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SELECT TALES.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

THE BURNING SHIP, OR THE SIGNAL GUNS.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

I remember an occurrence connected with one of the voyages which I made across the Atlantic, which exhibited, by a fearful example, how potent an ally the imagination may become to the conscience in its persecution of the guilty.

Late in autumn of 18—, I happened to be in the southern part of the United States, when some affairs of importance required my speedy appearance in Italy. The delay which would have occurred by coming to New York to embark and the inconvenience of traveling by land at that season, induced me to engage a passage at once, in a vessel, which was about to sail from Charleston, laden with cotton for Marseilles. The ship was commanded by Capt. S, who was also the owner of the cargo.

Without any note-worthy occurrence, we had arrived withing a few days sail of the coast of Spain, when we spoke a ship which had just come from Marseilles; the vessels exchanged the latest papers of their respective countries, and went on again in their several courses. When the French gazettes were opened within our ship, our captain read, with unexpected delight, that so small was the supply of cotton in the market, and so strong the demand for it, that the next vessel which arrived with a freight of it might command almost any price which the avarice of the owner should dictate. The wind, which had been for some days setting a little towards the south, was at this time getting round to the east, and promised to bring us without delay directly to the Mediterranean.—The captain perceived, that by availing himself to the utmost of this freshening breeze, he might pretty certainly realize a splendid fortune—a consideration, which, as he had for years struggled with little success in pursuit of wealth, filled him with the most enthusiastic joy. Every sail was expanded [illegible] advanced with the greatest rapidity.

On the following morning a light was descried to the west, apparently directly in the course which we were making. As we proceeded briskly however it fell considerably to the south of us, and we perceived that it was a ship on fire. The light increased every moment, and the signal guns fell on our ears with distressing rapidity. The captain was at this time pacing the deck, as he had done almost constantly, since the intelligence had reached him from the passing vessel; for the restlessness of expectation scarcely allowed him to repose for a moment. His eye was directed resolutely toward the north; and though the light now glared unshunnable, and the frequent shots could not be unheard, and the commotions and exclamations of the passengers could not be unnoticed—his glance never fell upon the object which engrossed all others.

After a few moments of intense wonder and excitement among the passengers and the crew at the silence of the captain, the steersman called to him and asked if he should not turn out to the distressed vessel: but the other rudely ordered him to attend to his own concerns. A little while after, at the solicitation of the whole company on board, I went up to the captain and said to him that I deemed it my duty to inform him, that the universal desire of his crew was that relief should be given to the burning ship. He replied that the vessel could not be saved, and that he should only lose the wind; and immediately went down to the cabin and locked the door. He was a kind hearted man by nature, and on ordinary occasions few would have taken greater trouble to benefit a fellow being: but the prospect of riches was too much for his virtue; the hope of great gain devoured all the better feelings of his nature, and made his heart as hard as stone. If his mother had shrieked from the flames, I do not believe that he would have turned from his course.

The crew, in this condition of things, had nothing to do but to lament the master's cruelty and submit to it.—They watched the fiery mass, conscious that a large company of their brethren was perishing within their sight, who, by their efforts might probably be saved. It was not for several hours that the captain appeared again upon the deck, and from his appearance, then I imagine that the conflict during his solitude must have been severe and trying. I stood near him as he came up. His face had a rigid, yet anxious, look; the countenance of a man who braved, yet feared some shock. His back was turned to the quarter from which we came, and in that position he addressed to me calmly some indifferent observations. While the conversation went on he cast frequent and hurried glances to the south and east, till his eyes had swept the whole horizon, and he had satisfied himself that the ship was no longer in view; he then turned fully round, and with an affected gayety, but a real uneasiness which was apparent in the random character of his remarks, drew out his glass and, having, by a long and scrutinizing examination, satisfied his fears, at length recovered his composure.

When we reached our destination, I found a ship just preparing to sail for Florence, and I took my passage, leaving the captain to dispose of his cargo at his pleasure. About eight months after this, when I had almost forgotten the occurrence, I was sitting in the private parlor of a London hotel, when a letter was put into my hands from captain S. It stated that the writer, who was in the city, had heard of my arrival, and would esteem it a very great kindness if I would visit him at my earliest leisure; my coming would be of the greatest importance to himself and others; his servant, it added, waited to show me the way. I immediately set out to comply with the request.

Upon entering the room I was shocked at the change which had taken place in his appearance. He was thin, pale, and haggard, with a wildness of eye that almost indicated that his reason was unsettled. He testified much joy at seeing me, and desiring me to be seated, began his communication.

"I have taken the liberty," said he, "of desiring your company at this time, because you are the only person in London to whom I can venture to make application; and I am going to lay upon you a commission to which I am sure you will not object. The circumstances of our voyage to Marseilles will occur to your mind, without my repeating them. I sold my cargo upon the most advantageous terms, and was rendered at once a rich man. The possession of wealth was new to me, and its enjoyment added, in my case, to its usual gratification, the charm of novelty. In the capital of Paris I spent many weeks of the highest pleasure, until one day on entering a *cafe* I took up a gazette, and my eyes fell upon an account of the awful burning of H. B. M's ship ———. The announcement fell upon me like the bolt of heaven. My heart beat and my frame shivered, but I read every word of the article. The vessel which I passed the day before had seen the light from a great distance and immediately put back to render assistance, but arrived too late to rescue more than two of the crew. They reported that a vessel passed to the north of them, within half an hour's sail, but paid no regard to the repeated signals; upon the commander of that ship, the article concluded, must rest the loss of two hundred persons.

"My peace of mind was gone forever. My ingenuity could devise no sophistry which suggested comfort. Wherever I went that day, I was haunted by remorse. I retired to bed, that I might forget in sleep the tortures of the day; but a terrific dream brought before my mind the whole scene of the conflagration, with the roar of the signal guns. I awoke with horror.—Thrice on the same night did I compose myself to sleep, and thrice was I awakened by the repetition of the dream. For many hours on the succeeding day my spirits were shockingly depressed, but the gay company which I frequented gradually restored me to serenity, and by night I was tolerably composed; but the evening again brought terror. The same vision rushed upon my mind, and racked it to agony, whenever I fell into a slumber. Perceiving that if I yielded to this band of tormentors I should quickly be maddened by suffering, I resoved to struggle with remorse, and to harden my heart against conscience. I succeeded always, when awake, in mastering the emotion, but no power on earth could shield me from the torments of sleep. Imagining at length that the prostrate position of my bed might be one cause of the vividness of my dreams, I took the resolution of sleeping upright in a chair, while my servant watched by me: but no sooner did my head drop upon my breast, in incipient slumber, than the fire again tormented my brain; the booming guns again rang upon my inward ear. I sought all diversions; I wandered over Europe, seeking to relieve myself from the domination of this fantasy by perpetual change of sights and succession of sounds: but in vain Daily the horrid picture more and more enslaved my imagination, until at length, even in waking, while my eyes rested on vacancy, a burning ship was painted in the air, and with my waking ears I heard the eternal guns. The horror has absorbed my being. I am separated by a circle of fire from the world. I breathe the stifling air of hell. Even now, I see nothing but the wide sea and the incessant flame upon it; I hear now the agonizing signals, boom! boom!"

The unfortunate man paused for a moment; and upon human face never saw yet I such anguish. He resumed in a few moments his account.

"This must soon end. The purpose for which I have sent for you is briefly this: the whole sum of money which I gained by my cargo is in the Bank of England. I shall order, by my will, that every cent of it shall obey your disposal. I wish you to discover the families of those who perished in this vessel; you will learn their names by inquiring at the admiralty. Distribute to them every cent of this money. You will not deny the last request of a dying man: promise me that you will faithfully perform my wish."

I gave him the promise which he desired, and I left him.

That night captain S. took poison.

A POLISH ANECDOTE.—The Polanders, though a brave and high-minded people, had one of the worst governments in the world; and this proved their ruin. It was an Oligarchy, with an elective Monarchy. They had a diet or supreme legislative body; but instead of a *majority*, a single vote could stop the passage of any law, or the adoption of any measure. This often led to scenes of violence and outrage. The diet on one occasion wished to pass an important law, which they had reason to believe would be opposed by one of their body. They therefore contrived to assemble earlier than he expected they would. They closed the doors and proceeded to business. He got some intimation of what they were about, came to the house and demanded entrance. It was refused him. He then climed upon the roof and descended through a large stove pipe, and lay concealed till the question was taken; when he unexpectedly put out his head through the stove door and pronounced *veto*—no sooner was this done, than a nobleman who stood by, drew his sword and cut off his head. This effectually silenced all opposition and the measure passed *nemine contradicente*. S. G. W.

Lightning can be seen, by reflection, at the distance of 200 miles.

AGRICULTURAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS TO THE FRIENDS OF THIS MEASURE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Having arrived in Washington city, upon my proposed tour of observation, and having found by personal interview and extensive correspondence, an almost unbounded desire among the Agriculturists of the country that a National Society should be formed at an early day, it was concluded to call a *few* of the leading friends of the cause together for consultation.

Agreeably to notice given on the morning of the 4th inst. a very respectable meeting of *real friends*, was held in the afternoon in the great entrance hall of the Patent office: every facility for that purpose having been most cheerfully afforded by the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth Com'r. of Patents, of whom the country can truly boast a most decided friend of agricultural improvement.

The following are minutes of the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, who stated to the assemblage that Solon Robinson, Esq., of Indiana, was then present—and that as Mr, Robinson was looked upon as the original projector of the measure upon which those present had met to consult, he moved that the meeting be organised by calling Mr. Robinson to the chair. The motion being seconded by Mr. Callan, was put by Mr. Ellsworth, and carried by acclamation. Whereupon Mr. Robinson took the chair, and after offering his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon a stranger in the city of Washington, at the solicitation of several gentlemen present, Mr. Robinson before taking his seat, briefly stated the object of the present meeting to be a mere primary one, for the purpose of consulting together upon the expediency of calling a general meeting of ALL favorable to the object of organizing a National Society of Agriculture, and should those now here present deem it expedient to fix upon a time, and adopt some preparatory steps towards forming a constitution. Whereupon J. F. Callan, and John A. Smith, Esq'rs, were appointed Secretaries of this meeting.

The following Resolution was submitted by Mr. Ellsworth, and after several gentlemen had expressed their views very freely, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the interest of Agriculture imperiously require the co-operation of its friends throughout the Union, to *concentrate* their efforts by the formation of a National Society for the promotion of National Industry, and 'to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil.'

