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Scioto Valley Post (Portsmouth, Ohio), December 28, 1841

William P. Camden

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W. P. Camden,

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

\$2 00 per annum, in advance.

Vol. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, O., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1841.

No. 19.

PORTRY.

From the Baltimore Daily Argus. THE DEATH OF THE BANK BILL.

Who killed the Bank bill! I, said John Tyler, I bursted its BILER, I killed the Bank bill.

Who saw it die? We, said the 'twenty-seven,' .We saw the blow given, We saw it die.

Wird caught its blond? I; said John Sergeant, The case it was 'urgent,' I taught its blood.

Who'll lay it out? I. said Silas Wright, And I pledge to do it right, I'll lay it out.

Who'll keep the wake! I, said John Berrien, I am fond of 'tarrying,' I'll keep the wake.

Who Il make its shroud! L suid Buchanan I'm capable to plan one, I'll make the shroud.

Who'll make the coffin? I, said John Calhoun, And I'll do it very soon, I'll make the coffin.

Who! il dig the grave! I, said Tom Benton And straight to work he went on 141 dig the grave.

Who'll carry the pall! We, said the Lokeys, We'll do it 'by hokeys!' We'll carry the pall.

Who'll tol! the bell! I, said Woodbury, And I'll do it in a livity, I'll toll the bell:

Who'll be chief mourner? I, said Henry Clay. 'It is all in my way,' I'll be chief mourner.

Who'll be the parson? I will, said John Botts, Through 'plots and counterplots,' 171 be the parson.

Who'll say amen? Iy said 'Old Hickory,' AMEN; death to all trickery. I'll say amen.

Who'll preach the funeral? I, said Harry Clay, You know 'it's all in my way,' I'll preach the fpneral.

The Bell did tofl, the pall did move, The mourner sighed again and again, The parson drawled some pitying word, And 'Old Hickory' cried loudly Amen!

They lower'd the 'Agency' down to its home, The place where it now lays and rots-And there can be seen and read on the stone, That its death was produced by the Botts!

"Kindness comes with a double grace and tenderness from the old; it seems in them the hoarded and long purified benevolence of years, as if it had survived and conquered the baseness and selfishness of the orded it had passed; as if the winds which had broken the form, had swept in vain across the hearti and the frowns which had chilled the islood, and withered the locks, had possessed no power over the affections. The tenderness of old is thrice blest-blest in its trothies over the beerdey of entrusting and withering years, blest because it is thiged with the sauctity of the grave; blest because it tells us that the heart will blossom upon the procinct of the tunb."-Anon.

A Typographical Error ... The Providence Jourupl a few days since, alarmed its readers by an-

The following is from the back of a Southward Bank note-Smith, President, Sparks, Cashier:

> You Smith and Sparks. You're pretty larks,

Washington. Dec. 15, 1841. TO Mr. ZEPHENIAH SLICK, DEACON OF THE CHURCH, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, OVER TO WEATHERSFIELD, STATE OF DEAR PAR:

DEAR PAR:

1 Fered, and says he sorthy, 'Hen cluer,' All. Size,' After my duty to you and marm, I want you to go right over and see Judy White, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her the fittle finefied letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside one in the letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside one in the letter I put inside of this one, and give her letter I put inside one in the letter I put inside of this one her letter I put inside of this one her letter I put inside one in the letter I put inside one in the letter I put inside one in the letter I put insi about my size stood knocking and shivering at Miss Essler's door. I warn't affected, Par, but it was agin the dock, and ding dong went the beal. So I came a candidate for the suffages of a constituential was gittin dinner, when ker-chuck went the boat agin the dock, and ding dong went the beal. So I came a candidate for the suffages of a constituential window at the head of the heap, chock up agin the inginet off tay knuckles, (you know a feller's knuckles is a the head of the heap, chock up agin the inginet off tay knuckles, (you know a feller's knuckles is a the head of the heap, chock up agin the inginet off tay knuckles, (you know a feller's knuckles is a the head of the heap, chock up agin the inginet off tay knuckles, (you know a feller's knuckles is but I was wrong—it was the fust comin tother way, a didphs, Calhouns, Websters and Clays, lately became a candidate for the suffages of a constituential countries. Notice, we not a condition out of this state. Notice was given that the Hou. Mr. Ass-Urance would off our the head of the heap chock up agin the inginet out out to look for car A; No. 1. Says I, A will be agin the dock, and ding dong went the bell. So I can a candidate for the suffages of a constituential countries. Notice, we not a candidate for the suffages of a constituential countries. Notice, we not a chould be agin the dock, and ding dong went the bell. So I can a candidate for the suffages of a constituential countries. Notice, we not a condition out of this state. Notice was given that the Hou. Mr. Ass-Urance would address the sovereigns whose votes he solicited, on a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he would favor them with a certain day, when he woul

You know I always write my name, Par, and don't do as some of them New York titlies (the tarnal coots) that either can't write, or are too lazy to do it, and so they get an engraver to make a name for them. You alers told me, Par, to make my own name, and I calculate to do it; and if it aint an honer to the family that's your misfortin and not my fault: Wal, I gin this card to sumbody—golly how hard I had to squeeze it to git it through the crack in the door. I guess the gal that took it had'nt got her fix-ups on, for she sorter stood behind the door and only put her hand in sight. Says

and caswash I landed in the jolky bout they alers it is too late, you will larn that etarnity is etarnity, keep a hangin under the starn. "That was done and you are in it without a sartified clearance.

equally free.' 'Thank you,' says I, 'but when I'm says I, 'like grapes when they come to this stage. | under that was the clerk's desk-immediately in

tor house, as I tell'd you in my last, I took a notion or to your children; and above all, says you, a lookto nouse, as I tell'd you in my last, I took a notion to go and make a mornin' call, as I do, you know, sometimes, on Judy White, when I am to hum, than, git a mous gal—if she ain't pious, she can't way, about 70'clock in the mornin', I got on my make a good Christian, wife nor mother.' Thinkest rig, and slick'd down my hair, and shuk a little wintergreen on my handkercher, and posted down I eanymost conceited I was sitting on the door.

Miss Essler: here carry her that." With that I on tother side, next to them, was a melancholy hadled out a prime card—one that was gin me by one of the editors of the Express—and on it was writ my name as large as life, just so: "Jonathan Sick, of Weathers field."

We athersheid, son of the Deacon, I want to see had been readin the Express aboard the boat, right tionality of the United States Bank, and several glass were crowded an immense number of strange other momentous public questions which have set lookin chap, with black clothes, white cravat, and gold spectacles; then two allired harasum gals, a too many toddies.

The expected day arrived; the candidate animal that no naturalist has ever described, and for public honors mounted the rostrum raised his for the comfort of nervous woman, as for public honors mounted the rostrum raised his for the comfort of nervous woman, as for public honors mounted the rostrum raised his for the comfort of nervous woman, as for public honors mounted the rostrum raised his for the comfort of nervous woman, as for public honors mounted the rostrum raised his for the comfort of nervous woman.

urday evening at the Universatists meeting, in Du-

Weathersfield, in the State of Connecticut.' 'Why,' pared to read you a speech! have an etarnal canniption fit if I don't bid her good by e.—Jest then I cetched a good look of the ter, I'm a true grit ginuwine Yankee, and every hand that was reached out to take the card, and true grit ginuwine Yankee, and every hand that was reached out to take the card, and true grit ginuwine Yankee, and every body knows that they have got a right to ask two hoky, Par, what do you think? It was Miss Esser is ginus a shake of your cue is on your head; any particular objection, I'll ask you a question or your head; or you would prefer Hendrich and is the company of the corn stealer, and I'm a Universalist preacher, says he says I. 'I'm a Universalist preacher, says he citizens!'

Says she blease, Mr. Steek; wait a minit; with that bils up into my face! a bunch of red onions wasn't verifistin.' 'Wal,' says I, 'what word is used for cock, &c. a touch to it. I never did git the mitten, and I sternal?' 'The same word,' says he. 'Then,' says snum, I wouldn't take it from a queen—I wouldn't I, 'if everlastin punishment has an end to it, so has row.

I vum. Warn't I riled though? The etarnal mean eternal life; and now may be you will be good enuff. she-dancing critter to poke a glove at the son of a to tell me where human nater is to go, accordin to Weathersheld deacon and an editor too! arter at the Bible, arter everlastin punishment and etarnal the soft sodder I'd spent on her. Do you think Par, life arc ended?' He hemm'd and haw'd, and pulled I'd take it? May I never agin enter the meetin, bouse that marm and the rest of the weathersfield on this pocket handkercher, and says ie, It isn't giv-become popular on the river as a commander, and house that marm and the rest of the weathersfield on to us to know all. 'No,' says I, 'but to some it was about to take charge of a new boat, one of the women bilt with onions, if I do. So I hauled out is given to be a leatle over-wise. Down in Connecticut you might as well say snakes warn't snakes, as On the evening preceding the morning she was to the left with I have do not be a leatle over wise. On the evening preceding the morning she was to gin me the last time I helped him to sella load of to say efarnity warn't etarnity, and jist as much leave port, he was induced by one of the owner sarse, and sorter squattin till my trowsers strained without an eend as a circle.' Jist then I heerd a to visit his house, where there was to be a party of hard across the knees, I poked the blade through the terrible bellerin, as if a great big bull calf was bushard across the knees, I poked the blade through the key hole and pushed out the key and then poked the glove through arter it. I swarney it made me bend in the road, and then, jist ahead of the ingin feel light hearted to think I was out of danger of making a coot of myself, and spending, maybe, a hull sloop load of onions and sarse for the privilge. So I cut for the steamboat as it was eanymost that the content of the latter of th if you have got an idea of humpin that are ingin, Wal, when I got down to the dock, I found the nigger from the Astor House had put my hair trunk, aboard, and the boat was jist goin out of the slip, the struck him, and in less time than I can say so, the struck him, and there he lay astarn, ter like a dock.'

You'll find it the hardest customer you have come must be a happy man, to be master of so beautiful a boat.'

She is a beautiful boat, madam—sets on the wafull chief. Says I you don't gin me the slip, the', bull train passed over him, and there he lay astarn, ter like a dock.' full chisel. Says I you don't gin me the snp, tho, in that way. I alers was considered a spry chap so I hollered out, says I, back water, you Leviathan; & with that I clicked it out to the eend of the dock, and jist arter the tiller was put hard up to bum round toward Filladelfy, and the starn cum within about twelve foot of the dock, I gin a jump, the locament we foot of the dock, I gin a jump, the locament we will run you down; and when the index the man at mast head to look out for breakers, the immortal Shakspet the locament we will run you down; and when the locament we would be a large with the locament we would be a large wou

slick," says one of the passengers on the starn.

