THE CAMPAIGN OPENED—SPEECH OF MR. VINTON.

It gives us great pleasure to copy the following from the Zanesville Courier, of Saturday week. The speech of our distinguished candidate for Governor will be read all over the State with great interest. It utters the words of truth and soberness, with dignity and good taste. The Courier has the following introductory article:

The Opening of the Canvass.

Yesterday evening, after receiving a list of the nominations from Columbus, the Whigs of Zanesville, Putnam and the vicinity assembled extemporaneously for the purpose of expressing the satisfaction they felt with the conduct of the Convention, and also of particularly and publicly expressing that satisfaction to the candidates within reach.—Accordingly, to Mr. Vinton, who happened to be at the residence of a relative in Putnam, and to Messrs. Convers and Lyman, they paid the compliment of an *en masse* visit, and received from each of them responses appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Vinton was introduced to the assemblage by Gen. Goddard, who, in doing so, happily alluded in general terms to his character as a statesman, and with suitable emphasis directed attention to one or two particular actions during his long congressional career, which had been productive of more than ordinary benefit to the country at large. Mr. Vinton's reply was brief, and as he intimated, would probably have been confined to acknowledging his acceptance of the nomination conferred upon him by the Convention, and to express his thanks to his friends present for their approval of that nomination, but the remarks of General Goddard rendered it proper that he should somewhat deviate from his first intention.

But as since we commenced writing this sketch we have received a copy of Mr. Vinton's remarks, we have the pleasure of referring our readers to them.

Messrs. Convers and Lyman of course needed no introduction to the fellow-citizens among whom they had long resided. Each of them briefly and fitly expressed his thanks for the attention he had received. We were much pleased that Mr. Convers stated it was not his intention to engage personally in the canvass. We consider it improper and of injurious tendency for a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship to personally engage in the political strife that must precede the election, and we earnestly hope that all candidates for that high station will follow the example set by Mr. Convers.

Mr. Lyman, in addition to acknowledging the kindness of his friends in calling upon him, referred briefly to the action of the Convention, the large number of delegates who were present, and the entire harmony and unanimity which influenced their proceedings.—We expect to hear from Mr. Lyman often between this and October.

The whole affair passed off admirably—and we take it as a good augury, that the canvass has been opened on the Fourth of July and in the Whig county of Muskingum.

Remarks of Mr. Vinton,

In Putnam, Ohio, July 4th, on the occasion of his nomination for Governor by the Whig State Convention being announced to him by Gen. Goddard, in behalf of the Whigs of Muskingum county.

Gen. GODDARD said:

MR. VINTON:—It is the privilege of the Whigs of Muskingum county to announce to you that a convention of the party, yesterday assembled at Columbus, has nominated you with entire unanimity as their candidate for the office of Governor of this great State.

Whatever personal sacrifices you may have to make, we trust to that elevated patriotism which has always marked your course for your acceptance of this nomination.

We remember, sir, with pride and pleasure, your long career in Congress, and we know how assiduously you devoted your time and your talents to the duties of your station.

Voluntarily retiring from the councils of the federal government, we seek to place you at the head of our domestic affairs. With so skillful a pilot, we feel that the ship of State, about to be launched upon an unknown sea, will be safe amid the dangers necessarily attendant upon an unexplored navigation. Muskingum county gave a large majority against the new constitution. But it has received the sanction of the people of Ohio. It is the law of our noble State; and if Muskingum county may be said to be the last to yield assent to that instrument, be assured, sir, she will be the first in ready and cheerful obedience to its requirements.

If elected to the honorable post to which your Whig fellow citizens invite you, the period of your administration will be of marked interest to the people of this State. We believe that not only may be safely confided to you the domestic interests of the Commonwealth, but also the conduct of those more delicate and difficult relations which connect us with the Federal Government.

