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COMMUNICATIONS.

To the People of the United States.

The following Memorial to the Congress of the United States will be presented at the ensuing session. It is published for your information. It moots questions of transcendant importance to you as a nation and as individuals. It touches CAUSES and their *consequences*, which are already upon you, and deeply affecting your present situation and future destinies. You should therefore read, pause, and reflect, and then, *will* that your present *form* of government, shall be reformed, to illuminate the world, on the "popular conservatism" of the nineteenth century, and to bless your children and your children's children.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Memorial.

To the honorable the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States.

Your memorialist, an humble citizen of the city of Covington, and state of Kentucky, would beg leave most respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that though he cannot boast of having done his country much service, yet, he is the lineiate descendant of the blood royal of Patriots of 1776—that, he claims to possess the same enthusiastic and ardent love for liberty and the true interests of his country which impelled his father, in the darkest hour of the Revolution, to rally under her standard, and to fight her battles from Saratoga to Eutaw, where he received a ball through his breast bone and one through his right arm, and had his horse killed from under him.

It will therefore be perceived that your memorialist has *some* claim to the notice of your honorable body—*some* cause to take a deep and abiding interest in the destinies of his country—*some* right to bring his humble offering to that altar on which the blood of his father was so freely and so profusely offered.

It is known to your honorable body, that that form of Government "is best" which in its organization is least exposed to abuse in the administration, and is best accommodated to the peculiar circumstances of each nation, and to the genius and grade of civilization of its citizens or subjects. If this position be true, then it clearly follows, that the *practical action* of all governments and especially that of popular governments, should be closely watched—that the peculiar circumstances and controlling national influences developed by time and demonstrated by long observation, should be duly estimated, and the organic and civil laws adapted to them. In fact, it is self-evident to every reflecting mind, that in *all popular governments under which the people are not* STATIONARY, REVOLUTION OR REFORM ARE INEVITABLE. Hence the truth of the political aphorism, that in such governments "public opinion controls law, and that law does not control public opinion." This truism distinctly indicates the political necessity of conforming governments to the lessons of experience—to advance with the advancing age—to relax or to strengthen, or to modify government as the people ascend or descend in the scale of true civilization or their government is demonstrated to be defective in action or unfitted to them. Otherwise their government, if not *reformed* by wise experience and intelligent consent, will be subjected to *violent revolution* or overthrown by violent convulsion.

Your memorialist will not presume to allege that the people of this Union, are either ascending or descending in the scale of civilization. It was not his purpose to maintain either proposition. But it is certain that they have won some experience for good or for evil—that they have seen and known more than their forefathers could possibly foresee, or had known. Shall they not profit by their experience? Shall they not bring their form of government up to the demonstrations of the nineteenth century? Or, shall the people "go ahead," or go *down*, and leave the parchment behind, to become an obsolete relic for the visionary eulogist of antiquated forms; and to be *eluded* whilst it is extolled by those who *fear* to trust the people; or rather to assume the responsibility of enlightening and guiding the human understanding either when bewildered in error, or seeking to escape the fetters of corruption in its onward march to a higher civilization.

Your memorialist does not hesitate to concede, that "for light and transient causes," your fundamental law should never be changed. But it is equally true and important, which the conceded proposition concedes, that for those which are solid and enduring it should be *promptly* changed. Otherwise, it will be trampled under foot, and the whole will become weakened in its moral and political influence, and brought into disrespect and the people familiarized with the declaration, that their constitution is an old superseded Almanac, and the national *habit* superinduced, by the powerful influence of precedent, of setting aside its most solemn and important provisions on the most trivial and transient occasions.

If the premises be true, your memorialist would beg leave, most respectfully to suggest, that it is the duty of those among us "who are the salt of the earth" and "light of the world;" and who are made the guardians of the public weal, to most carefully look into this matter—to take a retrospect of the past; to examine the present; and to look down the chain of cause and effect to the future. It is agreed on all sides, that we have arrived at a most important political crisis in our voyage—that our confederacy, periodically thrown into two great political geographical parties by private management, avowedly to direct the ballot box, so as to concentrate public suffrage on one man, and thereby dispose of a greater prize than Cæsar won or Pompey lost! No! The shades of Washington, of Adams, of Franklin, of Sherman, and of Madison would re-echo, No!

