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SELECT TALES.

RAPIN OF THE ROCK; OR, THE OUTLAW OF THE OHIO.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

One moonlight night, early in the present century, there lay concealed in the dark inlets of the Ohio river, a low black barge filled with men [illegible] and silent men. The moon had been up half an hour, and overlapping the trees on the opposite bank, shone in a broad floor of light across the placid waters; but the mouth of the inlet was so densely covered by overhanging and [illegible] branches of water-oaks and sycamores, and a net-work of tangled vines, that not a ray had yet penetrated the covert in which the barge was lying in wait. The inlet ran but a little way into the land, and from its glen-like depths, silence and gloom, it seemed a fit lair for the preyer to dart forth upon his prey. The boat was broad and flat in the beam, of great length, very sharp forward with a square stern, on which was [illegible] a sort of deck. She had no mast, and was manned by twenty oarsmen, in loose blue shirts, and deerskin caps and leggings, with broad belts garnished with pistols. In the stern sat a [illegible] in a foxskin cap, with the tail hanging down his back, and a leathern hunting shirt, confined to his broad thick waist by a cord of deer's hide. He wore crimson leggings and moccasins, and in the hollow of his left arm carelessly rested a long heavy rifle. He was a man of large stature, and [illegible] form, with sinews inured to every hardship of the wilderness. His features were bold and of an elevated character, and his skin was embrowned by exposure, to the swarthy hue of the Indian. He was silent, and like the rest in the boat, in an attitude of expectation. Beside him sat a resolute looking youth, habited like the oarsmen, save that [illegible]

[illegible]

... and terrible Chevalier Carra—it can only be conjectured, from the fact, that not long afterwards, a young man suddenly appeared in Mexico, at the head of a powerful army, and demanded the throne as his right, declaring himself to be the legal heir, and, that in a pitched battle, he was afterwards defeated and slain by the Emperor's own hand. Whether this was Don Ferdinand Calatrera or not, neither history, or story make mention.

THE THREE SHARPERS.

AN ARABIAN TALE.

A PEASANT was conducting a goat to Bagdad; he was mounted on a mule and the goat following him with a bell hung to his neck. Three young bucks observing him, one of them proposed an even bet that he would take the goat without the countryman's knowledge, notwithstanding the tinkling of the bell. "Done," said the second, "and at the same time I will lay you a wager that I will steal from the fellow the mule he rides upon, without exciting his suspicion." "That must be a difficult task, indeed," observed the third; "but if you will double the stakes, I will engage to take from him all the clothes upon his back, and carry them off, without his trying to hinder me!" These proposals being mutually agreed to, the first commenced his task which was to steal the goat. Having dexteriously loosened the fastenings to the bell, he slipt it from the goat's neck, tied it to the mule's tail, and made [illegible] with the goat undiscovered. The peasant [illegible] ted but that the goat followed. However, happening to look behind him some time after, he was strangely surprised at missing the little animal, which he was to sell at market. He now made inquiry of every passenger, in hopes of hearing of his strayed goat; at last, the second sharper accosted him, and told him he had just seen a man make down the next lane precipitately, dragging along a goat by the hind-legs.—The peasant, thinking he could run faster than his old mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the young fellow to hold his mule, while he set off in full speed in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself in running without getting sight of the man or the goat, he returned quite spent and almost breathless, to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when to add to his misfortune, behold, his mule and keeper were vanished.

The two successful rogues had gained a secure retreat, and were triumphing over their associate, while he waited for the countryman at the side of a well, in the part of a road he knew he must pass. Here he sent forth his lamentable cries, and made such bitter wailings, that the peasant was touched with commiseration as he approached him, and reflecting on his own misfortunes, found himself disposed to listen to the afflictions of others. As he appeared to be overwhelmed with grief, he thus addressed him: "How can you take on so piteously? surely your misfortunes are not so great as mine; I have just lost two animals, the value of which is more than one-half of my substance; my mule and my goat might, in time, have made my fortune." "A fine loss, truly," said the man at the well, "to be compared with mine! you have not, like me, let fall into this well, a casket of diamonds delivered into my hands, and entrusted to my care and discretion, to be carried to the Caliph of Bagdad; no doubt I shall be hanged for my negligence, which will be called an excuse for having clandestinely sold them." "Why don't you dive to the bottom of the well, and fetch up your treasure," said the peasant; "I know it is not deep." "Alas," replied the sharper, "I am awkward at diving, and had rather run the risk of being hanged, than meet inevitable death by drowning; but if any one who knows the well better than me, would undertake the kind office, upon recovering the jewels, I would give him ten pieces of gold."

The unwary dupe poured out his pious ejaculations in gratitude to Mahomet, for having thrown in his way the means of repairing the loss of his mule and his goat. "Promise me," said he, in an ecstacy, "the ten pieces, and I will recover your casket." The sharper agreed, and the countryman stripped himself and jumped with such alacrity into the well, that the sharper saw he had no time to lose, and immediately took his heels with the clothes. The poor peasant felt all round the bottom of the well to no purpose, and then raising himself to the brink to take breath, and recover strength for a second attempt, he found that the stranger had decamped with his apparel. Grown wise too late by woful experience, he returned home by many a lonely path to conceal his shame; and relating his tale to his affectionate wife, the only consolation he received from her was, "that from the king upon the throne to the shepherd on the plains, two thirds of the human race owed the greatest part of the vexations of life to imprudent confidence."—The next day he not only received back both his animals and his clothes, but in one of the pockets he found the full sum he so much coveted, to wit: ten pieces of gold.

REMORSE.—Let not the guilty man who may now be enjoying the pleasant sunshine of prosperity, flatter himself that he shall escape a self-inflicted punishment for guilt. 'Tis when adversity comes that remorse, with its poisonous fangs, begins to gnaw at the heart of his victim.

"The heart in its physical sense is not sufficient for a kite's dinner; yet the whole world is not sufficient for it."

BANKRUPT LAW.

