

It is obvious that the state legislatures and public opinion may be effectually exercised without the existence of a Bank of the United States as with it. Now is the time to reduce this truth to practice. Let the democratic states compel their banks to resume, and those who are now misled by whig arguments will find themselves in possession of a sound currency and regulated exchanges without the agency of a National Bank. In no other way can the arrangements in favor of a bank be effectually refuted, and at the same time so essential a benefit rendered to the country.

The amount of currency would be largely increased by resumption, giving instant and effective relief to the people. Although the banks might in a moderate degree curtail their issues, millions of dollars now hoarded in men's desks and other dark corners, would immediately appear to the light of day, and entering into the circulation, more than replace the amount of bank notes which might be withdrawn. We have not a doubt that the resumption would at once make money more plenty in all the states where it prevails, even though it should produce a considerable reduction of the bank notes in circulation. But the hoarders of specie which would now produce this result are daily diminishing. Not being used as a currency, it is becoming an article of merchandise, and finding its way into the market of

the nation, is shipped to Europe. At this moment specie is a drug in New York, and is going out by the hundreds of thousands in every packet that sails while foreign exchanges are at rates which formerly excluded its profitable shipment. Why is this? It is because in two thirds of the Union, it is not used as a currency, and is gradually abandoning the country to deep, listless and worthless shipplasters.

Democrats, it is your first duty to stop this process. The way to stop it is to compel the banks to resume. The longer that measure is delayed the more of the specie will be gone, the more difficult will resumption be, and the less decisive will be the relief to the people.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Sub-Treasury law was adopted on the 4th of July, 1840, and having been foreseen manifested its influence on our foreign commerce in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1840.

The Exports of all the Union to foreign countries during that year amounted to \$122,065,946

The total of all our imports from abroad 107,141,519

Excess of exports over imports \$24,944,427 Here is a perfectly safe and salutary condition of trade. It was carried out during a period of great embarrassment, and resulted in the payment of a portion of the debt contracted through the previous excess State and bank credit. And it was attended with an improvement of the currency at home.—The drain on the country for precious metals was not only completely arrested, but a balance of about half a million was brought into the United States, over and above all sent abroad that year. Under the action of the Democratic policy, their foreign luxuries and foreign labor, were not permitted to increase the debt, or encroach upon the domestic industry of the country. And could this policy have been maintained, we should have speedily experienced an emancipation from debt—and the restoration of our usual prosperity.

But the whigs contended not only that we were then ruined, but were going more and more to ruin every day. And promised if they were only invested with power, to re-establish not only a golden age, but something much finer than that vision of old-fashioned poetry. They promised to restore a paper age, to make money so abundant, that it could only be carried in the form of bank bills.

They succeeded in winning the temporary confidence of the people, so as to have an opportunity of fulfilling those promises. They abolished the Sub-Treasury—and they raised the Tariff—and what has been the consequence?

The repeal of the Sub-Treasury was to be followed by expanded credit, great business facilities and a new impulse to enterprise. The merchants excited in the expulsion of theorists and currency thinkers from power; and ordered heavy supplies of goods from abroad, in order to supply the expected increase of demand—and these importations have been hurried over to arrive before the new duties would be exacted. The receipts of revenue at the New York Custom House, under the old tariffs have increased about forty per cent, and at Philadelphia 35 per cent. If the same operation has been going on at other ports, our total purchases abroad in the first year of whig commercial policy, will amount to about \$150,000,000—and if our exports should be even equal to those of last year, which we cannot expect as our crops have been far less abundant, our imports will yet exceed them about \$18,000,000,—and consequently the precious

—and threatening the suspension of specie payments by a few banks that have hitherto observed their faith. And all our staple products are going down—down—down, until they are far below the cost of production, even with low priced labor, and cheap land.

In this state of things what is the course of the Whigs? Instead of acknowledging their blunders, and retracing their steps, they are for making another and deeper plunge into extravagant and exploded theory. And at a period when manufacturing is so unprofitable, in England where machinery is already constructed—where capital is cheaper than ours by one half, and labor is much lower; the whigs now greatly propose for the United States to embark more extensively in manufacturing. And as a part of their policy, the whigs desire to transfer about one hundred millions of capital from these departments, in order to place some 50,000 of our citizens in competition with the haggard slaves of the English factory who toil day and night on the verge of starvation. Such is the excited destiny now assigned by the Log Cabin party, to the American working men.

MITCHELL CONVICTED.

The jury in the case of Charles E. Mitchell, indicted for forgery, returned a verdict of guilty; one of the jurors recommending him to mercy; for what reason does not appear. The plea of insanity did not avail. The judge, in his charge, laid down the law on this subject: "If the prisoner was so destitute of intellect as not to be able to control his own actions, he is not accountable for his conduct. So, if partial insanity or lunacy, coming upon the mind suddenly, or periodically, and disabling the person to act understandingly, the want of accountability is the same. The question for the jury was, whether the prisoner was in such a state of insanity as to be incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong; was the mind in such a situation as to enable him to conduct and form plans—and was it competent to judge of the consequences of these plans?" Mitchell did form plans and carry them into effect: His immediate attempt to escape shows that he knew the act was wrong, and dreaded the consequences. Accordingly to the law laid down, he was perfectly sane and so the jury determined. As all great rogues become insane, it will be necessary for society to take some other means to protect itself against crime. Unless jurors resolve to remedy the evil, our State prisons will have to be converted into asylums for madmen.—Phil. Ledger.

LOCO-FOCOISM.

By this time, the federal party should have learned the inefficiency of names as a species, of political small arms. With an intelligent people, names amount to nothing—they go beyond, to look at principles. Our opponents have been defeated under all the names that ingenuity could apply them with, and democracy, though at various periods denounced as Jacobinism, atheism; agrarianism, loco-focoism, and every other derogatory 'ism' that could be thought of, still goes on triumphant. The recent contests; probably more than any others, have shown that the calling of names answers no purpose. Federalism, under the imposing title of "whigery," could not maintain itself for a single year when a restless desire for "change" had placed it in power, and an immense majority of the people of the Union are now ranged under that banner which is sneeringly denominated as the loco-foco flag. It is time, therefore, that our opponents should give up this species of silliness. They may call themselves what they please, but it is worse than folly to continue the vain effort to romanticize democracy with epithets intended to convey unfavorable impressions. It answers no purpose

whatever, and is both in bad taste and in bad temper. Yet we still see the phrase "loco-foco" ostentatiously paraded in the "fiscal corporation" journals at the very moment when democracy is placing the seal of condemnation on all their doings—when so called whigery is routed in almost every battle-field. With such results, names certainly are not much to be regarded, but when their use is continued for the purpose of insult and irritation, it is not perhaps amiss to allude to the folly, or not malignity, of such a course.—Pennsylvanian.

STAGNATION.—When the negro slave is sick, he is nursed—when old and infirm, he is fed and sheltered; infancy is cared for, aged protected. If there is famine, the master kills his cattle, sells his property to feed his slaves. In England the white slave labors longer and harder for a poorer living than the negro, and when provisions are dear, and his work not wanted, he is left to starve. This England sends her Thompsons to disclaim on the sin and curse of negro slavery. In the eyes of the Almighty the Southern slaveholder is less guilty than the English capitalist.