Those "sage patriots indeed," whose souls were tried and purified in the fiery ordeal of their country's struggles for independence and liberty, would exclaim to the legislature of every State in this Union, and to the conductor of every public press, Away with all avaricious and fanatical feelings and all mere party views, and come up, in the spirit of patriotism *alone* to the calm consideration of these transcendantly important subjects in their *elemental* mischief! Away with that ostrich policy, which seeks concealment, which refuses to see and face the real danger, and which would make "*your light darkness*" and the people blind—whether it proceeds from a want of confidence in them or of moral courage in yourselves! Away with that empirical practice, for acknowledged public evils of great magnitude, which would substitute *for* their radical remedy a popular *placebo*, to tantalize, or impotent nostrum to deceive and to defraud. But, probe the wound to the bottom, expose the true nature and nature of the morbid action in the body politic, and the legitimate sovereign of this land, who can *desire* to "do no wrong," shall will the efficient remedy.

That that remedy should likewise embrace a further qualification of the veto power, as now exercised by the President, and his total disqualification for re-election is made fully apparent by the FACT, that between them, as now projected, and the current expedient to nominate and to re-elect the President, by the intervention of a few, for the purposes of party, their political connection becomes subversive of all *practical* good, and the dispositions of the organic law, which *invite* or admit such expedients, most eminently defective.

The theory of the Federal constitution, by which the President is given the power of *negative* legislation, would make the executive action in this function likewise entirely independent of the legislative, and the veto power absolute and conclusive on the unanimous voice of congress, but for the qualification of two thirds *expressly* interposed. This control, then, of executive action, in the exercise of negative legislation by two thirds of congress, is an exception restrictive of this *anomalous* power of that department, and which was intended to apply only to cases of doubtful construction, or of dangerous policy, or of glaring injustice, in which the concurrence of two thirds can scarcely ever be expected to set aside the veto. But it is likely to be equivalent to the absolute veto, in *many* cases of mere *expediency and policy*, in which *very* honest differences of opinion may be expected constantly to arise. This would appear to be clear in *theory*, under an independent conscientious, and patriotic exercise of the executive functions. But it is equally clear, that these reciprocal checks were imposed for purposes entirely conservative—to stay, on the one hand hasty, impulsive legislation, and party legislation in a numerous popular assembly, in times of high party excitement, which history and philosophy prove is ever liable to occur in such bodies, and on the other hand, of the wanton exercise by the President, in *plain* cases, of what would be supreme executive control, but for the qualification of the veto, by two thirds of Congress.

Such is the theory, but what will be its working, in connexion with the existing practice under the Constitution, and out of it, to nominate and to re-elect the President? Is it not demonstrable that however much he may vacillate, and in trembling suspense pause upon a deep and conscientious doubt, that he never will be entirely dubious to party? Is it not apparent, that through private conventions and caucus nominations, and exclusive of the ballot box and the constitutional re-eligibility of the incumbent, that your President in all time to come will be elected to serve, and will serve, upon strict party principles? Is it not obvious to the most common understanding, that he will find it most plain and easy to swim *with* the tide, and to trample on the fallen—to follow in the wake of a triumphant majority in congress right or wrong; and to be the *head* of the party that nominated him, and effected his election to office through the management of a few, and not of his country? There cant be two opinions upon this subject.—Of what *practical* use, then, will be the veto power in future, under the current expedient to elect and to re-elect a President? Except for the defence of *his own* party it will come to be considered *his duty* never to exercise it on the most important occasions, in opposition to the high behest of the oligarchy by whom he shall *in future* be nominated to office, and to whom he will very naturally and consistently owe fealty. The exercise, therefore, of the veto power, at all times delicate, if not odious, in a popular government, may through the madness of faction become eminently hazardous, and the President who shall dare to exercise it on the most conscientious occasion against the views of those who may bring him into power, may not only be burned in effigy but impaled on high for perfidy and treason.