At this the marm of the two gals spoke up, and we never heard whether the captain staid any says in the starn. That's my name," says I, "how do you do? how's says she to me, you are quite right, young man." Honger or not.

Thank you marm," says I, "he was resterday, but he's marm, for the ladies are always right, specially on says I, "he was resterday, but he's marm, for the ladies are always right, specially on marm," says I, "he was resterday, but he's marm, for the ladies are always right, specially on marm," and with that I got up on deck, and matters of doxoldgy." As I said this, I cast a great thing I sot eves on! what do you think was the first thing I sot eyes on? sheep's eye at the young gals and tother woman, never by any chance went into a church, a joyial There was a couple of feller's with the New York who I took to be their aunt, or may be, their school son of Neptune some how or other got completely

Your affectionate son, JONATHAN SLICK.

A HAPPY, YET UNHAPPY EXPEDIENT. tle wintergreen on my handkercher, and posted down about six pair of stairs, and pretty soon a feller of stun, while Marm sot in the door knittin, and Judy has been shared by our Jefferson, Adams, Radabout my size stood knocking and shivering at Miss was gittin dinner, when ker-chuck went the boat dolphs, Calhouns, Websters and Clays, lately be-

ane street.'

'If you did,' says I, 'don't tell my Par, the Deacon or the church, and Justice of the Peacon over to and fellow citizens, I know your appreciation of genius—your admiration of eloquence—and fellow citizens, knowing this, I came here pre-

Is, please to give this card to Miss Essler and tell her says he, 'don't you believe in universal salvation.'

I'm off for Washington in half an hour, and I shall have an etarnal canniption fit if I don't bid her this I felt my dander rise a little, and says I, 'Mis
"Now, gentlemen, what shall I read you? Web-

she shot the door and in a minit she epened it agin ing else, says he. 'Wal,' says I, 'What do you of 'Go it, boots!'—'Does your mother know you're so we leave the rest to the imagination of the reaand poking out a leetle glove, says she, good hye think of that text that says, the wicked shall go aout!'—It's all around my hat with you young felder.—Albany Microscope. Mr. Sleek: "When you come to the France, me very happy to see Mr. Sleek." With that she shot the into life eternal. Why, says he, in the original door and turned the key. Golly did in the blood Greek, the word used for everlastin dont mean e- of a donkey, the barking of a dog, the crowing of a hone, I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear

We need not add that the meeting broke up in a

There is a good story told about a certain steamboat captain, says the Cincinnati Message, which is altogether too good to be lost. The captain had leave port; he was induced by one of the owners ladies, some of whom were to be his passengers to

"Capt. D.;" said one of the lady passengers, "you

He was 'in town,' as long as the conversation

"Capt. D.,' said another lady, a blue-stocking of the Lydia Languish tribe, "what do you think of

the immortal Shakspeare? Think, madam! think! I think she burns too much wood, draws too much water, and carries too little freight.'

The following is from the back of a Southward

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The following is from the them fellers that had been readin the Express; push- Gaully, says I to myself, Jonathan Slick, here is he was on his way to one. The sailor (hearty good ed along past me, and runnin up to the clark, whis- business for you. 'Wal, marm,' says I, 'I always fellow,) promised to stand treat when they got there pered a minit in his ear; and when I cum up and endeavor to do all in my power for the ladies. 'In- and they jogged along very comfortably together. hauled out that puss that Judy made for me, says deed, says she, and do you like the ladies?' Dont At last the minister thought it right to tell his com-You're pretty larks,
To cheat the people so;
The many lies,
You've fold—may eyes!

When you die where will you go!

There is a short didactic sentence of four words, which if followed in practice, would effect a reform in section, more extensive and impostant than the great temperance reform. I know it sounds harsh-ly; you may call it vulgar; I do not mean to offend hard in the first temperance reform. I know it sounds harsh-ly; you may call it vulgar; I do not mean to offend hard in the first temperance of me, to toot, along? 'Sartinly,' says the first temperance of me, to toot, along?' 'Sartinly,' says the first temperance of me, to toot, along?' 'Sartinly,' says the first the first temperance of me, to toot, along?' 'Sartinly,' says they get to be about as old as—here I looked across the first, and they blushed. 'Now,' mediately under the pulpit, was the reading desk—in the two young gals, and they blushed. 'Now,' mediately under the pulpit, was the reading desk—in the two young gals, and they blushed. 'Now,' mediately under the pulpit, was the reading desk—in the two young gals, and they blushed. 'Now,' mediately under the pulpit, was the reading desk—in the first temperance form that the pulpit to tell his companion that th

to hum, my Par is President of a Temperance Society, they are ready for the press, and as Doctor Carpen-front, was the pew of the minister's family, among ty, and I am Correspondin Scarciary. Howsever, ter said in his lecture on cider, are in the saccha, whom Jack was seated. He looked around astonishif you have got any good cider, may be I'll take a rine fermentation.' They are delicious then, like a class of the companies of the service with quotations from leered, and says he softly, 'Hard cider, Mr. Slick.' pass, as the Doctor says, into the vinous, and like scripture, which was succeeded by an exhertation, 'To be sure,' says I, 'if train' too hard, like that we wine, comfort and strengthen us in all good unders at the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels and as the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels are the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels are the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels are the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels are the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels are the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the levels are the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of which the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of the clerk said as usual that the conclusion of the clerk said as usual that the conclusio

in the borough and county elections, though the exertion of that power be strictly forbidden by the law and constitution. Or do we mean men of houest, young gentleman, panting for the honor at-ant on a seat in the councils of the nation—informed, well exercised understandings? Certain-

bont 18, with their Marm and another woman, as Par says, neither old nor young, but I guess about 32, (you know Judy is 31.) wal, one of the chaps he had a great idea of scrapm acquaintance with lis side, pulled from his coat pocket a snow-white in your paper about a war with Eugland. 'No,' says L. 'Won't you let me look at 1th says he. 'Sartinly,' says L. At that the speciacled chap spoke up, and says he, 'I think I saw you last Saturday evening at the Universalists meeting, in Dugent population. In the centre was a cow, Durham breed, balancing upon two legs. Upon her horns was built a magnificent castle, upon the uppermost tower of which sat a baboon with his thumb upon his nose after the most approved fashion, grinning horribly at a poor mouse, whose unfortunate nose turned up with utter despair of escaping from the jaws of an African lion close at its heels. Upon the cow's tail, which stood erect with the pride of conscious independence; sat the Goddess of Liberty selling a pint of milk to a poor beggar, who was standing upon a headless barrel, holding up a bottomless cup. It would be an endless job to describe all the numberless objects sketched upon these two Wirdow panes, by Jack in his frolicsome

myself out in doing it.'

Going in. You treat me worse than you do a haunch of venison,' said a young clerk to his emplover the other day.

'How so?' demanded the merchant with surprise. Replied the young man-The venison is taken nto your family-I never am.

'Sup with the young ladies this evening if you like.' said the merchant, whey will cut you up worse than I do venison.' What better proof can we give of wisdom and

goodness, than to be content with the station in which Providence has placed us! MILITARY CONVENTION.

Agreeably to preuious motice, a number of Officers of the 2d regiment, 2d-brigade, 5th division, C. M., convened at the Military Hall, on Wednesday On motion, Col. RUFUS PUTNAM, was chosen Chairman, and Lieut. William Rowan, Secre-

The Chair then appointed the following officers delegates to a grand Military Convention; which is held in Columbus, on the 6th of January, 1842,

Col. Rufus Putnam, Lieut. Col. J. White, Maj.
T. S. Windwood, Ady't. J. A. Miskey, Quarter Master, Isaac Hedrick, Surgeon, J. B. Lingle, Pay Master, R. Morgan, I. Wade, Capt's. P. Steward, Wm. Huff, S. Nagly, J. Darimple, Lieut's Wm. Moon, T. Cratell, J. Clemens, J. Whitely, Ensigns J. W. Ford, H. B. Budd, W. Rowan, and William Content.

Resolved, That the delegates appear in uniform

armed and equipped, as the law directs.

Resolved, That a militia, composed of our fellow citizens, is the only safe defence of our beloved country, and will be supported by every true pat-

Resolved, That we approve of the most of the militia law of 1836, but a few amendments are necessary, viz: Resolved, That when the officers are in service,

ould receive a fair compensation. Resolved, That in order to obtain instruction's the militia drills should be increased to six or eight

in each year. Resolved, That we disapprove of Light Infantry regiments, as we have seen them rise and fall in a year, which incurs an unnecessary expense on of-

Resolved, That militia regiments, with light companies attached, as they now exist, are in the evir-Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Columbus

RUFUS PUTNAM, GRA Wm. Rowan, Sec'y. Columbus, Dec. 15, 1841.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Washington City, Dec., 13, 1841. IN HOUSE.

Committee of Elections .- Messra Holsted, Blafr. Cravens, Benj. Randell, Borden, Barton, Turney. Houston and Reynolds.

Ways and means .- Messrs Fillmore, Botts, Samson, Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshall, I. R. Ingersoll, J. W. Jones, Atherton and Lewis.

Claims .- Messrs. Geddings, Osborne, Cowen, Tominson, Arnold, Hubbard, Burke, J. W. Williams Commerce.-Messrs. J. P. Kennedy, Winthrop,

Toland, J. C. Clark, Rayner, Allen, Andrews, T. W. Williams and Ferris. Public Lands .- Messrs. Morrow, L. Williams,

Truman Smith, Gentry, Brouson, Howard, Casey, Brewster, and Jacob Thompson. Post Offices and Post Roads .- Messrs. Briggs

Joseph, L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Owsley, Hopkins, Andrew, John G. Floyd, and Plummer. District of Columbia .- Messrs. Underwood Summers, Alexander Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson, John Cambell, Ward, Dawson and Bid-

Judiciary .- Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, Pearce, Maxwell, Thomas F. Foster, Milton Brown, Charles J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders. Revolutionary Claims .- Messrs. Hall, P. G.

Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter, and W O. Goode. Public Extenditures .- Messrs. Shepperd, Linn,

Hudson, Jno T. Stuart, Meriwither, Green, Clinton, Littlefield, and McClellan. Private Land Claims .- Messrs. Moore, Stuart, John Young, Wm. C. Johnson, R. D. Davis,

Cross, Turney, Payne and Chas. Brown.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast.

Agriculture .- Mesers, Deberry, Ridgway, Simonton, Mattock, Deig, Shaw, Edwards, Partridge,

and John Hastings. Indian Affairs .- Messrs. Cooper, Carnthers, Chittenden, Sellers, W. Butler, Watterson, Harris, Weller, J. C. Edwards.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Coles, Ward, Boyd, S. Mr. Campbell, South Carolina, called for the Butler, Reding, Alfred Mashall, Sweeny, and years and nays on this question, which were order-Naval Affairs .- Messrs. Wise, King, Calhoun

John C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Graham, Mailory, and Clifford.