What of Liberty has the English artisan to boast? He has not even the liberty to labor—the liberty to eat the bread of toil. England is no country of liberty. The slave who sets his foot upon her shore is free—to starve. Does he ask bread, he is told to earn it. When he asks for labor, there is none to be had. If he attempts to kill game in the forests, or catch fish in the stream; he is sent to jail. England is a country of privilege.—The nobility, the clergy, all who compose the great machinery of her government, have privileges—privilege to oppress, to monopolize, to crush, to starve. In all the freedom of democracy and equal rights it is wanting. It is governed, taxed, pillaged by privileged classes. Millions toil from infancy to age—hundreds of thousands live in want and starvation that their sovereigns may enjoy a thousand costly luxuries. A world's wealth is hoarded around London. We can form no adequate idea of the grandeur that is concentrated upon the few.

"Can this be always? Will generation after generation pass into eternity, after a life of horrible destitution here, leaving wealth and privilege still in the enjoyment of the few, and toil and want still in the lot of many, or will the spark of humanity, not quite stamped out, revive, and brains and muscles assert the rights they were intended to protect and enjoy? Will all the brawny artisans of England crouch under the awful power of purse and sword forever? There is no hope of reform. Wealth does not relax its grasp—power does not give up its privileges; and when did either care for right? Every day the case of the English laborer and the Irish peasant grows more hopeless. If, this year, there are 8,000,000 of the Irish, with not enough even of roots to eat, in ten years more the number will be increased. If, at this moment starvation stars in the face of millions of English artisans, what is the hope of better times. For years they have been hoping for reform. In allowing the Tories to gain the ascendancy, they tried the very last experiment. No temporizing policy will serve them longer.

The day that the people England rise up, and with their own strong hands, take the rights they can never peaceably attain, that day shall we think better of humanity. Endurance of wrong is no virtue. He who submits to fraud is its accessory. Man has no right to be wronged. A small evil may be endured; as the only means of attaining a great good; as for the sake of a cure we may submit to an operation; but then the evil becomes portion of the good.—N. Y. Sun.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 11th, says: "Our majority in the State will range between two and three thousand votes. We shall have a majority in both houses of the Legislature—about two-thirds of each house; or sixty to forty in the lower, and twenty to ten in the upper house. Enough, as the Whigs would say, for all useful purposes."

The Nashville Banner, of Wednesday, quotes the following from the Jackson Mississippi; a loco-foco paper.

"Tucker, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, has led the Congressional ticket a few hundred votes in the State. His majority will range from three to four thousand.

Twenty-two Senators were elected at the late general election. The Bond-men have elected, in all, ten; and will, no doubt, elect another in "Fishersburg," and possibly one in "Tippah." The Senators whose terms did not expire last November, stand ten Anti-Bond and four Bond.

The House of Representatives will contain about sixty Anti-Bond men, and thirty-eight Whigs or Bond men, one Democratic Bond man, and three Anti-Bond Whigs.—Loco Jour.

TAKE A SQUINT AT FEDERAL WHIGGERY.

Be it known to all men, that the leaders of the party now opposed to democracy—

- In 1776 were Tories!
- In 1779 Nova Scotia cow boys!
- In 1787 Convention Monarchists!
- In 1789 Bank Cockades!
- In 1808 Anti-Jefferson-impresment men!
- In 1811 British Bank men!
- In 1812 Peace men!
- In 1813 Blueights!
- In 1814 Hartford Conventionists!
- In 1816 Washington Benevolent Society men!
- In 1818 No-party men!
- In 1820 Federal Republicans!
- In 1826 National Republicans!
- In 1829 Anti-Masons!
- In 1834 Anti-Masonic whigs!
- In 1837 Conservatives!
- In 1838 Abolitionists!
- In 1839 Democratic whigs!
- In 1840 Log Cabin, Hard Cider, Democratic Republican, Abolition whigs!

This is the ring, streaked and speckled party against which democracy is now contending; and this is the rotten, broken down faction that nominated Harrison for the Presidency. These are the fellows, too, who now claim to be Democrats.—Ex. Paper.

SAD MISTAKE.—Mr. Jesse Gray, of Wetumka, Alabama, was shot recently in Arkansas, while on a hunting expedition. He had ascended a tree to gather grapes and having on a bear-skin cap, he was mistaken for a bear by one of his companions, who instantly shot him dead.

The whigs are dead in Michigan.—Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner.

A mistake. There was a live one in this city last week from that State, and he attracted great attention. He reported himself as the last of his race.—New Era.

In hard money Cuba wages are from \$1.50 to \$3 a day. In paper money Austria wages are from 8 to 15 cents per day; that is the greatest paper country in Europe. Germany, where paper money notes or shipplasters abound, the laborer gets from 15 to 20 cents only a day, and in paper money making Sweden about 10 cents. What a blessing paper money and despotism is, according to federal politics.—Kendall's Expositor.

LIEN LAW FOR THE BENEFIT OF MECHANICS, LABORERS, &c.

1. The lien embraces all kinds of buildings and water-crafts.
2. It extends to mechanics, laborers, and furnishers of materials.
3. It must be taken within four months after the work has been completed, or the articles used in it furnished.
4. Those entitled to a lien may bring their action jointly or severally, (separately.)
5. It extends to additions or improvements.
6. If the owner or owners die, or discontinue the work without the consent of the workmen or furnishers, they may go on and complete the work according to contract, at their own cost, and then take a lien on it.
7. If the property when offered for sale to satisfy the lien do not bring two-thirds of its appraised value, the court may commission its officer to lease the same till the proceeds thereof shall discharge the lien or liens.
8. The owner of the building attached may relieve it of the lien by payment of the debt and costs, at any time before it is sold or leased.
9. If the owner be out of the state so that process cannot be served upon him, the property may be attached as in other cases.
10. The right of lien survives to executors and administrators.
11. In taking a lien it is necessary to file a statement in writing with the Recorder of the county, containing a suitable description of the labor or articles furnished with the value of each.
12. If this statement be duly recorded, it operates as a lien for the term of two years from the time that the work was commenced, or the articles furnished. If there be a contract it must be filed (or a copy) with the statement.

From the United States Gazette.
A FEE LOST!

We had despatched a couple or two of black tea with rather more than usual haste, some weeks since, and made the best of our way to the office, to begin a day's work in good season. It was a delightful morning, and we thought to win an hour for a ride; and while we were coming over the columns of brother Stone's paper fresh from the Post Office, the light from our side door was darkened, and a gentle tap drew our attention thitherward. A fine looking young woman, with cheeks as red as a stick of sealing wax, dropped a courtesy, and young man doffed his hat in token of respect; so we encouraged them to come forward and pointed to a couple of chairs that we kept to ornament the side of the room. They declined the offer; and the young woman nudged the side of the young man.

"Your honor is a magistrate!"

"No, I am no magistrate."

The couple looked at each other's faces rather confused.

"But," said the young woman, "we thought you were a New York Magistrate."

"Not a magistrate, a Commissioner for New York."

"That's it," said the young man.

"A commissioner," said we, with becoming gravity, "to take acknowledgement of deeds."