On motion of the hon. A. O. Dayton, it was Resolved, that ——— be a committee to prepare a draft of a Constitution for a National Society of Agriculture, to be submitted to a meeting of the friends of such a Society, from all parts of the Union, to be held at the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday of the ensuing session of Congress.

On motion of the hon. T. S. Smith, it was Resolved, That the chairman fill the blank in the last resolution with the name of one gentleman from the District of Columbia, and one from each State and Territory.

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, Resolved, That the name of the chairman of this meeting be added to the committee for framing the Constitution.

The chairman announced the names of the following gentlemen, as the committee:

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, District of Columbia; hon. James M. Garnett, Virginia; hon. Chilton Allen, Kentucky; hon. Oliver H. Smith, Indiana; hon. Thomas S. Hind, Illinois; hon Lewis F. Linn. Missouri; hon. Francis H. Gordon, Tennessee; M. W. Phillips, Esq. Mississippi; hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama; hon'ble Alex. Mouton, Louisiana; hon. Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas; hon. Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa; Gov. James D. Doty, Wisconsin; hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Michigan; Wm. Neff, Esq. Ohio; Wm. P. Kinza, Esq. Pennsylvania; Edmund D. Morris, Esq. New Jersey; Dr. James W. Thompson, Delaware; hon. John S. Skinner, Maryland; hon. Edmund Deberry, North Carolina; hon. Francis W. Pickens, South Carolina; hon. W. C. Dawson, Georgia; Gov. Call, Florida; Caleb N. Bement, Esq. New York; Solomon W. Jewett, Esq. Vermont; hon. Levi Woodbury, N. Hampshire; hon. George Evans, Maine; B. V. French, Esq. Massachusetts; Wm. C. Chapin, Esq., R. Island; hon. Thomas B. Osborn, Connecticut.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SOLON ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

J. F. CALLON,
JOHN A. SMITH, } *Secretaries.*

Washington City, Sept. 4, 1841.

By this, my friends, you will see that the ball is now fairly in motion. I hope I have been fortunate enough in making a selection upon the spur of the moment, of the gentlemen named as a committee, to secure such as will act promptly for the good of this great cause. I hope they will interchange views with one another, and at the day appointed for the meeting to organize the Society, I hope they will come together, and have the satisfaction of meeting the largest body of the real friends of agricultural improvement ever collected together.

I most earnestly hope that every individual friend of a National Agricultural Society, whom bounteous nature has provided with the means, will attend the first meeting. I hope every agricultural society in the Union will send special delegates to the National Society.

I have and shall recommend that the price of membership be fixed very low, as the great and grand object is to enlist a great number in this bond of brotherhood, and by concentrated effort of mind, more than with money, to produce a happy effect upon society.

A large meeting at the organization is highly important, to give tone and effect to the mesure, and to encourage one another. It is probable, also that steps will then be taken to found an institution where a course of scientific and agricultural lectures will be delivered every winter, free to every farmer's son or daughter, in the U States.

Many of my friends have expressed a wish that the first meeting might be held in the present autumn: but it is thought by those with whom I have advised here, that the time of a session of Congress would be the most interesting. In fact every freeman of this country ought to have the opportunity, at least once in his life, of visiting the Capitol of his country, at such a time. There is then enough to be seen and learned, sufficient to repay all the trouble and expense of such a visit.

The Patent Office alone is the greatest and best museum of useful curiosities in the Union.

The Hall of Manufactures, 273 feet long, will be filled with ten thousand curious and wonderful things. It is already worthy of great interest and before next winter will be much more so.

No doubt manufacturers and mechanics will take advantage of the time of the meeting of the Friends of a National Society of Agriculture, to make exhibitions that will be sufficient to induce great attention, and from which a mass of useful information will be gathered.

I cannot but look upon the first meeting of the friends of a National Agricultural Society as an epoch in the history of my country, that will long be remembered.

I hope all of my correspondents to whom I have promised information upon this subject, will take this address as particularly addressed to them—and I hope that every paper in the United States that is friendly to that interest which is the base of all others, will make known to its readers what is now doing for the promotion and organization of this Society. I am confident that every agricultural paper will afford the information to its readers, and I hope in particular that every editor of such papers will attend the first meeting.

From Washington I shall continue my tour through the Eastern States, and I hope to have a personal interview with many of my agricultural friends.

But above all things, let all remember "*now is the time*" for them to say that "something *can* something *must*, something *shall* be done," to advance the interest of agriculture in the United States.

Be assured, that I remain your earnest agricultural friend, ——— SOLON ROBINSON.

Washington City, September, 6, 1841.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The grain of this article was brought by a trader from Middle California, 34 to 35 degrees latitude, where it grows luxuriantly and yields a superior article of flour. It was obtained and introduced by Major Thomas P. Spierin who was in the North West, in the employ of the United States as Indian Agent. This wheat has been sown in Abbeville District South Carolina, latitude 34 degrees 10 minutes N. The crop of this year 1841, is superior to that of last year, 1840, in the size of the heads, superior product and the fulness of the grain. Experienced farmers, who have seen its great growth, [illegible] land well prepared, eighty bushels can be raised on an acre. Its yield is astonishing, from the fact of one grain producing thirty to forty stalks each having a full head which contains from one hundred to [illegible] hundred grains. The best head of our common wheat will only shell out from sixty to eighty grains. Another advantage is that this wheat is not so subject to disease as other kinds of wheat, will withstand high winds and storms. It also grows and matures well westwardly in the 39th degree of North latitude. We consider it to be a superior kind of wheat, and a great acquisition to the agricultural community; and we hope it may at least have a fair trial, when it will prove itself all that its most sanguine friends have said or thought it would be.

The above is the strong recommendation of this wheat by several gentlemen of Abbeville distinguished as farmers and for their respectability.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

AN INCIDENT AND A MORAL.

The following paragraphs are the climax of an amusing article in the New York Mirror:

On a certain day—a day never to be forgotten by me—news arrived in town that the Governor was dead. No sovereign, prince, pontiff, or potentate on the face of the earth ever appeared so gigantic and formidable to my childish eye as that harmless gentleman, the Governor of Massachusetts. Imagine the shock occasioned by this announcement! Straightway the bells began tolling, people collected in groups, quidnuncs scoured from place to place, gossips chattered, children gapped in dumb astonishment, and old women with dismal faces ran about croaking "the *Governor* is dead!" To me these things seemed to betoken the general wreck of Nature; for how the order of the Universe could subsist after the death of the Governor was beyond my comprehensions. I expected the sun and moon to fall, the stars to shoot from their spheres, and my grandfather's mill-pond to upset. The horrible forebodings under which I lay down to sleep that night are not to be described, and it was a long time ere I could close my eyes. In the morning, I was awakened by a dreadful rumbling noise.—*The Governor is dead!* I exclaimed, starting up in a terrible fright. The noise continued. I listened, and discovered it to be nothing more than—*my* old grandmother grinding coffee.

The effect of this prodigious anti-climax can hardly be imagined; never in my life was I so puzzled and confounded as at the first moment of this discovery. "What!" said I to myself, "is the Governor dead, and yet the people grind coffee! Then it seems we are to eat our breakfast, just as if nothing had happened! Is a great man of no more consequence than this?" A new ray of light broke in upon me, I fell to pondering upon the occurrence, and five minutes pondering completely demolished the power supreme with which many a pompous owl had stalked through my imagination. From that moment governor town-clerks, slectmen, representatives, justices of the peace, and great people of every degree, lost nine-tenths of their importance in my eyes, for I plainly saw the world could do without them.

How often in after life have I applied the moral of this incident! How much moveing eloquence and dire denunciation have I passed by with the remark, That is a great affair, no doubt, but it won't stop a coffee-mill.

THE DARK DAY.—The following anecdote is told to show a characteristic trait in the character of Hon. Abra[illegible]venport, of Sanford in this State who was a member of the Legilature in 1780. Under every circumstance he was fond of "doing his duty." The 19th of May was a remarkable day. Candles were lighted in many houses; the birds were silent, and the fowls retired to roost. The Legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion prevailed that the day of judgment was at hand. The House of Representatives being unable to transact business adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the Council was under consideration when the opinion of Mr. Davenport was asked he answered, "I am against an adjournment.—The day of judgment is either approaching or is not. If it is not, there is no need of an adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore, the candles may be brought.—[Hartford Times.

STUDY OF DIVINITY BY LAYMEN IN FORMER DAYS.

To those who remember the history, and are acquainted with the literature, of other days and with the studies by which the great men of other days were formed, an apology for the study of divinity may, indeed, well provoke a smile and a sigh. The smile will come uncalled, at finding how vain it is to hope we can look to any quarter, without coming upon marks of the entire change which has taken place in men's feelings and pursuits; the sigh is the result of an honest coviction, that vain as it may be to argue hn the matter, that change is a subject of deep regret. Wonderful, indeed, is the change which we precieve, if we pass in review the last two or three centuries, and great men who adorned them. Look for a moment to the writings of one who is perpetually refered to by the votaries of modern philosophy, as its great parent and founder; and who asuredly was not inclined to value the pursuits or the prejudices of past times at more than real value. Yet with all this disposition, Bacon speaks twice of divinity, as the "Sabbath and port of all men's labors and peregrinations." This he says, not incidentally, but formally, in treating of the various arts to which men's minds are to be directed. On the first occasion, he tells us that he reserves divinity for the last of all, because it is "the heaven and Sabbath of all men's contemplations;" and he repeats the sentence, when having considered all other parts of learning, he advances to treat of this, as the highest and best. Nor was his a mere Platonic affection for divinity. The passage which concludes the second book of his advancement of learning shows how fully he had weighed the subject and how deeply conversant he was with it.

Let us consider, again, a wonderful and much undervalued man of the same period, Sir Walter Raleigh, and learn from the first part of his great history, how thoroughly the soldier and the gentlemen, who in his time aspired to eminence for learning, was familiar with the study of divinity; and how long hir contemplations had rested on it

Look again at a most learned (though I cannot say in all respects a very high minded) man.—Seldom—a layman, a lawyer, so deeply versed in divinity, that he may well be placed among learned divines. Look at Sir Matthew Hale, at Locke, and at Newton, and with their fame and character in their respective branches of study, remember their great proficiency in the "heaven and Sabbath of all men's contemplations." I' need cite no more instances to show that, in other days, they who were the leaders in philosophy, in history, in jurisprudence, in metaphysics, and in mathematical science confessed, both in theory and practice, the honor which was due to theology. I need say no more to prove that the study to which they devoted so many of their best thoughts and brightest hours gave them no reason to complain; that it did not blunt their powers then, that it has not tarnished their fame now.—*Rev. H. J. Rose.*

POPPING THE QUESTION.