AN ACT to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established throughout the United States a uniform system of bankruptcy, as follows: All persons whatsoever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may, upon the petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly, in the following cases, to wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District, or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested; or shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process; or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt: *Provided, however,* That any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct such trial by jury to be had in the county of such person's residence, in such manner and under such directions as the said court may prescribe and give; and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as part of the assets of the bankruptcy, and the person making such unlawful preferences and payments shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That all dealings and transactions by and with any bankrupt, bona fide, made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: *Provided,* That the other party to any such dealings or transactions, had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or of the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act. And in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has, subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, by assignments or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: *And provided, also,* That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the property and rights of property, of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, who shall, by a decree of the proper court, be declared to be a bankrupt within this act, shall, by mere operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever; and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose; which power of appointment and removal such court may exercise at its discretion, toties quoties; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by, such bankrupt before or at the time of his bankruptcy declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party, may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusion, in the same way, and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office: *Provided, however,* That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every bankrupt who shall bona fide surrender all his property and rights of property, with the exception before mentioned, for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be passed by the proper court, and shall otherwise conform to all the other requisitions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, to be decreed and allowed by the court which has declared him a bankrupt, and a certificate thereof granted to him by such court accordingly, upon his petition filed for such purpose; such discharge and certificate, not, however, to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until after seventy days' notice in some public newspaper, designated by such court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at a particular time and place, to show cause why such discharge and certificate shall not be granted; at which time and place any such creditors, or other persons in interest, may appear and contest the right of the bankrupt thereto: *Provided,* That in all cases where the residence of the creditor is known, a service on him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his own usual place of residence, shall be prescribed by the court, as in their discretion shall seem proper, having regard to the distance at which the creditor resides from such court. And if any such bankrupt shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment of his property or rights of property, or shall have preferred any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully omit or refuse to comply with any orders or directions of such court, or to conform to any other requisites of this act, or shall, in the proceedings under this act, admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate; nor shall any person, being a merchant, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, be entitled to any such discharge or certificate, who shall become bankrupt, and who shall not have kept proper books of account after the passage of this act; nor any person who, after the passage of this act, shall apply trust funds to his own use: *Provided,* That no discharge of any bankrupt under this act shall release or discharge any person who may be liable for the same debt as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety, or otherwise, for or with the bankrupt. And such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, in and before such court, or any commission appointed by the court therefor, on oath, or if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, upon his solemn affirmation, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, and his acts and doings, and his property and rights of property, which, in the judgment of such court, are necessary and proper for the purposes of justice; and in any such examination he shall wilfully and corruptly answer, or swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor in like manner as the crime of perjury is now punishable by the laws of the United States; and such discharge and certificate, when duly granted, shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts and other engagements of such bankrupt, which are provable under this act, and shall be and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatever, and the same shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of such bankrupt, unless the same shall be impeached for some fraud or wilful concealment by him of his property, or rights of property, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, on prior reasonable notice specifying in writing such fraud or concealment; and if, in any case of bankruptcy, a majority in number and value of the creditors, who shall have proved their debts at the time of hearing of the petition of the bankrupt for a discharge as hereinbefore provided, shall at such hearing, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, the bankrupt may demand a trial by jury upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, at such time and place and in such manner as the court may order; or he may appeal from that decision, at any time within ten days thereafter, to the circuit court next to be held for the same district, by simply entering in the district court, or with the clerk thereof, upon record, his prayer for an appeal. The appeal shall be tried at the first term of the circuit court after it be taken, unless, for sufficient reason, a continuance be granted; and it may be heard and determined by said court summarily, or by a jury, at the option of a bankrupt; and the creditors may appear and object against a decree of discharge and the allowance of the certificate as hereinbefore provided. And if upon a full hearing of the parties, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, or the jury shall find, that the bankrupt has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, as by this act required, and has in all things conformed to the directions thereof, the court shall make a decree of discharge, and grant a certificate as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all creditors coming in and proving their debts under such bankruptcy, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, the same being bona fide debts, shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and effects, pro rata, without any priority or preference whatsoever, except only for debts due by such bankrupt to the United States, and for all debts due by him to persons who, by the laws of the United States, have a preference, in consequence of having paid money as his sureties, which shall be first paid out of the assets; and any person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of any bankrupt shall be entitled to receive the full amount of the wages due to him for such labor, not exceeding twenty-five dollars: *Provided,* That such labor shall have been performed within six months next before the bankruptcy of his employer; and all creditors whose debts are not due and payable until a future day, all annuitants, holders of bottomry and respondentia bonds, holders of policies, of insurances, sureties, endorsers, bail, or other persons, having uncertain or contingent demands against such bankrupt, shall be permitted to come in and prove such debts or claims under this act, and shall have a right, when their debts and claims become absolute, to have the same allowed them; and such annuitants and holders of debts payable in future may have the present value thereof ascertained, under the direction of such court, and allowed them accordingly, as debts in presenti; and no creditor or other person, coming in and proving his debt or other claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor, but shall be deemed thereby to have waived all right of action and suit against such bankrupt; and all proceedings already commenced, and all unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be surrendered thereby; and in all cases where there are mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the balance only shall be deemed the true debt or claim between them, and the residue shall be deemed adjusted by the set-off; all such proof of debts shall be made before the court decreeing the bankruptcy, or before some commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose; but such court shall have full power to set aside and disallow any debt, upon proof that such debt is founded in fraud, *imposition, illegality,* or mistake; and corporations to whom any debts are due may make proof thereof by their president, cashier, treasurer, or other officer, who may be specially appointed for that purpose; and in appointing commissioners to receive proof of debts, and perform other duties, under the provisions of this act, the said court shall appoint such persons to have their residence in the county in which the bankrupt lives.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the district court in every district shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy arising under this act and any other act which may hereafter be passed on the subject of bankruptcy; the said jurisdiction to be exercised summarily, in the nature of summary proceedings in equity; and for this purpose the said district court shall be deemed always open. And the district judge may adjourn any point or question arising in any case in bankruptcy into the circuit court for the district, in his discretion to be there heard and determined; and for this purpose the circuit court of such district shall also be deemed always open. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred on the district court shall extend to all cases and controversies in bankruptcy arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to all cases and controversies between such creditor or creditors and the assignee of the estate, whether in office or removed; to all cases and controversies between such assignee and the bankrupt, and to all acts, matters and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. And the said courts shall have full authority and jurisdiction to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent the circuit courts may now do in any suit pending therein in equity. And it shall be the duty of the district court in each district, from time to time, to prescribe suitable rules and regulations and forms of proceedings in all matters of bankruptcy, which rules, regulations, and forms shall be subject to be altered, added to, revised, or annulled, by the circuit court of the same district, and other rules, and regulations, and forms substituted therefor; and in all rules, regulations and forms it shall be the duty of the said courts to make them as simple and brief as practicable, to the end to avoid all unnecessary expense, and to facilitate the use thereof by the public at large. And the said courts shall, from time to time, prescribe a tariff or table of fees and charges, to be taxed by the officers of the court or other persons for services under this act, or any other subject of bankruptcy; which fees shall be as low as practicable, with reference to the nature and character of such services.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* that all petitions by any bankrupt for the benefit of this act, and all petitions by a creditor against any bankrupt under this act, and all proceedings in the case to the close thereof, shall be had in the district court within and for the district in which the person supposed to be a bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business at the time when such petition is filed, except where otherwise provided in this act. And upon every such petition, notice thereof shall be published in one or more public newspapers printed in the district, to be designated by such court, at least twenty days before the hearing thereof; and all persons interested may appear at the time and place where the hearing is thus to be had, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, all evidence by witness to be used in all hearings before such court shall be under oath, or solemn affirmation when the party is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, and be oral or by deposition, taken before such court, or before any commissioner appointed by such court, or before any disinterested State judge of the State in which the deposition is taken; and all proof of debts, or other claims by creditors entitled to prove the same by this act, shall be under oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, before said court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State judge of the State where the creditors live, in such form as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized to be made and established by the courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy. But all such proofs of debts and other claim shall be open to contestation in the proper court having jurisdiction over the proceedings in the particular case in bankruptcy; and as well the assignee as the creditor shall have a right to a trial by jury upon an issue to be directed by such court, to ascertain the validity and the amount of such debts or other claims; and the result therein, unless a new trial shall be granted, if in favor of the claims, shall be evidence of the validity and amount of such debts or other claims. And if any person or persons shall falsely and corruptly answer, swear, or affirm, in any hearing or on trial of any matter, or in any proceeding in any such court in bankruptcy, or before any commissioner, he or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punishable therefor in the manner and to the extent provided by law for other cases.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court within and for the district where the decree of bankruptcy is passed, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the same district of all suits at law and in equity which shall be brought by any assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt, transferable to, or vested in such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity, shall in any case, be maintainable by, or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property or the rights of property aforesaid, in any court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years within the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall be accrued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all sales, transfers, and other conveyances of the assignee, of the bankrupt's property and rights of property, shall be made at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and appointed by the court in bankruptcy and all assets received by the assignee in money shall within sixty days afterwards, be paid into the court, subject to its order respecting its future safe-keeping and disposition; and the court may require of such assignee a bond, with at least two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, conditioned for the due and faithful discharge of all duties, and his compliance with the orders and directions of the court; which bond shall be taken in the name of the United States, and shall, if there be any breach thereof, be sued and suable under the order of such court, for the benefit of the creditors and other persons in interest.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to ensure a speedy settlement and close of the proceedings in each case in bankruptcy, it shall be the duty of the court to order and direct collection of the assets, and a reduction of the same to money, and a distribution thereof, at as early periods as is practicable consistently with a due regard to the interests of the creditors; and a dividend and distribution of such assets as shall be reduced to money, or so much thereof as can be safely disposed of, consistently with the rights and interests of third persons having adverse claims thereto, shall be made among the creditors who have proved their debts, as often as once in six months from the time of the decree declaring the bankruptcy; notice of such dividends and distribution to be given in some newspaper or newspapers in the district, designated by the court, ten days at least before the order therefor is passed, and the pendency of any suit at law or in equity, by or against such third persons, shall not postpone such divisions and distribution, except so far as the assets may be necessary to satisfy the same; and all the proceedings in bankruptcy in such case shall, if practicable, be finally adjusted, settled, and brought to a close, by the court, within two years after the decree declaring the bankruptcy. And where any creditor shall not have proved his debt until a dividend or distribution shall have been made and declared, he shall be entitled to be paid the same amount pro rata, out of the remaining dividends or distributions thereafter made, as the other creditors have already received before the latter shall be entitled to any portion thereof.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the assignees shall have full authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court of bankruptcy, to redeem and discharge any mortgage or other pledge, or deposite, or lien upon any property, real or personal, whether payable at present or at a future day, and to tender a due performance of the condition thereof. And such assignee shall also have authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to compound any debts, or other claims or securities due or belonging to the estate of the bankrupt; but no such order or direction shall be made until notice of the application is given in some public newspaper in the district, to be designated by the court, ten days at least before the hearing so that all creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, at the hearing, why the order or direction should not be passed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who shall have been discharged under this act shall afterward become bankrupt, he shall not again be entitled to a discharge under this act, unless his estate shall produce (after all charges) sufficient to pay every creditor seventy five per ct. on the amount of the debt which shall have been allowed to each creditor.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the proceedings in all cases in bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record; but the same shall not be required to be recorded at large, shall be carefully filed, kept and numbered in the office of the court, and a docket only, or short memorandum thereof, with the numbers, kept in a book by the clerk of the court; and the clerk of the court for affixing his name and the seal of the court to any form, or certifying a copy thereof, when required thereto shall be entitled to receive, as compensation, the sum of 25 cts., and no more. And no officer of the court, or commissioner, shall be allowed by the court more than one dollar for taking the proof of any debt or other claim of any creditor or other person against the estate of the bankrupt; but he may be allowed, in addition, his actual travel expenses for that purpose.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That where two or more persons, who are partners in trade, become insolvent, an order may be made in the manner provided in this act either on the petition of such partners or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of the partners; upon which order all the joint stock and property of the company, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are herein excepted; and all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignees shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the company, and of the separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignees, the whole of the expenses and disbursements paid by them, the nett proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the company, and the nett proceeds of the separate estate of each partner, shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock, for the payment of the joint creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock, after paying the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners according to their respective rights and interests therein, and as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy; and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts; and the certificate of discharge shall be granted or refused to each partner, as the same would or ought to be if the proceedings had been against him alone under this act; and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in the like manner as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That a copy of any decree of bankruptcy, and the appointment of assignees, as directed by the third section of this act, shall be recited in every deed of lands, belonging to the bankrupt, sold and conveyed by any assignees under and by virtue of this act; and that such recital, together with certified copy of such order, shall be full and complete evidence both of the bankruptcy and assignment therein recited, and supersede the necessity of any other proof of such bankruptcy and assignment to validate the said deed; and all deeds containing such recital, and supported by such proof, shall be as effectual to pass the title of the bankrupt of, in, and the lands therein mentioned and described to the purchaser, as fully to all intents and purposes, as if made by such bankrupt himself immediately before such order.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all jurisdiction, power, and authority conferred upon and vested in the district court of the United States by this act, in cases in bankruptcy, are hereby conferred upon and vested in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and in and upon the supreme or superior courts of any of the Territories of the United States, in case of bankruptcy, where the bankrupt resides in the said District of Columbia or in either of the said Territories.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of February next.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, August 19, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

FATAL EXPLOSION—THIRTY LIVES LOST.

We learn from slips forwarded by the editors of the New York Herald and Sun, that on Friday night a fire broke out at Syracuse in a carpenter shop near the Oswego canal. It spread with great rapidity and the building was soon enveloped in flames. Crowds of citizens flocked to the scene, and soon after a great number had collected a barrel of gunpowder which had been placed in the shop, exploded, and sent death and destruction all around.

As near as could be ascertained, upwards of thirty persons were killed outright and no less than fifty wounded, some very seriously, and perhaps fatally.

The Gunpowder Explosion at Syracuse.—The whole number of persons killed by the explosion of powder at the fire in Syracus, is ascertained to be twenty-nine, and the number of wounded forty.

From the Cin. Republican of yesterday.

FARTHER PARTICULARS—SYRACUSE EXPLOSION.

There were 25 kegs of powder, containing 656 pounds, deposited in the upper story of the building, and such was the concussion produced by the explosion, that whole windows were broken out of the Mansion House, one hundred rods distant, and the shock was felt in the country twenty miles from the spot.

The total of killed is believed to be 29: wounded, 40.

The powder was stored in the building for a contemplated celebration on account of the Veto, and the building is supposed to have been fired by a young Canadian, who had a pique against the occupant, and has not since been heard of. The fire was so instantaneously extinguished by the explosion, that lanterns were used in the search for the dead and wounded.

At a meeting at Syracuse on the 23d, to raise subscriptions for the families of those who were killed and wounded, eighteen hundred dollars was raised at once, two individuals contributing $500 alone.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

WHOLESALE APPLICATION OF LYNCH LAW.

A friend of ours, who arrived in the city yesterday from Arkansas, informs us of the following startling particulars, showing the summary manner in which that law, more tyrannous than the code of Draco—Lynch Law—has, in this, as well as in every other instance where it has been appealed to, been carried into effect.

Between the 5th and 10th inst., Philips county, in Arkansas, about 40 miles below Helena, and the county of Coahoma, in Mississippi, on the opposite side of the river, appear to have become the scene of mob and lynch law to a greater extent than has lately been recorded by the public press.

A numerous gang of counterfeiters had their places of rendezvous and the abodes of their families in the above named counties, to the great and continued annoyance of the citizens and the trading flat boat men on the river. Besides their encroachment on the peace and property of the public in that way, they of late turned their criminal industry to horse stealing to such an extent as to rouse the citizens of the whole neighborhood.

The latter, headed by Capt. Barney Bradford, formed into a volunteer company of about 100 well armed men, commanded and led by said Capt. Bradford, Mr. J. Lunsford and Spear, from Arkansas, and Squire Forrer and James Howarton, from Mississippi, and after an active search of several days, succeeded in capturing 37 men, among whom we learned the following names, Hugh Talley, Lewis Bingdon, Cotton, Elliott and Robert Hunter, the latter lately from New York, Joe Marritt and McClammie.

The volunteers used the following stratagem to seize the scoundrels. They engaged a trading boat at Helena and hid about 30 men in the state room; they then descended the river, landing at every place where they suspected to fall in with the counterfeiters. These depraved men came on board to purchase produce, with the intention of paying for it in counterfeit money. They were thus taken and secured in the boat. When the number had increased to 27 men, nine* of them were tied hand and feet, and, as the report says, drowned in the Mississippi near Island No. 60, in the presence of two men, Herrod and Burgess, who, it appears, officiated, or at least took an active part in the execution of the sentence.

We understand that the company is increasing in number, and intends to proceed to the mouth of White river. When our informants met a division of them they were in pursuit of a certain Merian Wright. When he arrived at Napoleon, at the mouth of Arkansas river, he learned that some six or seven dead bodies had been seen floating on the river opposite that place, and also that some of the counterfeiters who escaped had been seen passing down the river with uncommon speed in order to evade their pursuers.

*We have since been informed that twenty-three persons have been drowned.

☞ The St. Louis New Era, of the 20th inst., gives some further particulars of the bloody tragedy at the mouth of White River, and mentions some circumstances communicated by a gentleman just from New Orleans, calculated, in the opinion of the informant, to extenuate those engaged in the affair:

"He states, that every effort had been made to bring the law to operate on the scoundrels who were summarily made the victims of lynch law. Many of them had been taken up and repeatedly tried, but there were always confederates enough, both in Arkansas and Mississippi, *to swear them clear of punishment.* When this was accomplished, it was the custom of the released culprits to harass the prosecutor, and to distroy his property; shooting down his horses and cattle, and running off his negroes, were favorite modes of revenge. To these depredations they had submitted for a long while. At length they obtained the names of about 200 persons who were connected with this band, in all the operations of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit notes, robbery, gambling, and no doubt murder. On securing this information, about seventy-five citizens armed themselves for the work of extermination. They commenced their operations soon after the return of the cashier of the counterfeiting concern from Cincinnati, whither they ascertained he had gone; captured and secured them, in detail, and executed them in the manner heretofore related.—They were on their way to Columbia, when last heard from, to secure a lawyer and a doctor whose names were on the list as members of the gang. The cashier, whose body was picked up at Columbia, was a Scotchman, and was found in New Orleans by Tully, a year or two since, and induced by promises of a splendid fortune and immunity from punishment, to embark in the hazardous trade.