Hunter, Rhett and Proffit. Territories .- Messrs: Pope, C. H. Williams, Garret, Davis, Sellers, Gates, Green, Caldwell,

Hays, Dean, C. A. Floyd. Revolutionary Pensions .- Messrs. Taliaferro Rodney, Stately, N. Clark, Mathiot, L. W. An-

drews, Babcock, Mathews; Fornance, and William Invalid Pensions .- Messrs. Morris, Ayerigg, Ba ker, Gordon, Stratton, Isaac D. Jones, Sanford and

Augustus Young. Roads and Cauols .- Messrs. Laurence, Lane, J. B. Thompson, Irwin, Sprigg, Steenrod, Wood, Daniel and Riggs.

Patents .- Messrs, Robert McClelland, Gerry Cranston, Ramsey and Sanford. Public Buildings.—Messrs. Boardman, Ward, Young, Cranston and Bowne.

Unfinished Business .- Messrs. Eastman, Beeson, C. A. Floyd, Jack and Mattocks. Accounts .- Messrs. Marchand, Yorke, Cary, S.

N. Clarke and J. L. Williams. Mileage .- Messrs. Thos. W. Williams, Merriwither, J. C. Edwards, Westbrook and Egbert. Library, -Messrs. Tillinghast, Ayerigg and

Sumpter, on the part of the House.

Select Committee on Finance and Currency-Messrs. Cushing, John P. Kennedy, Gilmer, Garret Davis, Wise, Roosevelt, Proffit, McKay, W. W.

Select Committee on the Apportionment of Representatives .- Messrs. Everett, Childs, Caruthers, from Onconta to Sherburn. Summers, Pearce, John T. Stuart, Cross and

Select Committee on the Smithsonian Bequest .-Messrs. Adams, Habersham, Truman Smith, Under-Houston and Bowne.

On a National Foundary .- Messrs. W. Cost Cave Johnson.

Washington City, Dec. 14, 1841.

IN SENATE. The chair then announced the standing committees as follows, the first name on each being chair-

Foreign Relations .- Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchapan, Tallmadge, Choate. Finance.-Messrs: Evans, Mangum, Woodberry Bayard, Berrin.

Commerce .- Messrs. Huntington, King, Barrow Woodbridge, Wright. Manufactures .- Mesers. Simmons, Archer, Mil-

ler, Buchanan, Morehead. Agriculture .- Messrs. Land, Bates, Barrow, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon.

Military Affairs .- Messrs. Prentiss, Merrick, Benton, Archer, Pearce. Militia .-- Messrs, Phelps, Fulton, Smith of Ind. Williams, McRoberts.

Naval Affairs .- Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Will liams, Choate, Bayard. Public Lands .- Messrs. Smith of Ind., Talmadge;

Walker, Huntington, Prentiss. Private Land Claims .- Messrs. Henderson, Linh Tappan, Fulton, Dixon. Indian Affairs .- Messrs. Morehead, White. Be-

vier, Phelps, Benton.
Claims.—Messrs. Graham., Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, Phelps.

Revolutionary. - Messrs. Dixon, Allen, Clayton, Smith, of Conn., Cuthbert. Judiciary.-Messrs. Young, Berrien, Cleyton, Prentiss, Walker, Kerr.

Post Offices and Post Roads .- Mrssrs. Merrick. Simmons, McRoberts, Morton, Miller. Roads and Canals .- Messrs. Porter, White,

Young, King, Cuthbert. Pensions. - Messrs. Bates, Pearce, Graham, Allen Sevier. District of Columbia .- Messrs. Bayard, Kerr,

Young, Rives.
Patents and Palent Offices. Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, Mouton, Sturgeon.

Public Buildings .- Messrs. Kerr, Fulton, Library. - Messrs. Porter, Tappan, Choate. Engrossed Bills. - Messrs. McRoberts, Miller,

Enrolled Bills .- Messrs. Porter and Williams. Contingent Expenses .- Messrs. White, Tappen, Porter .- Balt. Sun.

House of REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Adams eccupied the time of the House in the presentation of petitions, put in every conceivable form to avoid the rules .-- O. S. R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Petitions being the first business in order, were

shire, among which
Mr. Lowell gave notice that he would on the payment of the State of Maine for the services noes 54. of her militie in defending the Northeastern fromtier of the United States in the year 1839. Also, a clerk. bill for the relief of Robert Ramsey, and a bill for

the relief of Wm. Pool. Mr. Lowell presented the petition of Silas Hardy and other citizens of Swan's Island Plantation, of the Whole on the state of the Union: in the county of Hancock, Maine, praying for the establishment of a mail route, or post road, from Senwick to said place, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Eastman presented the petition of Nathaniel age of members of both Houses Dorman and others, for mail routes; of John V. Barron and John H. Kelley for remuneration; of Samuel Dicey and Isaac Runnels for pensions; sundry other petitions for various objects

When Massachusetts was called, Mr. Adams presented a number of abolition petitions, which were referred under the 21st rule. Mr. A. then presented a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the 21st rule, and that Congress would pass no rule or order stigmatising abolition petitions, or making any distinction between them and other petitions, and moved that it be referred to select committee, to consist of nine

M. Meriwether moved to My the motion on the table.

Mr. James called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered; and, on taking the question; it was decided in the negative-yeas 87. nays 92.

The question recurring on Mr. Adam's motion, and Mr. A. having called for the year and nays on

Mr. Rhett observed that as a number of seats Manufactures.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Habersham, Aaron V. Brown, and P. C. Caldwell.

This motion was agreed to, and the roll was called, or the nation, to continue, protect, or aid the instituresulting in 183 members answering to their

The absentees were then called, when ten more members answered.

Mr. Barnard moved that further proceedings, under the case, be disposed with.

ed, and resulted in year 96, nays 96. The Chair voted in the affirmative, so that the motion was carried.

Mr. Meriwether then rose to a Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Cushobjected to the reference under the 55th rule, which
ing, Everett, W. Cost Johnson, Granger, Gilmer, prescribes that any petition or resolution which gives rise to debate, shall lie over for one day. Mr. Wise made a few observations sustaining

the point raised by Mr. Meriwether. The Speaker decided that the petition must lie

Mr. Adams thereupon observed that the Speaker and the House would soon find that if they would great deal of time and a great deal of troub-

Mr. Adams presented a number of other petitions on the subject of abolition, some of which were refused under the rule, while several others, containing other subjects beside abolition, were laid over, on the motion to refer them to select committee, and on notice given of an intention to debate the question of reference. Among these petitions were several praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and remonstrating against the anexation of Texas to the Union. Texas, Mr. A. said, had very properly been repudiated by this Government, rejected, so that there was no danger from that quarter, but as these petitioners seemed to think differently, he would move the reference of

the petitions. Abolition petitions, and petitions which contain-The Speaker also announced the following Select Committees, appointed under the order of Friday last:

day last:

day last: and treated in like manner.

By Mr. Gordon: Petition of inhabitants of Oneconta, Butternutts, New Berlin, and Sherburn, in the counties of Otsego and Chenango, in the State of New York, for the establishment of a post road

By Mr. Hunt: A remonstrance of Rectus Murch and fifteen others, legal voters of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, against any rule, regulation or law infringing the right of petition: movwood, B. Randall, Charles J. Ingersoll, Hunter, ed to be reterred to a select committee, and laid ower.
Mr. Lewis offered a resolution granting the use

Johnson, Samson Mason, King, Parmenter, and of the Hall to the Agricultural Convention to-morrowevening at 4-o'clock; which was unanimously

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1841. Messrs, Calhoun and Preston, from South Carolina were in their places, having arrived by the

Southern mail boat yesterday evening. Innumerable petitions, memorials and claims, were presented, and referred to appropriate committees

Several private and local bills, were, on leave introduced, read first and second time, with a view to reference, and the referred to the respective com-Mr. White introduced a bill, which, onleave, was

read a first and second time, and referred to the ect of which is to make an appropriation for the ters of old Crow. Cumberland road, through the States of Obio, Indiana, and Illinois. Mr. Merrick offered a joint resolution, which was land county, on the 18th inst., the following reso-

read a first and second time, and referred to the lution was passed: Committee on Roads and Canals; the object is to offer the stock belonging to the State of Maryland, in the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, to the United States.

Mr. Mangum called up his resolution, offered yesterday, for the appointment of a Standing Com- To which Mr. Medary says, "It becomes necesmittee, to consider the propriety and necessity of printing documents, presented to the Senate from the Departments, &c., excepting from the operation of the resolution those embraced in the reging a candidate before the 8th of January Convenfurnish the people a currency of uniform value, and
Bond speculators without abstracting the whole earular business of the Senate, or the Standing Com- tion, as we did some time since, on the first intimamittees.

The resolution being read, Mr. Mangum, at the suggestion of Mr. King, so modified it as to except also all communications from the Legislatures this modification it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the chairman of the Standing Committees, so much of the President's Message as relates to said committees severally, was referred to

table one day; and gave notice that he would call it it. up in the morning. Its object is, to call upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, to report an adjustment of the pay of Navy officers so as to equalize the Naval and Military services, in that res-

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE. Mr, Randolph of New Jersey was excused on his Militia, he being a member of the Committee on

Mr. Fillmore of N, York offered a resolution au-

Mr. Cave Johnson demanded the yeas and nays comporrow, or as soon as it should be in order to on this resolution, and they were ordered. The year do so, ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for and nays were then taken, and were-yeas 106,

So the committee were authorized to employ

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to pay the members of Congress in part. Read and referred to the Committee On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved

itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr Pope of Kentucky in the chair, and took up the bill just reported. The bill appropriates for the pay and mile-\$450,000 25,000 For clerks

25,000 For stationary 100,000 For printing, &c.

£600.000

After an inquiry from Mr. Cushing, and a satisfactory answer from Mr. Fillmore, on the subject of mileage-

grossed, read a third time, and passed, without an

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Claims to emloy a clerk. Objected to-lies over. Petitions were then called for, where the call

stopped on yesterday, viz: at N. York. Mr. Oliver presented a remonstrance of 101 legal voters in Yates County, N. York, a gainst the adoption of any rule, vote or usage, infringing the right of petition. Referred to a Select Commit-

He also presented the petition of 100 legal voters tion of Slavery. Referred to the Judiciary Commit-

He also presented the petition of 101 legal voters of the same county, asking the removal of the Seat of Government to some place where slavery does not exist. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

He also presented the petition of 104 legal voters' of the same county asking the abolitiin of slavery in the Territory of Florida. Rejected.