It is clear, therefore, that the tendency of the existing system, and the current practice under it, is not so much in fact to merge the executive in the legislative department, properly so called, or to cause the latter "to absorb" the former, as was originally apprehended by some of our ablest statesmen. But that the President will be alternately nominated and virtually elected and governed by an odious, detestable oligarchy, struggling and intriguing for place, and for spoils, and for power, under some military banner or geographical banner or States' rights banner or democratic whig banner, or some groveling popular humbug, to gull, to guide, and to use the confiding people, whose power through the ballot box being *first* "absorbed," to nominate the President, be constantly operated upon by foreign emissaries and domestic sympathizers! Shall we stand coolly, by, and see the people of this confederacy, periodically thrown into *two* great political geographical parties by private management, avowedly to direct the ballot box, so as to concentrate public suffrage on one man, and thereby dispose of a greater prize than Cæsar won or Pompey lost! No! The shades of Washington, of Adams, of Franklin, of Sherman, and of Madison would re-echo, No!

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Not will the alternate ascendency of contending factions or parties for the *same* objects, and by the *same* means, change the scene or alleviate the evil effects of the vicious principle of the organic law, which invites *all* to political combinations of the most fearful character, to acquire office and power, and to carry favorite measures, by prostituting the right of suffrage for party purposes, and corrupting and disgusting the people by the most vulgar humbuggery and passionate appeals to ignorance, to fanaticism, and to *local* interests. On the contrary, these periodical contests will shortly be without truce, and be embittered and sharpened as they advance. One "Richard" will scarcely be disposed of before others are called into the field. The example of one faction to elect the President, *if successful*, will quickly be followed and transcended by the other, until at length the market and the bayonet will be substituted for the hickory broom and the cider barrel; and the appeal will be from the fraud and the outreaching of the ballot box of party to the sword of Cæsar, to allay the turbulence of "popular conservatism," and to settle the right to rule by *other* means, in the quietude of established despotism.

To remedy these evils, and to make the elections of the chief executive officers of this Union quiet, intelligent, and safe—and the President of all, what he should be, the most dignified officer on earth, and to restore the wonted power of the veto, and to limit it in its beneficent object the second and third resolutions are most respectfully proposed by your memorialist: first, to supersede the election by congress, under the contingent provision of the Constitution, and likewise the intervention of private unauthorized individuals to restrict the choice of the people, and to drill the exercise of the right of suffrage, and thereby virtually to elect the President; his nomination and election are made *constitutional emanations of the ballot box* and the legitimate and only functions of the "*vehicle empty*" chosen by the great body of the people, in their respective electoral districts, to discharge those high duties for THEM; second, To abolish the *probationary novitiate to party of the first term*, and to guarantee to the President independence of action and the quiet and dignified discharge of his duties; he is made eligible for one term only of five years; third, to secure to the ultimate minority under the veto action all the advantages of deliberation, and to the country the satisfactory adjustment of all controverted questions of doubtful policy, under national advisement, openly and constitutionally expressed by the *people* and by the *States*, and not doubtfully and sophistically inferred or denied by party, the veto power of the President is subjected to the further revision of the people, through a majority of the House of Representatives, and of the States through a majority of the Senate.

It was to expose the evils of the evils above enumerated, and to propose their appropriate remedies that your memorialist felt impelled, if not seconded by a single individual, to throw himself upon the attention of your honorable body, and through congress to propose to the consideration of the States the following amendments of the Federal Constitution for their adoption. And in further illustration of his peculiar views in relation to the first and second resolutions he would beg leave to annex the fourth and fifth numbers of the subjoined pamphlet, together with the subjoined appendix, all of which, your honorable body will dispose of as shall best promote the public weal, for which as in duty bound your memorialist will ever pray.

Covington, Ky. Oct. 21, 1841.

Proposed Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Whereas, It is *history* and well known, that in the projection and formation of the Federal Constitution the principle, of unity, supremacy and exclusiveness of government for the great [illegible] interests of the confederacy, constituted the basis of the work and presided and controlled in all the deliberations of the convention.