To us gentlemen, this popping the question is often no easy matter. It drives, I verily believe, a bashful man almost into hysterics. Many a cold sweat, many a choking in the throat, many a knocking of the knees together, have these poor rascals before they can summon courage to ask a girl to have them. But it isn't so, egad, with all—some do it with easy impudence—some do it in a set speech—some do it because they cant help it—and some never do it at all but get married as it were by instinct. Only give two lovers fair play, kick your match-making aunts to the deuce, and my life for it, the most demure will find a way of being understood, even if like old Sir Isaac Newton, they have to make love with there foot. As they get cozier, they will silently gazing into each other's eyes, until at last, when they least expect it, perhaps the question will pop out like a cork from a champaigne bottle. It will pop itself. It's all nonsense, this lending young folks a helping hand—take my word for it, all they wish is to be left alone; and if there be any confounded youngsters about, let them be put to bed or drowned, it don't matter a fig which. If lovers have no tongues, havn't they eyes egad! and where is the simpleton that can't tell whether a girl loves him without a word on her part! No one adores modesty more than I do; but the most delicate angel of them all won't disguise her little heart when you're alone with her. A blush, a sigh, a studied avoidance of you in company, and a low thrilling, trembling, of the voice at times: when no one else is by, tell more than the smiles of a thousand coquettes. Ah! you needn't Amy, shake your head—you'll no doubt be seen enough,—but if you fall in love, as you will, my word on it—the very echo of one footstep will make your heart flutter like a frightened bird.—*Jeremy Short.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

You cannot find a more companionable person than yourself, if proper attention be paid to the individual. Yourself will go with you wherever you like, and come away when you please; approve your jokes, assent to your propositions, and in short be every way agreeable, if you can only learn and practise the true art really to be 'on good terms with yourself.' This, however, is not so easy as many imagine who do not often try the experiment. Yourself, when it catches you in company with no other person, is apt to be a severe critic on your faults and foibles; and when you are censured by yourself it is generally the severest and most intolerable species of reproof.

It is on this account that you are often afraid yourself, and seek any associates, no matter how inferior, whose bald chat may keep yourself from playing the censor. Yourself is likewise a jealous friend. If neglected and slighted it becomes a 'bore,' and to be left forever a short time 'by yourself,' is then regarded as a cruel penance, as many find, when youth, health, or wealth has departed. How important is it then to know thyself, warmly but rationally. A sensible self is the best of guides, for few commit errors but in broad disregard of its admonitions. It tugs continually at the skirts of men to draw them from their cherished vices. It holds up its shadowy finger in warning, when you go astray, and it sermonises sharply on your sins after they have been committed.

Our nature is twofold, and its noblest part is the self to which we refer. It stands on the alert to check the excess of the animal impulse, and though it becomes weaker in the fulfilment of its task, by repeated disappointments, it is rarely so enfeebled as to be unable to rise up occasionally, sheeted and pale, like Richard's victims, to overwhelm the offender with bitterest reproaches. Study therefore to be on good terms with yourself. It is happiness to be truly pleased with yourself. Pleasures and successes cannot compensate for the loss of this good understanding and amicable relationship between the parties who occupy 'the house you live in.'

'One self approving hour whole years outweighs
'Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas.'

THE BIBLE.

I remember well the time, when the Bible was to me a revolting book, when I could find no meaning in it, and when I could not believe that religious people could honestly regard it. Its very style and language we offensive, and if I were called upon to write upon religious topics, I took good care, to avoid as much as possible, the use of its phraseology. But it is not so with me now, Life has developed within me wants which no other book can satisfy. Say nothing now of the divine origin of the Bible; take it merely as an ancient writing which has come down to us, and it is to me a truly wonderful production. I take up the writings of the most admired geniuses of ancient or modern times; I read them, and relish them; and yet there is a depth in my experience they do not fathom.—This much, I say; but I have lived more than is here; I have wants this does not meet; it records only a moiety of my experience. But with the Bible it is not so. Whatever my state, its authors seem to have anticipated it. Whether anomaly in my experience I note, they seem to have recorded it. What experience these men had, if indeed they spoke from experience! It is well called the Book, for it is the book in which seems to be registered all that the individual or the race ever has lived, or ever can live. It is all here. If I would bow down with sorrow for sin, and pour, my soul in deep contrition for my wanderings, here are the very words I want, the words terribly expressive. If I would break forth in thanksgiving for release from the bonds of iniquity, and shouts in exulting strains my forgiveness here, the hymn is already composed, which exactly meets the temper of my mind. Then again, even the language of our common English version, ridiculed as it often has been, is after all the only language, in which I can utter the spiritual facts which is developed within me. I seek to vary the expression, to select what I may regard as an equivalent but more elegant term, and some how or other the soul of the passages escapes, and I find remaining nothing but a lifeless form of words. It does not therefore seem strange to me now, though it once did, the attachment the Christian world has to this venerable Book, nor the tenacity with which they who speak the English tongue, hold on to our commonversion, in spite of the defects which criticism justly points out.

But notwithstanding all this, I should rebel, should the attempt be made to *force* me to receive the Bible as the word of God. I receive it as the word of God, because I have reproduced, much of it it my own soul; because I am conscious of that within me which vouches for its divinity.—And no man really receives it as the word of God till his own experience has developed within him the need of it, and furnished him the key to its meaning. Our own life leads us to it. We must be initiated into the misteries of religion in the temple of our own souls, and then, and not till then, shall we comprehend the significance of the Bible, and the doctrines of grace.

O. A. BROWNSON.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.—*The Ocean and Baltimore Weekly Clipper*, published every Saturday morning, at only $1.50 per annum, is one of the cheapest and best Family Newspapers now published. It contains nothing but select reading matter—advertisements being altogether excluded. It is made up from the columns of the *Daily Clipper*, comprising all the current news of the week, tales, poetry, &c. &c. embracing a greater variety of interesting reading than can be found in any other newspaper publication of the same dimensions, in the United States. The paper is carefully mailed every saturday morning, and sent to subscribers in every part of the Union. Subscriptions $1.50 per annum—$1.00 for six months, always payable in advance. In no case will the paper be sent for a longer period than paid for.

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The above notices will suffice—the proprietors offer the paper to the public upon its own merits. It has been published but twelve months, and every number has brought an increase of subscribers.

☞All letters must be addressed (post paid) to BULL & TUTTLE,
No 7, N. Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

THE LATE CABINET—THE VETO.

We present to our readers to-day, the letter and statement of *Mr. Bell*, late Secretary of War—two letters from *Mr. Webster*, and a semi official letter published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, defining Mr. Webster's present position—a card each from *J. Q. Adams* and *H. Clay*. All these papers belong to the history of the times, and connect themselves too intimately with recent political events, to be overlooked. Mr. Webster's letter to Messrs. Bates and Choate, is furnished by himself to the Madisonian, at the request of its Editor.

From the National Intelligencer.

SECRETARY BADGER'S LETTER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th instant, of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and, for that purpose, ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th of August last, (the Attorney General and the Post master General being absent,) the subject of an Exchange Bank, or Institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say that it was then distinctly stated and understood that such an institution met the approbation of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections; that he desired (if Congress should deem it necessary to act upon the subject during the session) that such an institution should be adopted by that body, and that the members of his Cabinet should aid in bringing about that result; and Messrs. Webster and Ewing were specially requested by the President to have a communication upon the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia; to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories with power to deal in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another State or Territory; and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill was passed, as the public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President, after the meeting of the 18th August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress, and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted in that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct,) it was, in my opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned this change of sentiment—to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or, at least, to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended veto of a measure in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance. But this the President did not do. Never, from the moment of my leaving his house on the 18th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn asseverations that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been, at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied these omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect; but when that paper came to be read, it was found that so far from saying frankly that he once favored and had been willing to sanction the bill, but had been led (if such was the fact) by subsequent reflection to adopt different views upon the subject, he treated the measure as one evidently inconsistent with his previously expressed opinions, and which it ought not to have been supposed for a moment he could approve.

Whether this conduct of the President is susceptible of just defence or reasonable excuse it is not necessary now to inquire. I have not heard, nor can I imagine, any ground for either. Whether an explanation of it has been offered to any one of the gentlemen concerned I know not, but none was at any time offered to me: and while I forbear to make the remarks, obvious and painful as they are, which the transaction suggests, I declare the conviction that this conduct of the President, standing without known defence, excuse, or explanation, constituted (if no other reasons had existed) ample ground for a withdrawal from his Cabinet without delay.

It is scarcely necessary to say that I have not supposed, and do not now suppose, that a difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or the expediency of a bank necessarily interposes any obstacles to a full and cordial co-operation between them in the general conduct of his Administration; and therefore, deeply as I regretted the Veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire on that account from my situation. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill made a case totally different from that—one it is believed without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets—presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embraced and then repudiated—efforts prompted and then disowned—services rendered and then treated with scorn and neglect. Such a case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself should be immediately dissolved.

GEO. E. BADGER.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1841.

MR. BELL'S LETTER.

Washington, September 20, 1841.

Gentlemen: Doubts have been attempted to be cast upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement in relation to the part taken by the President in getting up the Fiscal Corporation Bill, by arguing that there was an impropriety in making it which ought to deprive it of credit. There are circumstances in this case distinguishing it from all others that I recollect of the kind. It grows out of a matter of official business, transacted between high public functionaries, and is of public and general concern. The public and open conduct of one of these high functionaries is in direct opposition to what the other had, by his express direction and authority, affirmed as to his intentions and purposes. There can, I humbly submit, be no serious question in such a case upon the point of personal propriety, when the injured party seeks to vindicate his honor by disclosing the truth. The obligations arising out of confidential relations, in private or public affairs, are founded in mutual trust. He that disregards his own confidential pledges and engagements cannot allege the obligation of confidence, in the same transaction, against the natural right of self-defence belonging to the injured party.