The widow of Tully was a passenger on board the steamboat in which our informant traveled, and he represents her as having a large amount of specie, and a still larger amount of bank notes in her possession."

Monday August 23d 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was the most attractive wing of the Capitol this morning.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

FISCAL BANK.

Mr. MARSHALL commenced the discussion. He pointed out the inconsistent course of Mr. Wise. He had gone with him in the opposition to the Bill vetoed, and viewing the Compromise by the Whigs as too great, he was glad that the bill had been vetoed. Up to then, that the two gentlemen were separated. The member from Virginia was in favor of a Bank and so was he. So far they were together, but not in their interpretation of the veto message. The member from Virginia thought from what he read in the message, the President would not sign the Bill before the House. He read it differently.

The Bill before the House he regarded as a better bill than that rejected. The basis of the business was in a great measure connected with the exchanges of the country, leaving the subject before the House as connected with the bill.

Mr. Marshall proceeded to reply to the gossip of Mr. Wise in regard to the President, the Cabinet, &c. and with so much effect that it produced an impression never surpassed. Mr. M's defence of Mr. Clay in the form of rumor, was one of the noblest specimens of eloquence ever heard. Mr. Marshall's hour expired in the midst of his reply to Mr. Wise.

Mr. PROFFIT followed, giving in his adhesion to the opposition, and abusing the Whig press and the Whig party in Congress. He regarded the rules adopted at the present session of Congress as tyrannical, oppressive and all that, and the course of the Whig party as unjust, &c. The Whig press, therefore, were all wrong for denouncing him and defending this provision, and the Whigs were all wrong in adopting the Rules.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Md. continued the discussion, making a very able and sound speech.

Mr. POPE, of Ky. said he should vote for the Bill, though he had voted against the Bill which had been vetoed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky., closed the discussion—debating the question much as others had done upon matters and things in general.—At four o'clock the hour came for voting.

The first amendment to strike out the enacting clause was rejected, 102 to 90.

The next amendment was upon the Bill itself. Efforts were made by several members to amend the amendment, without effect. At a quarter to five the Bill was reported to the House, and the previous question taken.

Upon the main question—the test question—the vote stood ayes 120, noes 97.

On Tuesday, the bill establishing the Fiscal Corporation, which had the previous day passed the House, was sent to the Senate, when it was referred to a select committee. Mr. Clay expressed a wish that another committee might be raised on this bill different from the former committee which had reported the Bank bill as his arduous duties as the chairman of that committee had made him unequal to the consideration of this Bill.—A select committee of five members was then ordered. The Land Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Calhoun spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Archer in defence of it, who did not close his remarks, and desired that the subject might be laid over till next day.

In the House, the principal business was the discussion of a bill reported by Mr. Briggs appropriating $497,650 in aid of the Post Office Department. The question was not taken on the bill before adjournment.—*Balt. Pat.*

The select committee in the Senate, on the new Bank Bill, consists of Messrs. Berrien, Evans, Archer, Morehead and Huntingdon.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER FISCAL AGENT PROPOSED.

Not disheartened at the failure of one bill for the establishment of a Fiscal Agent, nor taking umbrage at its rejection by the President, the Whigs in Congress, with a gallant perseverance, have returned to their labor, and began the construction of a new financial agent.

The House of Representatives having yesterday resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took up the Bank bill reported some weeks ago by the Currency Committee of that House; and Mr. Sergeant moved to amend it by striking out the whole of the bill, and inserting a series of new sections for establishing a Fiscal Corporation, differently modified of the kind heretofore proposed in Congress. We have no room to publish it entire, and must content ourselves with stating the leading particulars in which it differs from the Fiscal Bank bill, heretofore passed by both Houses, and disapproved by the President, viz.

1. The capital in the former bill was to be thirty millions of dollars, with power to extend it to fifty millions. In the new bill it is to be twenty-one millions, with power to extend it to thirty-five millions.

2. The former bill provided for offices of discount and deposite. In this there are to be agencies only.

3. The dealings of the Corporation are to be confined to buying and selling foreign bills of exchange, including bills drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another. There are to be no loans, or what is generally understood by "discounts."

4. The title of the Corporation is to be changed.

These are the differences between the leading features of the two bills; of minor ones there are minor differences to adapt the details to these changes.

The amendment, which is very long, was read through; and then, on motion of Mr. Sergeant the committee rose, and the amendment was ordered to be printed for the information of Members.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Which has just passed both houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President, contains the following important provisions.

1. *Persons who are declared Bankrupts* are of two kinds. First all persons owing debts may by petition become bankrupt. This *voluntary* on the part of the debtor. 2dly—*merchants, bankers, factors, brokers* and underwriters, may *be made bankrupt* by the petition of their creditors, under certain circumstances; but they are entitled to a jury trial, to ascertain the fact of their bankruptcy.

2. All payments, or liens, made in *contemplation of bankruptcy* are void, and become assets in the hands of the Commissioners.

3. All property of whatever kind (except necessary clothing, and furniture to the amount of $300) is passed to the hands of an Assignee, appointed by the United States District Court, to which jurisdiction of these matters is given.

4. All creditors to be paid, *pro rata,* except debts due the *United States* and *laborers* (the last not exceeding $25,) which are preferred.

5. *Mortgages and liens* must of course be discharged by the Assignee.

6. The faithful compliance with the provisions of this act entitles them to a full discharge from all his debts.

The bill will unquestionably produce vast results in liquidating debts.—*Cin. Chron.*

FROM TEXAS.

An arrival at New Orleans brings Galveston papers to the 9th inst.

George H. Flood, Esq. late Charge de Affairs of the United States in Texas, died at Galveston on Saturday, 7th inst. of congestive fever.

Mr. Hansbury, a planter of Brazoria county, has exhibited in Houston a specimen of Nankin cotton, of which he has four acres growing, promising a handsome yield.

Com. Moor, on his return from surveying Sabina Bay, reported that a vessel drawing eleven feet water could cross the bar, and find in Sabine harbor 18 to 30 feet water, and excellent anchorage.

Electioneering for President is carried on vigorously if not virulently in Texas; if we may judge by the publications in the newspapers. The Houston Telegraph estimates that Burnet will receive 8025 votes—Houston 5835—leaving 2640 majority for Burnet. The Telegraph formerly supported Gen H. with all its might; but now it says his moral character is so outrageously bad, it is compelled to go against him, and in favor of Burnet who is sober, talented, honest an patriotic.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COVINGTON MARKET.

I have been pleased with the remarks of our Editor in relation to the claims of our Market upon the citizens of this place. It is our common interest and duty to patronise those who are disposed to furnish us eatables near at home. But our supplies are deficient, not so much in quantity and quality, as in variety. One most important article of domestic use can never be found there for sale. Yeast is needed by our wives—and yeast must be had at all hazards. Now unfortunately this essential article in domestic cookery cannot usually be purchased on this side of the river. Our wives then have to turn their eyes to Cincinnati, and as they are obliged to go over the river for yeast, they conclude it is as well to make their entire marketing there. We cannot do without bread, for bread is the staff of life—it is as much needed in Covington as in Cincinnati—and how can bread be made without yeast, and how can yeast be got without going to Cincinnati Market? Now, my wife will in this me go for yeast, is also starves me upon salt-rising bread. The length of the walk and cost of ferriage, however forbidding, these hard and busy times, will never deter me from at least making an effort to furnish my good housewife with yeast fit for family bread. If any of our market men, or women could be induced to keep a moderate supply of yeast for sale at the Market-House, or elsewhere, I have no doubt it would very considerably diminish the number of those who cross the river in the mornings. Fish, and flesh, and fowl can never make up for the want of bread; and bread, how can you make it without yeast, and yeast, alas! where is it, in our famed city? Several of our fairer citizens, whose wishes ought always to be regarded, are indulging in loud complaints against this exceeding deficiency in our Market—we want yeast in Covington, and would buy it even at a hundred per cent. above the Cincinnati prices.

You eat bread, Mr. Editor, no doubt, at times, & therefore, will welcome and sustain by your own influence any effort made to supply this city with yeast. So NECESSARY an article not to be found within the boundaries of this great and growing city!! If there be within our precincts a single vender of yeast, he is respectfully invited to give public notice of such fact through the press, and I will ensure him at least one constant customer, and I think my wife, with her extensive influence, will send him a throng of the fair manufacturers of domestic bread,

CIVIS.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

[illegible]

COVINGTON KY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

☞ Persons holding subscription papers, will please forward the names of such persons as have subscribed, at as early a day as possible, it being important that we should have their names.

☞ Those not receiving their papers by the Carrier, will please notify us to that effect.

☞ Mr. K[illegible] resumed his school on Monday last, the vacation being one week longer than was intended, on account of his illness.

POST MASTERS.

To whom we have sent extra copies of No. 1 and 2 of the Register, will confer a favor by returning such as may remain on hand, to this Office. Many of our subscribers are desirous of having the paper from the commencement; but having distributed them rather freely, those numbers have run out.

☞ Samuel Potter, an Irishman, a long resident of this place, committed suicide on Saturday last, by drowning himself in the Licking. The water was so shallow where he was drowned, that he had to lay down and keep his head under water, to accomplish his purpose. He was a man of intemperate habits, which led to this unfortunate catastrophe. We understand he has left a wife and four children in this place, and one in Ireland, to deplore his awful death.

☞ The most unhappy predicament a man can possibly be placed in, is just where President Tyler now is. It is bad enough, in all conscience, to be abused and berated as he is, by the Whig party, for his veto message. To be called all manner of hard names, and abused like a horse thief, was what might have been expected, and might be borne with tolerable philosophy; but the enthusiasm, the clamorous exultations, the open manifestations of rejoicings by the Loco-focos, must, to the President, be more than double-distilled worm-wood and gall. One can bear the reproach of friends—but, the praises of our opponents is unbearable—It is positively heart-sickening.

GEORGE H. PROFFIT, OF INDIANA,

Never made but one speech in his life, and that speech ruined him.—We mean by this, to say he never made but one speech that went beyond the walls of the Capitol, or called forth public attention. On the 27th of April, 1840, he delivered a long and labored speech, which cost him much time to prepare and digest for the public palate. This famous speech, coming as it did from a young man, hailing from the west, was received by the Whigs as a *chef d'œuvre*, and the author was applauded beyond measure. These plaudits completely unsettled the brain of poor Proffit.—He could not stand it.—It set him raving mad. He not only fancied himself a President maker, but a President *dictator*. He had done so much for the Whig party, he had a perfect right to a dictatorship, and his dignity was highly offended because Gen. Harrison did not advise with him on the appointment of his Cabinet, and other diplomacies. [illegible] children have we seen spoiled by petting them too much for their pertness, when too young to understand their true position. So with our quondam friend Proffit; he had not calibre suitable in dimensions to carry out his great pretensions; so he literally bursted!—and it was not much of a loss after all—no great shakes either way—not much of a loss to one party, nor much of a gain to the other.

When we heard that he had denounced the Whig party, and joined in with the Opposition, it gave us no shock—nor were we at all disappointed—only in the delay—for we had long expected this same thing. Whilst at Washington City last winter, we became acquainted with this gentleman—put up at the same Hotel, and had the pleasure of hearing him daily—(or nightly) repeat the story of his political campaign—his wondrous exploits—numerous speeches and prowess in the Hoosier-land. Forty days and forty nights he had traversed the wilds of Indiana, over hill and dale, encountering storms and droughts—amidst foes and factions—meeting both panthers and loco-focos in his path; and never, during that time, sleeping at home, on his own downy bed, but every day making most wonderful work upon the poor Vanites, by his all-powerful speeches. When we first listened to this recital of great doings, we felt like a pigmy in the presence of a giant; but after several repetitions of the same story—in the same language, he grew smaller and smaller in our estimation, till he was no bigger than a common man.—We must say, of all vain men we ever met with, he appeared to us the vainest—and the greatest egotist. We again met with Mr. Proffit at the Inauguration. He was much excited. Some appointments had been made not quite to his taste; and he began then to denounce the Whig party for the course they had taken. It was very evident he was a disappointed man. He had unquestionably an eye to a good fat office—and not succeeding, he broke out in bitter invectives against the measures that had been adopted. A disappointed and ambitious politician will turn any way but the right way—and Mr. Proffit had just as good a right to turn traitor as had Arnold.