And whereas, This great philosophic principle being deemed—not only necessary to the symmetry of the government and to the perfectibility of its action, but indispensable to the existence of a *confederate or common government*, it was ordained that we should have but one government for the public property and public domain; but *one* government for war; but *one* government for the post office; but *one* government for imposts and duties, and but *one* government for commerce and for the great instruments of that commerce, weights, measures and *money*.

And whereas, The exercise of any one of these powers by the individual States, is in interrogation of the federal rights conferred on Congress by *all*, for the common benefit of all; *and whereas*, State banking, corporation banking, and individual banking, under State authority, is the *creation, authentication, and circulation* of paper *money* avowedly to substitute and consequently to expel the authenticated money of the mint regulated by Congress, and to become in lieu thereof the current instrument of commerce.

And whereas, It is *history* and necessarily follows from this great diversity of government for money, that the federative principle of *unity of control is lost*—the mint in its practical purposes nullified—the power over the uniformity of duties, imposts and excises paralized—the continuity and homogenity of the circulation dissolved and destroyed—the commerce "among the States" embarrassed and interrupted—the representative of the national resources perpetually liable to be disbonored and debased—the financial and protective energies of the General Government, for peace or for war, crippled and suspended—justice impeded—confidence broken up and ruin brought upon the land.

And whereas, This deplorable state of things, (of frequent occurrence among us) is clearly referable to the unwilling departure in an evil hour from the fundamentable principle first above alluded to—*that in a confederacy of sovereign States a commonly interest can never be administered with success or with harmony by any other than the confederate or common government.*

And whereas, money as the *common instrument of commerce* and measure of value, is entirely *conventional*, and in a confederacy can be authenticated and regulated by *common* consent *only*; and whether of metal by coining; or of paper by engraving; or of leather by stamping, it is equivalent in its *functions*, and is MONEY, equally and alike in a commercial point of view; and as such should be exclusively governed by Congress. Otherwise the substitute for gold and silver, governed by the *sovereign* States *individually*, will become the principal, and by necessity and policy supersede coin and overthrow the constitution of the country. *And whereas*, The supreme court of the United States, under an imperative sense of expediency and necessity THUS CREATED in the case of Briscoe *vs.* the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky; and in the case of McCulloch *vs.* the State of Maryland, have made the jurisdiction of *paper money concurrent* between the General and State governments; and thereby in practice as well as in theory have set aside the constitutional purpose of the mint, and the power of Congress through law, to regulate or *govern* the measure of value for this country beyond the statute book; and by placing that regulation under the sovereign control of an indefinite number of State governments and state corporations erected to make paper money and to "emit" it, and to extend and contract their circulations almost *at libitum*, the court have *sanctioned* the *revolution* which substitutes paper money for metallic; and the State governments for the General government as the regulators thereof.

And whereas, The true issue involved in the above cases adjudicated by the court was (*by consequence*) necessarily and essentially, the question of exclusive power or no power in Congress to authenticate the money measure and to make and to preserve it *uniform* for this Union, which was thought to have been settled by the Federal Constitution affirmatively and negatively in 1787; but which the court have *unsettled*; and in placing the authentication and component of money through State and corporation banks *everywhere*, for the benefit of brokers, and shavers, and stockjobbers, and counterfeiters, and fraudulent, outreaching speculators, they have placed it no where for the *honest* unsuspecting citizen; nor for the preservation of the morals, and the credit and the character of the country; nor for the energy and capacity of the general government to fulfil the high purposes for which it was avowedly instituted.

And whereas, As neither the *project* of the "National Bank;" nor of the "Independent Treasury;" nor of the "Fiscal Bank;" nor of the "Exchequer" and its Bills make the true issue in the currency question; nor propose to re-*settle* the *political* power of this Union over the measure of value which the Federal Constitution gives *exclusively* to Congress, and the supremacy by consequence to the *States* in the *concurrent sovereign right of legislation per paper*; they are therefore the impotent nostrums to cure the *cause* of our monetary disorders; or financial *stratagems* to regain *lost power* by *management*, instead of a frank and patriotic exposure of the true source of the nation's calamities, and a candid appeal to the human understanding and to the real interests of the people; and of the States, and of the banks themselves, "to render unto Cæsar that which *is and ought to be Cæsar's*."