For any thing that can ever be known to the contrary, it may have been the object of the original pledge or engagement to sacrifice those who trusted and were misled by it. For these reasons, I do not hesitate to furnish, for publication, the accompanying statement, which contains all the facts and circumstances within my knowledge, that occur to me as being material, connected with the subject of difference. I do this as an act of justice not only to Mr. Ewing, who requested it, but to myself and the Public.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that I have, at no time, regarded a difference of opinion between the President and myself in relation to a Bank, however important the subject, as sufficient of itself to justify a resignation of the office which I lately held in the Executive Administration of the Government. Nor was it because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to believe he intended to do, in the affair of the last Fiscal Bank bill, that I resigned my place. There were other, and some of them pre-existing causes, for such a course, which many will regard as sufficient of themselves, and which could not have been overlooked. But it was possible to explain or remove them, and therefore they were not promptly acted upon. The last act of the President, however, was conclusive of the true character of all the other occurrences or circumstances which had previously awakened curiosity, or excited distrust.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large which impelled me to the course I have thought proper to adopt, and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. Tyler from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

Statement.

I called to see the President on official business, on the morning (Monday, 16th August) before the first Veto Message was sent in. I found him reading the Message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passage to me. Upon reading that part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objection to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied that he thought experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions among our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstances of the delay which had taken place in sending in his Veto Message. The heat and violence which might have been expected if the Veto had been sent in immediately upon the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for cool reflection; and as the Message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his surprise that there should be so much excitement upon the subject; said that he had had his mind made up on the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his Message that there should be time for the excitement to wear off, that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him with such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c. He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of the principal disbursing bureaus of the Department I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day (Wednesday, 18th August) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning, and were informed that the President was engaged with Messrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and, I think, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the President joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one—lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said; neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet; I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a committee of Members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a bank—such a one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers—his Cabinet—through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated.—He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to Members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation.—That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly, but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and his Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him?—He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised which, with their co operation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his Veto Message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be to hold it as a rod over his head; and had some doubts whether it was proper that he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate had decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an intemperate debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, and to deal in bills of exchange between the States and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation must be looked to. He considered his Cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr. Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency; and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States—*a bank of discount and deposite*—and the one he now thought of proposing; and whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction between the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him. The substance of what he said was, as I understood him, as follows: He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the president that he had expressed his preference for a bank which should be restricted in its dealings to bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this preference was, and it had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States, as in any way or at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of State authority, and of the interference of the States. He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter such a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own modes of thinking upon that subject if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a bank and the late Bank of the United States.

The one now proposed was to be limited in its operations to such objects as were clearly within some of the general provisions of the Constitution, or such as were clearly necessary in the execution of others. The privilege of issuing its own notes, of dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposite, all appeared to have immediate reference to or connection with the powers given in the Constitution over commerce between the States, over the currency, and the necessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and not local or State concern. The distinction between this plan and the late Bank of the United States lay in this: the privilege enjoyed by the old bank, of dealing in local paper, or discounting notes having no circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets or commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade or commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects for which the bank was chartered; nor could it be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the late bank from the belief that without it the stock of the bank could not be made profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary.—By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange between this country and foreign States, and between the several States of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret that he had not used the words "Bank of *discount* and deposite" in his late Message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr. Badger said he thought nothing would have been gained by the use of the terms "bank of discount and deposite" in his message; for, as to the charge of inconsistency, it might, and probably would, be made against him for party effect, if he sanctioned the bill then proposed by him, inasmuch as dealing in or buying bills of exchange would be *discounting*, and to that extent make it a bank of discount.

When all the material points appeared to be disposed of, and the members of the Cabinet present had expressed their decided approbation of the plan the President had suggested, he said that, after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed that it would be made the ground work or basis of a bank with all the powers of the late Bank of the United States. He never would give his sanction to the power of local discount. He feared that, at the next or succeeding session of Congress, the Whigs would be bringing forward amendments engrafting this power upon any charter he might now approve; and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their influence in preventing any such movements while his Administration lasted.—Mr. Webster and others give him all proper assurances upon this point.

The President thought a capital of fifteen millions of dollars would be sufficient.

A name, he said, was important. What should it be? *Fiscal Institute* would do. It was objected to, and the name of *Fiscal Bank* preferred by a member of the Cabinet. He replied that there was a great deal in a name, and he did not wish the word bank to appear in the bill.

The President then inquired if he was understood. He said there must be no misunderstanding of what he proposed to do. Addressing himself to Mr. Ewing, he asked him if he thought he understood his views fully. Mr. Ewing undertook to recapitulate. He understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia with offices of discount and deposite in the States, with their assent. The President interrupted him abruptly, by saying he did not understand him at all: he was not willing to sanction any such bank. I understood his objection to be to the power of local discount. I suppose Mr. Ewing intended to say that he understood the President had no *constitutional* objections to such a bank. Mr. Ewing, however, without explaining, went on to say, that he now understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with the power to issue its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, with offices or agencies in the States having the privilege, without their assent, of dealing in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and made payable in another State or Territory of the Union, and in bills between the United States and foreign States or Nations.

The President said he was then understood. He requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited upon him that morning, and to let them know the conclusions to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress to any intention to dictate to Congress. They might express their confidence and belief that such a bill as had just been agreed upon would receive his sanction; but it should be as matter of inference from his Veto Message and his general views. He thought he might request that the measure should be put into the hands of some friend of his own upon whom he could rely. Mr. Sergeant was named, and he expressed himself satisfied that he should have charge of it. He also expressed a wish to see the bill before it was presented to the House, if it could be so managed.

I then said, addressing myself to Messrs. Webster and Ewing, that no time was to be lost in communicating with gentlemen of Congress; that there was danger that Mr. Ewing's bill would be taken up and reported to the House immediately after the bill sent back to the Senate with the President's objections was disposed of.

As the members of the Cabinet rose to depart, or just before, the President requested Messrs. Webster and Ewing, as they had turned their attention more particularly to the subject, to furnish him with written arguments upon the points they had been discussing. He wanted them to fortify his own opinion, and to lay up for future reference.

JOHN BELL.

Washington, Sept. 20, 1841.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.

"*Audi alteram partem.*"

[The attention of the American people is earnestly invited to the following letter. It comes from a distinguished source. We need not say it is written by an able hand. That fact is evident from the force of it. It is a calm statement of facts, defining the position which Mr. Webster has occupied in the Executive councils during the recent trying scenes at the capital, and illustrating the propriety of his present position. We trust that it will receive that grave consideration from the public to which the importance of the subject, and the character of the facts and circumstances it discloses are entitled. Appeals to reason, rather than the inflammatory essays of men who evidently write under the influence of passion, caused by personal disappointment, are those to which the people should give heed in a crisis like this.]

Washington, Sept. 14.

Your friendship for Mr. Webster, and your solicitude for his fame, induce me, who share with you both these sentiments, to communicate some particulars of his course during the eventful session just terminated, which evince his patriotism, judgment and devotion at once to the true interests of his party and of the country. I shall tell you nothing which you do not know already; but it may not be unseasonable not useless, at such a moment as this, to have in one view, and from an eye witness, important familiar facts. I confess a desire to have it kept constantly in the public mind, that his counsels and his wishes would have preserved unimpaired the integrity of the Whig party; would have prevented a dissolution of the Cabinet, have maintained our official relations to the President, and have carried us through this administration and to the organization of another, undistracted, unalienated, and full of reasonable hope.

At the commencement of the session, as before, Mr. Webster desired to see the country provided with a useful bank. This, of course, was to be expected, from his whole public life and opinions. Ascertaining the existence of constitutional difficulties in the mind of the President, he assisted to have the bill which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to send to the Senate as a *projet*, made as perfect as possible, consistent with those difficulties; he endeavored to persuade his political and personal friends to pass that bill, imperfect though he thought it, and though it was; he discountenanced the introduction of another and different one, which there were the best reasons to fear the President would not approve; he favored the attempt of Mr. Rives to restore, by an amendment, the substance of the Treasury projet; and when that had been defeated, and the bill containing the compromise provision was sent to the Executive, he sought to secure his official approval. In all this, he manifested that fidelity to the party, delicacy to the President, consideration of unfortunate and unanticipated circumstances, and constant pursuit of a practical public good, which the country expected, indeed, from him, but could scarcely expect from any other man.

When the purpose of introducing another bill, after the veto of the first, was adopted in Congress, Mr. Webster no doubt sought to have it so framed as to avoid the objections of the President; and probably had no doubt it would receive his signature, until the appearance of Mr. Bott's letter. From that moment, as you collect from Mr. Ewing's letter, the President manifested great and not unnatural uneasiness and anxiety, and a very strong wish that the whole matter might be laid over until the next session. Mr. Webster thought this reasonable and expedient, under the circumstances, as did Mr. Ewing, if I understand his letter; and he communicated his opinion and his desire to his friends in Congress. The bill was passed and sent to the President, and then, as Mr. Ewing tells the public, and as I believe the truth to be, Mr. Webster submitted a written and oral argument to the President to persuade him to give it his sanction.

You see, therefore, that if, in this matter, there had been on both sides, or on either side, faults or errors, Mr. Webster did all that he could do—all that man could do—in the succession of events, to prevent them. Down to the moment when he adopted and declared his determination not to retire from office, there was no one within or without the Whig party who did not appreciate his sound judgment, his perfect fidelity and his admirable counsels. I have not a doubt that the sober second thought of the country will do justice to this determination.—His colleagues have retired, from the same conviction that influenced that portion of the Whigs in Congress who have presented an address to the public; to wit—that there no longer exists any hope of a satisfactory arrangement of the question of the bank, under Mr. Tyler's administration. Mr. Webster thinks the case not thus hopeless. He is for another trial, and in another sense than they would exhort us—

"Ne, cede malis, sed contra audentior ito."

He thinks there is yet a reasonable chance that the President and his new Cabinet, all Whigs, selected by a Whig, may present such a scheme as shall receive the vote of a Whig Congress. You perceive, from his recent letter, that he deems a bank, as he always has done, in some useful form, to be wholly indispensable; and for so great a good he does not think the country ought to be required to wait four years longer. In this hope, and with these opinions, he remains in the Cabinet. He remains at the post which the good President assigned to him, and at which Mr. Tyler desires him to remain. He sees, I have reason to believe, no cause to doubt that the President is influenced by a constant regard to the public interest and to the duties of his great office—although it is true that schemes of a bank have struck his mind differently at different times, as being within or not within, the constitutional principle he had adopted and avowed. In the considerations suggested in the concluding language of the last veto message, there may perhaps be found for this an explanation and an excuse.