Mr. Proffit is a spoiled child—spoiled by his too partial Whig friends; his talents have been entirely overrated; whilst he is nothing more than a mere superficial politician, he has been accredited as a man of depth; but not so; compared to great men, he is as a bubble upon the surface of deep waters, borne onward by the current, or wafted whichever way the strongest breeze may set.

We have said he was an egotist. A small sample of his own praise has just met our eye, since the above was written. In the debate on the Currency Bill.

Mr. Proffit followed, and complained of his being denounced as a deserter of the Whig party merely because he happened to differ from them in one particular measure. He said, before the election, he spoke in ten States—made a hundred and twenty-five speeches for the Whigs—his boots were worn out—and spitting blood from his own exertions to serve the party, and yet he was denounced as no Whig.

And here we drop Mr. Proffit.

MECHANICS.

Some mechanics complain that they are "looked down upon" by other members of society. If such is the case, with whom lies the blame? The constitution and laws of our country admit no distinctions of *birth* or *caste*. The attributes of mind alone are the passports to power and importance, except in a few cases, where wealth purchases, to a certain extent, consideration for its possessor; and even then, if he be illiterate, it but serves to make his ignorance more obvious. "Manners make the man," and education makes the manners. If the mechanic is content to be only a practical worker—a mere machine—ignorant of the principles of his art, and unacquainted with the lessons of an ordinary education; if he chooses to neglect the opportunities afforded him by this and other institutions, of improving his mind, and elevating his standing among men, let him not complain that he is not sufficiently respected—the fault is his, and his alone. The plain printer, Franklin, without the extraneous advantages of high birth and wealth, amid all the glare and grandeur of the French court, was an object of more attention and respect, than the proudest peer, whose title had descended in a direct line for ages. And why? Franklin was a *self-made* man. From a penniless boy he raised himself to eminence. The hours unoccupied by his trade, he employed in the improvement of his intellect—in acquiring that moral power, that at length enabled him, Prometheus-like, to draw from heaven the fire that lit the altar of his fame. His name and history, together with those of Sherman, Rittenhouse and Fulton, should be familiar to every young American artizan; so that when he reflects on the lowness of their origin, the splendor of their meridian and close, and the honor of their memories, he will, if he be not utterly void of ambition, feel himself impelled to imitate their example.

Those men had not a tithe of the advantages that are now held out to all young men who choose to embrace them; yet they became the ornaments and boasts of their country. Give the young instruction—give them knowledge—knowledge is not only wealth, but an antidote to crime,—and it is the wisest economy of a government to impart, by free schools, properly conducted, education and knowledge to the poor and others. It costs less to prevent crime than to punish it; and then there is a saving of its dreadful consequences, and its pernicious influences.

"There is a close connection between ignorance and vice; and, in such a country as our own, the connection is fatal to freedom. Knowledge opens sources of pleasure which the ignorant man can never know—the pursuit of it fills up every idle hour, opens to the mind a constant source of occupation, wakes up the slumbering powers, gives the secret victory contest, and the secret unveils to our astonishment ideal worlds; secures us from temptation and sensuality, and exalts us in the scale of rational beings. When we pass by the grog shops, and hear the idle dispute and obscene song—when we discover the boat sailing down the river, where you can hear the influence of rum by the noise which it makes, we cannot but ask, Were these people taught to read? Was there no social library to which they could have access? Did they know the calm satisfaction of taking an improving volume by a peaceful fire-side? Or did they ever know the luxury of improving the mind? You hardly ever knew the young man who loved his home and his book that was vicious. Knowledge is often the poor man's wealth. It is a treasure no thief can steal, no moth nor rust can corrupt. By it you turn his cottage to a palace, and you give a treasure which is always improving, and can never be lost. "The poor man," says Robert Hall, "who has gained a taste for good books, will, in all likelihood, become thoughtful; and when you have given the poor a habit of thinking, you have conferred on them a much greater favor than by the gift of a large sum of money, since you have put into their possession the *principle* of all legitimate prosperity.

"Nor is it to the poor alone, that this remark applies. The rich need occupation. Their hearts are often like seas, which, stagnant under a breathless atmosphere, putrify for the want of a wave. Employment, roused by some noble object, is the secret of happiness; and of all employments, mental labor lasts the longest. The body soon tires, but the mind, divine in its origin and immortal in its destiny, pursues its labors with transient pausings, and rises from every check with fresh vigor to continue its eternal flight. What a beautiful picture does Cicero give of the secret happiness his studies opened to him. "You will not blame me, respected judges, at least you will pardon me, if, while some are hurried in business, some keeping holidays; some pursuing pleasure, and some giving their hours to sleep; while one tosses the javelin, and another the dice box, I should steal a little time for the recollection of my studies, and the improvement of my mind. Yes, he loved these things better than recreation. To him they were more profitable than business, and sweeter than sleep.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE LAND BILL.

We are glad to announce, from the Baltimore Patriot, that this important bill was finally acted upon, and passed in the Senate, last Thursday, by a vote of 28 to 23.

Yeas—Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntingdon, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Rives—28.

Nays—Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mouton, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

The House, the same day, had the Post Office Appropriation bill under consideration, and passed it by a very large majority—only 47 voting against it. The discussion, as on the day before, was of a very exciting and irrelevant nature. Other subjects of minor importance were also acted upon.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

The steam tow-boat Swan burst one of her boilers, on the evening of the 16th, in the Mississippi, 15 miles below New Orleans, by which four men were killed, and six badly scalded.

☞ According to Mr. Whittlesey, the Post Office Auditor, there were, on the fourth of March last, no less than three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven post masters in arrears to the Government, for sums varying from a few dollars to as many thousands.—*Cin. Rep.*

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

By a communication dated the 8th inst. received at the department of War from Colonel Worth, commanding the army in Florida, it appears that the number of Indian captures continues to increase.

On the 5th of last month, Sergeant [illegible], of the 8th Infantry, captured the remainder of Coosa Coochee's band, five in number. From these the position of twenty-five of Halleck's band was ascertained, of which Capt. Seawell succeeded without bloodshed in securing the chief and two warriors. This party had abandoned their camp before Capt. G. succeeded in penetrating to their hiding place. Their crops, the most fruitful yet discovered, and covering thirty acres, were destroyed. Two of them confessed having participated in the murder of an express in April last, under the sub-chief Waxehadjo, who was secured at the time and executed. The alternative having been submitted them, of securing the presence of the rest of their people or of sharing the fate of their leader, they immediately despatched a messenger to them for that purpose, and no doubt is entertained of a successful result. This capture will probably serve to operate upon their chief, Halleck, and other bands in the same neighborhood.

The chief of the Seminole Indians, who, with the Mickasukies, are in the southern part of the peninsula, had promised to meet Col. W. at a place appointed, next moon. The latter manifest, as yet, no disposition to yield; but strong hopes are entertained that this will before long be brought about. Two hundred and one Indians, in all, are now at Tampa, and there is every prospect of a speedy pacification of the country west of that place. The effect of this would be to facilitate the operations south. Very considerable reduction has been made in the expenditures, and every thing promises well.

National Intelligencer.

"THE COVINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY" will hold its second monthly meeting at the Baptist Church, on this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. ALL are invited to attend. Several addresses may be expected.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by GREENE & RICE, Exchange Brokers Third street, Cincinnati.

BANK NOTES, CERTIFICATES, &c.

OHIO—Life and Trust, on demand,	7	premium
Urbana Certificates,	2	premium
Lafayette, Cincinnati,		par
Commercial, do		par
Franklin, do		par
Cincinnati, do	2½	discount
Exchange, do	2½	do
Mechanics & Traders,	2½	do
Miami Exporting Company,	2½	do
Lebanon Miami Banking Co.	2½	do
West Union,		no sale
New Bank of Steubenville,		no sale
German Bank of Wooster,	3	discount
New Bank of Circleville,	3	do
Farmers' Bank of Canton,	5	do
Whitewater Canal,	40	do
Manhattan,	55	do
Gallipolis,		broken
All other Banks, 5's and upwards,		par
do Small notes,	2½	discount
Ohio Post Notes, generally,	2	do
KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Banks,	1½	premium
Louisville Savings Institute,	2½	discount
INDIANA—State Bank & Branches,		par
State Scrip, 50's,	15	discount
do 5's,	2½	do
ILLINOIS—State Bank & Branches,	2	d's
Shawneetown,	2	dis
Cairo,	6 a 8	dis
MICHIGAN—Bank of St. Clair,	2½	discount
End'd by J.O.& H.Smith,	2½	do
Other Banks,		no sale
MISSOURI—State Bank & Branches,	2	prem.
TENNESSEE—All Banks in this State,	6	discount
ALABAMA—All Banks in this State,	5	discount
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks,	2	prem.
Municipality Bills,	5	discount
GEORGIA—All solvent Banks,	10 a 25	discount
NORTH & S. CAROLINA [illegible]		
EASTERN BANKS—New York city,	8	prem.
Boston,	7	do
Philadelphia,	4	do
Baltimore,	4	do
Penn. and N. Y. County Banks,	3 a 6	do

EXCHANGE.

SELLING RATES BY THE BROKERS.

On New York,	9½	premium
Boston,	9½	do
Washington,	6½	do
Baltimore,	6	do
Philadelphia,	6½	do

SPECIE.

BUYING RATES BY THE BROKERS.

American Gold,	8	premium
English Gold,	7½	premium
Other Foreign Gold,	6½	premium
Silver,	6½	premium

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before '34,	$10.66	Forty Francs,	7.85
do since '34,	10.00	Georgia, $3 pr. m't	5.00
Sovereign,	4.85	N. Carolina, do.	5.00
Napoleon,	3.85	Pistareen,	.16
Doubloon, Spanish,	15.53	Guinea,	5.10
do Patriot,	15.53	Ducat,	2.10
V Thalers,	3.92½	German Crown,	1.10
X Thalers,	7.85	French Crown,	1.06
X Guilders,	4.00	Louis d'Or,	3.85
Frederick d'Or,	3.92½		

Bank Notes received and paid out by the Covington Branch Bank.

Kentucky Banks;
Indiana State Bank and Branches;
Commercial, Franklin, and Lafayette Banks of Ohio;
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.;
Virginia Banks;
Notes of all solvent Eastern Banks.

CINCINNATI PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour, from City Mills,	per bbl.		5.00
by Canal,		4.50	a 4.67½
Whiskey, from boats,	gal.	16	16½
Beef, Mess,	bbl.	9.00	a 10.00
Prime,		6.00	a 7.00
Dried,	lb.	8	a 9
Tongues,	doz.	5.00	a 6.00
Pork, Mess,	bbl.	8.00	a 9.00
Clear,		10.00	
Prime,		7.00	
Rump and Chine,		5.00	a 6.00
Joles,		6.00	
Hog round,	lb.		
Joles,			
Shoulders,			
Sides,			
Hams,			
Bacon, Hog round,		3	a 4
Joles,		2½	
Shoulders,		2½	a 3
Sides,		3½	a 4
Hams,		5	a 6
Canvassed Hams,		5½	a 6½
Sugar cured & extra do.		11	
Lard,		4½	a 6½
Wheat,	bush.	75	a 80

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves in the business of EXCHANGE BROKERS, under the name of *Greene & Rice*, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public at the Office heretofore occupied by E. Greene, on 3rd street, opposite the Trust Co. Bank, Cincinnati.
E. GREENE.
L. B. RICE.

N. B. Currency of all kinds bought at the lowest rates; the highest prices paid for Gold and Silver and Eastern Funds. Kentucky money generally on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. G. & R.
Sep. 1st. 1841. 6-tf

CASH will be given for Mustard Seed, at Wilkinson & Bird's Drug Store, Covington Ky. Sept. 1st. 1841.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Eastern Mail, via Cincinnati, arrives daily at 10 A. M., and departs daily at 4 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M.