Mr. Hopkins of Virginia, asked and obtained. leave to withdraw from the files of this House the memorial of Joseph Ramsey, of Wythe county Va., praying relief against a judgment in favor of the U. States, against the memorialist and others, and moved its reference to the committee on the Judicia-

Mr. Hopkins said whilst he was upon the floor, he would in obedience to what he believed to be the very general desire of his constituents. give notice allow these petitions to be referred, they would save system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved August 19th, 1841.

After finishing the call of States for Petitions. resolution from the committee on Finance calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his Fiscal plan, was reported and adopted. And then the House adjourned

POST



PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

DECEMBER ::::: 25 ::::::: 1841.

MERCANTILE GUARANTY.

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

A resolution has passed the Senate, appointing Eber W. Hubbard, Bela Latham and Wm. Conclin a Board of Bank Commissioners. The resolution was taken up in the House, and referred to the committee on banks.

CROW CHAPMAN, CROW.

Solomon Crow, Caroline Crow, Julianne Crow,

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Rich-

homination.

favorable expressions, but decline the honor of be- legislature can devise a system of banking that will tion that such a proposition might be made.

"We should be less than mortal, to say that we

tion of the people and the banks be. The federal their charters expire. When the banks were char- state that there are also two Bow Street officers on party flew, as was natural, to the aid of tered it was generally supposed they would prove the look out. own motion from serving on the Committee on the the banks, and for nearly five years, the war has advantageous to the country, and implicit confi-State boldly and fearlessly meeting the combined seemed to work well and answered the expectations myself out in doing it.

called for and presented from Maine and N. Hamp- thorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to em- forces of bank correptionists, and old federalists, of all patties, which, if they had continued on as who saw, or thought they saw, the means of op- well as they began, they might with some degree currency, could befall the people.

of office that could be conferred.

"sa No man in the State is under more deep and lasting obligations to his friends than we-the warm and I may say the enthusiastic feeling and symp a thy in our behalf, while passing through the fiery ordeal of as reckless and debased an opposition as any one ever had to encounter, cheered us en, and bore us up above the shafts of venom and malice, until reflection and soberness has turned the wrath of thousands to moderation if not friendship. He who led the idiotic and drunken mob to riot and confusion, is now found under the mild sway of temperance and reason, spreading "peace on earth, and good will

"That our friends will appreciate our determination, we have full confidence. Friends who have so often forgiven our errors, and overlooked our mistakes, will not fail to agree with us in opinion, to a more quiet and congenial life, as has been our desire heretofore.

For the Scioto Valley Post. It appears by the remarks of the editors of the whig papers, that the legislature of the State of Ohio is elected for the exclusive purpose of estabvising means to furnish the people with money,-They pretend to be mightily pleased, because they have got the democrats on a pin-hook, because the charters of some of the banks are about to expire first place with our own depreciated bank paper by limitation, and of course, they must either be redoes not make it fetch any more abroad. Therefore, chartered, or something else done to give the peo- if we had no banks at all, we would get just as ple a currency. They do not know that the workmutch good money from other places for the proing men have elected a majority of the legislature of Ohio, and they have to work for their money if they ciated currency. Besides that, we would get our ducts of our labor as we now get in our own depreget any; and therefore, do not expect the legisla- Store goods about nine or ten per cent. cheaper, to give a few privileged characters the right to which would be a saving more than equal to our furnish us with a currency. They seem to think taxes. If the working people would seriously take it is a monstrous affair that the people should take these things into consideration, and come fully to A decision has been made by the Court in Bank the business of legislation into their own hands, understand them, they would very soon select such touching mercantile interests. It decides, that on and make such laws as suit themselves, without men to make their laws for them, as would do away a mercantile guaranty, for goods to be delivered to granting exclusive privileges to the banker and all banking privileges, and compel every man to a third person, on a future credit, notice must be speculator. They seem to claim it as a right, which rely upon his own resources; and therefore they given to the guarantors that the seller of the goods the paople have not the privilege of taking from would all be placed upon an equality, which has acted on the faith of the guaranty, and that this no- them. It was as well understood at the time the never been the case yet in any civilized government. tice should be given as soon as the transaction is present banks were chartered, that their charters Banking so far as the working people are concernwould expire at the end of the time for which ed, is nothing better than a combination of wealth they were chartered, as it is now, Therefore it was for the unhallowed purpose of cheating the worktheir duty to keep their business in such a manner ing people in the fastest possible manner out of that they could wind up their affairs when their their surplus earnings. Yet the whig presses charters expired. Consequently, so far as the presseem to think that the legislature has but little else ent banks are concerned, there is no responsibility to do than to make banks and regulate the currenwhatever regarding them. The present legislature cy. When the time comes, if it ever does come. of Ohio, had nothing to do with chartering the presthat the people will send their own representaent banks, and it is not to be expected that they are tives, candidates selected from among themselves, A bill has been introduced in the legislature, to under any obligations to extend and continue their men who will know no other interest but that of change the names of Joseph Crow, Charlotte Crow, charters, especially when the people have lost all confidence in them, and proven them to be no bet- the workingman, the whig editors will find that Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices; the ob- John Crow, and Rufus Crow, all sons and daught ter than swindling shops, that can expand and contract, and suspend, and break at pleasure; and keep part of their business. the currency, as it is called, in a continual state of fluctuation, so that the people never know what to depend on. If the present banks and banking system have turned out to be a failure, the best plan Resolved, That the Delegates be instructed to is to let them die off as fast as they can. If they Legislature of Indiana, against the payment of at the Convention, provided he will accept of the have got the country over head and ears in debt, it State Bonds which have been fraudulently disposed is so much the worse. If they can do nothing but derange the currency, and get the country in debt, their par value, to pay interest, will not work right. sary for us to return our grateful feelings for their the sooner we get clear of them the better. If the In a few years the interest accumulates to ten times that will at all times be safe, so that the holder nings of the working people in the shape of taxes. need be under no apprehension of its depreciating The following is from the Indiana State Sentine! of in his possession, and go at par all over the United the 13th inst were not grateful for such expressions, and feel States, and answer the purpose of money in every subject of repudiating our 'suspended' debt, on the of the States, addressed to the Senate; and with deeply, the obligations under which they place us; respect; it will be well for them to do so. But if no part of all political parties. Indeed, Mr. Bradley, but we feel as though we could be more services- better system than the present can be invented, we ble to the State and the principles we advecate, by had better be without banks. The working peofighting in the ranks, during the approaching cam- plo of this country do not expect to get any money as well as bonds fraudulently obtained by individupaign, which will, as usual, evidently be as em- without working for it, and they want such money als from said agents." Mr. Woodbury offered a resolution, to lie on the bittered as federalism and bank bribes can make for their labor, as will go at par in the Eastern cities for goods; and if the banks of Ohio cannot "We took our station here, in the spring of 37, furnish us with a currency that will go at par all immediately after the first bank suspension. We over the United States, they cannot certainly have he took occasion to remind the congregation that at once raised the standard of opposition against the any claims on the people of Ohio, and the legislature there was an all seeing Providence, to whom all

pression again in their hands, by which they could of assurance have asked for a continuance of their ride in triumph, over the unbought democracy of charters, notwithstanding the injustice of granting the country. But what do we behold, after this long charters allowing exclusive privileges. But what and hard fought period of suspension? It is nothing is their situation at this time? Not a bank in Ohio less gratifying than the fact, that thousands of redeeming her notes in specie, which is one express whigs are now rising with the democrats, to de- condition of their charters-their notes have sunk nonnee bank suspensions, and many of them even so far below par that exchange is from six to ten going farther against our whole corrupt banking per cent. against us. No small change in circulasystem, than some of the more timid democrats, tion except shipplasters of uncertain value. Yet who lag in the rear of enlightened public opinion. the whig presses seem to think that the present le-Doctrines which we advanced years ago, but which gislature must re-charter these rotten swindling were pronounced "infidel," "agrarian," "destruc- institutions, or create a State Bank, with these for tive" and "ruinous," by a horde of swindling bank- branches. Just as though we had become so used ers, have now become the daily "household words" to them that we could not do without them. The of federal whigs, in both branches of the Legisla- establishment of our present form or government ture, and in their newspapers, in various parts of was an experiment which had to be tried before it the State. They have all at last found out that could be ascertained what sort of institutions would there is merit in the currency of the Constitution, best promote the happiness of the people. And it The Committee rose and reported the bill to the (gold and silver) as the standard of value, and that could not well be otherwise than that some institu-House without amendment. The bill was then en- no greater curse than shinplasters and depreciated tution would be established in the infancy of our government, which experience would prove to be Surely, such prospects as these should encourage prejudicial to the best interests of the mass of the us to remain in our present position, through anoth- community, and would therefore have to be abolisher campaign, faithfully laboring to advance the ed by the wisdom of succeeding legislators. Of cause of correct principles and the prosperity and such unnecessary, not to say injurious institutions, honor of the State. It is more real glory and satis- banks occupy the most prominent position. Upon faction to us, to see the whigs now trying to get on them the country is nearly equally divided into two our grounds, to acquire popular favor, after a hope- parties; but when we consider that it has not been less test of their own principles, than all the honors made a question, till within the last twelve years, and that the people paid no attention to the subject previous to the celebrated veto message of General Jackson, we have every reason to believe that the business of Banking in this country is drawing rapidly to a close. Banks to be tolerated much longer by the people of this country must be restricted in such a manner that but few capitalists will be willing to take the stock; and consequently, banking will come to an end of itself. This is the reason why the whig pressesare so unanimous in condemning the system of individual liability of the holders of bank stock. They know very well that if charters cannot be obtained on any other terms than for each and every stockholder to be held responsible for the redemption of their notes, that no responsible man will take the stock. Wet this is the only safe system of banking for the people to engage in. It is a very absurd idea of the bank party to supon this occasion, and should the banner of democra- pose they can make the people believe that it is neof his intention to ask leave on to-morrow, to intro- eg be borne aloft in triumph on the second Tuesday cessary to create banks to furnish money to buy duce a bill to repeal Anact to establish a uniform of next October, as we really believe it will, we our own produce, and that without banks we could shall most cheerfully retire from all public stations not sell our produce. This is a prevailing idea, yet there is nothing more erroneous. If we had no banks in this State, our produce would fetch just as mutch in New Orleans or New York or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Canada, as it does now, and would get such money as is current in those places, and exchanges could not be against us, and there would be a saving of about nine per cent. on lishing banks and regulating the currency, and dc- that score, a sum sufficient of itself to pay the interest on our State debts. Working people do not get any money but what they work for they have are in the minority, and the whole responsibility to send their products to find a market, and the price falls upon the democrats. They seem to think they it brings in a foreign market regulates the price where it is produced, and the buying it up in the

A WORKINGMAN.