We remember that it was you, sir, in your speech in Congress upon the admission of our sister Iowa, who told the North and the South that whatever fanaticism might attempt in one quarter, or violence in another, the Great West would never permit this Union to be dissolved—and we also remember that to you, more than to any other man, is the nation indebted for that great safeguard of the Union, the self-adjusting law, by which the future appointments of the representatives in Congress are forever settled by the application of an arithmetical rule to the results of the several censuses of the United States.

I desire no longer to trespass on your time, but on behalf of those present to pledge you, next October, an old-fashioned Muskingum majority.

Mr. Vinton replied:

Fellow-Citizens of the County of Muskingum: I return you my sincere thanks for this demonstration of your kindness, and most especially for the gratifying sentiments expressed on your behalf by my friend, (Gen. Goddard,) whom you have deputed to address me.

In passing through your city on my way to the Eastern States, I was yesterday informed that the Whig Convention, then assembled at Columbus, had nominated me for the office of Governor of Ohio. This nomination, coming from so distinguished an assemblage, could not be otherwise than gratifying to me, and the more so as it was unsolicited and unexpected by me. I have not yet been officially notified of the nomination, but have no doubt notice of it will be communicated to me in due time and in an appropriate manner. For this reason, when I heard you were coming to pay your respects, I doubted in my own mind whether, in advance of such a notice, it would be proper for me to do more than simply to return you my thanks for your kindness; but the speech that has just been made on your behalf renders it impossible for me not to say something more in reply. It offers a fitting occasion to say one or two things that it may be well enough to make known. One (and which I am sure will be gratifying to the people of Ohio) is, that having been for many years a Representative in Congress from this State, I take it for granted they are not ignorant of my political opinions; I shall not, therefore, during this canvass call them from their firesides and business, and congregate them together to listen to addresses from me, unless some great necessity for it shall arise from some cause not now foreseen.

You have been pleased to say that the county of Muskingum gave a large majority against the new constitution, and that if she may be said to be the last to give her assent to that instrument, she will be first in ready and cheerful obedience to its requirements. This, gentlemen, is precisely the language that I expected to hear here in the large and respectable county of Muskingum, which, from the earliest infancy of the State down to the present time, has always exerted a leading and salutary influence upon public policy. Like many of you, I too doubted whether, on the whole, the new constitution would be found to be an improvement on the old, and, under the influence of that doubt, I cast my vote against its adoption. When the Convention that framed this instrument was in session my whole time was so much occupied in the discharge of indispensable public duties as to leave me no leisure to read the debates of the Convention and learn the views of that body. When, however, they presented that instrument to the people for their consideration, having time then to devote to the subject, I felt it to be a duty that I, in common with all others, owed to myself, to the community, and to those who shall come after us, to carefully, impartially, and honestly study and compare its provisions with the old constitution. I could not, however, conceal from myself the fact, that I felt for the old constitution something of that affection and sentiment which hover around an old and venerated family mansion, I could not forget that as a State we had at the beginning started out with our political existence under it—that we had always lived under its protection—that our children had been born and nurtured up in it—that from a small beginning we had grown up under it to be one of the greatest, most prosperous, and powerful communities of this great republic—so much so, that everywhere, all the world over, wherever the State of Ohio is known, it is pointed to and admitted to be the first and brightest example of unparalled public and private prosperity; and that, so far from failing to perform its accustomed functions, and checking our onward career, we were never in a higher and palmier state of prosperity and advancement than at present.

Time had indeed rendered some repairs to it necessary; but with some slight exceptions, the old timbers and frame work were as sound as ever. I did not think it wise to abandon the comfortable fireside of the old mansion and move into this new political habitation, without a certainty that we should better our condition. This question, however, has been fully and fairly considered by the whole household, and they have decided to move. As a private citizen, I shall go over into the new habitation, with cheerfulness and contentment, and shall indulge in no fretfulness or peevishness because my voice was overruled in this family matter. The expediency of adopting the new constitution is no longer an open question. We are past its consideration. It is now the constitution of the State, and as such binding on us all. I sincerely hope it will disappoint the fears of all who doubted the policy of its adoption, and impart a new and decided impulse to the high career of our prosperity. It is now the common property of all, for good or for evil. And being the highest law of the State, if by your votes and the votes of the people I shall be elevated to the place of their chief magistrate, I here declare that among the thousands who gave their support to the new constitution there is no one of them who shall be found more anxious, willing and ready than myself honestly to do all in my power to put it into the fullest and most beneficial operation, according to the true spirit and design of the instrument.