Northern Mail, via Cincinnati, arrives daily at 10 A. M., and departs daily at 4 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M.

Southern and Western Mail, via Louisville, Ky., arrives daily at 10 A. M. and departs daily at 4 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M.

Southern Mail, via Frankfort, Lexington, Georgetown, Williamstown, Crittenden and Florence, arrives daily at 4 P. M.; departs daily at 10 A. M.; closes at 9 A. M.

Cynthiana Mail, via Falmouth, Grant's Lick, Alexandria and Newport, arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 A. M. departs Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M.

Burlington, &c. Mail, via Florence, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M.; departs next day at 10 A. M.

Barry Mail, via Mullen, Independence, arrives every Saturday at 7 A. M.; departs immediately; closes the day previous.

Cincinnati and Newport Mail, arrives daily at 10 A. M., and departs immediately; closes at 9 A. M. H. Martin, *Post Master.*
September 1, 1841.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

THE annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the *first Monday in November*, and close the first of March.

FACULTY.

John T. Shotwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
John Locke, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
R. D. Mussey, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
John P. Harrison, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
M. B. Wright, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Jared P. Kirtland, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

The fee for admission to the Lectures of the Professors is $15 each—making the aggregate $90—to be paid in advance. The Matriculation fee of $5, entitles the Students to the use of the College Library during the session. The ticket for attendance at the Hospital is $5, and the dissecting ticket $10; either of which may be taken or omitted at pleasure.

The dissecting rooms will be opened early in October, under the immediate direction of the Professor of Anatomy, and his assistant, Dr. J. P. Judkins.

The Commencement for conferring degrees will take place on or before the 10th of March. The graduation fee is $25—to be paid prior to examination.

The price of good boarding is from $2 to $3 per week. JOHN T. SHOTWELL, *Dean.*
September 1, 1841.

A FALSEHOOD.

I AM induced from recent reports and handbills put in circulation by Wm. Belew, to publish the annexed certificate, given by him last fall. This Belew is so noted for falsehood, that a refutation of his slanders, would not be necessary, where known. All that he has said about me in relation to the transactions he has named, can easily be proved false and libellous.
JAMES CLARK,
Sept. 1. 1841. 6w3 Street Com.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that there has been a report in circulation that I should have said that my father had taken a prisoner's coat from him whilst in Jail and that James Clark, the street Commissioner, had taken a watch and three Dollars from the same person, all of which I positively deny giving currency to.
his
WM. + BELEW.
mark.
Nov. 7, 1840.
Attest. R. Marrs.

N. B. This same Belew acknowledged in our presence that he had stated a falsehood, there being no foundation whatever for such a [illegible].
JAMES CLARK,
RICHARD MARRS.

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT.

Catharine Delany vs. Jeremiah Delany. } Chancery for Divorce.

THE defendant will please take notice, that on the 30th of September next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., at the Mayor's Office in the city of Covington, Ky., the plaintiff will take depositions of John Cox, Samuel Taylor, Charles Anderson, Wm. Mahan, Phebe Bunting and others, to be read in the above cause, at the trial—and continue from day to day between the same hours, until all shall have been taken.
H. P. GAINES, att'y for
Sept. 1st. 1841. 6w4 pl't'ff.

Rhoda Ann Scheuch vs. James V. Scheuch. } In Chancery, in the Circuit Court of Kenton Co., Ky., for divorce.

THE above named defendant is hereby notified, that on the 30th day of September inst., between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., at the Mayor's office in the city of Covington, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the plaintiff will take the depositions of Sibellia Williams, Doctor Murdoch and Wright Smith jun., to be read in said cause at the trial; and if said depositions are not then finished, the same will be continued from day to day until completed. H. P. GAINES, att'y
Sept. 1st. 1841. 6w4 pl'tff.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
J. L. KEMP, *Principal.*
REFERENCES:

Rev J S Tomlinson, D D; Rev H B Bascom, D D; Rev B H M'Cowan, A M } Augusta Col, Ky.
Rev Charles Elliott, D D; Rev L L Hamline, A M; Rev E W Sehon, A M } Cincinnati, Ohio.
Col. Respass, Maysville, Ky.
Doctor J Frazer, Cynthiana, Ky.
Rev John James, Millersburg, Ky.
Jas D Rumsey, A M, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Mr A L Greer, James G Arnold, Esq., Rev H E Pilcher, Rev William Montague, P S Bush, Esq., Maj John Colvin, Rev Jos T Robert, A M, Geo M Southgate, Esq., Maj J Phelps } Covington, Ky.

TERMS:

English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, revised, $8,00 per quarter of eleven weeks.
Classics and Mathematics, $10,00 per quarter.
Commencement 2d quarter 19th July.
July 21, 1841.

SINGING SCHOOL.—W. H. SCOTT Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Covington and its vicinity, that he will commence a course of Lectures on the first principles of music on or about the tenth of September; at one dollar per scholar for 13 Lessons.

N. B. Also, preparing for press a *New note book* which will be published in time for the commencement of his Singing School, to be styled "*Self Instructor, containing all the necessary rudiments and first principles of vocal music; also a choice selection of tunes; comprising a general assortment of Duets, Choruses, Anthems, Solos, &c. together with Church Music*" by the assistance of this book, with a few quarters instruction as explanatory, a person with strict attention and practice may become master of the science. This book will be offered at a very low price, and will be printed on good paper in pamphlet form. For sale by the subscriber. W. H. SCOTT.
Aug. 25th 1841.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSURANCE COMPANY—The stock of which, is exclusively owned by the Firemen of Cincinnati. They do Fire and Marine Insurance at their Office, No. 7, East Front street.
D. C. WALLACE, *President.*
E. Hinman, *Secretary.*
Aug 18, 41.

THE VEGETABLE BALSAMIC LINIMENT.

For Sale by Wilkinson & Bird, Covington Ky.

FROM the rapid sale and unparalleled success of this Liniment, it bids fair to supercede every other remedy now in use, for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Chafes, Galls, Cuts, Wounds, Corks, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hoof, Knee, Whirlbone, Fetlock, and for the Pastern or Coffin joints; and every external complaint to which that noble animal the Horse is liable. ALSO.—For the human flesh it is an excellent application for Burns, or Scalds, Inflammatory Rheumatism, weakness or stiffness of the Joints, swelling of the Glands of the Throat, etc. etc. The proprietor respectfully submits the following

NEW CERTIFICATES.

We, the Subscribers, proprietors of Livery Stables, in the city of Cincinnati, having used the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Chafes, Cuts, Wounds, Corks, Scratches, etc., believe it to be an excellent Liniment, and cheerfully recommend it to those who have the care of Horses.

Arthur Martin, Fifth St. between Sycamore and Main.
Edward Wones, Sycamore street, between Third and Lower Market.
J. B. Plumber, corner of Race and Sixth st's.
Stevens & Cole, Second street, between Sycamore and Broadway.
R. & J. Brown, corner of Walnut and Pearl streets.
John Gibbons, Fifth street, between Walnut and Vine.
Wm. Parker, Fifth street, between Sycamore and Main.
Daniel Riley, Sixth street between Sycamore and Main.
Geo. Martin, Fifth street between Main and Sycamore.
John A. Mills, Broadway Hotel Stable.
John C. Rickett, corner of Broadway and Lower Market.
Geo. Butler, Seventh street, near Main.
John Armor, Fifth street, near Main.
J. B. Williams, Sycamore street near Court.
J. Bates, corner Seventh and Main streets.
Oswald & Winters, Second Street near Broadway.

From Edward Wones, proprietor of Livery Stable Sycamore street, near Third.
Cincinnati, July 22, 1839.
It is with the greatest pleasure I give my testimony of the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, having used it for some time for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Chafes, Galls, Cuts, Wounds, etc., with unprecedented success.
I have now been in the livery stable business about 13 years, during which time I have used many kinds of Liniments, but never found any equal to this. Respectfully, ED. WONES.

From Mr. James S. Weatherby, Cincinnati:
Mr. C. W. Ramsdale—Sir: It is a duty I owe to the public to give my testimony of your valuable Liniment. I have for some time been afflicted with severe rheumatic pains, and have tried all the medicines recommended without any apparent benefit. I was at last induced to try a bottle of your Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, which gave immediate relief, and am happy to say was completely cured by the use of one Vial. Respectfully,
JAMES S. WEATHERBY.

From Capt. Joseph Harrison, Proprietor of that well known Summer Retreat, the "Buckey House," five miles below Cincinnati.
Mr. Ramsdale:—I am satisfied your Balsamic Liniment is a valuable medicine, and have used it in many instances on my horses with great success. Many of my friends have also [illegible] well pleased with its effects. JOS. HARRISON.

From Mr. Pigeon, Veterinary Surgeon, Dayton, Ohio.
This is to certify that I have used the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, prepared by C. W. Ramsdale, and can recommend it as the best Liniment I ever used. MICH'L PIGEON,
Dayton, April 24, 1841. *Veterinary Surgeon.*

From Mr. Hall, Sheriff of Montgomery County, Ohio.
I have used the Vegetable Liniment, prepared by Mr. Ramsdale, and can recommend it as a most excellent Liniment. B. HALL.
Dayton, April 24, 1841.

I hereby certify that I have used for the last two years the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment on my horses and have given it a fair trial, as well as many other medicines now before the public for the same purpose.
I do not hesitate to recommend this to the public as the best Liniment I ever used.
DAVID MUCHMORE,
Farmer, near Madisonville, O.

I certify that I was much troubled for three years with a severe sprain in my back, and having used various medicines without much advantage—I at last tried a bottle of the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, which I here assert proved an effectual and complete cure.
Campbell Co., Ky. AARON W. SWEET.

Mr. Ramsdale—Sir: I have used your Vegetable Balsamic Liniment in case of a severe cut on my leg, (from an axe which penetrated to the bone) with great satisfaction, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a first rate medicine. DANIEL EDMISTON.
Campbell Co., Ky., May 26, 1841.

From Mr. Dunham, Merchant, Dayton, Ohio.
This is to certify that I have used the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, and can recommend it as the best Liniment I ever used.
Dayton, April 23, 1841. S. DUNHAM.

I, Wm. Broadhead hereby certify that I was cured of a severe sprain by which I was kept to my house over a week, after I had tried to no purpose almost every medicine I knew of. I am an old Englishman and have received more benefit from this than any other Liniment whatsoever. WM. BROADHEAD.

I hereby certify that I have used the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment *on my horses* with great success, and I believe it to be equal to every purpose for which it is recommended.
E. EICHELBERGER.
Hamilton, O., May 6, 1841.

From Mr. Gibbons, Proprietor of the Livery Stable; Fifth street, between Walnut and Vine, south side.
Cincinnati, July 22, 1839.
Having used for some time the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment I do not hesitate to recommend it as by far the best Liniment I have ever used, for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Cuts, Wounds and every external disease peculiar to horses. I have tried every kind of Liniment in use, but consider this as decidedly superior to all others. JOHN GIBBONS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Each genuine bottle is stamped "Ramsdale's Balsamic Liniment" and enclosed in a green wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by the proprietor (*C. W. Ramsdale, Cincinnati*) in his own hand writing.—None other can be genuine.

Directions.—Wet a soft rag or sponge with the Liniment and apply it gently to the sore, or, if a Sprain or Rheumatic complaint, anoint the part and rub it well with a soft piece of Flannel, two, three, or four times a day, as occasion may require.

Principal office for the sale of the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment—South east corner of Sycamore and Lower Market Sts., Cincinnati.
Also, for sale at the corner of Elm and Longworth Sts., and by most Druggists.
For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD,
Aug. 25th, 1841. 5-3m Covington.

Business Directory.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The office of the Register is supplied with a great variety of Job type, for printing Bills of Exchange, Blank Notes, Steamboat Bills, &c. *Office on the corner of Market space and Scott streets, Howell's Building, second story.*

COVINGTON HOTEL.
R. MARRS.
Corner of Greenup Street and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

I. COOPER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, &c., Market space, dealers in a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c., which we offer to exchange for Kentucky Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, and Country Produce generally, or low for Cash.

D. MOOAR,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, and dealer in Produce—Market space, 3 doors east of Scott.