From the Chillicothe Advertiser. INDIANA STATE DEST.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the of by the agents of the State. The Whig credit system of selling State Bonds for one fourth of the amount of the principal, and entirely destroys the ability of such States to meet the demands of the

"There appears to be a perfect unanimity on the the whig member from Laporte, on Saturday, introduced a joint resolution repudiating all bonds fraudulently disposed of by our public agent or agents.

PROVIDENCE AND A POLICEMAN. The late Rowland Hill understood human nature. His chapel having been infested with pickpockets, hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid: continuance of such a fraud upon the people, which. cannot do justice to their constituents if they suffer but lest," he added, "there be any present who the longer it existed, the worse would the condi- the banks to continue their business one day after are insensible to such reflections. I beg leave to

A schoolmaster said of himself," "I am like a reged with unparalleled fury—the democracy of the dence was reposed in them, and for a while they hone, I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear Senate by Mr. Bartley:

A BILL TO PREVENT USURY, AND REGULATE THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all creditors shall be entitled sustain the Government which has made him appauto receive interest on all money, after it shall be- per at last." How is it that the Government come due either on bond, bill, promissory note, or made him a panper?" If the Tribune, in which other instrument of writing; on contract for money this article is published, with much commendation, or preperty; on all balances due on settlement between parties thereto; on money withheld by un-reasonable and vexatious delay of payment; and. the industry of the masses for the support of abou-on all judgments obtained, from the date thereof, inable tariffs and wicked monopolies; which in their and all decrees obtained in any court of chancery turn support and sustain one of the most corrupt for the payment of money, from the day specified in and aristocratical Governments that have ever disin said decree, for the payment thereof, or if no day be specified, then from the day of entering thereof, until such debt, money or property, is paid, at the of protecting "home industry!" And what, pray, rate of six per centum per annum, and no more, exuntil such debt, money or property, is paid, at the cept as hereinafter provided.

in writing, for a rate of interest not exceeding in amount, eight per centum per annum: provided, that
upon accidental greatness; but of the masses—the nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to great body of the people-let the above paragraph authorize any banking, or other corporations, to receive, ask, or demand any other, or greator sum for interest, than six per centum per annum, or such sum as may be by their several charters respective-

Sec. 3. All bonds, bills, notes, assurances, convevances, and all other contracts or securities what- at all; but it heaps curses upon the millions whose soever, and all deposites of goods or other things sufferings are already more than they can bear; it whatsoever, whereupon or whereby there shall be takes the very bread from the mouths of these poor reserved or taken, in any manner whatsoever, or secured or agreed to be reserved or taken, in any grinding monopolists, and yet this Editor of the manner whatsoever, any greater sum or value, for Tribune, and the Whig party generally, are anxthe loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, than is above prescribed, shall be to our shores. They would, for the purpose of benefiting a handful of manufactures, bring all void, whether in the hands of the original party con-benefiting a handful of manufactures, bring all facting, or any subsequent assignee, indorsee, grantee, or holder, with notice of the usury, and These tariffices say, "England will not take our whether assignee or transferred before or after ma-

Sec. 4. When in any suit at law, the defendant shall set up usury as a defence, he shall if the suit who, pray, does she injure most, her own citizens, be before a justice of the peace, or other court hav- or ust. Let their tens of thousands who go their ing the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, allege week in and their week out without one morsel of it in writing, in a bill of particulars to be filed before bread, because the price is beyond their feeble earnthe tell; and if the suit is in the supreme court, or ings, answer the question. Must we bring similar court of common pleas, or other court having a like evils upon ourselves for the purpose of retaliating jurisdiction for the trial of civil causes, the defence upon them? The whole tariff policy is this: That shall be alledged by a special plea, or by written notice, and evidence of such defence shall not be received under the plea of the general issue, merely, but courts shall exercise the same liberality in gran-ting amendments, continuances, new trials and upon our own citizens—actually compel ourselves cases.

back by suit, after the same has been paid, and also other nation have a mind to starve, and clothe in under a notice of set off, by the person paying the rags three quarters of her people for the purpose same, or his legal representatives.

visions of this act, may be compelled to answer, on troduce such a system here—let us buy as cheap as we can, and sell all that we can, and we shall find that chancery, for relief or discovery, or both. And in that while England is filling her land with pallaces any surt pending before a justice, either party shall and poor houses, making a few enormously rich, be liable to be called on by the opposite party, and certainly not so poor; if we cannot point to so many when called on, shall be requested to testify touching the validity of any contract or claim litigated point to such mariads of houseless, naked, starving in such cause, on the ground of its being usuri-

or things in action, shall file a bill in chancery for relief or discovery, or both, against any violation of the provisions of this act, it shall not be necessary in the provisions of the second control of the second co for him to pay, or offer to pay, any interest on the sum or thing loaned, or the principal sum, or any part thereof; nor shall any court of chancery require ges of society again. We knew nothing, however, Ohio. or compel the deposit or payment of the principal which approaches it so nearly as this cursed tarriff sum or thing, or any part thereof, or any interest system. Every man engaged in attempting to fastreserved thereon, as a condition of granting re- the vile system upon us, should be made to feel lief, or compelling a discovery to the borrower, in any case of usurious loans, forbidden by this

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear by the admissions of the defendant, or by proof, that any bond, bill, note, assurance pledge, conveyance, contract, security, or any evidence of debt, has been taken or received in violation of the provisions of ces. The State debt of Illinois is a good illustracontract, security, or any evidence of debt, has been this act, the court of chancery shall declare the same tion of this. The whole amount which the State or void, and enjoin any suit thereon, and order the people of Illinois have received, or from which same to be surrendered and cancelled.

Sec. 9. If any bank or moneyed institution in this State shall, in any manner, participate with individuals or companies, in making loans at a greater rate of interest than six per centum per analysis, or that the interest than six per centum per analysis, or that the interest than six per centum per analysis, or that the interest in the interest, in the interest will tring it up to twenty millions. In order to pay the interest, State Bonds have lately been selling in New York, at twenty-six cents on the dollar; so that on every payment which is far from the financial our pairiotic fathers which were aftogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—nor to lear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitions and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the Riohr, alike heedless of party names and the financial our pairiotic fathers which were aftogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—nor to lear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitions and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to twenty-six cents on the dollar; so that on every payment which were aftogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—nor to lear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitions and dishonest aspirants. It is our design to twenty-mid the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—nor to lear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitions and dishonest aspirants. It is our design to twenty-mid the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—nor to lear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitions. for the use of its money than that allowed by its the amount of the interest is added to the debt, and charter, such bank or moneyed institution shall forfeit and pay quadruple the amount loaned, to be re-

year, and as consisting of thirty days, and interest on the loan, as recommended by Jeffer-gon, has at length been discovered in Illinois. They for any number of days less than a month shall be estimated by the proportion which such number of the following extract capied from the Alton Tele-

days shall bear to thirty.
Sec. 11. Whenever, in any statute, act deed, written or verbal contract, or in any public or pri-

such remedies shall continue in full force, precisely at par. as though this act had not been passed.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act contained, shall be

from and after the fourth day of July next.

Sec. 15. That the act fixing the rate of interest, passed January 12, 1824, be and the same is hereby repealed.

From the New York Era.

THE TARIFF AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. The Tribune publishes an extract from Mr. Lester's powerfully written work on "The Glory and

has made him a pauper at last—a man who with to the Police office, and swore he was in bodily fear the same labor and economy, would have accumulated in America an independant estate, and reared who had acted as his friend, were immediately artup a beautiful and well educated family to smooth rested, and bound over in \$3,000 to keep the cles too tedious to mention. the down-hill steps of age, comfort him in sickness, peace for six months. - Spirit of the Times. and close his eyes in death's peaceful sleep. There can be no death that it costs the poor man five times

United States. Is there any benevolence in giving shelter to the broken down operative to come and die in, when his overstrained muscles at length give The following bill, No. 16, was reported in the way! or in answering his cry for bread by telling him to emigrate to America? Is there even jus-

TICE in it." These are solemn facts, and what pray has bro't about this state of things in England? Why is it that a man is "compelled to labor half his days to would answer truly, he would say it was all caused graced the world. An enormous tariff is laid upon every thing that is consumed, for the noble purpose ry few, are made enormously rich-are pampered Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for parties to contract, with the luxuries from the four quarters of the globe tell their fate; let the abject misery, the squalid poverty, the innumerable crimes committed solely for the purpose of sustaining life, tell of the benefits derived from this protecting "home industry."—Does it feed the poor—clothe the naked—distribute with an equal hand, the best gifts of Heaven! Not heings to fill the already bloated stomachs of a few wheat and other grains, therefore let us prohibit or tax her productions." It is true, England places an enormous duty or tariff upon all foreign grains; but time to plead, as they are accustomed to in other to pay forty times the worth of such articles as we sec. 5. Usurious interest paid may be recovered ting upon them! No, no. If Great Britain, or any of protecting the other one quarter, why let them Sec. 6. Every person effending against the pro- do it; but for Heaven's sake do not attempt to inovergrown and lordly aristocrats, neither can we wretches So away with your tariff for protection Lay on a sufficient duty to meet the wants of the sec. 7. Whenever any horrower of money, goods Government, and there stop: and then if a manufacthe miseries of the hundreds of thousands who are now suffering in England the most intolerable evils that this wretched policy can inflict.

> From the Chillicothe Advertiser. ILLINOIS STATE DEBT.

they have derived any benefit, is seven millions of Sec. 9. If any bank or moneyed institution in dollars; but, by a compution made in the financial payment which is made in this way, about the amount of the interest is added to the debt, and the means of paying if distinguished in the same ratio that the debt is increased. Thus the ruin of the State is accelerating in a similar ratio to that of a dayocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wronging to hadw falling from a height; in every foot of its protection of the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor at a fitting period, to have the public all the circumstances connected alnce before the public all the of the two Bank bills. covered by action of debt before any court having jurisdiction of the same, to the use of the county in which such bank is situate.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month shall be considered the twelfth part of a month shall be considered the twelfth son, has at length been discovered in Illinois. They are now coming to a dead halt, as will appear by the following extract copied from the Alton Telegraph, a Whig paper, published by Judge Bailhache formerly of the Chillicothe, of 4th inst:

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In add of this purpose, an able and experience.