You are correct in saying that the first term of the chief Magistrate, under the new constitution, will be a period of marked interest to the people of the State. It undoubtedly must be so—the first book in the political existence of our great State is now finished, sealed and committed to the hand of truthful and faithful history. Whatever the future may have in store for us, the past, at least, is safe; we, and our posterity after us, may look back with pride and gratification on our past history, in which the old constitution will be a conspicuous and enduring monument of the wisdom and forecast of the early fathers of the State. It now remains for us to endeavor, at the opening of this new volume of our history, to rise to a still higher prosperity—this is the great work that lies before us; and however important it may be to have a chief magistrate willing and able to help it on, yet, considering the very limited power conferred upon him, it is undoubtedly of far greater moment than the first Legislature and the first bench of Judges should be composed of wise, able and experienced men. Upon the former will devolve the difficult and important duty of passing those laws which are necessary to put the new machine of government into action, and upon the latter, the almost equally important duty of giving a sound and correct interpretation to such parts of the instrument as may be brought into question. In a word, we have before us the great work of building up a new legislative and new judicial code. Unwise laws at the beginning, or unsound judicial interpretation, will almost certainly be followed by evil consequences, which it will be all but impossible to correct in after times.

You have done me the honor to advert in very complimentary and gratifying terms to a speech delivered by me in the House of Representatives, on the bill to admit the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union. That speech was delivered at a period of public tranquility, and before the feelings and passions of the public had been excited and roused by the agitation of the question of the annexation of Texas, and the other great, disturbing and unhappy controversies that have since flowed from that measure, as their common and primary source. I had been led to reflect what influence the great valley of the Mississippi, in which we dwell, was destined to have on the stability of the Union. My own reflections conducted me to the conclusion that the sure and abiding conservative power of the Union was to be found in that great heart of the country which lies between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains—that for its own self-preservation it must ever hold in check the centrifugal tendencies of the extremes, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, and especially on the former ocean—that nature, as a duty of overruling necessity to ourselves, had made us the guardians of the integrity of the Union. And, however the political elements have since been agitated and disturbed, I still adhere with abiding faith to every opinion then uttered by me.—But enough has since transpired to satisfy all cool and reflecting men that, in the preformance of the high duty and destiny of guarding the integrity of the Union, while we must exact from all others a faithful observance of the requirements of the constitution, we must ourselves be equally ready and willing to respect all the rights that are secured to them by that instrument. It is only by the observance of this rule, on all sides and in all parts of the country that we can hope to get on, and preserve our national existence.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I again return you my sincere thanks for this gratifying demonstration on your part, which carries with it a sure promise that, as in all former times, the county of Muskingum will, at the coming election, be found true to her own interests and those of our noble State.

CONVERSATION WITH WOMEN.—It is not very easy to keep up a conversation with a woman in company. It is thought a piece of rudeness to differ from them; it is not quite fair to ask them a reason for what they say. You are afraid of pressing too hard upon them: but where you cannot differ openly and unreservedly, you cannot heartily agree. It is not so in France. There the women talk of things in general, and reason better than the men in this country. They are mistresses of the intellectual foils. They are adepts in all the topics. They know what is to be said for and against all sorts of questions, and are lively and full of mischief into the bargain. They are very subtile. They put you to your trumps immediately. Your logic is more in requisition even than your gallantry. You must argue as well as bow yourself into the good graces of those modern Amazons. What a situation for an Englishman to be placed in!