HOLDEN & LOWRY,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers, keep constantly on hand, a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, for which they will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce—corner of Scott and Fourth.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

A. L. & T. GREER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they offer low, for Cash or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, and Tobacco. Store corner of Scott and Market space. Highest price, cash, paid for Wheat, at their Union Mill. Fresh Flour always on hand, by the barrel or otherwise.

GEDGE & BROTHERS,
Tobacco Manufacturers and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Country Produce—Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth.

JOHN CLEMONS,
Stone Cutter, carries on the stone cutting business generally—Tomb-stones, Monuments, and Building stones, furnished on a short notice.—Greenup st., opposite the Public square.

JNO. BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant—will attend to the Sale of Real Estate, Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c. Office on Greenup street, between 3d and 4th, Covington, Ky. Cash advances made on consignments.

G. W. CUTTER,
Attorney at Law, Covington, Ky. Office on Greenup street, near the Methodist Church.

WILKINSON & BIRD,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Covington, Ky.
Have for sale
Dr. Taylor's BALSAM OF LIVERWORT has been used successfully for eight years in the cure of these diseases.—☞ Remember! the original and genuine is made only at 375 Bowery, N. Y., all others are spurious and unauthorized!

Consumption and Liver Complaint.—As a general remedy for these diseases, I am fully satisfied, from long experience, there is no medicine equal to Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. Being purely vegetable, it can be used with the utmost safety by all persons in every condition. It cleanses the lungs by expectoration, relieves difficult breathing, and seems to heal the chest.—There can be no question but this medicine is a certain cure for chronic coughs and colds. I have used it for four years in my practice, and always with success.
A. F. ROGERS, M. D.

☞ CONSUMPTION!—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the [illegible]
"The surprising effect produced by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, [illegible] difficult to credit our senses when we see persons evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet this is a fact of daily occurrence; how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine! In our next we shall be more explicit: meantime we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us."

☞ NERVOUS DISEASES AND WEAKNESS.—Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, is assuredly an excellent remedy for these diseases. My wife has been more or less ill for ten years. She was extremely nervous, and at times so weak that she could not attend to her domestic duties. By the use of this medicine, her strength is wholly restored, and she is as healthy as I can wish her to be. My address is at Dr. Taylor's office.

☞ CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and some difficulty of breathing; and in a few days thereafter she had a violent cough, pain in the sides, which no medicine would relieve.—She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings; when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.—When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instanter; and we had the pleasure of witnessing her happy recovery to health. Rev. WILLIAM SMYTHE.

COVINGTON LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 30th of August, under the instruction of T. A. Goodhue.

The success which Mr. Goodhue has met with for the last two years, in this Institution, is a sufficient recommendation for the future.

Mr. E. S. Chandler, a teacher, highly recommended by L. Mason, of Boston, and others, will continue to give instruction in Music.

It is desirable that scholars enter at the commencement of the term; as classes will then be formed to continue through the year.

Instruction given in Latin, Greek, French and all the English branches.

Tuition the same as upon a former card.
Covington, Aug. 25, 1841. 5-3t

NEW YORK DYE HOUSE.

Walnut Street above Sixth, Cincinnati.

SILK AND WOOLLEN FANCY DYING, of all descriptions, such as Blond Lace, Gauze Veils, Handkerchiefs, Net Scarfs, Shawls, Damask Satins, Silk Velvet, Crape, Pongee, Bombazine, Merinos, Circassians, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, &c. All colored and finished on the same principle as new goods. Merino Shawls, Table and Piano Covers, Carpets, Rugs, and Clothing cleaned in a superior style.
WM. TEASDALE.
N. B. Punctual attendance given to all orders. Aug. 25th 4-5

JOHN F. VORNHOLT,
BANDBOX MANUFACTURER, Third street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, begs leave to inform his friends, the old customers to the establishment, and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its variety, at the stand there formerly occupied by Mr. John Todd, where he respectfully solicits the continuance and favor of their patronage. He keeps constantly on hand a general assortment in his line, which he will at all times sell low for cash. All orders from any distance will be promptly executed, and the articles delivered in the best order.
Aug. 25th, 1841. 5-3m

WHEAT WANTED.—Cash will be paid for any quantity of wheat, delivered at the Covington Steam Mill, by
Cov. Aug. 4, 2tf H. FORD, & CO.

POETICAL.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR:—The following was written by Dr. John Bennett of this place, while in Alabama, and was published here in the Colonizationist of August 2 1839; by republishing them you will gratify ARANSAS.

From the Western Colonizationist.

A DREAM.

'Twas moonlight—the shadows of night had descended,
The stars dimly showed the abode of the blest;
And fancy had wandered from regions unfriended,
To that where the spirit is ever at rest,
As sleep stole on my senses a vision came o'er me;
'Twas the vision of days and of happiness flown,
And seem'd, with a smile, all those days to restore me,
And bore me away to the land of my home.
I again saw those places so fondly regarded,
Where I rov'd when my heart was a stranger to care;
And every dear object by memory recorded,
The rose and the willow were still growing there,
How lovely and lonely the willow was growing,
By the river where oft I have wandered alone,
As it bent o'er the stream which was playfully flowing,
And sighed to the breeze in the land of my home.
My long-cherished friends I now saw advancing;
The joyous companions I once held so dear;
They seem'd to the sound of some merry tune dancing,
As the notes of the vision burst full on my ear,
With rapture I listened—the music was charming,
As sweetly it swelled to a heart-thrilling tone;
'Twas the birds that were singing as day was just dawning,—
I awoke far away from my friends and my home.

B.

For the Licking Valley Register.

THE PIRATE'S BRIDE.

Good bye, my love, good bye,
My bark is on the bay,
And I must reach the Isle of Hyde
Before the blush of day;
But weep not when I'm gone,
To the perils of the main,
My blood-red flag ere long
Shall meet thy gaze again.

The breeze is blowing fresh, love,
The crew now wait for me,
Yonder, like some wild bird,
My bark's white sails, I see,
Then think not, love, of danger,
Dry up thy timid tears,
Remember thou art the corsair's bride
And should not harbour fears.

Covington, Ky. ARANSAS.

EVENING.—BY A TAILOR.

Day hath put on his jacket, and around
His burning bosom buttoned it with stars:
Here will I lay me on the velvet moss,
That is like padding to earth's meagre ribs,
And hold communion with the things about me.
Ah me! how lovely is the golden braid
That binds the skirt of night's descending robe!
The twin leaves, quivering on their silken threads,
Do make a music like the rustling satin,
As the light breezes smoothe their downy nap.
Ha! what is this that sings to my touch,
So like a cushion! Can it be a cabbage?
It is, it is the deeply injured flower,
Which boys do flout us with; but yet I love thee,
Thou giant rose, wrapped in a green surtout,
Doubtless in Eden thou didst blush as bright
As these, thy puny brethren; and thy breath
Sweetened the fragrance of her spicy air;
But now thou seemest like a bankrupt beau,
Stript of his gaudy hues and essences,
And growing portly in his sober clothes.
Is that a swan that rides upon the water?
Oh, no! it is that other gentle bird,
Which is the patron of our noble calling;
I well remember in my early years,
When these young hands first closed upon a goose,
I have a scar upon my thimble finger,
My father was a tailor, and his father,
And my great grandsire, all of them were tailors;
They had an ancient goose, it was an heir-loom
From some remoter tailor of our race;
I am not certain, but I think 'twas he
That happened to be hanged by some misfortune.
No matter; but I saw it on a time
That none was near; and I did deal with it,
And it did burn me, oh, most fearfully!
It is joy to straighten out one's limbs,
And leap elastic from the level counter,
Leaving the petty grievances of earth,
The breaking thread, the din of clashing shears,
And all the needles that do wound the spirit;
For such a pensive hour of soothing thought.
Kind nature, shuffling in her loose undress,
Lays bare her shady bosom; I can feel
With all around me; I can hail the flowers
That make earth's mantle; and that quiet bird
That rides the stream is to me as a brother,
The vulgar know not all the hidden pockets,
Where nature stows away her loveliness.
But this unaltered posture of the legs
Cramps my extended calves, and I must go
Where I can coil them in their wonted fashion.

PRAYER, SWEET PRAYER.

We have heard many a time the song, "Home Sweet Home," and always thought it full of music, poetry, and truth. The following beautiful stanzas, by Miss ANN LUTTON, of Moira, Ireland, adapted to that simple and touching air, cannot fail to interest our readers.

AIR—"SWEET HOME."

When torn in the bosom by sorrow and care,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer;
It eases, soothes, softens, subdues, yet restrains,
Gives vigor to hope, and puts passion in chains.
Prayer, Prayer, O sweet Prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer;

When far from the friends we hold dearest we part,
What fond recollections still cling to the heart!
Past converse and scenes, enjoyments are there,
Oh, how painfully pleasing till hallowed by prayer.
Prayer, Prayer, O sweet Prayer,
Be it ever so simple there's nothing like Prayer.

When pleasure would woo us from piety's arms,
The siren sings sweetly or silently charms,
We listen, love, loiter are caught in a snare,
But, looking to Jesus, we conquer by Prayer.
Prayer, Prayer, O sweet Prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like Prayer.

While strangers to prayer we're strangers to bliss,
Heaven pours its full streams thro' no medium [illegible] this,
And till we the seraph's full ecstacy share,
Our chalice of joy must be guarded by prayer.
Prayer, Prayer, O sweet Prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like Prayer.

AGRICULTURAL.

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.

The time to procure seed wheat for fall sowing is to make your calculations as to kind, quantity, &c., before your wheat is ripe, and then from your field select a part that will yield what you wish, and, by repeated careful examination, free it from every thing that is not wheat. Wheat may be used pure in this way much more certainly, than in any other, and we know many farmers who find their account in this method, not only from the almost perfect immunity it gives them from weeds, but in their sales of seed wheat at higher rates, owing to the superiority of the article. No seed is fit to sow that has been injured by heat in the stack or mow. The injury may be but partial, still the young plant will feel the effect, or it may prevent the growing of the grain altogether. We believe that it may be considered a settled point, that all seeds should be thoroughly matured to give perfect vigorous plants, and that a neglect of this will always produce loss to the farmer. We have known two ways which have been adopted successfully to procure the best of the wheat for seed, and as the trouble is not great, farmers who use but small quantities of seed may find their account in trying one or the other. The first is what is called *casting the seed*. In this method, the farmer casts his wheat, a handful at a time, some thirty feet, or the length of his barn floor, and that which goes the farthest, being of course the plumpest and heaviest, is to be reserved for seed. In the second method, the sheaves of ripe wheat are struck across a barrel or log, something in the manner of threshing flax, rather lightly, and as none but the ripest and best wheat will in this way be shelled, it gives a good seed.—There is too little attention paid to seed wheat generally, not being selected, or its tendency in the hands of the ordinary farmer to degenerate, not being counteracted by change of seed.—*Cultivator.*

BROKEN WIND IN HORSES.

A great number of dissections have proved that the cause of this disease is a rupture of the air vessels in the lungs. The difficulty of breathing, which some persons experience after unusual or prolonged effort, would seem to arise from the same cause; and there is some reason to think that the disease may be hereditary. This is an important suggestion, so far as the human race is concerned.

Dr. Jackson found that, of 28 persons affected with this rupture of the air cells, 18 were the offspring of parents (father or mother) affected with the same disease, and that several of them had died from this cause. In some instances the brothers and sisters of these persons were similarly affected. On the other hand, of 50 persons unaffected with the disease, three only were the offspring of parents who had suffered from it; whence it follows, that rupture of the air-cells of the lungs is frequently a hereditary disease; a fact important to man and horse, at all events to the breeder of the latter.—*Medico-Chirurgical.*

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

At a late council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a jar of butter was received from Henry Wood, Esq., as a specimen of the successful mode adopted for its preservation when that article is intended for export to foreign climates.