Forremedy whereof, and to restore the great conservative principle of *unity of Government for the measure of value*; and to protect the innocent and unsuspecting against imposition—the country against demoralization—the currency against anarchy—the commerce among the States against embarrassment—the Treasury against bankruptcy and frauds, and the Federal Government from utter prostration, and this Union from dissolution: Be it resolved, three fourths of the States concurring, that the following amendment of the federal Constitution be adopted.

Each state shall have the right when petitioned to judge of the expediency of banking and the local wants of its citizens, and to that end the power to grant acts of incorporation or license to do banking business under the rules and regulations to be prescribed *exclusively by Congress*, which shall require the most ample security for the prompt redemption, of the paper issued, in gold and silver coins upon presentation; and which shall be uniform throughout the United States, and upon the principles only, of sound commercial banking, of which Congress alone shall have the right to judge.

To secure uniformity and identity of external characters as far as may be in the *paper money* of the United States, and thereby to cure the infinite diversity which now characterizes it every where, and continually expose the people and the banks to growing and endless repetitions of fraud and forgery.

The Congress of the United States shall have the exclusive power to provide for that uniformity, whenever, and in the manner they may deem most expedient for the interests of the people, and for that of the banks.

Congress alone shall have the right to authorise the suspension and the resumption of specie payments; or to judge of the necessity and the propriety of placing, and continuing the nation, and the banks on their credit; and to provide for the regulation thereof, in such manner as they shall deem most conducive to the protection of the public interest and to the prompt and simultaneous resumption of specie payments, whenever the public interest shall demand the same *Provided, however*, That from and after the passage of the general bank law by Congress twelve months shall be given each state bank, or corporation bank, or company, or individual with banking privileges, to signify to the proper officer, to be appointed by Congress, their assent or refusal to take action under it as herein before provided, on pain of forfeiture of their respective charters: *Provided, nevertheless*, That neither the surrender nor the forfeiture of their charters shall be construed to release them from any obligations under their charters; nor to deprive them of any right or power, to liquidate, secure, and bring to a close their banking business, for which they shall have not less than three, nor more than five years after the passage of said act.*

2d AMENDMENT.—*Whereas*, It is highly conformable to the genius of our political institutions, and indispensably necessary, to the free and untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise in a representative government, that the ministerial action, in the election of the chief executive officers of this Union, shall be secured to the great body of the people as near as may be in their primary assemblies.

And whereas, The present practice of nominating by private conventions two candidates to concentrate the people's votes, and to set aside the contingent provision of the federal constitution, for their "election by the House," is the organized assumption of influence by a few to direct and control this *incipient action* to suit their views and wills; and thereby to overrule not only "the written will of the people in their constitution, but to restrain and model the popular will at the polls, without authority and without responsibility.

And whereas, This imposing organization of irresponsible influence, by private volunteer citizens in convention, to direct and fix public sentiment in favour of two named individuals, is not only officious and unjust to the people, but demoralizing to the public feeling, in impairing the independent exercise of the right of suffrage, as each shall choose; and in accustoming the people to set aside the provisions of their constitution, contingent or otherwise, whenever it shall be deemed expedient by faction or party discipline to do so.

And whereas, It is not only repugnant to the genius of Representative government—unjust to the people and demoralizing to public sentiment, in producing a loose, *automatic*, if not venal exercise of the elective franchise, but it works injustice to private individuals in superseding the just claims of many estimable patriots to equal nomination and election, either by the people themselves, or by those having the right of nomination and election *from* the people free of *private intervention*.

And whereas, It has ever been regarded as the work of the greatest delicacy in all popular governments, so to organize the chief Executive department, as to secure at *all* times the highest qualification in talents, experience and patriotism, with entire independence of official action on the co-ordinate departments and of political party, but, with feeling responsibility at all times to the people in the discharge of the high functions confided to it. *And whereas*, The federal constitution in placing the contingent election of the President in Congress, whenever a majority of the electoral vote shall not be given to any one individual, which experience has proved is likely often to happen, has in practice established the relation of constituent and representative, let all such cases between the two departments, unfavorable to the independence of the Executive—to the purity of Congress, and to the reputation and stability of both.