Envy is always lying in wait where virtue flourish.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Gallipolis Post Office on the 1st of July, 1851, which if not taken out by the first of October next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Armstrong Mary	Adams Franklin
Ayres Dan S	
	B
Bell Chas E	Blazer Pahmelia 2
Boiles David Evans	Blankenship Arthur
Brucket Adam	Barney John T
Bickel Nancy R	Burks Elza
Briggs James	Baldwin J
Bradnee Nancy	Biggs Eliza
Brown Geo W	Bunnols Dr
Briggs Simon	Beridge Thomas
Bane James C	Burns John
Blazer George	
	C
Cherington Wm	Cooper John
Cunningham W	Campbell Wm
Clark William Jr	Coopper Nancy
Cavin Charrissa	Campbell James
Cherrington Penel	Cox Ann
Cromley Dr	Cubbage John P
Cavin William	Copeland Samuel
Cowles Harvey 2	Cavender Spicer
Corbitt Wm	Crawford Wm
Cozier John	Collins Elizabeth
Cordel Hamlen	Circle Joseph
Caulfield Asaph	Cockran Mary
	D
Dougan Cath'e L	Dehaven Hanah J
Davis Samuel	Davenport George
Daers F Louis	Deltard H C
Dewitt Sarah	Denney Wm
Dowry James	
	E
Entsminger Ebenezer	Ewing John R
Elerson Wm	Eats Phillip
Evans John D G W	Early Maria
	F
Fields Robert	Fairfax Margt
Fisher Hiram	Fayett Charles
Farthings Ameriller 2	Finck I
Fee Moses J	Fougers James
	G
Gray Evline	Gause Sarah
Gallagher James	Green mr
Gee Martha A	Gilman Henry
Grover Harvey	Gabert Elizabeth
Gass Elias	Gabert John
Gardner Smith T 2	Gatewood Theresa
Green Lewis A	
	H
Huff Charles J	Harting Sophia
Haigh Mary	Hutchinson William
Holmes E T	Heaton John 2
Haigh Catherine	Hutsinpillar David
Holister Whiteing B	Halley Charlatte
Hemaker Geo S	Hilton John
Haigh Maria L 2	Haskins Joseph
Hill James	Holman John
Harman Simon 3	Hudson Wm W
Harting Caroline 2	Holcomb E T
Hopkins J H	Hibbins Geo
Haigh L	
	J
Jones Joseph	Jones Henry 3
Johnson George	Johnson S R
Jones Rees 2	Jackson John
Icinhower John W 2	Johnson Wm
Jones Thomas	Johnson John
Jones George W	
	K
Kerr Jacob	Kerns Fredrick
Kizis Leu	Kling Wm
King Wm	Kerr John N
Kerr Jas M	Kling Adam
	L
Larabee John D	Lave John
Lee Jacob	Lewis I D
Lee Feelix M	Shephary mrs
Lewis Eliza	
	M
Munsell Lew	May L
McGill Wm	Morgan Thos
Miller John	Muterspaugh John
Macgath Elias	Miler Mathias
McCain Geo W	Martin rev A A
Meier Dr	McIntosn rev John R
Martin John	Mulvey John
Miller John	Martin Stephen
McLond Nor	MtJoy Mad
	N
Nissa Peter	Nurrey John
	O
Oringduff John	Odell Nancy
	P
Propst Mary Abygill 2	Phillips John
Parish John H	Peters Eliza
Phillips mrs	Powell Jemina C
Poor Samuel Finley	Porter R N
Porter Sally	Porter Sarah
	R
Randell Christopher	Robinson Angeline
Randell Ed	Renolds Noah
Ridgeway John	Roseberry Carolin
Richardson Samuel	Randall Mary
Ray Rachel or John	Richeey Sam
Randell Jas	Rosdeys Reuben
Richardson Wm 4	Reed Johnson 2
Rodgers Saml	Robinson John A
Ross Chas	
	S
Shmidt John	Stanley John
Smith Frank 2	Spears Fielding
Scott Henry	Sibler A L
Switzer Wm	Shirts Eliza
Steger Ann 2	Skinner Reuben
Snyder Emeline	Shepard dr
Siffingwell Clara	Street John W
Steen E	Smith E E
Sprague David	Shepard Agness
Sisson H B	Siddall Isac
Starcher Mark	Smithers Mary
Stevenin Nicholas	Sprague Charles
Smith Jackson	Stevens joseph
Sharp dr E P	
	T
Tuck Andrew M	Thompson Elizabeth
Tivney Nicholas	Thevinin Julia A
	V
David H Vaman	Vaughen Joel
	W
Watkins David	Wolf John K
Wolf mr	Williamson Catharine
Westlake Elon	Wood Francis
Woods Noah	Wilson Isac
Waggoner a H E	Walker jas
Ward Mary Jane	Walker Elanor
Williams Jonathan	Williamson J D
Wear Margaret	Wallis Preston C
Wilson Wm L	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised."