"We have heretofore been as anxious as any one wate instrument whatever, any certain rate of interest upon est is or shall be mentioned and no period of time is the State Debt at "any sacrifice;" but we find that stated, for which such rate is to be calculated, in-terest shall be calculated at the rate mentioned, by the year, in the same manner as if the words "per ceived in supposing that by paying up our interest annum," or "by the year" had been added or used. The ve-Sec. 12. Nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to take away or impair the right and any person may have to recover a greater rate of interest than is allowed by this act, from any banking ue. We, for one, then go against paying any more institution which may have refused, or which may interest upon our State Debt, without, as the Telehereafter refuse to redeem its notes with specie; but graph suggests, that interest can be paid with Bonds ful Government.

Babies by the Million.—It would be a curious sight to see all the white babies in the United Stats and the would make a prof.

The vi-weekly per annum, " construed as affecting, in any manner, any contracts sight to see all the white babies in the United Stats of any kind whatsoever, made or entered into prior to the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force there would be, should they all be spanked at the take to quiet them! What a demand for Sherman's Lezengers, should they cry for them.

1 25

Lezengers, should they cry for them.

DUEL-ALMOST.

A flare up occurred in one of the fashionable circles of New York, on Friday. At a spendid soirea given by Mrs. Rensen, a few evenings since, ter's powerfully written work on "The Glory and Fom some reason, not precisely understood Mr. A. Fame of England," from which we take the iollowing heart-rending extract:

"Show mea man who, in the decline of life, falls upon his parish for support in the workhouse, and I come of honor, to Mr. F. not only refuswill show you a man who has been compelled to ed to offer an apology to Mr. S., but returned anothlabor half his days to sustain the Government which er note aggravating the former insult. He then

. The export of Flour to England has been much laras much to be a subject of Great Britain, if he lives ger than it was expected to be. 20,000 bbls. have alon this island, as it would if he were a citizen of the ready been exported and engaged for that purpose.

The same of

Portsmouth Post Office. Office, S. W. corner of Market & Main Streets.

JAMES LODWICK, P.M. ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Arrivals Eastern (daily) at 6 P. M.

Western "Northern " Guyandotte, Va. Monday's & Thursday's at 7 P. M. West Uion, Friday's at 11 A. M. Iron Furnaces, Wednesdays at 7 P. M. Bradford, Thursdays at 9 A. M.

Departures. Eastern Mail closes (daily) at 9 P. M. Western

Northern Guyandotte, Va. Mondays & Thursdays at 9 P. M. West Union, Fridays at 12 M. Iron Furnaces, Tuesdays at 9 P. M. Bradford, Thursdays at 10 A. M, OFFICE HOURS.

Office open every day (except Sunday's) during the usual hours of business. Open on Sundays from 5 to 84 P. M.

Letters to be mailed, must be placed in the office least half an hour previous to the time of closing.

H. GOODWIN BLINN. HUTCHINS & BLINN. Attorney's and Counsellor's at Law.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO. Will practice in the Courts of Scioto, and ad-

joining counties. Office at the United States Hotel. Portsmouth. Dec., 29, 1841. 19tf.

Insolvent Notice.

UIE creditors of Stephen Bennet an Insolvent ap plicant, will take notice, that seventy one dollars and seventy cents, has been paid into the hards of the Commissioner, part proceeds of the bail bond forfeited by said Bennet, which after deducting the costs of said ap-plication will be divided among the creditors of said

Dividend day, Feb. 28th 1842. J. M. GLIDDEN. Commissioners office,

Com, of Insolvents.

Rare Sport.

ON Saturday the first day of January next, a cele-brated Fig from the everglades of Florida, will be started on the Portsmouth race course, at the hour of 10 o'clock precisely. Those who wish to enter for the race, must pay the sum of 64 cents before starting; and whoever catchea the pig and hold it, will be entitled to it.

Also: on the same day, Nicholas Dunks, will run his celebrated Pig, Sally Longsnout, against any horse in Scioto county, two hundred and fifty yards, for from 5-to 50 dollars. The money to be deposited with Mr. Wm. Sickles, Portsmouth, Ohio: Dec. 28th 1841.

Wiles.

Wile subscribers are closing their former business.

All persons indebted to said firm, either by note r book account; will please oult and settle immediately; and those having claims against said firm, will presen

W. &. I. SPENCER. Portsmouth, Dec. 28, 1841.

Notice.

R. H. PATTILLO.

Drs. Pattillo & Voglesong,

WM. G. VOGI.ESON7.

AVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, will attend to all calls in the various tranches of their profession.

Office over J. Pursell's Store, 3 doors East of An-

drews & M'Vey's Drug Store, Front street, Portsmouth Ohio. Dbc. 21, 1841.—18tf.

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

The paper will he devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interest of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every rea-

We proppose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republicanot to battle for the mere exaltation of partizan dictators. To advocate those principles of

ced European correspondent (sinated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every formight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the world of which he is capa ble. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subsectibles. by our subscriblers.

by our subscriblers.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Culumbia, publishing officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and carnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faith-

Daily per annum (in advance,) 5 00 For six months. 3 00 Weekly, -For six months. 1 25

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particular exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums re-

mitted, but receive our warmest thanks. Papers (whether Administrating, Opposition, or Neutral) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it, marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES. ntitled to an exchange.

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

Administrator's Sale. E will offer at public sale on the 8th day of January, 1842, at the late residence of

Charles Phillippi, deceased, the following property: Sale to commence at 10 o'cleck, A. M.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale... CHR. GOODBRAKE. Administrators. C. F. REINIGER. Administrators.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1841. 18-3t.

We are requested to call the attention of our read hers to the following advertisemen tof the

Rev. I. Covert's Balm ef Life.

which as we are informed, has become one of the most celebratd 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 venders, we should think it well inerited 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 n our country.

The medicine can be had at the Drug Store of Andrews & M'Vey, Front street,

MPORTANT TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and all diseases of the LUNGS and

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life. A new and valuable remedy for the cure of Consump-tion, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croud, 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 enquires to the discovery of a more efficacious remedy than has heretofore been pre-

ented to the public. with much care, consultation and study, he has pre-pared a medicine which he now presents to an intelli-gent 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 Fac-ulty, 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 diseastisfaction has been reconsted to the proprietor. faction 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 expres-sion of the belief that it will give the most perfect satis-faction in those peculiar distressing cases above enumerated.

The Proprietor is now reciving almost daily, testimo nials of the highest respectability from Physicians, Clergymen and others, who have become acquainted with its nature and effect—among which are the follow-

ing:
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 behere said compound is happily calculated to relieve persons of all ages and soxes afflicted with acute and chronic diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe, as indicated by coughs, 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 be-

came 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 chest of the chest. and the effect has been that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic bronchitis nearly if not altogather 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 so 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. Reese, M. D. Professor of the Theery and D. M. Reese, M. D. Professor of the Therty and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College.

J. McNanghton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Fairfield Medical College.

Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City.

Doct. M. M'Knight, do do

J. Mitchell, M. D. Philadelphia,

Therefore ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

From the Rev'd H. Bannister, A. B., Teacher of Languages in the Campunga Seminary.—This certifies that I

guages in the Casenovia 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 inflamation 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.

Cazenovia, 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 doem it my duty to state, that for a long time I have been afflicted with a Chronic Bronchitis and the isual accompaniments; and was induced to try lts usual accompaniments; 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 threat, 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 inflamations, etc. of which we consumptions, enrolled inhaliations, etc. of which we have any knowledge, and do most cordially recommend its use to all afflicted with the above named diseases.

J. W. Daniels, M. D., Seine;

W, J. Lovejoy, M. D.

Ordon Needham, M. D. Onoudaga;

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 ABNER HOLLISTER.

Cato 4 corners, March 4, 1839

From the Rev'd Josiah Hopkins, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Chuych, 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. HOPKIFS.

Auburn, March 9, 1840. FOR SALE BY ANDREWS & M'VEY. Portsmouth, August 3, 1841. 51-6m.

Caps Caps! Caps! 25 Cases assorted Caps, for men and boys, just re-ceived and for sale by STUART & JONES. Pertsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841,

AMERICAN HOUSE. PORTSMOUTH OHIO.

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

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

A NNOUNCE to the public, that they have rented the above House of Mr. McCor, 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 STARLES are extensive, in good order and well provided. A good Cannack, is at all times ready to convey Travellers to and from Boats &c. A daily line of Stages, leave this House for Clev-

land, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati.
ALEXANDER VAN COURT,

BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT. C. M'Cor, in retiring from the American House,

takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks for the Patronage, so long and so generally extendded to him, while keeping the House. feels confident, that Messrs. VAN GOURT will continue to render the AMERICAN House, a most desirable and comfortable stoppage for Travellers.
Pertsmouth, September 14th 1841.
5-t

BEBIUYAL.

DR. C. GOODERAKE.

AS removed his office I door west of the Collector's Office, on Front st., where he can be found at any me, excecpt when on professional business.
October 26, 1841

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

Administrator's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given that all who are indebted to the estate of Charles Phillippi; late of Wayne township, Science county, Qhio, 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, C. F. REININGER, Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1841.

BLANKETS. 250 Pair of various Colours, Sizes and Qualities,

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT at Portsmouth, Ohio.

STUART & JONES.

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 coun. try merchants generally, to favor them with a

call, and examine their stock. They are now prepared to furnish Merchants with a supply of

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. THE COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH BLOW. The public will please observe that no Brandreth's

Fills are genuive unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing thus—B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

The Brandreth Pills.

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

The reason these celebrated Pills have such an uni-The reason these celebrated Fills 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 figure applied spiritually, it is true, but how can it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasions the thunders of heaven.

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 clease

the bowels and purify the blood.

Goed 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 howels and purify their fluids, which immediately restores their

When a dose of Brandreth's Pill are taken, they are digested and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are

with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

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

From the time we are born to the time we cense 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 battom. My own office is on Third Street between Main and Walnut, where the GENUINE PILLS can always be

The following are the only anthorised agents in the places to which their names are attached:— Hanging Rock-Solomon Isaminger.

Greenupsburg-John King. French Grant-John Dutiel Franklin Furnase-James S. Folsom, Wheelersburg-Theodore Bliss. Sciotoville-William Brown. Partsmouth-James Lodwick. NThunileship-Peter Wycoff, Nav. 25, 1841.

15-the TO LET.

HE room formerly occupied by E. Groven as a book store, an Eront street. For further informaon apply at this office. Dec. 13th, 1841,

Administrator's Sale.

WE will offer at public sale on the 8th day of January, 1842, at the late residence of Charles Philippin deceased, the following property belonging 46 the estate of said Philippindees, viz: 6 head of horses, a number of fine hogs, 2 calves, 1 wagon, 1 dray, 1 cart and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'nlock. A. M. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. CHR. GOODBRAKE. Administrators. C. F. REINIGER. Administrators. Portsmouth, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1841. 18-3t.

TO LET.

HE room formerly eccupied by E. GLOVER as a book store, on Front street. For further information apply at this office. Dece 12th, 1841.