"But you have nothing to acknowledge yet," said the young woman, blushing.

"And to administer oaths and affirmations," we added.

"That's it," again said the young man.

"You wish to be qualified to some deed," said we.

"Yes, yes, that's it," said the young man, "that's just it; Mary and I wish to be qualified for a

We accordingly spread out our form of oaths, and reached for a copy of the Bible (always at hand with us), and prepared for official labors.

Having put all in readiness, we looked for the document that needed our name and seal, but none was presented.

"And where is the paper?" asked we.

"The paper!" said the young man.

"I thought you did not need any certificate in Pennsylvania," said the young girl.

"What, then, would you have me to do?" asked we.

"Administer the oath without it," said the young man; "for the New York boat will be off soon."

"But, my dear," said we to the young woman, "which oath shall I administer? (showing her the pamphlet of oaths) which oath will you take?"

She turned the paper aside quite confused, and stepped towards the table, leaned over, and said in a low voice, "the oath to love, honor and obey."

"Here is a mistake, indeed," said we, (and a fee lost.) "My commission does not authorize me to solemnize marriages."

The parties looked astonished, and were mortified.

"But I saw you," said the young man, "last week fix a paper for Mrs. H.—, that was to take effect in New York."

"Exactly so, my friend."

"Well, so it will be with our marriage, for we shall go there in the ten o'clock boat."

"Well; then, go to an elderman, friends, and he will marry you."

"But will that do in New York?"

"To be sure it will," said Mary.

"Certainly," said we.

And the couple went, arm in arm, round to Alderman Hay, who, we hope, got both fees and pesquises.

We were deeply mortified at the result. And whenever we ask for an office, it shall be for one that will enable us to administer the oath to "love, honor and obey." And if his Excellency, the Governor of New York, could add that power to our commission, he should have as much of our gratitude, as he has long deserved our respects.

The extent to which agricultural knowledge has been cultivated in England, is strikingly exemplified by an incident that recently occurred.

At the annual dinner of the Southwest Middlesex Agricultural Association, held on Friday, at Uxbridge, Mr. Pownall, while eulogizing the farmer's of Middlesex on their high degree of intelligence and practical judgment, produced a head of corn which he said had been grown in the neighborhood of his residence, and, as a proof of their meriting the eulogy he had passed upon them, stated that he had that day shown the head of corn to Mr. Shebourn, of Bedford, who, on examining it, immediately said it was Egyptian corn, which Mr. Pownall said was the fact; as it was grown from a germ found within an Egyptian mummy, within which it had been enclosed for upwards of 2,000 years.

It will be remembered that in England wheat is included in the meaning of the word corn, and this was, no doubt, a head of wheat. I remember seeing a statement several years ago, of the germination of three grains of wheat, in France, that had been found in one of the Egyptian sarcophagi.—Surely, if the vitality of a grain of wheat can endure two thousand, the soul of man may live forever. But what a commentary on human pride does it make, when we find, that more now remains of one of the little seed that accidentally got into the sepulchre of some lordly Egyptian, than is left on earth of the monarch who constructed the pyramids.—Cincinnati Correspondent of Louisville Journal.



PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

DECEMBER 7 1841.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

If there is any one thing we dislike to do in this world, that thing is to DUN. However, we are compelled to do so at present, or do without the necessary means to carry on our business.

Democratic Meetings.

We perceive by our exchange papers that the Democrats in many of the counties in this State, are calling meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Columbus, on the 7th and 8th of January next for the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

GEN'L WM. MURPHY.

This distinguished leader—this walking mast—has at last succeeded in getting an office. He has been appointed special Envoy to Central America, so says his companion in his last number, and who seems very much displeased that the former Minister, Mr. Stephens, should have dared to devote his leisure moments while there, taking notes of the manners and customs of the country.

The federal Tribune man, in his last number, speaking of the Democratic Convention, after mentioning over a host of names as candidates for Governor, which "flashed" upon his brilliant imagination, says, "The Whigs look on and laugh." The Whigs look on and laugh! Astonishing, truly.—Well Ned, we should be pleased to hear you give one of your snorts, we could then tell if it was a genuine laugh, or whether it was not of the stamp and character of your pseudo Jeffersonian democracy.

NEW ISSUE.

Since a large portion of the "Hard Ciderites" have been brought to a sense of their "awful situation," and joined the temperance cause, they intend in future to "laugh" down all opposition to their candidates. What a merry set they will be!

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

A BASE SLANDER.

The Whig papers have got up a false report, which is circulating with great rapidity through these lying vehicles, in regard to Senator ALLEN's views on the banking question.

The following notice appeared in the Ohio (Hillsborough) News of the 26th ult.—"Senator ALLEN," says the News, "has lately been in Steubenville, on a visit to his colleague, Senator TAPPAN, probably on his way to Washington. A writer in the Herald states, that while there Senator ALLEN expressed himself decidedly in favor of Gov. CORWIN's plan of banking, and said the individual responsibility system will not do."

We pronounce the above to be a direct falsehood. There is no individual in the United States more decidedly opposed to the federal swindling schemes of bankers, than Senator ALLEN. We have too often heard him denounce, in unmeasured terms,

their outrages on the rights of the working portion of the people.

It is base enough for the Whig papers to advocate the iniquitous non-liability system themselves; but to shift the burden of their sins on the shoulders of the Democracy, is a crime which should draw down on them the scorn and contempt of every good citizen. No greater slander could have been devised by the ingenuity and treachery of federalism, than the assertion that Senator Allen is opposed to individual liability in bankers, and we unequivocally pronounce it a base falsehood.

Silk Convention.—A Convention of silk growers was held at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 10th inst. Letters were read from the most extensive growers in different sections of the country, eliciting much valuable information. The Convention passed a resolution recommending the culture of silk to the officers in charge of the State Prison, and the continuation of the bounty by the Legislature.

A committee was also appointed to call another meeting at such place as they thought proper to be called the New England Silk Convention.

How are the mighty fallen!—We learn from the Macon Telegraph of the 16th ult., that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, member of Congress from Alabama, recently died in the vicinity of Mobile, of congestive fever. The Democracy have sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Lewis, who was eminent as a statesman, and remarkable for his gigantic stature and physical powers. During the late whig fight in Congress, between Stanley and Wise, Mr. Lewis separated them with the greatest ease, by taking one in each hand and holding them at arm's length.—Chil. Adv.

During the last two years the people have been plundered of the immense amount of \$42,000,000, by defaulting bank officers and other wire workers of these swindling institutions. This is paying rather dearly for a rag currency.

ST. CLAIR BANK.

We stated in our last, that there was a call for a meeting of the citizens of Newark, for adopting measures to protect the people against the loss, by the notes of the Bank of St. Clair, but in circulation by the Smiths of that place. In pursuance of the call, a meeting of the citizens convened at that place, on the 25th ult., and a statement purporting to give the condition of the bank, was laid before the meeting by J. O. & H. Smith, the endorsers of the notes. In that statement they say, "we believe the amount of notes now out and endorsed by us, does not exceed \$140,000," and sundry items of assets for the redemption of the notes are appended, amounting to \$144,900, of which there appears to be six hundred dollars in specie. It must be born in mind that these Michigan notes endorsed by persons living in Ohio, are altogether illegal. And we advise the farmer and others to keep clear of taking them, notwithstanding those who have any on hand, ought not to make a great sacrifice of them, as it is probable they might be exchanged for other paper at this time; by sending to Newark.—Chil. Adv.