A CUSHING, P. M.

DAY SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Gallipolis and its vicinity, that he has opened a DAY SCHOOL in the basement story of the Baptist Church, 3d street.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Reading and Orthography per quarter,	$1 50
Reading, Orthography and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography,	3 00

The government in this Institution will be mild, yet firm; and the Preceptor will cheerfully devote all his energies to the advancement, both in correct morals and useful learning, of the pupils committed to his charge.

JAMES HARROP.

May 15th, 1851.

PARLOUR, Chamber, Nursery and Urn Stoves just received by

F. MATHERS.

I have just received my second supply of COOKING STOVES. Call and see them.

F. MATHERS.

Nov. 21, 1850.

LOOK HERE, GENTLEMEN.

YOU that are fond of Riding, just call at D. N. ALLARD's new and splendid Livery Stable, on Second street, just below the Public Square, who is prepared to accommodate all those who will favor him with a call, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms with Horses and Buggies, or Saddle Horses. He can be found at the above place or at his residence at the sign of the New Grocery on Second street, two doors below the Public Square.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a few good Horses,

D. N. ALLARD.

May 17, 1851.—3m

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH PAYNE,

DENTIST, having returned to this place, would respectfully announce to his friends that he has located in Gallipolis, and may be found at his office, over Maguet & Naret's Drug Store, or at his residence on Court street between Third and Fourth.

Nov, 7th, 1850.—tf

SUNDRIES.—Just received and for sale by DELETOMBE & CO.:

20 hhds Sugar;
50 hhls Molasses;
50 bags Coffee;
15 half and quarter chests Tea;
20 boxes Va. and Missouri Tobacco;
15 do Bar Soap;
15 bbls Mackerel;
20 half bbls do;
25 kits do;
50 boxes Window Glass;
150 doz. Leghorn, Straw, Panama and Palm Hats;
20 doz Mexican Hats, all sizes and shapes;
Also, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods.

May 15, 1851.

WOOLLEN GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

AT THE

Union Factory.

Patronize Home Manufacture.

THIS establishment, which has been in full operation more than two years, has, within the last year, received an additional set of new machinery, and the proprietors feel confident that they are fully prepared to give perfect satisfaction to their patrons. Their machinery being the

Best and most Approved,

and their workmen EXPERIENCED and FAITHFUL, the Goods manufactured will equal in quality any in the East or West, and will be sold at prices as low. Who will not patronize the home manufacturer

When quality and price

are as favorable? The proprietors trust that merchants and others, wishing to purchase Goods of the desciption manufactured at their mill, will extend to them their patronage. They are also prepared to

Card Rolls, Spin, Full, Dress and Finish Cloths, Shawls, Blankets,

OR ANY KIND OF GOODS,

for customers, at very low rates, but in all cases

the Wool must be brought Clean.