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

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A Tally own office is on Third Street between Main and Walaut, where the against Puls can always be

The following are the only authorised agents in the places to which their names are attached:—

Hanging Rock-Solomon Isaminger. Greenupsburg-John King. French, Grant-John Dutiel. Franklist Furnase-James S. Folsom. Wheelershung Theodore Bliss. Partsmouth James Lodwick. A Townileship Peter Wycoff, Nov. 25, 1841.

15-6m

STUART & JONES.

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

COLUMBUS LODGE November 12, 1841, A. L. 5841. To all the fraternity of free and accepted Masons in the

Office is deroby given, that a public Dedication of this Lodge, and Installation of its Officers, wilkinks place in this city on Monday, the 27th day of Desember next: being the anniversary of St. John the Evangel-

The Grand Master of the State will be present, and 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 four us with their presence; and all true brethern in regular standing throughout the State are respectfully invited to at

By order of the Lodge, TIMO. GRIFFITH, Secretary Columbus Lodge.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILLOUS FEVER.

The fever and ague and bilious fever being a prevalent disease in this section of country, where the that it contained no hazardous ingredients. The result that it contained no hazardous ingredients. The result has been the allaying Februla irritations and the graduates is but little known. Lat first thought of oalling the attention of the public to this highly important fact through the medium of the press, but yielled to the fact through the medium of the press, but yielled to the fact think the medicine entitled to the attention of all perpression that you had greater facilities of making it public receiver expression that you had greater and proportion of the superior of the labors of the desk. I think the medicine entitled to the attention of all perpression that you had greater to the subject, and thereby render greater service to such unfortunately so afflic-ted, by any merely stating the fact of my own and my wife's sickness and the benefit we derived from your in-fluential and powerful canquier of disease, which I trust will be extensively made known to the thousands afflicted, and who may hereafter suffer from year to year, fording the little bounds from the distances. wife's sickness and the benefit we derived from your influential and powerful conquier of disease, which I trust will be extensively made known to the thousands were allowed, and who may hereafter suffer from the diplomaced conservator of the public health. On the diplomaced conservator of the public health. On the loth of last month my wife was uttacked with chill and fever, and in five days use of your medicine was cured; about a week afterwards by exposure she had an attack of intermittent fever, and recovered in four flays by your medicine; and be ingrather of a weekly constitution, she had about a medic after a slight attacks of fover and ague, which was any knowledge, and do may confining recommend its use to all afflicted with the above named diseases.

J. W. Dangels, M. D., Scine;

W. J. Loveny, M. D.

Grdon Nealhum, M. D. Onondaga;

Laprence, M. D.; Baldwinsville, by exposure she had an attack of intermittent fever, and recovered in four flays by your medicine; and being rather of a weakly constitution, sha had about a week after a slight attack of fover and agae, which was mildued by one dose only of your medicine; since which her strength has greatly increased. About the coman attack of hillous fever, and by taking powerfuldoses of your medicine, four days in succession, I became perfactly restored. So prowerful and yet so benign and gen-tle a medicine carnot be too highly extelled. From the a medicine cannot be too highly extelled; 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 goldly, in impurity of the blood; and therefore, your medicine, by daily use purifying the blood, till the whole mass is purified and brought into healthy action, health and strength being the concomitant effect, it is sufficient for all our aliments—the neplus ultra of medical science. That it may find its way into every family is the prayer of

Mr. G. Silvester.

JESSE VEACH.

G. Thorsale at Messrs. Hall & Currie and at the Office of this paper

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the following advertisemen tof the

Rev, L Covert's Balm of Life. which as we are informed, has become one of the most celebratd 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

Judging from the numerous testimonials which we have seen in the circulars in the hands of the venders, 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 & M. Vey, Front street, 51 6m

MPORTANT, TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life,

The Brandreth Pills.

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

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

"Purge out the old leaven, that ye may become a new hump," is the language of the Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually, it is free, but how can it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in

application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws gent and discerning public, with the utmost confidence which generate and confidence which generate and success in the cure of diseases of which it is recommended—and which he is willing to subject to the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripturing gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the Medical Facture of the most scripture gest of the most scri

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 propriet for firmly believes that if taken according to the direct tions, it will effect a cure in nine last out of ten, in those diseases for which it is recommended. The medicine has now been before the public and extensively used for everal 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 sufficient in these peculiar distressing cases above enumerated.

The Proprietor is now reciving almost daily, testimo pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreih's Pille are as inn seent as a piece of dread, and are evacuated with the disease for which with its nature and effect—among which are the follow-

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 wat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power.—
Thus the human body is healthy when the blood directions of the lamb body is healthy when the blood directions of the lamb body is healthy when the blood directions of the lamb body is healthy when the blood directions of the lamb body is healthy when the blood directions of the lamb and windpipe, as indicates freely; and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins; disease commences.

Remember: the top, the side—and the bottom.

Lightly own office is on Third Sireof between Main

Physician and Surgeon. Auburn, August 31, 1838.

From the Rev'd D. Moore.—In 1835 my lungs became scriously discussed, and continued so for nearly fourteen years, and about six years since I was attacked with a chronic bronchirts 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. Cover's Balm of Life. I purchased a bottle of Rev. I. Covery's Balm of the and the effect has been that my breathing is about as free as before I was taken, my chronic bronchitis nearly, if not altogether cared, 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.

Forcign

They will also of Pittsburgh Eag

Aurelius, N. Y. Aug. 1, 1839.

The nature of the composition of the Rev'd I. Co-The nature of the camposition of the key large in the part of the large in the larg

D. M. Reest, M. D. Professor of the Theory and

D. M. Rees, M. D. Professor of the Theary and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College.

J. Me. Nanghton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Enirfeld Medical College.

Mark Stephenson, M. D. New York City.

Doct. M. M. Knight,

J. Mitchell, M. D. Philadelphia,

G. Prico ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

From the Ree'd H. Bannister, A. B., Teacher of Languages in the Casenovia Seminary.—This certifies that I have stackessfully used, the Rey'd I Covert's Balm of Life. In the case of an obstinate cold which resulted in a settled inflamation of the Lungs, the Balm of Life; in a settled inflamation 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.

Cazenovia, April 18, 1839.

The following from the Revid L, Halsey, D.D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History, &c. in the Auburn Theological Seminary, has just been received, Moy dear sir—In reference to our medicine, I doem it my duty to state; that for a long time I have been afflicted with a Chronic Bronchitis and

its usual accompaniments; and was induced to try your preparation on the assurance from medical men that it contained no hazardousing redients. The result

Yours truly, LUTHER HALSEY Auburn Theological Seminary, March 9, 1840.

In December, 1938, I had a severe cold, which I found had seriled on my lungs, in January I took about two boxies 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.

ABNER HOLLISTER: Cato 4 corners, March 1839.

From the Rev'd Josish Hopkins, Pastor of the Eirst Presbyterian Church, Asburn, N. F.
Rev'tt I Covert—Dean Sir—I have been trying your Balia 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 bad very little of it, which is now several months. Auburn, March 9, 1840.

FOR SALE BY ANDREWS & M'VEY. Portsmouth, August 3, 184 51-6m.

Taps Caps! Taps! Bales Micking various prices, just received and for sale by STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

AMERICAN HOUSE. PORTSMOUTH OHIO,

A. & B. J. VAN COURT,

FORMERLY OF HOLLIDAYSBURGH, PA. AND LATE OF NNOUNCE to the public, that they have rented the above House of Mr. McCov, 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 bart of the town.

Their Lone Experience as Land Lords and the superior character of the House and Furniture, nduce 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 zeady to convey Travellers to and from Boats &c.
A daily line of Stages, leave this House for Clev-

land, Sandusky, Wheeling and Cincinnati.
ALEXANDER VAN COURT,
BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT.

C. M'Cox, in retiring from the American House, takes occasion to return to the Public, his thanks or the Patronage, so long and so generally extendded 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.

REMOVAL.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE. AS removed bisoffice Lidoor west of the Collector's.

Office, on Front st., where he can be found at any me, exceept when on professional business, October 26, 1841

A Large lotef Foreign and Domestic Liquors on hand and for sale by T. LAWSON. Ner. 17, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given that all who are indebted to the estate of charles Phillippi, late of Wayne township, Scioto county, Ohio, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the spheriber; and all who have legal claims against said Estate, will present them legally proven for actilement within one year from

CHR. GOODBRAKE.
O: F. REININGER.
Pertsmouth, New. 20, 1844.

BLVNKETS. Pair of various Colours, Sizes and Qualities, 250 Pair of various

STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The subscribers (formerly of Pittsburgh) shaving ocated themselves permanently at the above place for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale Dry Goods business, request their friends and coun try merchants generally, to favor them with a call, and examine their stock.

They are now prepared to furnish Merchants with a supply of

Foreign and Domestic Goods at as low prices as they can be purchased west of

They will also keep constantly on hand a supply of Pittsburgh Eagle Cotton Yarns which they will self at Factory prices.

Again does another session of the Ohio Legisla. ture approach, and again do we present ourselves before the people, pledging ourselves to give as ex-tensive and correct reports of its proceedings as able, impartial and talenled Reporters are capable of doing. It is with peculiar gratification we look branches done as usual, all of which will be sold as cheap forward to the meeting of the next Legislature. For oneh as any other establishment. Please call and ex-From an almost hopeless minority, we find the people placing the power of the State in the hands of the democratic party, from which it had been wrested by "pipe-laying" and hard cider debauches,

We feel great assurances, that the democratic members elected will not disappoint the hopes of the people. The Banks must now resume or go intoliquidation, and as a resumption will do away with even the pretext for shinplasters, the laws can, and will be enforced against their circulation. By this process, the fraudulent Banks must of necessi ty 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 The laws so revised and extended as to govern and date with promptness.

Chair de their debts, and subject to CHAIR MANUFACTORY law, criminal and civil, as other people. These are a few of the blessings that we hope will result to the people from the triumphs of democratic princi-Let all subscribe and read for themselves, and aid in giving a proper direction to the great principles of currency reform, which will be as-sailed and bitterly opposed by the insolvent and fraudulent Bankers.