Mr. Wood informed the council that this butter had been prepared on the 19th inst., (June,) according to the process adopted in eastern countries, where it was used for culinary purposes instead of hog's lard, which the Mahometan law prohibited, and would keep for any length of time in a perfect state of preservation, although it contained no salt or other additional substance. This preservative state of the butter was induced by the removal of scum, and the dissipation of the watery particles of fresh butter, effected by the gentlest possible application of sufficient heat to produce the result. Mr. Wood stated that in Asia this gentle heat was obtained by the natives by filling a large open earthen-ware pan with powdered and well dried cow-dug, and then setting fire to it, introducing into the midst of the burning cow-dung an earthen vessel containing the butter, which thus became melted: and when the scum, as it rose, had been successively removed, and the watery particles driven off by the heat, it was poured into a jar and preserved for use. Mr. Wood suggested that a sand-bath properly regulated, might answer the same purpose as the dried cow-dung, and, as the process was so very simple there could be no difficulty in preparing it; and that, when once prepared, the butter never became tainted. Mr. Wood stated that he carried with him to the Cape of Good Hope some butter prepared in the same way, a year previously, and which was there pronounced to be superior to the salted butter of the colony, and for culinary purposes far superior to lard.

VALUE OF ASHES.—Professor Jackson, in one of his lectures in Boston, in illustrating the manner in which soils might be rendered fertile, said, that: "A farm within his knowledge, was blowing sand, a pine barren and almost hopeless on which ten bushels of corn to the acre could scarcely be grown, by the judicious application of ashes had been made to produce forty or fifty bushels to the acre." We do not question the correctness of Dr. Jackson's statements. Our observation has convinced us that on sandy soils, with the exception of clay marl, there is nothing more beneficial in the application to such soils than ashes, and, very fortunately, unless uncommon quantities of acid exist in such soils, leached ashes are nearly as beneficial as unleached ones. Ashes do what lime cannot; they render the soil more tenacious to moisture; and, although their action is not as prompt or efficient on cold sour soils, they are, for the reason assigned, considered as valuable on light sandy one. Of this fact the farmers on the light soils of Long Island and New Jersey are well aware, and in the gathering and application of ashes find a certain source of profit.—*Phil. Sat. Courier.*

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

IT was remarked by Mr. Pepys: "I cannot but think, that if many young and beautiful women could be made to see in a strong point of light, the extent of their influence either to do good or to do evil, it might awaken the consciences of some to exert themselves in the cause of virtue and deter others from affording that countenance to vice, which is given by discovering too plainly, that it is not wholly disagreeable to those who in words profess themselves the patroness of virtue. No one, who does not enter into the feelings of a young man, can conceive how much less formidable the ridicule of all the men in the world would be, than that of the women with whom he happens to be acquainted."

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, AND MECHANICS.

Professing religion, and especially those dwelling in cities and towns.

DEAR BRETHREN,—

Though I am a plain countryman, yet I have been sufficiently among you to know that you have some temptations and trials peculiar to your places of residence and occupations. It will be the design of this, therefore, to point out some of them, and shew you how you may avoid or overcome them.

First,—You are greatly tempted to sins of the tongue.

1. Your customers are often light, and you think you must be so too, to keep in favor with them. So many of you dwelling together in the same store, also leads to the same evil.

2. You are tempted to use dissimulation, to use flattering words, and practice other arts, in order (as you imagine) to promote your interest.

3. You are tempted to falsehood; to misrepresent the cost and value of your goods.

4. You are tempted to envy the success of your brethren of the same occupation,—knowing that what is their gain is your loss.

5. You are therefore also tempted to use unlawful means to rise above them, as evil insinuations, intentionally underselling, &c.

6. You are tempted to extortion; to sell your goods for more than their value.

7. You are often tempted to anger and vexation of spirit, by having a deal with "unreasonable and wicked men."

8. You are tempted, for the sake of gain, to sell such articles as are not for the glory of God, and the good of your fellow-men; as ardent spirits, strong drink, novels, deadly weapons, &c.

9. You are tempted to contract (from example) an excited, hurried way of thinking, talking, and acting, which is a sore evil, to you and to others.

10. You are tempted from these, and other causes common to us country people, to neglect the means of grace.

Secondly,—How you may avoid or overcome them.

1. Be sober. Avoid all lightness, jesting, and foolish talking; they will never make you one valuable friend.

2. Be sincere. Use no flattering words of deceit, nor practice any acts of dissimulation.—The habitual flatterer wears a heavy yoke, and as soon as he throws it off, he loses all his adherents.

3. Be truthful. Tell the defects of your goods whether asked or not. Though you may lose by it at first, yet you will be gainers in the end, for "honesty is the best policy" always.

4. Be just. Never sell your property for more than its value. Remember that ill-gotten gains seldom prosper.

5. Be honorable. Never attempt to injure your competitors in trade, either by word or deed.

6. Be patient under provocations and disappointments; Be always on your guard.

7. Be cautious. Never sell any thing but what you can sell in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Colossians iii; 17.

8. "In your patience possesses your souls." "Let your moderation be known unto all men." Learn to think coolly, talk slowly, and act deliberately.

9. Try to act according to the golden rule in all your dealings; that is, "Do unto all men as you would have them do unto you."

10. Learn to "pray without ceasing;" to practice much mental and ejaculatory prayer while attending to your business; this is absolutely necessary if you will enjoy religion.

11. Redeem all the time you can to attend to closet duties; that is, reading the Scriptures, meditation, self-examination, and private prayer.

12. Never neglect any of the ordinances of the Church.

13. Write this upon your counters, desks, shop-boards, or in some other conspicuous place, where it will often meet your eye,—"Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—Rom. xii: 11.

Do these things and you will prosper in your business, and in your religion too.

THE PAWN BROKER.

Visiting the Pawn Broker's Shop in Chatham street, for the purpose of redeeming some articles left by an unfortunate friend, the following circumstances arrested my attention:—

A middle aged man entered with a bundle, on which he asked a small advance, and which on being opened, was found to contain a shawl and two or three other articles of female apparel.—The man was stout and sturdy, and as I judged from his appearance, a mechanic; but the mark of the destroyer was on his bloated countenance, and his heavy, stupid eye. Intemperance had marked him for his own. The pawn broker was yet examining his offered pledge, when a woman, whose pale face and attenuated form bespoke long acquaintance with sorrow came hastily into the shop, with the single exclamation, "Oh Robert!" darted, rather than run, to that part of the counter where the man was standing.—Words were not wanted to explain her story, her miserable husband, not satisfied with wasting his own earnings, and leaving her to starve with her children, had descended to the meanness of plundering even her scanty wardrobe, and the pittance, for the obtaining of which this robbery would furnish means, was destined to be squandered at the tippling house. A blush of shame [illegible] degraded face, but it quickly passed away; the brutal appetite [illegible], and the better feeling that had apparently stirred within him for the moment, soon gave way before its diseased and insatiated cravings.

"Go home!" was his harsh and angry exclamation, "what brings you here, running after me with your everlasting scolding! Go home and mind your own business."

"Oh Robert, dear Robert," answered the unhappy wife, "don't pawn my shawl. Our children are crying for bread, and I have none to give them. Or let me have the money; it is hard to part with that shawl, for it is my mother's gift; but I will let it go rather than see my children starve. Give me the money, Robert, and don't leave us to perish.

I watched the face of the pawn broker to see what effect this appeal would have upon him, but I watched in vain. He was hardened to distress, and had no sympathy to throw away. "Twelve shillings on those," he said, tossing them back to the drunkard with a look of perfect indifference.

"Only twelve shillings!" murmured the heart broken wife, in a tone of despair; "Oh Robert don't let them go for twelve shillings. Let me try some where else."

"Nonsense," answered the brute. "It is as much as they're worth I suppose. Here, Mr. Crimp, give us the change."

The money was placed before him, and the bundle consigned to a drawer. The woman reached forth her hand toward the silver, but the movement was anticipated by her husband. "There Mary" he said, giving her a half a dollar, "there, go home now, and don't make a fuss. I'm going a little way up street, and perhaps I'll bring you something from market when I come home."

The hopeless look of the poor woman, as she meekly turned to the door, told plainly enough how little she trusted to his ambiguous promise. They went on their way—she to her famishing children, and he to squander the dollar he had retained. [Scenes from Real Life.

JOB PRINTING.

BEING provided with an extensive Job Office we are prepared to do all kinds of printing, viz: BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BILLS, CARDS, BILLS OF LADING, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BLANK NOTES, CHECKS, STEAM BOAT BILLS, BLANKS of all kinds for Clerks of Courts, Justices of the Peace and others, all of which will be executed accurately and in the best style of printing.

J. D. RUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
AND DEALER IN SOAP.

Factory at the corner of Greenup and Front Sts. Covington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he continues at the above factory, to manufacture *Candles*; and makes *Moulds* hard and pure for summer use—and being so made, are much better for either summer or winter use, as they are by a great difference, far more durable and brilliant, having the oil separated by a new process for the purpose. He has always on hand a constant supply of CANDLES thus prepared, and SOAP of the best quality, for wholesale demands; and being thankful for past favors which have been liberally afforded him, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage. Orders for *Candles* or *Soap* from any distance, will at all times meet with prompt attention, and be faithfully fulfilled, and the articles delivered in the best order.

N. B.—The highest price at all times given in Cash, for country tallow, and immediate information respectfully solicited.

Covington, August 4. 2-tf.

TO RENT.—I will rent, or sell, a commodious *Dwelling House* in the town of Burlington, the seat of Justice of Boone county, Ky., a very pleasant Village, 15 miles from Cincinnati. The main part of the Building is 55 feet front, by 24 feet in width, with an ell of 36 feet back. Attached to the front part, is a Store room, well calculated for the Mercantile business, immediately in front of the Court House, and on the corner of Jefferson and Union streets. There is a large *Yard* attached to said Building, with some choice fruit trees in it; a smoke house Kitchen, &c., good water in the Yard, convenient to the House; also a *Garden* of about half an acre, near the premises, tolerably well stocked with shrubbery.

I will rent the whole premises for $200 per annum, or the Store room alone, for $75, or the Dwelling part and Garden, for $125 per annum. Possession given immediately.

I will also rent or sell, my *Tobacco Factory*, in said Town. Buildings conveniently arranged, and all the necessary apparatuses for carrying on the manufacturing of Tobacco, with fine water in the yard; a commodious two story Dwelling house attached to said premises. Possession given the first of January next.

I will also lease or rent, two small tracts of land in said County. Persons wishing to rent, lease, or purchase, can find me at my Office, on Market Space, Covington, Ky., above the Store of J. K. McNickle, or can apply to Doct. J. V. Conn, in Burlington, who will shew the premises.

August 16-tf. H. M. BUCKNER.

DR. C. BARNES.—*Office up stairs, two doors east of the Exchange Hotel, Cincinnati*—residence on the corner of Scott and Sixth streets, Covington Ky. N. B. He keeps on hand, Medicines for the cure of those diseases common to the Valley of the Mississippi, viz:

Alterative Pills, a Cathartic for the cure of all billious affections, Dyspepsia, and Liver disease.

Ague Pills, a certain cure for Ague and Fever.

Diarrhea and Dysenteric Pills; a cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentary, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.

Elixir of Life, a complete remedy for the Summer complaint in children.

Restorative Mixture, a cure for the diseases of the Mucus Membrane of the lungs and Urinary organs. July 21 1841-tf

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Worms! Worms!!

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Of all the diseases to which children are exposed none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately children are seldom free from them, and as they imitate the symtoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. They are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to another, winding themselves up into large balls and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat, causing convulsions and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in DOCTOR JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will very soon destroy the worms, and invigorate the powers of digestion so as to prevent a return of them.

Prepared by Dr. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125, Main street, Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent. aug 11.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.—A certain, safe, and speedy cure for Dysentary, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Sick and Nervous Headache, Cramps, Sour Stomach, Cholics, &c.

From Dr. S. W. Githens.

From what I have observed of the beneficial effects of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, in numerous cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, &c., I am convinced of its being a medicine of uncommon efficacy and usefulness. S. W. GITHENS.

From Dr. Charles Hammond.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: I have made use of the Carminative Balsam prepared by you for complaints of the Bowels, with complete success in every case, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the patronage of the public, as a medicine worthy of their particular notice.

CHARLES HAMMOND.

Leesburg, Va. Oct. 5, 1834.

From Dr. Wm. Steeling, Physician to the Cumberland N. J. Almshouse.