P. S. Price for Carding Rolls—White, 5c.; Mixed, 6 to 7c.; Carding and Spinning, 15c, and other work in proportion.

☞The most liberal prices paid for Wool at the Factory.

Gallipolis, April 24, 1851.

DR. JOHN SANNS,

HAVING returned to this place, offers his Professional services to the citizens of Gallipolis and surrounding country.

☞Office at J. SANNS' STORE.

Jan. 16, '51.—tf

Ageney of Dr. S. S. Fitch,

707, Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, his Patent Silver-Plated Abdominal Supporter, patent steel-spring Shoulder Brace, Silver inhaling Tube, and Lectures on Consumption, &c. Also his

Celebrated Medicines,

As prepared and used by him, with or without the instruments, in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Piles, Prolapsus, Uteri, Debility, Female Complaints, Spinal Weakness, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, and all similar diseases. The whole forms a full and scientific treatment of Pulmonary Diseases, which experience has shown THE ONLY PROPER TREATMENT yet discovered for their relief or cure.

The Instruments are the best kind, and warranted against all defects. The Medicines are carefully prepared by Dr. Fitch, and each article will sustain its character under the severest tests whatever, alone or in connection with the rest. Agents have only such medicines as may be safely used without Dr. Fitch's personal directions; but have enough to apply to any common case of Pulmonary or Chronic Diseases.

For directions and explanations, "see Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids," a valuable family book of 48 pages, which is given away at the counter of the agents.

For sale only by J. & P. A. SANNS, wholesale and retail Druggists, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Aug. 1, 1850.—1y

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50 KEGS White Lead, just received and for sale at SANNS' Drug Store.

March 13, 1851.

FRESH supply of winter strained Lard Oil, for sale at SANNS' Drug Store.

CASTOR OIL, a pure and beautiful article, for sale at SANNS' Drug Store.

STAR and Hard Pressed Mould Candles, f sale at SANNS' Drug Store.

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500 LBS. Copperas, just received and for sale at SANNS' Drug Store.

March 13, 1851.

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500 LBS. Epsom Salts just received and for sale at SANNS' Drug Store.

IF you wish to see a superior Cooking Stove call at Mathers' Stove Depot, and look at his Meteor Air-Tight Cooking Stoves, combining the principle of the double and single oven.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—I have just received my full supply of the justly celebrated Premium Cooking Stoves.

F. MATHERS,

DRUG STORE.

J. & P. A. SANNS,

(Successors to J. E. Fleming.)

DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy articles, &c., at wholesale and retail.

In Sanns' new Building, two doors above Hoy's Hotel.

Gallipolis, March 6, 1851.

More than 50,000 Persons Cured.

It is upon the principle of INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, as exhibited in this cut, that the human body delivers itself of impurities and disease. "The blood being the life of the flesh," according to Scripture, it must be kept pure to insure health. This it does by its own heat and action through the system, elaborating all impurity, and casting off all its WORN OUT particles, which are carried out of the system, through the pores of the skin. When, however, the skin becomes locked up from sudden changes of weather, or any undue application of cold, all the humors, and virulent particles of the blood are retained within, and sickness and death must follow. All the long catalogue of diseases are the result. We have, under such circumstances, discovered a remedy that will OPEN the pores and assist the body to cast off any offending humor. It is

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment, or the

WORLD'S SALVE.

It opens those avenues through which nature carries off the impurities within, and thus relieves the body of disease. It is thus that it cures Consumption, Scrofula, Fevers, Irresypelas, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Scalds, Pain in the Chest, Side and Back; Dyspepsia, Poisons, Sore Breast, Deafness, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Bowels, Kidneys and Brain, Burns, Chilblains, Piles, Worms, Agues, Cold Feet, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, all Fever Sores, and Inflammations of every kind, without destroying the tone of the Stomach as is generally done by the introduction and continuance of Pills and other nostrums.

It is by acting upon this principle that it is proved to be one of the most extraordinary medicines the world ever saw. Its success in curing disease is altogether unprecedented in the annals of medical jurisprudence.