You have, then, in a word, Mr. Webster's whole course on this subject. He thought, as did the entire Cabinet, that the *projet* of a bill first sent by Mr. Ewing to the Senate, on its call, ought to have been passed by Congress into a law. He wished the President to sign the somewhat different one which, instead of that, Congress first sent to him. When the second bill was introduced, he thought it was in such a shape that it would receive the Executive approbation; but after the explosion created by Mr. Bott's letter, he strongly advised, as did Mr. Ewing too, that the whole subject should be laid over for three months, to afford time for mature thought, and for collecting the true sense of the country.

Under these circum[illegible] will concur with me that Mr. Webster ought to stay where he is.—His personal honor permits and his public duties require it. The means of doing good—of preserving peace—of quieting the public mind agitated by apprehension of War—of assisting the administration by his wisdom, his experience, his unrivalled ability and his hold on the confidence of the country—these all are in his hands, and they impose a responsibility which he could not evade if he would, and I believe would not if he could. I verily believe that his retirement from the Cabinet at such a moment as this would produce such an impression on the North and East of the uncertainty of our foreign relations, as greatly to diminish the chances of obtaining the residue of the authorized loan at favorable rates. For the country, then, if not for himself, let him remain. "In all exertions of duty something must be hazarded."

MR. WEBSTER TO MR. KETCHUM.

Washington, September 11, 1841.

My Dear Sir:—I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger and Crittenden have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger may feel bound to follow the example. This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me, as they are not only friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement.

It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper fiscal agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency; and collateral matters, growing out of these differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them. On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been, and is, on the union, conciliation and perseverance of the whole Whig party, and I by no means despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means, all that we desire. It may render us more patient under disappointment in regard to one measure, to recollect, as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures have been already successfully carried through. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand; the same Congress is again soon to assemble, and feeling as deeply as I ever did, the indispensable necessity of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operation of the Treasury, and to the high public interests of currency and exchange, I am not in haste to believe that the party, which has now the predominance, will not, in all these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country. If it shall not, then our condition is forlorn indeed. But for one, I will not give up the hope. My particular connexion with the Administration, however, is with another Department. I think very humbly—none can think more humbly of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public, in that post. But as there is, so far as I know, on all subjects affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence in opinion between the President and myself; and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe to the country, to run the risk, by any sudden or abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions, now immediately pending, and which intimately affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear sir, with constant regard, yours, &c.

(Signed,) DAN'L WEBSTER.

H. Ketchum, Esq., New York.

MR. WEBSTER TO MESSRS. BATES AND CHOATE.

August 25th, 1841.

Gentlemen:—As you spoke last evening of the general policy of the Whigs, under the present posture of affairs, relative to the Bank bill, I am willing to place you in full possession of my opinion on that subject.

It is not necessary to go further back, into the history of the past, than the introduction of the present measure into the House of Representatives.

That introduction took place, within two or three days, after the President's disapproval of the former bill; and I have not the slightest doubt that it was honestly and fairly intended as a measure likely to meet the President's approbation. I do not believe that one in fifty of the Whigs had any sinister design whatever, if there was an individual who had such design.

But I know that the President had been greatly troubled, in regard to the former bill, being desirous, on one hand, to meet the wishes of his friends, if he could, and on the other, to do justice to his own opinions.

Having returned this first bill with objections, a new one was presented in the House, and appeared to be making rapid progress.

I know the President regretted this, and wished the whole subject might have been postponed.

At the same time, I believe he was disposed to consider calmly and conscientiously, whatever other measure might be presented to him.

But in the mean time Mr. Botts's very extraordinary letter made its appearance. Mr. Botts is a Whig of eminence and influence in our ranks. I need not recall to your mind the contents of the letter. It is enough to say, that it purported that the Whigs designed to circumvent their own President, to "head him" as the expression was, and to place him in a condition of embarrassment.

From that moment, I felt that it was the duty of the Whigs to forbear from pressing the Bank bill further, at the present time.

I thought it was but just in them to give decisive proof that they entertained no such purpose, as seemed to be imputed to them. And since there was reason to believe, that the President would be glad of time, for information and reflection, before being called on to form an opinion on another plan for a Bank—a plan somewhat new to the country—I thought his known wishes ought to be complied with.

I think so still. I think this is a course, just to the President, and wise on behalf of the Whig party.

A decisive rebuke ought, in my judgment, to be given to the intimation, from whatever quarter, of a disposition among the Whigs to embarrass the President.

This is the main ground of my opinion; and such a rebuke, I think, would be found in the general resolution of the party to postpone further proceedings on the subject to the next session, now only a little more than three months off.

The session has been fruitful of important acts. The wants of the Treasury, have been supplied—provisions have been made for Fortifications, and for the Navy; the repeal of the Sub-treasury has passed; the Bankrupt bill, that great measure of justice and benevolence, has been carried through; and the Land bill, seems about to receive the sanction of Congress.

In all these measures, forming a mass of legislation, more important, I will venture to say, than all the proceedings of Congress for many years past, the President has cordially concurred.

I agree, that the currency question is, nevertheless, the great question before the country; but considering what has already been accomplished, in regard to other things; considering the difference of opinion which exists upon this remaining one; and, considering, especially, that it is the duty of the Whigs effectually to repel and put down any supposition, that they are endeavoring to put the President in a condition, in which he must act under restraint or embarrassment, I am fully and entirely persuaded, that the Bank subject should be postponed to the next session.

I am, gentlemen,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Bates and Choate,
Senators from Massachusetts.

Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1841.

Sir: After the most calm and careful consideration, and viewing the subject in all the aspects in which it presents itself to my mind, I have come to the conclusion that I ought no longer to remain a member of your Cabinet. I therefore resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and beg you to accept this as my letter of resignation.

To avoid misunderstanding, I distinctly declare that I do not consider a difference of opinion as to the charter of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which have existed between us. Though I look upon that measure as one of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, and though I should have deeply deplored your inability or unwillingness to accord it to the wishes of the People and the States, so unequivocally expressed through their Representatives, still, upon this and this alone, unconnected with other controlling circumstances, I should not have felt bound to resign the place which I hold in your Administration. But those controlling circumstances do exist, and I will, in my own justification, place them in connection before you.

It is but just to you to say that the bill which first passed the two Houses of Congress, and which was returned with your objections on the 16th of Aug., did never, in its progress, as far as I know or believe, receive at any time either your express or implied assent. So far as that bill was known to me, or as I was consulted upon it, I endeavored to bring its provisions as nearly as possible in accordance with what I understood to be your views, and rather *hoped* than *expected* your approval. I knew the extent to which you were committed on the question. I knew the pertinacity with which you adhered to your expressed opinions, and I dreaded from the first most disastrous consequences, when the project of compromise which I presented at an early day was rejected.

It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say that the bill which I reported to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, was modified so as to meet your approbation.—You may not, it is true, have read the bill throughout, and examined every part of it; but the 16th fundamental article, which became the contested question of principle, was freely discussed between us, and it was understood and unequivocally sanctioned by yourself. The last clause in the bill, also, which contained a reservation of power to Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June, in your presence, and with your approbation; though you at one time told me that, in giving your sanction to the bill, you would accompany it with an explanation of your understanding of that first clause.

In this condition of things, though I greatly regretted your veto on the bill as it passed the two Houses of Congress, and though I foresaw the excitement and agitation which it would produce among the People, yet, considering the changes which the bill had undergone in its passage and its variance from the one you had agreed to sanction, I could not find in that act enough to disturb the confidential relations, which existed between us. I was disposed to attribute this act to honorable motives, and to a conscientious conviction on your part that the bill, in some of its provisions, conflicted with the Constitution. But that opinion of your course, on the bill which has just been returned to Congress with your second veto, I do not and cannot entertain. Recur to what has passed between us with respect to it, and you will at once perceive that such opinion is impossible.

On the morning of the 16th of August, I called at your chamber, and found you preparing the first veto message, to be despatched to the Senate. The Secretary of War came in also, and you read a portion of the message to us. He observed that, though the veto would create a great sensation in Congress, yet he thought the minds of our friends better prepared for it than they were some days ago, and he hoped it would be calmly received, especially as it did not shut out all hope of a bank. To this you replied, that you really thought there ought to be no difficulty about it; that you had sufficiently indicated in your veto message what kind of a bank you would approve, and that Congress might, if they saw fit, pass such a one in three days.

The 18th being the day for the regular Cabinet meeting, we assembled, all except Messrs. Crittenden and Granger, and you told us that you had had a long conversation with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant, who professed to come in behalf of the Whigs of the two Houses to endeavor to strike out some measure which would be generally acceptable. That you had your doubts about the propriety of conversing with them yourself, and thought it more proper that you should commune with them through your constitutional advisers. You expressed a wish that the whole subject should be postponed till next session of Congress.—You spoke of the delay in the Senate of the consideration of your veto message, and expressed anxiety as to the tone and temper which the debate would assume.

Mr. Badger said that on inquiry he was happy to find that the best temper prevailed in the two Houses. He believed that they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and pass it at once.—You replied, "Talk not to me of Mr. Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my message." I then said to you, "I have no doubt, sir, that the House, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, provided they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country." You then said, "Cannot my Cabinet see that this is brought about? You must stand by me in this emergency. Cannot you see that a bill passes Congress such as I can approve without inconsistency?"—I declared again my belief that such a bill might be passed." And you then said to me, "What do you understand to be my opinions? State them, so that I may see that there is no misapprehension about them."

I then said that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might charter a bank in the District of Columbia, giving it its location here. To this you assented. That they might authorize such bank to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States with the assent of the States. To this you replied, "Don't name discounts: they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unnecessary to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the country and the Government."

I observed in reply that I was proposing nothing, but simply endeavoring to state what I had understood to be your opinion as to the powers which Congress might constitutionally confer on a bank; that on that point I stood corrected. I then proceeded to say that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might authorize such bank to establish agencies in the several states, with power to deal in bills of exchange without the assent of the States, to which you replied, "*Yes, if they be foreign bills or bills drawn in one State and payable in another.*—That is all the power necessary for transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges and the currency."