We shall as usual give a condensed view of the proceedings of Congress. As we have to incur a vast expense in our

winter arrangements, to give the legislative pro-ceedings, in the extended form we do, we look to our friends to aid us in giving this prospectus a cir-culation in their neighborhoods. We desire the

THE OHIO STATESMAN will be issued durng the ensuing session of the Legislature, on the following terms—payment always to be made in advance, or through a Member of the Legislature: Semi-Weekly, - - - 1,50 - - - - 1.00 Weekly The regular Statesman is still issued on the

following terms: Daily during the Session, and Saxi-WEEKLY the balance of the year, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum. SEMT-WEEKLY during the Session, & WEEK-LY, the balance of the year, at PHREE DOLLARS

per annum, (in advance.)
Persons subscribing will please designate which

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDEX. To residuted in Washington Cery, and printed in A-THE SESSION OF CONGRESS, AND TWICE A WEEK THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, AT FIVE DELLARS PER ANNUM

THERE is a demand for a paper of this description, at the posser indicated. The call is oreditable to the rigitance which dictates it, and shows a proper ap-preciation of the exigency of the times. The critica condition in which we find the great and permanent in terests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist 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. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of their appropriate and surrounding evidence of their appropriate and surrounding evidence. probation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important junc

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 separration at the first still exist; and the principles which anintaked and separated the Federal from the Republican

imated and separated the Federal from the Republicar party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Gayeroment, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudina-rian from from his opponent. Parties in their ascend-ency have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, there-fore, to say that certain points of difference being re-moved, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The oposing principles of construction, above referred to, are following seasonable estined 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 folitically a friend or foe—whether he will in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his off repeated and long-cherished principles, of yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our see, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; for see condemn him age of for measures, not men to the condemn him age of for measures. Not men to the condemn him age of for measures. him-ras we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas

enerson. In conclusion, we would direct aftention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our con-tiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. Jesse B. Bow (one of the Editors) being there, will Mr. Jesse H. How (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 beople are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

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

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 trand if the quality of prices of my Hats. Add not ask \$5 for a but and take \$4, not \$4 and asks \$3. The principle lackshow esty, 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.

BRARS. All of my bats are manufactured upon the spot, and re made by the most competent workmen, and of the

best materials. Roram Hats No. 2 do do No. 1 Silk, white and black No. 1. White Russia castor Hats Black do do do 4 50 5 00

EDWARD SHEWELL, Practical Hatter. Portsmouth, Nov. 16, 1840.

Boot, Shoe, Leather & Finding Store. Market Street, 2 doors South of Whitney's corner. & I. SPENCER have just received and offer for sale a full assortment of Eastern Work suitable for the winter school, walso a good assortment of custom made, now on hand. Work in affects various

mine before purchasing elsewhere: they also inform the Shoe Manufacturers here and in the country, that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Lasts, Boot & Shoe Trees, Pegs. Thread, Nails, Uning and Binding Skins, and all other things neessary for carrying on the above business." Nov. 34, 1840.

SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.

B ALFORD still continues the business of Hous B. ALFORD still continues the Business of House and Sign Painting and Glaving, at his new stand, of the North side of Second, between Market and Court of the North side of Second, between Market and Court of his peets. treets, Portsmouth. By strict attention to bisiness, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him: All orders thankfully received, and promptly attend

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the pub-lie that he carries on the above business, on the East side of Jefferson between First and Second Streets. nd will keep on hand at all times a general assortment of Funcy and Windsor Chairs, Boston Rocking Chairs &c. affor which he will self low for cast:
Person out. Nov. 10: - W. E. WILLIAMS:

Grotery and Provision Store, ON the west corner of Court and Front Streets.

I. A. & J. P. HITCHCOCK.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Ports. nouth, that they keep constantly on hand a generat assortment of names of subscribers to be sent in as soon as con- PRODUCE and FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at the lowest market price. Nov. 17, 1840.

for sale by the R. B. Aliford. R. B. ALFORD. Nov. 17, 1840

laluable Property, for Sale.

HE subscriber wishes to sell the three story brick building on front street, between Jefferson and Mar Ket, now occupied by Mesers: Kendall & Smith as a Drug Store. As the subscriber is compelled to dispose of the above property, it will be cold on: reasonable terms.

SAM. G. GLOVER.

Portsmouth, August 18th 1840.

Portsmouth, August 18th 1840.

A. C. DAVIS.

A. C. DAVIS.

IN ESPECTFULLY informs the public in general mode.

The that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand. As he has heretofore guaranteed to like work intrasted to him—he can no longer pay citable work intrasted to him—he can no longer pay citable specie or currency unless his customers will pay him the therefore requests all those indepted to pay him the therefore requests of they wish to be insured here.

Portsmouth, the amount necessary to secure insciding any be necessarily to secure insciding the nords of the advertisement and consulting the nords of the advertisement and consulting these terms.

POSTAGE, on letters to the profile of most be paid by Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is they desire.

Postmasters, or others, who will furnish us with the subscribers, shall receive a copy for their trouble.

Editors in this State will oblige us by giving this

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE UFFICE OF THE

SILVESTER'S HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL

MEDICINE; so transcendently powerful as to effect the expulsion from the blood all humors bowever intimately combined; and yet so benign in its operation, that it at one commands the esteem of every one, and generally to the expulsion. clusion of all other medicines. For particulars, of medi-cine see hand papers,—to be had of agents as follows:— AGENTS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

Mr. James Broadwell, Front stret, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, Cincinnati.

L. A. Peole, Chilo, Messrs Tollin & Tunner, Feli-

12 A. Foole, Chilo, Measrs Tollin & Turner, Felicity, Clermont co.

"Edward S. Moore, West Union.

Messrs Hall & Currie, W. P. Camden, Portsmouth, and
Mr. Jeffersen Kendall, Wheelersburg, Scioto co.

"Thomas Kincaid, Piketon, John Chain, Jasper and Mr.
S. E. Hiestand, Sinking Springs, Pike co.

"Wm. Fleming, Braidbridge Ross count:

"Henry H. Neal, Gallipella.

"C: Sawer, Newark, & R. Parson, Granville, Licking co.

"Mains Bennamh, Pratt, on Albim creek Delaways county.

Major Benjamin Pratt, on Allum crock, Delaware county
"William M. Minteer, Amity, Ross co.
"Ronn Clarke, Middlehury, Summit co.
"IN KENTUCKY.
Mr. J. T. and J. C. Ham, Lock No. 4, Licking River

Pendleton co. IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Stephen Canfield; and Dr. Ralph Huntington (travelling agent) Morristown, St. Lawrence co.

10 7 Ask for Silvester's Hygeran Medicine, and see that his signature is on the box, to imitate which is felong,

Cheap Store.

OHN CLARK respectfully informs the coixens
Pertsmouth and the public generally that he has a
hand a well selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. which have been purchased with great pare, and upon terms which will enable him to sell at prices which he feels assured cannot fail to please. He deems it unme cessary to give a detailed list of the many driftles he of fers, but would call the attention of purchasers to the

GOODS.

French, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleoched Domestics, from 6 to 25 cts, French, German and English Merinos and Circustans, Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels, all prices Satinetts, Kearseys and Lindseys: Woold dyed Blue, Black and Fancy colored Cloths and

Heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths
Bed Blankets, good assortment and very chenp.
Broches, Merino, and tartan Shawis
Zephyr worsted, and needle paterns of every variety.
Silk worsted and cotton canvass, for tapestry.
Stocks, Cravats, Comforts & Gloves, a good assortment
Together with almost every article in the goods inc. He
softens an examination of his stock by FARMERS and
Stocks as the will sell by a very smill before a bovernor. others, as he will sell at a very small advance above cost.

Portsmerth, Nov. 10, 1840.

" BILLYOUS CHO This is to cortify that,my wife commenced using Mr. This is to could that, my wife commenced using Medicarga Silvester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicare, about seven weeks ago, for the Billions Choire, and I have reason to believe that it has effected a cure. In about one week after she commenced taking the medicing she had a slight attack of Choire, but since that time she has not had the least symptom, and I think her health otherwise very much restored; Given under my hand, this 18th November, 1839.

JAMES FREEMAN:

Jefferson township, Adams county, Ohio.

This may certify, that my child, two years old, was miserably afflicted, the entire inside of his mouth being completely earliered, so that he could sourcely take any company on keted, so that he could sourcely take any hourshment, and I feared he would not recover; and that after taking 3 doses of two, pills each, and one dose at 8 pills of Sivester's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, he became entirely, well, and is now, I believe, in every respect a healthy chid.

MAR'I'HA SMITH.

Newton township, Pike co., Dec. 16, 1839.

Watches, Jewelry &c. Watches, Jewelry &c.

OHN CLUGETEN, respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large supply of Patent Lever and Plain Waiches. Also, a fine assortment of the most fashionable Jawelry, &c. as follows: Great pins, in gentings, ear-ings; gold and silver spectacles, pen-knives steel pens; razors &c. together with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the most pleasing time. GROCERIES . 10: tems.

STUART & JONES,
Sept. 7th 1841.

The Advertiser, Chillicothe; Ohio Statesman, and Ohio State Journal, Columbus, and Callipulis Journal will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$2, and charge this office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN,

SESSION PAPER.

Black do do do do do 450
Beaver and Otter on fine Saxony!

5 00
ARTHUR, respectfully "informs! the citizens of ed en extensive assortment of Groceries, to with: Family Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese; Bacon, Pork, Dry at be an inducement for future ones. Qving to the very small profit on my hair, it will be necessary to do a cash business. Let me here remind the public that a man who owes for his fat, it over head and ears in deht.

EDWARD SHEWELL!, Practical Hatter.

Portsmooth. June. 16, 1840—16.8

Fortsmooth. June. 16, 1840—16.8

Portsmouth, June, 16, 1840 .- 16-2 FURNITURE WARE ROOM. AVID SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Portsmouth and its vicinity, that he still continues he CABINET MAKING business at his old stand, where he will keep constantly our hand, all kinds of Furniture; such as Suc Bureau; Secretaries, Tables, &c., together with all articles manufactured in establishments of this kind. From a thoraugh knowledge of the business and astrong discretization of the presence and active discretization. nf the business, and a strong disposition to pieces, he cordically asks a liberal share of the public patronage.

Foremouth, Nov. 10, 1840.

FLANNELS. 300 Peices Red; Yellow, Green and White Flan-nels, for sale low by the bale or piece. STUART & JONES. Portsmouth, Oct. 19, 1841.

LINSEYS.

Bales Plaid & Plain Linseys; just received and for safe by STUART & JONES.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9, 1841.

Wall Paper. EPT constantly on hand, a general assortment of French, and American Walle Paper, intest style, ast received and for sale low, by STUART & JONES: Pertsmonth, August 10th, 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 oc-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Eighty words will be counted as a square of solid ndiker, and will be published for one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for each continuance: over eighty words will be counted as two squares, over 160 as three, &c. If a single advertisement be of a less number of words than 80; it will nevertheless be consted

From the above, every person wishir g to advertise may know the amount of money necessary to be transmitted

A moderate deduction will be made on yearly advertisements.

The Advertisements of a personal altercation, willingually be charged Two Dollars per equare for the first insertion, and One Dollar per square for each testinu-