BETTING IN MARYLAND.—By a law of Maryland all money staked upon the results of elections, is forfeited for the use of primary Schools in the county where the money is deposited. A suit was tried in Baltimore county court last week in which the Commissioner of the county claimed \$200, that had been staked upon the result of the last Presidential election in Pennsylvania. Verdict was given for the Commissioners. This is really making evil contribute to good.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser. THE HON. A. STEVENSON.

Late Minister to England, having been invited to partake of a public dinner, by the Democracy of the county and city of Philadelphia, as a testimony of their esteem for his services, was induced to refuse the offer, from the ill state of his health. The following is an extract of his letter on the occasion:

"In returning, gentlemen, after an absence of so many years abroad, I may be permitted, I hope, to say, that I return not only unchanged in heart and sentiment, but more devoted than ever to my country, and to those principles and doctrines of our Republican fathers, upon which I have acted for the last thirty years, and which are identified with the whole course of my public life. These are the principles which I shall continue to cherish, and carry with me to the grave, and upon the maintenance of which, in my opinion, depend the success and triumph of our free institutions."

LIMITATION LAW IN TEXAS.—By an act of the Texas Congress, it is required that all actions of debt grounded upon any contract in writing, shall be sued in writing, shall be sued within four years after the maturity of the contract; and that in every claim for money, whether foreign or domestic, which has been due more than five years, and less than ten years, an action shall be commenced thereon within one year of the passage of this act, and not thereafter.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly, or indirectly by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A Constitutional barrier, against improvident loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred reservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from an extensive credit system.

No national bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connexion between the Government and banking corporations.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State.

No proscriptions for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

PARTY SPIRIT.

Some men are continually crying out against "party spirit," as the foundation of innumerable evils. But they know not what they are talking about.—Their terms are too general. Now "party spirit" is of the right kind, the spirit of democracy, the spirit of '76, the spirit of virtue against vice, the spirit of equality against false distinctions, is just the kind of spirit we like, and shall ever labor to encourage.—Chicago Democrat.

The amount of fraud, for which Green lately received his trial, on one of the Richmond, Virginia, Banks, is \$556,000.

The Logan Gazette says, "we have found, in Bellefontaine, a mare's nest. True, and in which is a long eared offspring called Penna Clarke!

For the Scioto Valley Post.

The present whig party of the country who are so strenuously in favor of the establishment of a United States Bank, very forcibly reminds me of a fable which I read in my school-boy days. A certain man went into the woods to set a trap, and while he was engaged at his trap, the birds came flying round and wanted to know what he was doing. He told them he was building a house for the birds to live in, and that he was going to store it with all sorts of food and grain for them to live upon, and all they would have to do the rest of their lives, would be to rear their young and enjoy themselves. This pleased the birds, and they hopped about in great glee, supposing it was all true the man had told them. As soon as the man got his trap set and bated, he told the birds their house was ready and they might take possession of it as soon as they pleased. The man was no sooner gone than the birds took possession of their new house and sure enough there was plenty to eat as the man had told them. But pretty soon one of the birds unfortunately touched the trigger that held up the trap, and down it came and caught them all. They then saw when it was too late, their folly in believing what the man told them, for they soon discovered that he only wanted to catch them for his own use and that their lives had to pay the forfeit of their foolish indiscretion. So it is with the Bank party—they are silly enough to believe that a bank is capable of furnishing every thing necessary for their support, when in fact, it is nothing more than a trap ingeniously contrived to catch the surplus earnings of the laboring community. The bankers throw out the bait, and spread the snare, and the poor ignorant whigs are caught. It is true, they are not killed and roasted as the birds are, but they are made slaves of for life, which is worse. They are compelled to give a large part of their earnings to the bankers who soon become fat, and live in splendid houses, and enjoy all the good things of this life, while the laborers have to live in log-cabins, and can barely support themselves. I will here relate a very funny anecdote which a certain whig stump speaker, a young lawyer repeated in Harrisonville, at a great whig meeting, held in that place. He stated that there was a certain Parrot on board of the United States frigate Constitution previous to her sanguinary conflict with the Guerriere. This Parrot was so learned that it could repeat almost every thing that it heard said; but after the action, which resulted in the entire destruction of the Guerriere, this Parrot was found to have lost its speech, so far that whenever anything was said to it, the only reply it could make, was booh! booh! booh! in imitation of the firing of the great guns. This, he said, was the way with the Van Buren party, if you talk to them on any subject of political discussion, all their cry was bank! bank! bank! just like the Parrot on board of the Constitution. It is true we do reiterate bank! bank! bank! but it is in the same manner and for the same purpose that the galley slave would talk about his chains. He would be continually striving to get clear of them. It was the unintermitted cry of booh! booh! booh! on board of the Constitution that in thirty minutes destroyed one of the finest ships in the British Navy, humbled the pride of the most haughty nation on the globe—convinced the world that England was not mistress of the seas. So it will be with the cry of bank. It will be rung in the ears of the bank party till there will not be a bank in existence. Captain John Tyler will show the bank party that the Constitution will be as ably defended in his hands as the frigate Constitution was under the command of Capt. Isaac Hull. Notwithstanding he has a more motinous crew with Master Clay at their head, who are trying to sell the ship for mere trash, and to "head Captain Tyler," and compel them to give up the ship whether he was willing or not. But thanks to the democracy of the country, he has a few faithful spirits among his crew who will stand by him to the last drop, and not suffer the Constitution to be surrendered into the hands of traitors, but will keep up the cry of bank! bank! bank! until the enemies of the Constitution are as completely humbled as the enemies of the good frigate Constitution were by the incessant cry of booh! booh! booh! which so completely deranged the intellect of the poor Parrott. The bankers know their position is untenable, and try to carry their point by a coup de main; thinking that if they can get their chains completely thrown around the people, they will have them safe as the fowler had his birds, when he got them ensnared; but thanks to Captain Tyler, he was too old a bird to be "caught with chaff," and found means to spring the trap before the people were caught, and the elections every where prove that the people have become sensible of their danger, and show a determination not to be silly enough to be caught in the same trap again. The bank which party sets a very low estimate on the intelligence of the producing part of community when they suppose the people will always be willing to have sharks imposed upon them. Banking as a political question, has never been discussed by the people until recently; and the rapidity with which the opposition to banking is gaining ground among the working people, is a sure indication that the whole system is shortly to become a matter of history; and then it will be a matter of surprise how the people of the 19th century could be so imposed upon; but such is the fact, and it remains for the last relics of hereditary and established tyrannical laws of the old countries of Europe. It is to be hoped that the people will yet be able to establish a simple and economical government where there will be no privileged classes, and where all will have to do their part in the business of life which is very far from being the case at present.

A WORKINGMAN.

* O. F. Moore.

A London paper states there are 15,000 girls employed in dress making in London, who cannot earn enough to procure decent clothing.