And whereas, to avoid the threatened abuses likely to flow from this defective provision of the constitution, and from congressional caucuses to elect the president, the current expedient of private convention nominations was devised, by which a private individual caucus, and *constant party elections* are substituted to congressional caucusing, and the contingent election of the President by Congress. *And whereas*, It is clear that the chief magistrate of this Union should be *neither the nominee of a congressional caucus, nor be elected by Congress; nor the nominee of private individuals, nor be elected by party*; but that *his* constituency should be the people, the *whole people*, and nothing but the people; and that his nomination and election should emanate entirely and *freely* from the ballot box through an electoral college, of the *elite* patriots of the land, chosen by the great body of the people *at the polls*, to make the nomination and election for them. And to the end that when elected he shall be the representative of the nation and not the *probationary novitiate of faction or party* to pander for his re-election, he should be declared to be forever ineligible to office at the end of five years.

And whereas, It is important that the college of electors, should not only be uncorrupted, but incorruptible, they should hold no office under the General Government, at the time of their election; nor be eligible to any within the gift or nomination of the president elected by the college, and should be native born citizens of the United States, and residents of the electoral districts in which they are respectively elected.

To the end therefore that these very desirable objects be attained, and the evils enumerated in the premises be obviated; and the election of the chief magistrate of this Union be made the legitimate and simultaneous act of the *entire* people, and thereby rendered more tranquil—less dangerous to the public peace—less corrupting to the people—more definite, dignified, and satisfactory to all aspirants and to the people themselves.

Be it therefore, resolved, Three fourths of the States concurring, that the following amendment of the federal constitution be adopted.

Congress shall have the power, and are required to provide by law for the election of the president and vice president of the United States, once in five years, by an electoral college to be chosen by the people upon the present principle of apportionment of representation, one member for

* Under the proposed amendment such Bank may whenever desired by her, abolish banking within her boundaries, and Congress is bound to protect her circulation and remunitate it sound. Under the present system a State may shoul-n banking, but is powerless to protect her circulation in practice against the depreciated paper of her sister (sovereign) States, nor can Congress do it under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The treasonable law of currency in a confederacy with one commerce, mutually substituted bad paper for good when the former is permitted to circulate; and the decision of the court places the community misrepresented the control of the sovereign government to maintain it sound or uniform. The first is no *private principle*; and they are both treasonable to this country, as the prerogative of currency is therefore invested in the exclusive system of corporate government. Inasmuch as it has passed the control of the States who can have no remedy of action except through the legislation of Congress which is excluded, by the absurd doctrine which claims to the general government all right of jurisdiction to protect and harmonize the *action and the relations* of the State banks, yet, demands of Congress the performance of the duties imposed by the Federal constitution, to maintain sound and uniform the measure of value for the confederacy.

each district, whose duty it shall be when convened, and duly authenticated according to law, to repair to the seat of the general government at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the ensuing session of Congress, next preceding the expiration of the presidential term for the time being; and when so convened shall then proceed to organize themselves into an electoral college; and when so organized shall adopt their own rules of action, and shall receive all nominations of candidates which may be made by any member of the college, and then shall proceed to ballot in succession for president and vice president of the United States, in such manner as to drop the lowest nominee on each successive balloting; each member having the right to vote, except the president of the college, who shall give the casting vote only in case of a tie, till they shall have made the election of both officers, and certified their election in duplicate signed, and sealed by the president of said college, and directed, one to the Speaker of the Senate, and the other to the chief justice of the United States to be by them opened and the election declared in the presence of both Houses at the ensuing session of Congress. *Provided however*, that no man shall be eligible to said offices for more than one term of five years; nor unless he is a native born citizen of the United States, and not under forty years old.