Mr. Webster then expressed, in strong terms his opinion that such a charter would answer all just purposes of Government and be satisfactory to the People; and declared his preference for it, over any which had been proposed, especially as it dispensed with the assent of the States to the creation of an institution necessary for carrying on the fiscal operations of Government. He examined it at some length, both as to its constitutionality and its influence on the currency and exchanges, in all which views you expressed your concurrence, desired that such a bill should be introduced, and especially that it should go into the hands of some of your *friends*. To my inquiry whether Mr. Sergeant would be agreeable to you, you replied that he would. You especially requested Mr. Webster and myself to communicate with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant on the subject, to whom you said you had promised to address a note, but you doubted not that this personal communication would be equally satisfactory. You desired us, also, to communicate with those gentlemen, not to commit you personally, lest this being recognised as your measure, it might be made a subject of comparison to your prejudice in the course of discussion.

You and Mr. Webster then conversed about the particular wording of the 16th fundamental article, containing the grant of power to deal in exchanges, and of the connexion in which that grant should be introduced: you also spoke of the name of the institution desiring that *that* should be changed.

To this I objected, as it would probably be made a subject of ridicule, but you insisted that there was much in a name, and this institution ought not to be called a bank. Mr. Webster undertook to adapt it in this particular to your wishes. Mr. Bell then observed to Mr. Webster and myself that we had no time to lose; that if this were not immediately attended to another bill less acceptable, might be got up and reported. We replied that we would lose no time. Mr. Webster accordingly called on Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant immediately, and I waited on them by his appointment at 5 o'clock on the same day and agreed upon the principles of the bill in accordance with your expressed wishes. And I am apprised of the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn up, and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself that your attention was specially called to the 16th fundamental article; that on full examination you concured in its provisions: that at the same time its name was so modified as to meet your approbation: and the bill was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through your hands.

You asked Mr. Webster and myself each to prepare and present you an argument touching the constitutionality of the bill; and before those arguments could be prepared and read by you, you declared, as I heard and believe, to gentlemen, Members of the House, that you would cut off your right hand rather than approve it. After this new resolution was taken, you asked and earnestly urged the members of your Cabinet to postpone the bill; but you would neither give yourself or suffer them to give any assurance of your future course, in case of such postponement. By some of us, and I was myself one, the effort was made to gratify your wishes in the only way in which it could be done with propriety; that is, by obtaining the general concurrence of the Whig Members of the two Houses in the postponement. It failed as I have reason to believe, because you would give no assurance that the delay was not sought as a means and occasion for hostile movements. During this season of deep feeling and earnest exertion upon our part, while we were zealously devoting our talents and influence to serve and sustain you, the very secrets of our Cabinet councils made their appearance in an infamous paper printed in a neighboring city, the columns of which were daily charged with flattery of yourself and foul abuse of your Cabinet. All this I bore; for I felt that my services, so long as they could avail, were due the nation—to that great and magnanimous People whose suffrages elevated your predecessor to the station which you now fill, and whose

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

R. C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

☞ We are enabled to lay several important public documents before our subscribers, at an early day, through the courtesy of our friends of the Cincinnati Gazette, from whom we borrowed them in type. To make room for them we are compelled to omit the Manifesto of the Whig members of Congress, which was in preparation for this day's paper. It shall appear in our next. These papers should be preserved for future reference.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ We are again under the necessity of apologizing to our correspondents for the non-appearance of their communications this week. The address of the Whig members of Congress, and the letters of resignation of the late Cabinet, are of deeper and more absorbing interest to the general reader.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We perceive by the last Lexington Intelligencer, that a convention of Editors and Publishers of newspapers in Kentucky, is to be held at Frankfort on the 16th of October next. Those connected with the Press should attend—enter into wholesome arrangements, and when entered into, let them be adhered to in good faith.

PUBLIC DINNER TO HENRY CLAY.

On Monday, the 13th instant, the citizens of Lexington and Fayette, in pursuance of a previous notice, convened at their Court house in large numbers, and organized by the appointment of Col. Robert Innis as chairman, and Harry I. Bodley as secretary.

A Committee of Invitation was appointed, consisting of eleven gentlemen, and a Committee of Arrangements and Superintendence, consisting of seventy-three.

We have been honored with a letter of invitation from the above Committee, which invitation is extended to all the friends of Mr. CLAY in our region.

THE WHIG PRESS vs. JOHN TYLER.

We regret to witness the intolerant spirit which prevails, to a great extent, among the Whig Journals throughout the country, and the abuse so lavishly bestowed upon Chief Magistrate. We think they are too fast, and too vociferous in their censures and denunciations of Mr. Tyler. If we mistake not his character and principles, and we think we do not, he will pursue that course in his general administration, that shall meet the approbation of a majority of the Whig party. All the measures for which we have been contending the last twelve years, will yet be carried out, and deep will be the chagrin and mortification of those who have thus hastily abused him. "It is hard to be wounded in the house of one's friends."

Many Whig papers, and some in Ohio, some who have claims to respectability, charge most shamefully upon the President; and even go so far as to denounce him as a traitor. Yes, JOHN TYLER, a TRAITOR. One among the purest patriots of our country, branded as a traitor!—He who never drew a tory breath, now reviled as a *traitor!* And by whom?—by his political opponents! No;—by those whose duty it is, to sustain him—by his friends of the same political faith, and yet the Chief Magistrate of the American People is held up to despotic nations—to the world, as a *traitor* to his country. Base and degrading epithet!—unworthy to be uttered by a decent Whig!

Because we happen to disapprove of ONE measure or act of his administration, shall we condemn him for ALL? No such thing.—Let us strengthen—not weaken, him in the discharge of his duties. There is much in his course to applaud;—many things to approve of, and but few to censure.

PROFANITY.

The second great commandment given by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to the children of men was,

"THOU SHALT NOT TAKE THE NAME OF THE LORD THY GOD IN VAIN: FOR THE LORD WILL NOT HOLD HIM GUILTLESS THAT TAKETH HIS NAME IN VAIN."

Profane swearer, can you expect to escape the just judgment of offended sovereignty, for a wicked violation of a positive command? In this breach of God's law, this outrage upon common decency, you are held strictly accountable. You may, for a season, blaspheme with impunity—you may trample the rules of well-organized society under your feet—you may set at defiance the common decencies of life—you may affect to despise those moral restraints that purify a community—you may deride chaste and virtuous language as you will, but remember that, for all this, you will most assuredly be brought to judgment!

That man whose mouth is filled with profanity—with vulgar and filthy language, is far more despicable in community than the unfortunate drunkard: the latter can plead in palliation an inordinate appetite—an unconquerable physical thirst; but in the use of profane and obscene language, the vulgarian can make no such plea: in't there is no carnal appetite to gratify; and there is nothing but a demoniac spirit of utter depravity that claims indulgence. Most sincerely do we pity and despise the poor, foul-mouthed wretch, who prides himself, as many do, in his proficiency in swearing and vulgarity.

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
A want of decency, shows want of sense."

Parents should never allow their daughters to go in company with, or receive attentions from young men in the practice of swearing. The habitual swearer should not be admitted into respectable and polished society, no more than a chimney-sweep, in his dirty habiliments, should be seated at a lady's tea table.

The Ohio Statesman is engaged in the publication of the items of the expenses of the funeral of Gen. Harrison—showing the yards of crape and pairs of gloves used on the occasion! Citizens of Ohio! what think you of this honorable employment!—*Cin. Gaz.*

We think it perfectly in character with Sam Medary, who more strongly resembles the hyena than any other living man. Unshrouding the dead, and tearing open wounds, is his legitimate employment, and well suited to the taste of the animal.—*Register.*

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire in this City on Thursday last. It appears that a Dutch family, occupying a room in Mr. John Cherry's house, had placed a bed composed of shavings, before the fire, on which an infant five months old was sleeping. By some accident, the fire was communicated to the bed, which was soon enveloped in flames—and the poor little infant most shockingly burnt. The last we heard, its life was despaired of.

OUR CITY.

Great improvements have been made, and are now in progress in our City. Several fine brick buildings have been erected during this season.—One, by our neighbor COOPER, across the street from our Office, has been put up and completed within a few weeks. It is a handsome block—is three stories high, and well proportioned.

THE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY is another fine, substantial brick edifice; and with its out-buildings, nearly completed. This establishment, pleasantly located as it is, bids fair to be of great public utility, as well as an ornament to our City.

A public well has just been dug on Scott street, below the Bank. It is nearly 70 feet deep; and we are told there is a plenty of water now in it. This is a very desirable item in our public improvement, as good well water has been somewhat of a scarce article with us for sometime past. All our public wells are nearly dry.

COVINGTON MARKET.

Sometime since, we entered up a strong remonstrance against the practice of crossing the river to purchase marketing which could be supplied from our own Market house: and we again, say it is bad policy to go abroad for what can be had nearer home. But we must honestly confess, there are many mitigating circumstances which go far to remove the censure that would otherwise rest upon our market purchasers from abroad. Our meat stalls are generally well supplied with excellent beef, mutton, pork, veal, sausages, &c. at fair prices, not varying from those in Cincinnati: but those bringing vegetables, do not deal so liberally. It is not unfrequently the case, that vegetables can be furnished in the Cincinnati Market for *one hundred* per cent cheaper than here, and of a superior quality. In almost every case, there is a difference of at least fifty per cent. This, in a large family, in the course of the year, would amount to a pretty round sum, and be quite an object to those not overstocked with cash.

Strange ideas, or notions, often enter into people's heads. Many persons from this neighborhood, if they have a reputable article for market, think Cincinnati the only place for it—they can by no means stop here—will give short answers to those wanting to purchase, and enquiring prices, &c., and with all possible speed, will hasten to that market, making as they go, great calculations on high prices, and having their pockets lined with jingling cash; but, alas, for their golden dreams, when they arrive, and obtain a temporary ——and begin to look around——they could have sold much sooner, and to better advantage in Covington, thereby saving both time and money in ferriage.

Many are the instances which could be cited, of persons having fair prices offered them here, who have crossed the river with their commodities, and sold them at reduced rates. Such is the spirit of speculation. This too, is altogether wrong. A community situated as this, should operate together, for mutual advantage—should endeavor to keep in circulation among ourselves, all the money we can. Let our Market house be extended. Let those who have provisions to sell, first offer them here, at fair prices—not higher, at any rate, than those of Cincinnati. And our fellow-citizens, who have occasion to make daily purchases in market, let them first make them at home, among their own people. Let a mutual understanding take place—let us buy and sell among ourselves, and work into each other's hands, and not less than THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year would be kept in circulation in our neighborhood, that is now drawn from it, and sent out of the State.