For the Scioto Valley Post.

Mr. Camden:—

I see the "farmer of Clay township" is still harping upon the old tune that if money is plenty, times will be good, and if money is scarce times will be hard, &c. &c. &c. This point I will not dispute with him; but leave it for him to enjoy to his hearts content. I am as willing for money to be plenty as he can be; but that banks can or will make it plenty, I deny. If they could make it plenty, they have a fair chance to do it. There is a bank located in almost every town, yet the incessant cry is hard times and no money. When the Farmer can convince me that something can be made out of nothing, I will agree that banks can make money plenty. I would inform the "Farmer" that I commenced writing a series of articles addressed to the workingmen, giving my views and ideas of the present banking system, I have had to write during the intervals of labor, having worked ten hours every day, except Sunday, as a journeyman. If I have stepped out of my way to answer the "Farmer," it was out of courtesy to him, in order that both sides of the question might be presented. He thinks that I ought to stop to answer every little cavil that he can raise against my writings. I have given my views and shall continue to present them in every shape and form I am capable of for the benefit of those who are not informed on the subject of banking. The "Farmer" will there find answers to all the objections he can raise, so far as I am able to answer them. If my ideas do not agree with his he has the same means of publishing his opinions that I have mine; but instead of giving us more enlightened views on the subject, he seems to express a great deal of uneasiness for fear the people should believe what I have published. But I am happy in believing the people will judge for themselves and pay very little attention to his denials. He says "he is sorry he cannot give me brains to enable me to scribble a little more to the point," I think he is right there for brains seem to be a scarce article with him, if he could get a larger supply for himself he would be better able to understand my reasoning, and likewise to write some thing himself. He says my defeat is certain, and I have undertaken an impossibility, I do not know what defeat he alludes to, I have accomplished the object I undertook, which was simply to see if I could write what I thought, and likewise to see if my thoughts were worth publishing; both of which are fully attained: As to being paid for my trouble is a thing I never counted on, for if I were not writing these articles, the same time would probably be spent in reading some trifling novel, which would be as unprofitable as writing without pay. It is true paper, pens and ink cost something, which I had fully made up my mind to lose—he says he is not in favor of the State bank system, and that the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania is not a national institution &c. &c. I suppose he is in favor of something that never did exist, and probably never will. I am combating systems that do exist, which have been proven to be injurious to the mass of the community in which we live—this is made the great political question of the day—every man is called upon to decide whether we shall continue to be governed by irresponsible corporations or whether they will govern themselves and have such a currency as the world acknowledges to be good. So long as this continues to be a question to be settled by the people, I for one will be opposed to the whole banking as it now exists in all commercial countries.

A WORKINGMAN.

The Sharp nosed Gentleman.—The Little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette states; that during the great struggle in the last presidential canvass, a young man, whose face nature had formed on the pick-axe style, was one public day surrounded by a number of hearers, attentively listening to his efforts in electioneering, amongst whom was a plain old farmer who was afflicted with stammering, who thus accosted the aforesaid gentleman:

"T-tell me, my friend, did't you come from a rich na-na-borhood?"

"Yes, the people are most all well provided for. Why do you ask the question?"

"Because the scriptures say that the rich grind the faces of the poor, and I see they have g-got your's down to a p-p-point."

The sharp-nosed gentleman left.

The New Orleans Evening Post has collected the names of 1,635 persons who have died of Yellow fever during the present season.

The annual products of the United States are estimated to be worth one thousand five hundred millions of dollars.

By a law passed in 1837, the alloy in the gold & silver coin of the U. S. is exactly one-tenth.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

On Dec. 3d 1841, by J. R. Turner, M. G. Paul D. Downey, to Miss Prudence Garty.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Jacob Craig, to Miss Margaret Tippan.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. George W. Walls, to Miss Margaret Rankin.

On the same, by the same, Mr. William Baker, to Miss Margaret Warden.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all who are indebted to the estate of Charles Phillips, late of Wayne township, Scioto county, Ohio, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all who have legal claims against said estate, will present them legally proven for settlement within one year from this date.

CHR. GOODBRAKE, } Administrators.
C. F. REIMINGER, }
Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1841. 15-4w.

BLANKETS.

250 Pair of various Colours, Sizes and Qualities, for sale low by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

STUART & JONES.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. Have just received a large and well assorted supply of reasonable goods, which they offer to their friends and customers at reduced rates. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

THE COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH BLOW.

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

The Brandreth Pills.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessing that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated Pills have such an universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

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

THE CONDITION.

The condition upon which God has given health to man is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood.

Good healthful medicine is only a species of food: when the animals, whose habits we have the means of observing, are sick, they wander through the fields, and make selection of those herbs which open their bowels and purify their fluids, which immediately restores their health.

When a dose of Brandreth's Pills are taken, they are digested and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigour are by them insured. Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

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

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

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

My own office is 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. Folson. Wheelersburg—Theodore Bliss. Sciotoville—William Brown. Portsmouth—James Lodwick. Nile Township—Peter Wycoff. Nov. 25, 1841. 15-6m

COLUMBUS LODGE.

November 12, 1841, A. L. 5841.

To all the fraternity of free and accepted Masons in the State of Ohio.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a public Dedication of this Lodge, and installation of its officers, will take place in this city on Monday, the 27th day of December next: being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

The Grand Master of the State will be present, and open the Grand Lodge on the interesting occasion. The Committee of Arrangements appointed for the day, will make suitable preparations for the reception and accommodation of distant Lodges who may favor us with their presence; and all true brethren in regular standing throughout the State are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
THOMAS GRIFITH,
Secretary Columbus Lodge.

Papers friendly to the Institution will please copy.

FLANNELS.

300 Pieces Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, for sale low by the bale or piece. STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

AMERICAN HOUSE. PORTSMOUTH OHIO.

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

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

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

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

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

Their STABLES are extensive, in good order and well provided. A good CARRIAGE, is at all times ready to convey Travellers to and from Boats &c.

A daily line of Stages, leave this House for Cleveland, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati.

ALEXANDER VAN COURT, BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

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

Portsmouth, September 14th 1841. 5-tf.

Wall Paper.

KEPT constantly on hand, a general assortment of French and American Wall Paper, latest style, just received and for sale low, by STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, August 10th, 1841.

TO LET.

THE room formerly occupied by E. Glover as a book store, on Front street, For further information apply at this office.

Oct. 12th, 1841.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 28th day of August, by mutual consent.

JOHN A. GORDON, GEORGE W. MCCLAVE, 7-3.

Portsmouth, August 28, 1841.

Caps Caps! Caps!

25 Cases assorted Caps, for men and boys; just received and for sale by STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

REMOVAL.

DR. R. H. PATTILLO

HAS removed his office 2 doors North of W. Gates Store, on Market Street, where he can be found at any time, except when on professional business.

Portsmouth, July 20, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN, SESSION PAPER.

Again does another session of the Ohio Legislature approach, and again do we present ourselves before the people, pledging ourselves to give as extensive and correct reports of its proceedings as, able, impartial and talented Reporters are capable of doing.