This we might demonstrate by the publication of thousands of certificates from individuals of high standing in all parts of the United States, who have experienced its ASTONISHING EFFICACY in the healing of the most afflicting maladies to which mankind is subject. But we appeal to a candid and enlightened public, and only ask that the numerous cures which are being effected by this Ointment wherever it has been used, may secure for it that reputation which its merits—that due attention be paid to the Directions contained in the envelopes in which the boxes of Ointment are enclosed, as well as the Circulars in the hands of our Agents.

JAS. McALISTER,
141 Fulton street, N. Y.
A. & S. HENRY,
Ashtabula, O., General Agents.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL, corner of Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati; also, L. P. MAGUET, Gallipolis, Ohio, Thos. Evans, Centreville, Hallidays, Waddell &co., Porter.

Feb. 27, '51.—1yche4m—oct 24, '50

From Arnold Buffum, the Philanthropist.

Dr. Brandreth, my dear friend, if to be good and to do good is the highest duty of man; and if to do good is the best evidence a man can give that he is good, then I feel bound to address thee as one who has come up to the mark of man's destiny.

As a testimony that this is not vain flattery, I give the following brief sketch of my own experience:

When I was twenty years old, I was very sick for about two months with what my physician called "Slow Fever," during which time I took much medicine; from that time for 34 years, I was very often sick and under the care of a physician. About twelve years ago I had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, during which I was attended by Dr. Moore, of Philadelphia. I then regarded myself as an old man with a broken constitution, swiftly descending to the grave. Soon afterwards, however, I purchased a box of Brandreths pills, and finding them on trial, to be more effectual in removing disease, than any medicine I had ever tried before, I replenished my supply from time to time, as occasion required. Since that time I have spent three years in the Western Country, where I was very much exposed to vicissitudes likely to produce disease; twice I have crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and have now spent the last four years in an office in this sickly city. Once while travelling in the West, I was taken suddedly very ill, the friend at whose house I stopped called in a physician, who made a very careful examination of my case, and then proposed to commence a process which he stated would so reduce my system as to confine me to the house for at least six weeks, but I declined his prescriptions, took a dose of Brandreth's Pills, called the next day and paid the physician for his visit, and pursued my travel, and this is the only instance of my being visited by a physician since I purchased the first box of Brandreth's Pills 12 years ago.

My health is now vastly better than it had been for 34 years before I commenced the use of these Pills. They have been my constant companion wherever I have been, by land or by sea, and my only medicine; I am now ten pounds heavier than I was before I used them; when I take a cold now, I have no cough, and I attribute all this change, under God, to the substitution of Brandreth's Pills, for the frequent bleeding and the calomel dosing to which I was before subjected. My wife, too, by the same means enjoys the same uninterrupted good health. Our Doctor's bill for both of us, have not amounted to five dollars in twelve years. When we find our health impaired from any cause, we take a dose of Brandreth's Pills, and the difficulty is removed, and judging from my own experience, I believe if every family should adopt the same practice, the health and the longevity of the community would be greatly promoted.

Most respectfully thy friend,

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

SOLD BY

L. P. MAGUET, Gallipolis; Thos. Evans, Centerville; J. M. Alford, Cheshire; J. L. Newsom, Ridgeway; Jas. Waddell, Patriot; Martin Gilmore, Point Pleasant, Va.; Jas. Lisk, Pomeroy; C. M. Martin, Jackson.

Nov, 21, 1850.

To our Friends and Customers.

WE thus beg leave to inform you and through your kindness our and your friends of your neighborhood and elsewhere—not forgetting our enemies if any there be—that we are now receiving direct from New Orleans and the Eastern cities a **Fresh Supply of Groceries**, which we are now offering for sale at room No. 5, Front street, Portsmouth, and have made arrangements to be supplied during the season from same places.

Our stock will at all times consist of every thing in the Grocery line.