This may certify that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with for the relief of those diseases.

WILLIAM STEELING. M. D.

Bridgeton, July 19, 1836.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125, Main street, Cincinnati.

aug 18. J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

ASTHMA CURED BY DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Miss Mary Campbell*, of New Haven, Fayette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years' continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. She commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—*Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Register.*

Prepared by Dr. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125, Main street, Cincinnati.

Aug 18, 1841 J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

ASTHMA CURED.—New and important evidence from Rev. A. R. Hinkley:

FRANKLIN, IA., March 1, 1841.

DR. JAYNE—Dear Sir—Your medicines have been in nearly every case, successful, especially the *Expectorant*. I have received much benefit from the use of this myself, and one of my nearest neighbors who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her, during the paroxism, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance, perfectly cured. Yours, with respect,

A. R. HINCKLEY.

Prepared by Dr. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125, Main street, Cincinnati.

Aug 18 J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

TO RENT.—A good stand for a Store or Grocery—corner of Market Space and Scott streets; also, a good Grocery stand underneath the Printing Office of the Licking Valley Register: both tenements have good cellars. Enquire of A. L. & T. Greer, and at this Office.

Covington Aug 18, 1841-tf

DOCTORS J. & L. E. BENNET,

HAVING entered into partnership, tender their professional service to the citizens of Covington, Newport and the adjacent country.—Their charges will be regulated by those adopted by the Kentucky Medical Association, and their accounts must be regularly closed by notes, or otherwise, within three months from the time the services are rendered. Office, on Greenup Street between second and third. aug. 18-tf.

DR. W. D. HOLT,

HAVING permanently settled in Covington, will devote his attention exclusively to the practice of MEDECINE, SURGERY, & MIDWIFERY. He flatters himself, from an experience of ten years, and a strict attention to the duties of his profession, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Office on Market space, adjoining the store of Mr. G. B. Marshall, where he may be always found, when not professionally engaged.

Calls in the night will be made at the residence of Maj. Kelley, on Third street, second door west of the Council house.

N. B. All diseases of the eye will be particularly attended to.

July 21, 1840-tf

TO YOUNG AND ENTERPRISING MECHANICS.

A TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the purchase of the *Western Baptist Education Society*, delightfully situated east of the new College Buildings, and immediately on the west bank of Licking River, in the rear of the City of Covington, and within one mile of Cincinnati, on ground as elevated as Fourth Street in Cincinnati, has been laid off into Town lots, with the special design of inviting to it a community of the young and enterprising mechanics of Covington and Cincinnati,—each lot being sufficiently large to erect thereon a family dwelling and a work-shop, with a small garden spot.

If immediate application be made, a few choice lots, 25 feet front, by 115 deep, will be sold as low as $50 each, on condition that a dwelling shall be erected thereon within eighteen months.

Terms, half cash; and on the balance, a credit of two years, with interest; but it is expected that during the ensuing spring and summer, when the new and extensive improvements which will be commenced and prosecuted during the approaching autumn and winter, shall have been completed, the lots will greatly advance in value.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

A plat of the property may be seen by applying to E. ROBINS, the General Agent, at the Protection Insurance Office, Front street, Cincinnati. Aug. 11,—3tf.

MANSION HOUSE,

Main street, near the Canal, Cincinnati.

R. F. LEVERING, formerly of the Cincinnati Hotel, respectfully informs his old friends and the travelling community, that he has leased, for a term of years, that well known and pleasantly situated Hotel, established and conducted for a number of years by Wm. H. Henrie.

This extensive establishment is now in complete order, and open for the reception of visitors, having undergone thorough repairs and improvements, the proprietor feels confident of being able to give universal satisfaction. He can promise at least, that no pains or expense shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of his guests, and make them feel perfectly at home. Situated as his house is, at the Main street Canal landing, it presents a desirable stopping place for travelers who may arrive or depart by canal boats or stages.

Pork merchants and country dealers would also find this a convenient location for the transaction of business during their stay in the city. No House in the west possesses more comfortable or agreeable lodging rooms, which are kept in the most neat and cleanly manner. Honest and careful waiters will ever be found in readiness to give their attention. The table will at all times be furnished with the choicest provisions our abundant market affords, and the bar with the best selection of liquors.

In the Reading Room may be found newspapers of the latest dates, from the various and most important sections of the Union.

The Stables attached are extensive, well provided, and under the supervision of an experienced manager.

N. B. Horses and carriages at all times in readiness.

July 2,—3 6w

NOTICE.—This is to forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on the following *Notes*, given by the undersigned, to the Heirs of Wm. Routt, dec'd., to-wit: two to Margaret Holder, for ninety-one dollars and twenty cents each; one due March 1st, 1840, the other due March 1st, 1841; two to Edward T. Ballenger, for forty-five dollars and sixty cents, each due in the same way as the above; two to Wm. Ballenger, for thirty-eight dollars and forty cents, each due at the same time as the above; and one to Val. Routt, for twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents, due at the same time that the others are. These Notes were all given for Land, the Deeds given for which, have since proved to be fraudulent, and I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by Law.

WM. B. NORTHCUTT.

Aug 18, 1841—3t

BURIAL LOTS

In the New Cemetery, laid out by the Western Baptist Theological Institute, Covington.

WILL be disposed of at the very low price of $10 per lot, measuring 16 feet by 20; or $5 for the half lot, measuring 10 by 16; if immediate application be made to

JNO. MACKOY, *Market Space.*
H. C. WATKINS, *near the Theological Institute.*

Single interments on the ground, at $2 each.

Aug. 11.tf

DENNISON HOUSE,

Corner of Main and Fifth Sts. Cincinnati.
Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years, begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and the canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this House, is one rarely equalled, and never surpassed.

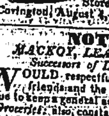
As for accommodations, and all the inquiries of the land, enquire of my old customers.

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithographic drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE,
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9-2-tf.



CLOCKS & WATCHES of every description, repaired in the most careful manner, by

WILLIAM GALLUP, Jr.
On Scott street, three doors south of Gedge & Brothers' Store.

Covington, August 4,—2tf.

NOTICE.

MACKOY, LEATHERS, & CO,
Successors of Levis & Mackoy.

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they continue to keep a general assortment of *Dry Goods, & Groceries*; also, constantly on hand, Kanawha Salt, of the best quality, and would solicit patronage, with assurances that each article in their line, will be sold at low prices, for CASH, WHEAT, BACON, TOBACCO, &c.

Covington, July 21, 1841. tf

All persons indebted to the late firm of Levis and Mackoy, are requested to come forward, without delay, and make settlement, as they are bound to close their business as speedily as possible. Call at the old stand on Market space.

FOR SALE, 200 lb Nonpareil Type, nearly new. Fonts of Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, all nearly new. A large assortment of Job Letter of various sizes, Composing sticks, Chases, Cases, Stands, and in fact, every thing to make a complete small Job, or an extensive Newspaper printing office.

The above will be sold on good terms on applying to E. P. LANGDON, at the Post Office, Cincinnati, or to the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER Office, Covington, Kentucky.

August 10.

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEWSPAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, IN THE CITY OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE
LICKING VALLEY REGISTER,
BY A. C. LANGDON.

Its leading features will embrace the general interests of the community; the diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of universal education, and the extension of mechanical and agricultural science.

Its location should at once bespeak for it an extensive circulation, being surrounded by a fertile country, with a population remarkable for enterprise and industry, and having no press within this and the neighboring counties to supply their want of information. A community, thus circumstanced, surely needs a medium of general communication with each other, and every effort will be made to render the REGISTER interesting to all classes of citizens. No labor will be spared to make it a welcome FAMILY visitor in the city parlor and by the farmer's fireside, and an acceptable companion to the man of letters, the artist and politician. The great and general *interests of the West* will be among its prominent objects. In its political course, the Editor will take a decided stand in the cause of the people, for he is of them, and with them. It is the duty of the conductors of the Press to yield to the Administration of their country cardial support, when its course shall be marked by wisdom and a true regard to the public good. They should not censure merely for the sake of indulging, as is too frequently the case, in a determined spirit of disaffection; but mete out justice, and award praise where praise is due—neither should they shrink from the responsibility of animadverting upon the adoption of measures fraught with evil to the community—"OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY," should be the polar star to guide them through the political labyrinths that mark their path.

The editor will not be the champion of party, merely for the sake of party; nor chained to the political car of any individual, farther than as being the most efficient to carry into operation measures the most salutary and most conducive of the general good. In speaking of men or measures, he will be governed by a strict adherence to just principles; whilst bestowing applause where it may be due, he will fearlessly expose abuses and corruptions wherever they exist.—The mantle of power and authority shall not shield the delinquent; for unrestrained power is dangerous when placed in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and there is to them no terror so great as the voice of a free and dauntless press. We shall firmly and steadfastly oppose every association of individuals, under whatever name or guise, whose object is to restrain, by party management, the full expression of unprejudiced sentiment, and whose *aim* and *ends* are the perversion of patriotism for the elevation of intrigue. We shall advocate the cause of *pure*, unmixed democracy—not that kind of democracy which teaches a blind and passive obedience to the dictates of party and partisan leaders, without enquiring into the purity of their motives, or the propriety of their counsels; but that which teaches the right and capacity of the people themselves, in their own primary assemblies, to nominate their own rulers and prescribe their own measures of government, unaided by direction, and uninfluenced by leaders.

In conducting our cause, as we do not acknowledge, in any form the right of dictation in others, so we hold ourselves *alone* responsible for the correctness of our doctrines. If they should come in conflict with those of our brethren laboring in the same vocation, we shall not, for that reason simply, disguise or suppress them, for, opposition of sentiment must always lead to an examination of principles, and an examination of principles to the developement of truth.

With this brief and imperfect outline of the manner in which the REGISTER will be conducted, the Editor submits his humble claims to a generous community for patronage and support, not doubting for a moment their patriotism and disposition to maintain a *free press*, devoted to their immediat interests, within their territory.

TERMS:

Two dollars and fifty cents a year, payable in advance, or within six months, or three dollars, if not paid until after the end of the year.

It will be published twice a week on a medium sheet, with small new type, and embrace as much reading matter as is usually found in the larger dailies of the day, at these dollars in advance.

The latest intelligence, whether foreign, domestic, or Congressional, will be laid before the reader. Prices current of Covington, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans will be regularly and correctly published, together with a Bank Note list.

Covington, Ky., June 24th 1841.

DR. P. D. WILSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS permanently located in Covington. He performs all operations necessary to arrest decay of teeth and restore diseased gums. Also sets on pivot or plate, from one to a complete set of semi-transparent porcelain teeth.—Fills with gold, silver, or tin foil, and extracts, on a safe and expeditious plan.

Ladies will be waited on at their respective residences when required, or at his dwelling on Scott street, opposite Messrs. Gedges' store.

The first stages of disease of the teeth, are generally disregarded, until admonished by the ravages of caries, or the agonizing pain of the toothache, to apply to the Dentist for remedy; who, however skilful he may be, is oftentimes compelled to extract a valuable tooth, before any permanent relief can be afforded, which by timely attention might have been preserved.

The many diseases to which the first dentition, or teething, subjects Children, ought to admonish every parent to attend to the state of their teeth. And it also proves the universal sympathy that exists between the teeth and every other important organ of the human system.

Dr. Thomas Bell, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in his Anatomy and Physiology of the teeth, pages 68, 69, and 70, states, that Scrofula and many other malignant constitutional diseases, deep seated affections of the brain, of the stomach, and of the intestines, often terminating in a state of idiocy or death, are only a few of the diseases consequent upon the irritation produced by teething.

The shedding of teeth is no less worthy of attention. As extracting the transient teeth too early, may injure or destroy the pulp of the permanent teeth, which is forming in the jaw; so on the other hand, by leaving said teeth too long in the mouth, may give a wrong direction to the permanent teeth, and consequently deform the mouth, and be a source of pain and regret through life.

Owing to the sympathy that exists between the teeth and the brain, stomach, and lungs, and also the whole nervous system, proves that a diseased state of these organs must be deleterious to the general health of the system in adults as well as children.

Office with Dr. Lewis, on Market space, Covington Kentucky.

July 21, 1841-tf