The subject on which we have thus feebly and briefly attempted to treat, is one of great importance, and should be taken into serious consideration. A compromise of mutual interest should be had between the vendor and the vendee, the grower and consumer of vegetables, and other market provisions; and in order to accomplish this desirable object, we propose that a public meeting be held at some given time and place, not very remote, in which all interested in this Market, both in town and country, should attend, and enter into resolutions for the general good; regulate prices, and otherwise arrange business so as to keep our own funds within our own borders, and do all our marketing at home. This can be brought about: and we sincerely hope to see it done.

WESTERN ARMORY.

It has been determined by the Government to establish an Armory, located on the Western waters. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other places, have each been highly recommended, and their respective advantages set forth in strong and glowing colors, by those who feel interested in the matter.

The Republican of Friday last, thus speaks of the claims of Cincinnati:

"Our citizens may not be aware of the fact that Commissioners were appointed some ten or twelve years ago to select a site for a Western Armory. That selection was made, and *Cincinnati was the spot chosen.* We have not been able to obtain the report of the Commissioners, but it is on file in the office of the Secretary of War, and we shall endeavor to secure it.

The reasons why this place should be selected, strikes us as conclusive. We can only give them in skeleton form, waiting for some leisure hour to fill it up.

First, we are at the head of navigation. We may say that our port is most always accessible. There would be no call for arms which could not be at all times filled.

Second; the central position of Cincinnati would enable us to send arms to any point. The River is the outlet to New Orleans and the West. The Canal connects us with the Lakes; and soon we shall have another Canal through Indiana, and a Rail Road thro' this State. Besides this, there are good Turnpikes running in all directions. The access to and from Cincinnati, West, South and North, is easy, expeditious, and cheap.

Third, any amount of material may be commanded at this point. Coal and Iron abound. The furnaces on the Ohio river, and in Tennessee, can supply us with Iron to any extent; and the Coal mines of this State are exhaustless. Besides, the improvement in the Licking will open a new source of supply in bulk these respects. We may say, then, that so far as regards material, no city is so well situated as Cincinnati.

Fourth, equally limitless is the amount of *labor* which we can command. Our mechanics, for skill and excellence of workmanship—for rapidity of execution—take the first rank in the Valley of the West. We think they have no equals here. It is clear that all parts of the West come to them—are, in a measure, dependant upon them. Whatever amount, therefore, of work might be required, if the Armory were established here, could be done, if within human compass; and what is more, it would be as well done as it could be done in any of the older cities.

Fifth, Cincinnati is, what no city west of us can claim to be, *essentially a manufacturing city.* It depends upon its manufactures mainly for its power. That, indeed, is the source of its wealth, and the cause of its steady, healthful growth. Whatever, therefore, might be required either as regards *material* or *labor*, to render an Armory efficient, to enable it to meet *ordinary* or *extraordinary* demands, could always be secured here.

Looking then, at these facts, first, that we are at the head of navigation; second, that navigation is central; third that we are well connected with the North West and South by means of Rivers, Canals, and Railroads; third, that we have the necessary material at hand; fourth, that we can command always the necessary labor; and fifth, that we are essentially a manufacturing people; looking, we say, at these facts, we hold that *Cincinnati is the spot which should be again selected as the proper location for the Western Armory.* But unless we make these facts appear at head-quarters, how can we expect any decision in our favor! We think our citizens ought to *act on this subject*, and we would respectfully suggest that a *public meeting be called*, and some effort be made to present our claim in its true light before the Government.

Let us see, amid the many favors bestowed upon other cities, if we cannot receive our portion when not only our means justify us in asking, but when the common weal would be advanced in bestowing upon us, this token of the public regard. We believe we can secure the establishment of a Western Armory in our city, if we do our duty."

Now this is all very fine, and abounds with truth, and would do very well in every particular, had we not this strong claims to urge in favor of our own growing, ——prising city of Covington. Almost all the advantages enumerated by our friend of the Republican, are alike applicable to Covington; besides, Licking river will soon be in a navigable condition, to supply us with Iron and Coal in abundance. We say, then, let us too, put in our claims. We have strong pretensions. If we are small, we can speak loud; and if we do not speak, we shall not be heard. Next to our own little City, we should rejoice to see Cincinnati the place selected for the Western Armory.

A DUEL took place on the 6th inst., opposite Princeton, Mississippi, between Hon. D. G. TENNER, Judge of the Parish of Concordia, La., and Mr. ROWLEY, of the same place: weapons, rifles; distance, thirty steps. It took place according to arrangement, and Judge Tenny was killed at the first fire. The parties, we understand, stood back to back, and the Judge, through mistake, wheeled too quick. Discovering his error, he was in the act of resuming his position when the word was given, and he received his adversary's death-shot in the back.

S. S. Prentiss, Esq., was the friend of Judge Tenny, and Gen. Felix Huston, of Mr. Rowley. The hostile parties came up on the A. M. Philips to the place of meeting.

It appears that Rowley's wife sued him for a divorce, and that the case came up before Judge Tenny, who was accused by Mr. Rowley of making an unfair charge. Thus began the quarrel, which has ended in blood-shed.

With Judge Tenny we had a long acquaintance, and from his mild and gentlemanly deportment, we never thought him capable of fighting a duel. He has left a family to deplore his untimely end.

INFANT SCHOOL.

MRS. YOUNG respectfully informs the Citizens of Covington, that she will teach an Infant school. She hopes by punctual attention to be able to satisfy parents who may intrust their children to her instructions. Persons wishing to send their children will please call at her residence, opposite Market Space, above Dr. Holt's Office. Sept. 29th, 1841. 10-tf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

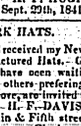
WILLIAM KEIGWIN respectfully informs the citizens of Covington that he will resume the duties of his School on Monday October 4th.

TUITION—for Orthography, Reading and Writing, per term of 12 weeks, $4,00—Arithmetic and History, 5,00, English Grammar and Geography, 6,00—Instructions will also be given in the higher branches of Mathematics and the Latin Language if required. No deduction will be made for loss of time without it is in case of Sickness. Sept. 29th, 1841. 10-3t.

TAKE NOTICE.—ALL persons indebted to me, must come forward and settle their accounts without delay, as I am bound to close my Books.

Dry Ridge, Grant Co, Sept. 29th, 1841. 10-

NEW YORK HATS.



I HAVE received my New York manufactured Hats. Gentlemen who have been waiting for them, and others preferring Hats made as above, are invited to call.

H. F. DAVIS,
Corner of Main & Fifth streets,
Sept. 29. Cincinnati, O.

U. P. JAMES,
Bookseller, Publisher & Stationer, No. 26, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, has always on hand an extensive assortment of standard—Historical, Scientific, Classical, and School Books. Also, paper, and every description of Stationery. Sept. 29.

COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the 1st Session of the 27th Congress

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a home regadrom.

An act making further appropriation for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue;" and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws and ordinances of Georgetown, before Justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and the acts amending the same.

An act making an appropriation for the funeral expences of William Henry Harrison deceased, late President of the U. States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's statute of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol and for expences therein mentioned.

An act authorising the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordinance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for contingent and salaries ——matic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the repairing of the Potomac Bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the light boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water rotted hemp for the use of the United States.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

MR. RAYNER, of N. C., in his speech in the House of Representatives, July 6th, submitted the following statement, showing the amount which each State would receive under this bill supposing $3,000,000 to be distributed each year and supposing the ratio of representation under the late census to be put at 60,000. If any other ratio shall be agreed on, (he adds,) the relative proportions will be the same. The sums are stated in round numbers:

Maine	$96,000	S Carolina,	$84,000
N. Hampshire	48,000	Georgia	108,000
Vermont	48,000	Alabama	96,000
Massachusetts	144,000	Mississippi	48,000
Connecticut	60,000	Louisiana	48,000
Rhode Island	12,000	Tennessee	144,000
New York	480,000	Kentucky	133,000
New Jersey	72,000	Ohio	300,000
Pennsylvania	396,000	Indiana	132,000
Delaware	12,000	Missiouri	48,000
Maryland	72,000	Illinois	60,000
Virginia	204,000	Arkansas,	12,000
North Carolina	120,000	Michigan	36,000

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE,

☞ The Temperance Society will meet in the Methodist Church, in Covington, on Wenesday next at early candle light.

TAKEN UP in the Ohio river, on the 20th inst. a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high: his left fore foot and his right hind foot white to the pasten joint. The owner will please call on the subscriber, at the stable of Stevens and Cole, Columbia Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, Cincinnati, and pay charges.

10—3* JOHN Mc ANALLY.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET WARE-HOUSE

PETER FITZGERALD, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, *Bureaus, Sideboards, Safes, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses*, &c. of the best quality, at reduced prices, No. 33, Fifth street, south side, between Walnut and Main, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 22.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS' 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, 4t

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 first style of printing

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

BANK NOTES—CERTIFICATES, &c.

OHIO—Life and Trust, on demand,	6¼	premium
Urbana Certificates,	2	premium
Lafayette, Cincinnati,		par
Commercial, do		par
Franklin, do		par
Cincinnati, do	2¼	discount
Exchange, do	2½	do
Mechanics & Traders,	2¼	do
Miami Exporting Company,	2¼	do
Lebanon Miami Banking Co.	2½	do
West Union,		no sale
New Bank of Steubenville,		no sale
German Bank of Wooster,		no sale
New Bank of Circleville,	5	per cent dis.
Farmers' Bank of Canton,	5	do
Whitewater Canal,	50	do
Manhattan,	55	do
Gallipolis,		broken
All other Banks, 5's and upwards,		par
do do Small notes,	2¼	discount
Ohio Post Notes, generally,	2	do
KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Banks,	14	premium
Louisville Savings Institute,	2¼	discount
INDIANA—State Bank & Branches,		par
State Scrip, 60's,	17	discount
do 6's,	20	do
ILLINOIS—State Bank & Branches,	14	dis
Shawneetown,	7	dis
Cairo,	6 a 8	dis
MICHIGAN—Bank of St. Clair,	2¼	discount
Ex'd by J. O. & H. Smith,	2¼	do
Other Banks,		no sale
MISSOURI—State Bank & Branches,	2	prem.
TENNESSEE—All Banks in this State,	5	discount
ALABAMA—All Banks in this State,	5	discount
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks,	2	prem.
Municipality Bills,	6	discount
GEORGIA—All solvent Banks,	10 a 25	discount
NORTH & S. CAROLINA only, Dis.		par
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,	9¼	premium
Boston,	2¼	do
Washington,	6¼	do
Baltimore,	6	do
Philadelphia,	6¼	do

SPECIE.