We feel great assurances, that the democratic members elected will not disappoint the hopes of the people. The Banks must now resume or go into liquidation, and as a resumption will do away with even the pretext for shipplasters, the laws can, and will be enforced against their circulation.

By this process, the fraudulent banks must necessarily be broken up, and blotted from existence—and the good ones, if any, will then be discovered.

The laws so revised and extended as to govern and control all Banking operations for the future, and Bankers made liable for their debts, and subject to law, criminal and civil, as other people.

Let all subscribe and read for themselves, and aid in giving a proper direction to the great principles of currency reform, which will be assisted and bitterly opposed by the insolvent and fraudulent Bankers.

As we have to incur a vast expense in our winter arrangements, to give the legislative proceedings, in the extended form we do, we look to our friends to aid us in giving this prospectus a circulation in their neighborhoods.

Editors in this State will oblige us by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers. S. & M. H. MEDARY. Columbus, Oct. 1841.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. THE Annual Fair of the SCIOTO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was held in Portsmouth on Friday the 29th October.

HORSES AND MULES. To J. V. Cunningham, for the best 4 year old horse, a premium.

CATTLE. To Wm. Marsh for the best bull a premium. To Wm. Bryden do heifer do.

VEGETABLES. To Solomon Noel for best sweet potatoes a premium. Two dollars was fixed upon as the premium for the best animals, and one dollar for the best vegetables.

TO LET. THE room formerly occupied by E. Glover as a book store, on Front street. For further information apply at the office. Oct. 13th, 1841.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT at Portsmouth, Ohio. The subscribers (formerly of Pittsburgh) having located themselves permanently at the above place for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale Dry Goods business, request their friends and country merchants generally, to favor them with a call, and examine their stock.

Foreign and Domestic Goods at as low prices as they can be purchased west of the Mountains. They will also keep constantly on hand a supply of Pittsburgh Eagle Cotton Yarns which they will sell at Factory prices.

STUART & JONES, Sept. 7th 1841. The Advertiser, Chillicothe; Ohio Statesman, and Ohio State Journal, Columbus, and Gallipolis Journal will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$2, and charge this office.

LINSEYS. Bales Plaid & Plain Linseys, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

WANTED. A GOOD Hat Trimmer can have employment, if application be made soon, at the Hat Store of E. SHEWELL. Portsmouth, November 16, 1841.

FLANNELS. 300 Pieces Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, for sale low by the bale or piece. STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

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 Cordons; and an assortment of Cheesing Tobacco; Soap, Candles, &c. &c., which he will sell low for cash.

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.

Watches, Jewelry &c. JOHN CLUGSTEN, respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large supply of Patent Lever and Plain Watches.

Large lot of Foreign and Domestic Liquors on hand and for sale by T. LAWSON. Nov. 17, 1840.

GRAND MILITARY STATE CONVENTION AND ENCAMPMENT. The Commissioned Officers, Volunteer and Independent Uniform Companies of Ohio Militia, are respectfully notified that a State Military Convention and Encampment, will be held at the City of Columbus, commencing on Wednesday the 8th of December, 1841.

The object of the Convention will be to memorialize the Legislature for an entire revision of the existing Militia laws of the State, to have the same altered, and suitable on all classes of the militia; to elevate the character of the Militia, the great national and constitutional arm of our defence, and to adopt some concise and well arranged system of Tactics, embracing the school of the Soldier, the Company and Battalion, based on the established rules and regulations of the U. S. Army, in a compendious and of convenient form, and accessible to all.

The Chief Executives, from Washington, who was so justly termed the Father of his country, including the immortal Harrison, all have united in urging upon Congress the propriety and necessity of maintaining a well organized and efficient militia.

The militia system has of late been too much neglected, and many, distrustful of popular power, have endeavored to make it ridiculous and unimportant. Our object is to make it respectable, and to bear equally on every class.

A general attendance is particularly requested, and as far as practicable in full uniform. Officers 2d Brig. and 7th Div. O. M. W. F. SANDERSON, Brig. Gen. J. DALZELL, Col. E. N. SLOCUM, S. H. W. T. G. FRANKENBERG, Lt. Col. A. JOHNSTON, N. B. GREGORY, Brig. Maj. J. C. WRIGHT, Major. N. B. KELLEY, Capt. C. JACOBS, J. V. McELVAIN, Adj. B. D. HAVENS, Major. P. AMBOS, Capt. N. MERION, J. B. THOMPSON, J. IRONS, P. S. Independent Companies, who design attending, will please address Major N. GREGORY, Columbus, O.

Papers friendly to the above object, will please give the above an insertion. Lewis county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1841. FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS FEVER. Dear Sirs—The fever and ague and bilious fever being a prevalent disease in this section of country, where the virtue of your invaluable Hygienic Medicine in such cases is but little known, I at first thought of calling the attention of the public to this highly important fact through the medium of the press, but yielded to the impression that you had greater facilities of making it public and would do more justice to the subject, and thereby render greater service to such unfortunately so afflicted, by my merely stating the fact of my own and my wife's sickness and the benefit we derived from your infallible and powerful conquerer of disease, which I trust will be extensively made known to the thousands afflicted, and who may hereafter suffer from year to year, finding but little benefit from the diplomated conservator of public health. On the 10th of last month my wife was attacked with chill and fever, and in five days a cure of your medicine was effected, and a week afterwards by exposure she had an attack of intermittent fever, and recovered in four days by your medicine; and being rather of a weakly constitution, she had about a week after a slight attack of fever and ague, which was subdued by one dose only of your medicine, since which her strength has greatly increased. About the commencement of my wife's sickness I became helpless by an attack of bilious fever, and by taking powerful doses of your medicine, four days in succession, I became perfectly restored. So powerful and yet so benign and gentle a medicine cannot be too highly extolled. From what I have seen and heard of its extraordinary efficacy in a variety of cases of disease, some of which are among my own kindred and friends, that have baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, who are now healthy monuments of its healing properties, I cannot but harbor the idea that you are correct in your judgment of disease, by whatever name it may be called, originating and that solely, in impurity of the blood; and therefore, your medicine, by daily use purifying the blood, till the whole mass is purified and brought into health, action, health and strength being the concomitant effect, it is sufficient for all our ailments—the ne plus ultra of medical science. That it may find its way into every family is the prayer of Your esteemed friend, Mr. G. Silvester. JESSE VEACH. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Currie and at the Office of this paper.

Notice. THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 25th day of August, by mutual consent. JOHN A. GORDON, GEORGE W. McCLAVE. Portsmouth, August 25, 1841. 7-3.

Caps Caps! Cases assorted Caps, for men and boys, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

REMOVAL. DE. B. H. PATTELO has removed his office 2 doors North of W. Gates' Store, on Market Street, where he can be found at any time, except when on professional business. Portsmouth, July 20, 1841.

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

PUTTY & OIL kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. B. ALFORD. Nov. 17, 1840.

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. 11-1f.