Although in the matter of purchasing and in now offering our Goods for sale, we frankly confess that we have been and still are directed mainly by a desire to promote our own interests—yet it will nevertheless afford us great pleasure to accommodate our friends to the fullest extent that a due regard for their and our interests may seem to dictate.

The hackneyed and stale terms, "CHEAP," "CHEAPER THAN EVER," and "CHEAPEST," we abstain from using, leaving to others (less modest men than ourselves) to derive all the advantages that an intelligent community may concede to this kind of boasting.

Puffing we also beg leave to inform you is not our fort, and simply avail ourselves of this means of informing you and all others, whose patronage we thus respectfully solicit, and for which we will ever be grateful, and will take great pleasure in showing our Goods and giving prices to all who may honor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, hoping to merit a continuance of the same, and of shortly having the pleasure of exchanging with you such friendly salutations at No. 6, as will evince a mutual disposition to renew the intercourse heretofore existing between you and us,

We remain, very respectfully, yours,

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

Portsmouth, Feb. 4, 1851.—feb 13, '51 1y

F. J. OAKES. A. W. BUSKIRK.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic

Liquors,

No. 6, Front st., Portsmouth, Ohio.

SUGAR.—150 hhds prime N. O. Sugar, on hand and for sale low by

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

MOLASSES.—400 bbls new crop, on hand and for sale at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

RIO COFFEE.—300 bags, superior article, just received and for sale at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

NO. 6 against the world, for good articles at low prices.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

CIGARS.—20 boxes fine Principes;
10 do Cannones;
15 do fine Havana;
50,000 Half Spanish;
10,000 Common. On hand and for sale low by

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

FULL ASSORTMENT.—We are receiving large additions to our stock of Groceries, which we are selling very low for cash. Come and examine for yourselves.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

POWDER, SHOT & LEAD.—
120 bags Shot;
20 kegs Powder, (Dupont's best;)
2000 bars Lead. For sale at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

TEAS, in chests, half chests, and quarters, fresh articles, for sale low at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

SOAP and Candles, a good article of both, on hand and for sale low by the box.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

RAISINS.—50 boxes just received; and 50 half do do., for sale low.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

FLOUR, always on hand, and for sale.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

BOURBON WHISKEY.—20 bbls on hand, from one to ten years old, for sale at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

TOBACCO.—20 boxes fine Virginia Leaf;
10 do Missouri do;
10 do Virginia Fives;
10 do do Eights;
15 do Missouri Twelves;
20 kegs Ky. Six Twist.

Received from the manufacturers, and for sale low at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.—From 100 to 200 bbls, always on hand, and for sale low at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

LIQUORS.—Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, etc., both Foreign and Domestic, on hand and for sale at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

S. H. MOLASSES.—20 bbls and 10 half bbls for sale by

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

RYE WHISKEY.—50 bbls old Rye, for sale at No. 6.

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

TAR, Pitch and Oakum, on hand and for sale at No. 6,

OAKES & BUSKIRK.

feb 13, '50.—1y

NOTICE.—The General Laws of the last Legislature have been received at the Clerk's office of Gallia county, and are ready for distribution.

JOS. DROUILLARD,

May 22, '51. Clk. C. C. P. G. C.

Regular Weekly Packet between Pittsburgh and Gallipolis.

The new and fast running Steamer GOV. MEIGS, CAPT. SHUNK, will make regular weekly trips between Pittsburgh and Gallipolis. Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday; returning leaves Gallipolis for Pittsburgh every Thursday at 6 o'clock A. M.

April 3, '51.—3m

SHINGLES.

200 Bundles Superior;
200 " Common.
For sale at H. FISHER'S YARD.
Dec. 12, '50.—tf

LUMBER YARD.

FRESH STOCK OF SHINGLES.

A LARGE stock White Pine SHINGLES and seasoned BOARDS, every variety of thickness and length, in yard, west end of State street, near the upper Chickamoga Bridge, for sale by

May 2, '50.—tf H. FISHER.