BUYING RATES BY THE BROKERS.

American Gold,	8	premium
English Gold,	7¼	premium
Other Foreign Gold,	6¼	premium
Silver,	6¼	premium

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before '34,	$10.65	Forty Francs,	7.85
do since '34,	10.00	Georgia, $5 5-8	5.00
Sovereign,	4.85	N. Carolina do.	5.00
Napoleon,	3.85	Pistareen,	16¾
Doubloon, Spanish,	15.53	Guinea,	5.10
do Patriot,	15.53	Ducat,	2.50
Mexican,	3.92¼	German Crown,	1.05
Thalers,	7.83	French Crown,	1.06
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, fa——	bbl.	$5 50	a	5.75
by Canal,		5 25	a	5 31
WHISKEY, from boats,	gal.	15¢		16
BEEF, Mess,	bbl.	9.00	a	10.00
Prime,		6.00	a	7.00
Dried,	lb.	10.00	a	12
Tongues,	doz.	5.00	a	6.00
PORK, Mess,	bbl.	8.00	a	9.00
Clear,		10.00		10.50
Prime,		7.00		
Rump and Chine,		5.00	a	6.00
Jolls,		5.00		
Hog round,	lb.			
Joles,				
Shoulders,				
Sides,		3		3.50
Hams,				
BACON, Hog round,		3 a		4
Joles,		2¼		
Shoulders,		2¼ a		3
Sides,		3¼ a		4
Hams,		5 a		6
Canvassed Hams,		5½		6¼
Sugar cured & extra do.		11		
LARD,		4½ a		6¼
WHEAT,	bush.	95 a		100
CORN, in ear,		30 a		32
Meal,		30 a		32
OATS,		28 a		65
FEATHERS,		75 a		81
Oil,	gal.	1.10 a		1.13

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 8 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.

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. S. 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.

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.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

During the recent Session of Congress I have received numerous invitations from Colleges, Lyceums, and other Literary Associations, some of them in distant parts of the country, to deliver before them Lectures, Addresses, or Discourses, on topics suitable to the respective institutions. Grateful for the honor done me by these request, I have very reluctantly found myself compelled to decline them all, and, in the pressure of public duties, have been unable even to answer many of the letters of invitation. The precarious state of my health, and engagements indispensable in the short interval between the late and approaching session of Congress, will, it is hoped, serve as an apology to persons who have honored me with letters of this or any other description, and to which it has been impossible for me to return the respectful answers which my inclination and duty would alike have led me to give.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1841.

A CARD.

During the last winter session of Congress and during that which has just expired, I received a vast number of letters, the receipt of which I did not acknowledge. The alternative was presented of my omitting to answer them, or a total neglect of my public duties. In declining to attend to these, I embraced that branch of the alternative which I hoped my correspondents would approve or excuse. But I desire now to offer this apology to them, and to say that my apparent neglect did not proceed from any insensibility to the value or importance of their communications. H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1841.

Business Directory.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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

M. M. BENTON,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law. Office west end of Market Space.

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

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 in 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, K, Cash advances made on consignments.

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'Cown, 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.
Rev Jos T Robert, A M Geo M Southgate, Esq. Maj J Phelps,	Covington, Ky.

TERMS:
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, revised, $3,00 per quarter of eleven weeks.
Classics and Mathematics, $10,00 per quarter.
Commencement 2d quarter 19th July.
July 21, 1841. 7

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.

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT.

Catharine Delany vs. Jeremiah Delany.	Chancery for Devorce.

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 plt'ff.

Rhoda Ann Schench vs. James V. Schench.	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 be 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.

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

DAVID S. ACKERMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above business on the corner of Scott & Fifth streets, where he manufactures, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *French and Grecian Mahogany, Black Walnut & Curled Maple* CHAIRS, stained, painted, and ornamented *Cane* and *Rush* seats. Also, a large assortment of *Windsor Chairs*—scollop, scroll, slat, and grey *Backs*. Settees of all sizes or forms.—Rocking Chairs of every description—which he will sell low for *Cash*—and hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and articles delivered at short notice. Those who wish to buy, are respectfully invited to call and examine his work.

N. B.—Chairs painted and repaired in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.
Covington, Sept. 15, tf.

QUEEN OF THE WEST.



GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

This Stove has now been before the public more than 12 months; in which period, upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED of them have been sold in this city and vicinity, which in every case, have given the most perfect satisfaction. There are five sizes: the smallest will answer for a family of six to eight persons; the next size, 12 to 15; the next, 15 to 25; and the two largest are intended for Hotels and Steamboats.

We, the subscribers, having used for some time, *Guild's Patent Cooking Stove*, called the Queen of the West, feel no hesitation in giving our unqualified testimony in its favor. For neatness, convenience, economy and general usefulness, we think it surpasses any other cooking apparatus that we have seen in use. It seems to have supplied one great desideratum not heretofore attained—an oven, capacious, and at the same time heated uniformly and equally on every side—and the fire being placed over the oven, brings the heat immediately in contact with the boilers, so that it performs all the different offices of boiling, baking, broiling, and heating smothing irons at the same time and with the least possible quantity of fuel. And the different sizes manufactured, seem capable of supplying the wants of all, from the smallest family to the largest Hotels and Steamboats.

N. Guilford, J. P. Tweed, John Shillito, John Whetstone, Lewis H. Shalley, Samuel Borden, Capt. R. Brickell, J. Richardson, J. N. Florer, B. Farlow, Charles Foster, W. Rankin, Samuel King, George Selves, N. W. Florer, Elijah Campbell, Amasa Higbee, W. Jolly, F. H. Knoblough, Geo. W. Paver, Jacob Rudolph, John Secrist, Richard Waits, Thomas Sharp, Samuel Holden, John B. Wyman, Wm. S. Merrell, S. J. Browne, H. E. Hughes, Joseph W. Lyon, J. B. Covert, William Briggs, Joseph Banfill, Albert Kellogg, J. C. Crawford, Enoch G. Clingman, E. Converse, W. A. Alcoke, Wm. Porter, Wm. T. Greenleaf, John B. Cobb, John Creagh, John B. Russell, E. Singer, Dr. Stephen Mosher, Cap. R. Wallace, Cov., Ky., James Hughes, T. B. Duernick, Dr. J. S. Dodge, J. A. James.
Cincinnati, Sept. 4. 1841.

The above Store is manufactured by GOODHUE & CO., No. 23, Main Street, Cincinnati, near the River, where they can constantly be had at wholesale and retail. Sept. 22.

BARLEY WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED will purchase, at the market price, any quantity of Barley. He has on hand, good *Family Stores* for sale, cheap.
JOHN SYKES,
Corner of Columbia & Sycamore streets,
Sept. 22. Cincinnati.

EIGHT MILE HOUSE.

WILLIAM DOLLENS respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with *Boarding* at the Eight Mile House, which is beautifully situated on the Lexington & Covington Turnpike, one mile from Florence. He has one of the best and strongest *Sulphur* and *Mineral Wells* that can be found in Kentucky. From this healthy location, with pure medical water, the invalid might look with confidence, for a speedy restoration to health.

He is also prepared to entertain travelers in the most comfortable manner, and no pains shall be spared on his part, to render his guests comfortable.
Sept. 15, 1841.

[The Cincinnati Gazette will insert the above, weekly, for one month, and charge W. D. eight mile house.]

AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE in the City of Covington, Kentucky.—The subscriber being about to remove from the City of Covington, offers at private sale, the Greenup House and large lot of ground on which it stands, situate at the corner of Greenup & Front streets.

The House is a well built frame; and the situation affords a beautiful and commanding view up and down the Ohio river, and on the front of the City of Cincinnati, rendering it a desirable locality for either a private residence, or for any kind of business.

He will sell the property cheap, and on reasonable terms. Title indisputable. Apply soon, on Second street, between Greenup and Scott streets, to PETER HALEY.
Sept. 15, 1841, tf.

SINGING SCHOOL.

W. H. SCOTT respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Covington, and its vicinity, that he will take a Class for instructions, on the elementary principles of *Sacred and Vocal Music*, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at early candle light. To be held on every *Tuesday* and *Saturday* of each week, in the basement of the Baptist Church.

Terms of tuition, is *one dollar* for twelve lessons.

Tickets of admission, for sale by the subscriber, and at the School Room, on the evening as above.

N. B.—*A general invitation* is entended to all who feel disposed to attend on the first evening. W. H. SCOTT.
Sept. 8.tf

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

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, 240 lbs 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.

Justices' Blanks

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 show the premises.
August 18-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 billous affections, Dyspepsia, and Liver disease.

Ague Pills, a certain cure for Ague and Fever.

Diarrhœa and Dysenteric Pills, a cure for Diarrhœa, 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, Diarrhœa, 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 Diarrhœa, 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 Stote, 125, Main street, Cincinnati.
J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.
Aug 18, 1841

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.—There 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 con ducted 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 premote 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

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.

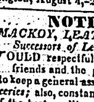
THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years, begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

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 luxuries 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.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS' 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, 4t

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 first style of printing

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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 Medical Magazine:

"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, that it is 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.

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 R. 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 visiter in the city parlor and by the farmer's fire-side, 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 cordial 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, further 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 *use* 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 directors, 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 immediate 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 papers of the day, at three 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.

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.



THE VEGETABLE

BALSAMIC LINIMENT.

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 Bucky 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 used it, all of whom are 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. MICHAEL 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 have ing 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 a 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 [illegible] 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. W. M. 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.

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, *Covington, Kenton Co.;* Dr. Mershon, *Florence;* Dr. R. A. Edwards, Alvin Kyer, *Crittenden;* John Thomas, Seth Doud, Chelton, Matheny, Roemer & Amberg, *Williamstown, Grant Co. Ky.*
Aug. 25th, 1841. 5-8m Covington.

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