A. C. DAVIS, TAILOR. RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand. As he has heretofore guaranteed all the work entrusted to him—he can no longer pay either specie or currency unless his customers will pay up as soon as possible if they wish to be insured hereafter. Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 34.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDEX. BE EDITED IN WASHINGTON CITY, AND PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA, D. C. THREE TIMES A WEEK DURING THE SESSION OF CONGRESS, AND TWICE A WEEK THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THERE is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonistic to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well-directed efforts to resist it.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment of final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of former times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remained in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, seems now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendancy have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler, of Virginia, is politically a friend or foe—whether he will in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain or promote a friend, who does his country wrong? If he is our foe, we must defend him; if a foe condemn him—as we do for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our proximity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. Jesse E. Dow (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON. Alexandria, D. C. August 4th 1841.

The nimble sixpence is better than the slow Shilling. HATS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. READ my prices and judge for yourselves. I know there are good judges of Hats among my customers, and I challenge any to expose fraud in the quality of prices of my Hats. I do not ask \$5 for a hat and take \$4, nor \$4 and take \$3. The principle lacks honesty, and cannot be adopted at the Hat Emporium of the subscriber: it is a principle that would favor the Jew, but not the generous American. The following low prices will be strictly adhered to.

All of my hats are manufactured upon the spot, and are made by the most competent workmen, and of the best materials. Rorans Hats No. 2 \$2 50 do do No. 1 3 50 Silk, white and black No. 1 3 50 White Russia caesar Hats 4 00 Check 4 50 Beaver and Otter skin Saxony 5 00 do do very finest quality 7 00 Boys Hats from \$2 25 to 2 50

A word to my Patrons.—Receive my hearty thanks for past favors, and let the quality and cheapness of my Hats be an inducement for future ones. Owing to the very small profit on my hats, it will be necessary to do a cash business. Let me here remind the public that a man who owes his hat is one he need not care to detest. EDWARD SHEWELL, Practical Hatter. Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

Shoe, Shoe, Leather & Finding Store. Market Street, 2 doors South of Whitney's corner. W. SPENCER has just received and offers for sale a full assortment of Eastern Work suitable for the winter season,—also a good assortment of custom made, now on hand. Work in all its various branches done as usual, all of which will be sold as cheap for cash as any other establishment. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

They also inform the Shoe Manufacturers here and in the country, that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Trunks, Nails, Lining and Binding Skins, and all other things necessary for carrying on the above business. Nov. 24, 1840. 24

SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING. R. B. ALFORD still continues the business of House and Sign Painting and Glazing, at his new stand, on the North side of Second, between Market and Court Streets, Portsmouth. By strict attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to with promptness. Nov. 10.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he carries on the above business, on the East side of Jefferson between First and Second Streets, and will keep on hand at all times a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Boston Rocking Chairs &c. all of which he will sell low for cash. Portsmouth, Nov. 10. W. E. WILLIAMS.

Grocery and Provision Store, ON the west corner of Court and Front Streets, Portsmouth, O. I. A. & J. P. HITCHCOCK. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Portsmouth, that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PRODUCE and FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at the lowest market price. Nov. 17, 1840.

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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. 11-1f.

A. C. DAVIS, TAILOR. RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand. As he has heretofore guaranteed all the work entrusted to him—he can no longer pay either specie or currency unless his customers will pay up as soon as possible if they wish to be insured hereafter. Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 34.

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

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the following advertisements of the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, which as we are informed, has become one of the most celebrated remedies now in use, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe. It is also highly recommended as a remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Judging from the numerous testimonials which we have seen in the circulars in the hands of the vendors, we should think it well merited the confidence of the public—and especially the attention of all invalids.—Among the certificates we see the names of some of the most distinguished medical gentlemen and clergymen in our country.

The medicine can be had at the Drug Store of Andrews & McVey, Front street, 51 6m.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND WINDPIPE. Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, A new and valuable remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Lungs & Windpipe; extensively used and recommended by the Medical Faculty, to whom the recipe has been freely made known.

The Proprietor of this medicine, having witnessed with much pain the great and increasing destruction of the life and health of so many of his fellow beings by Consumption, Bronchitis, and the various numerous other diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, was induced to direct his attention and acquire to the discovery of a more efficacious remedy than has heretofore been presented to the public.

With much care, consultation and study, he has prepared a medicine which he now presents to an intelligent and discerning public, with the utmost confidence in its virtues and success in the cure of diseases of which it is recommended—and which he is willing to submit to the most scrutinizing test of the Medical Faculty, and to rest its reputation upon their decision.

He is already assured upon their testimony, that it is superior to any thing yet discovered, and the proprietor firmly believes that if taken according to the directions, it will effect a cure in nine cases out of ten, in those diseases for which it is recommended. The medicine has now been before the public and extensively used for several months past, and not a solitary case of dissatisfaction has been reported to the proprietor.

This circumstance, together with the fact that it has been so generally recommended by Physicians of the highest respectability, to whom the recipe has been freely made known, warrants the Proprietor in the expression of the belief that it will give the most perfect satisfaction in those peculiar distressing cases above enumerated.

The Proprietor is now receiving almost daily testimonials of the highest respectability from Physicians, Clergymen and others, who have become acquainted with its nature and effect—among which are the following: To all whom it may concern.—This may certify that I have examined the Rev. Isaac Covert's ingredients, compounded under the name of the Balm of Life, and believe said compound is happily calculated to relieve persons of all ages and sexes afflicted with acute and chronic diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, as indicated by cough, difficult breathing and pains in the different parts of the chest, if administered under suitable circumstances, and in appropriate doses.

JOSEPH T. PITNEY, Physician and Surgeon. Auburn, August 31, 1838. From the Rev'd D. Moore.—In 1835 my lungs became seriously diseased, and continued so for nearly fourteen years, and about six years since I was attacked with a chronic bronchitis which occasioned me much pain and distress, attended by difficult breathing and pains in various parts of the chest. In March last I purchased a bottle of Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, and the effect has been that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic bronchitis nearly if not altogether cured, and the pains of the chest have subsided. I have great confidence in the Balm of Life, and think it a good and safe medicine. DAVID MOORE. Aurelius, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1839.

The nature of the composition of the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life having been fully explained to the following medical gentlemen, they have consented that they may be referred to as authority for its utility as an expectorant in those chronic cases of pulmonary disease, in which that class of remedies is indicated: D. M. Kees, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College. J. McNaughton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Fairfield Medical College. Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City. Doct. M. H. Knight, do Doct. M. D. Philadelphia, do Price One DOLLAR per bottle.

From the Rev'd H. Bannister, A. B., Teacher of Languages in the Casanova Seminary.—This certifies that I have successfully used the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life. In the case of an obstinate cold which resulted in a settled inflammation of the Lungs, the Balm of Life, after the trial of several other medicines, for several weeks, effected a gradual but permanent cure. H. BANNISTER. Casanova, April 18, 1839.

The following from the Rev'd L. Halsey, D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History, &c. in the Auburn Theological Seminary, has just been received. Rev'd I. Covert—My dear Sir—In reference to our medicine, I deem it my duty to state, that for a long time I have been afflicted with a Chronic Bronchitis and its usual accompaniment, and was induced to try your preparation on the assurance from medical men that it contained no hazardous ingredients. The result has been the allaying Febrile irritations and the gradual restoration of healthy functions to the throat, so that I am enabled to return to the labors of the desk. I think the medicine entitled to the attention of all persons similarly affected. Yours truly, LUTHER HALSEY. Auburn Theological Seminary, March 9, 1840.

This certifies that having examined the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life, in all its component parts, we do believe it to be one of the best compounds for coughs, consumptions, chronic inflammations, etc. of which we have any knowledge, and do most cordially recommend its use to all afflicted with the above named diseases. W. DANIEL, M. D., Seine; W. J. Longley, M. D.; Order, Needham, N. D. Onondaga; Lawrence, M. D., Baldwinsville.

In December, 1838, I had a severe cold, which I found had settled on my lungs; in January I took about two bottles of the Rev'd I. Covert's Balm of Life, which I think broke my cold entirely and left me free of cough. I think his Balm is one of the best family medicines now in use. ADNER HOLLISTER. Cato 4 corners, March 4, 1839.

From the Rev'd Josiah Hopkins, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Y. Rev'd I. Covert—Dear Sir—I have been trying your Balm of Life for a stubborn Asthma, which has sorely afflicted me for several years; and although it might be premature for me to say that I am cured, yet I am certain of this, that during the time that I have been making the trial, I have had very little of it, which is new several months. J. HOPKINS. Auburn, March 9, 1840.

FOR SALE BY ANDREWS & McVEY. Portsmouth, August 3, 1841. 51-6m. FURNITURE WARE ROOM. DAVID SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business at his old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, such as—Sills, Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, &c. &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, Nov. 10, 1840.

APPROPRIETY. Ten years from this time no man will think of using other remedies, when sickness assails his frame, than those which cleanse and purify.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Cleanse and purify, and cannot injure. The weak become strong while they are used. We may use "bark," or any tonic, "what is their effect?" They bind the disease, the "four humors," in the body, which ultimately become so great a quantity, that apoplexy or paralysis is the result; the patient then finds too late his mistake. How different are the consequences of the simple method of purifying the body with Brandreth's Pills is adopted.

EXPERIENCE, THAT TOUCHSTONE of all human knowledge has proved beyond doubt that this celebrated medicine and the human body are naturally adapted one to the other; by their aid the whole mass of the fluids, and even the solids, (for are not the solids made and renewed from the fluids?) can be entirely evacuated, and completely regenerated, in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

The fact is, that hundreds of thousands have been cured of the most inveterate diseases by the use of these Pills alone. It is not well to enumerate the diseases by name. Let the afflicted with any pain, whether of internal or external origin, give this medicine, one or two weeks' trial—there will be no necessity for any further persuasion afterwards; he is sure to continue it until a perfect cure is effected, which will generally much sooner than could be expected.

Brandreth's Pills are no less a cure than a prevention of disease. When we feel dull, pain in the head, back, or side—weariness on the least exertion—it is then we ought to take a dose of these Pills. This will always have a good effect, because it is impossible for pain to be in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it, and it is only by their being forced out with purgative, that health can be restored.

Let me now recommend two things—NEVER BE BLISS, and NEVER GO TO A DRUGGIST FOR BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The first weakens the principle of life, and long keeps the blessings of health from the body. And the last, to PURCHASE A PILL CALLED BRANDRETH'S, OF A DRUGGIST, IS TO INSURE THE PURCHASER A BASE COUNTERFEIT, ENTIRELY INCAPABLE OF PRODUCING THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF THE GENUINE MEDICINE, to insure that it must be purchased at one of the undermentioned offices, which are for its exclusive sale, or of the agents duly appointed by me, and who hold a regular certificate of agency, which is renewed yearly. There is an AGENT with ONE or THREE CERTIFICATES IN EVERY TOWN of the United States.

Those purchasing at wholesale, must remember that all my travellers have a power of Attorney, regular provided by my act, before the clerk of the county of New York.

The following are the only authorized agents in the State county. Portsmouth—James Lodwick. Dec. 22, 1840. 55-1y.

HYGIEAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE; so transcendently powerful as to effect the expulsion from the blood all humors however intimately combined; and yet so benign in its operation, that it at once commences 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.

Mr. James Broadwell, Front street, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Cincinnati. "A. I. Poole, Chilo, Messrs Tolin & Turner, Fairport, Clermont co. "Edward S. Moore, West Union. Messrs Hall & Currie, W. P. Camden, Portsmouth, and Mr. Jefferson Kendall, Wheelersburg, Scioto co. "Thomas Kincaid, Picketon, John Chinn, Jasper and Mr. S. E. Hiestand, Sinking Springs, Pike co. "Wm. Fleming, Brimbridge, Ross county. "Henry H. New, Gallipolis. "C. Sawyer, Newark, & L. Parsons, Granville, Licking co. Major Benjamin Pratt, on Alum creek, Delaware county. "William M. Minter, Amity, Ross co. "Roan Clarke, Middlebury, Summit co. IN KENTUCKY. Mr. J. T. and J. C. Ham, Lock No. 4, Licking River Penderleton co.

IN NEW-YORK. Mr. Stephen Canfield, and Dr. Ralph Huntington (traveling agent) Morristown, St. Lawrence co. Ask for Silvester's Hygienic Medicine, and see that his signature is on the box, to imitate which is felony.

CHAMP STORE. JOHN CLARK respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and the public generally, that he has on hand a well selected Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and upon terms which will enable him to sell at prices which he feels assured cannot fail to please. He deems it unnecessary to give a detailed list of the many articles he offers, but would call the attention of purchasers to the following seasonable GOODS, French, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleached Damasks, from 6 to 25 cts. French, German and English Merinos and Cassimeres, Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, all prices Satinets, Kearsays and Linseys. Wool-dyed Blue, Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres Heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths Bed Blankets, good assortment and very cheap. Broche, Merino, and tartan Shawls Zephyr worsted, and needle patterns of every variety Silk worsted and cotton cambric for trousers Stocks, Cravats, Comfits & Gloves, a good assortment Together with almost every article in the goods line. He solicits an examination of his stock by FARMERS and others, as he will sell at a very small advance above cost. Portsmouth, Nov. 10, 1840. 20

\$200.00 reward. Was stolen from my farm near Mount Sterling Ky, on the 9th of September, a dark mulatto boy named Tom, 13 or 14 years old, tall and very slim, left fore finger split open about 1 1/2 inches, the finger I think is stiff and crooked, big toes run out straight with his foot. I will give the above reward for the thief and boy, or \$100 for the boy if taken out of the State—\$50 if taken in any of the counties on the Ohio river, or \$25 if taken anywhere. E. C. OWINGS. Mount Sterling, Ky Oct. 19, 1841. 10-3w.

10 Bales Ticking various prices, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST. Is published every Tuesday at \$2.00 per annum—always in advance. BY WILLIAM P. CAMDEN. Office, in the third story of the building formerly occupied by Kendall & Smith, Front St.

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 continuation over eighty words will be counted as two squares, over 160 as three, &c. If a single advertisement be of a less number of words than 80, it will nevertheless be counted a square.

From the above, every person wishing to advertise may know the amount of money necessary to be transmitted to secure insertion. A moderate deduction will be made on yearly advertisements.

Advertisements of a personal character, will invariably be charged Two Dollars per square for the first insertion, and One Dollar per square for each continuation. 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 adverb; and consulting these terms.

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