Congress shall have power and is hereby required, to provide for the districting each State agreeable to the census, and to the established principle of apportionment of representation, and of contiguous territory, and equal population as near as may be; and shall designate by law the day of election for members of the electoral college, which shall be the same throughout the United States, on which the citizens of each district entitled to vote, shall convene at their respective election precincts, or usual places of voting, and vote for one member for each district to represent them in the electoral college. *Provided, however*, that no man shall be eligible to said college, who holds any office under the government of the United States; and who is not a native born citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the district in which he is elected. And it is hereby declared, that no member of the said college shall be eligible to any office within the nomination or gift of the President, elected by the college of which he was a member.

3d Amendment. *Whereas*, the Federal Constitution does assume, and declare the supremacy of the Federal Government, in the legitimate sphere of its action; and the independence of each of the other, of the three departments of which it is constituted, in the fulfilment of their respective functions; and to guarantee the integrity of this organization, and to secure all the purposes of good government, it has established the *reciprocal* checks to the affirmative legislation of the people, in the House of Representatives, that of the States in the Senate; and to those that of the executive in the qualified negative of the President; and to the whole that of the absolute veto of the supreme court of the United States, in the right of ultimate revision.

And whereas, it is conceded that the veto or negative power of the President of the United States was conferred, First, To protect the executive department and the organic law against encroachments by congress; and, Second, To protect local and individual interests against impulsive unjust legislation; and, Third, To favor and elicit more thorough discussion of all questions of doubtful legislation, and the more full expression of popular opinion in relation to them by the required majority of two thirds.

And whereas, although these guards against encroaching legislation and unjust legislation, and against the impetuous hasty legislation of a numerous popular assembly, in times of high excitement, should never be broken down or entirely removed, yet, as it may well be questioned whether the revision of the veto of the President should not be subjected to a still further qualification and revision by the PEOPLE and by the STATES themselves, through a *majority* of a succeeding congress, by which ample time will be given for a more full discussion and the clear and calm expression of the sovereign will, to which that of *one* man should ever yield in all such cases, leaving unbiased and unquest ioned to the Supreme Court the right of ultimate and final revision in *all* cases, as now established by the Federal Constitution.

And whereas, it is highly conducive to public HARMONY and to STABILITY of government, and should always be deeply desired by both the majority and the minority, in congress and out of it, that all questions of *policy and expediency* arising in the practical administration of the government, in which honest and patriotic differences of opinion often occur, should, if possible, be quieted and settled in a satisfactory manner by the clear expression of a well ascertained majority of the people through the House of Representatives, and of the States through the Senate, till time and further experience shall fully expose error and vindicate and establish the truth.

Be it therefore resolved, three fourths of the States concurring, that the following amendment of the Federal Constitution be adopted:

All Bills passed by congress and not approved by the President *shall* be returned by him as required by this Constitution, with his objections in writing, fully and precisely stated and the reasons therefor, to the house, in which they originated, and when not passed by two thirds of both houses, as now provided for, they shall not, on that account, be considered as lost or finally disposed of, but shall lie on the table till the first session of the second* congress to be elect d thereafter, to be again re-considered and finally rejected or passed by a majority of said congress without the approval of the President.

4th Amendment. *Whereas*, for physical, political, social, and moral reasons, it is apparent that the free black population of these United States are *misplaced*—that their RELATIONS to one society and government are unfriendly to social and political intercourse upon terms of equality—dangerous to its peace—destructive to good order and to the security of property, and degrading and demoralizing to the free negroes themselves.

And whereas, it is demonstrated by the African Colonization Society of the United States that colonization on that continent is entirely practicable and beneficent in its influence on the colonists and to the natives, and promises to become the most efficient of all means for their civilization, and for the ultimate extinction of the slave trade.

And whereas, the people of the United States being desirous to *correct* and finally remove the evils enumerated, and to provide the most eligible asylum for the free black population at present among them to set up self government *for* themselves, and for such others as may hereafter become emancipated in this country by their owners,

Be it therefore resolved, three fourths of the States concurring, that the following amendment of the Federal Constitution be adopted:

Congress shall have the power, and are required, as soon as may be, to open negotiations for the purchase or cession of a territory on the continent of Africa or elsewhere, beyond the boundary of the United States, of suitable extent and fertility of soil as shall be fully adequate to the comfortable accommodation of a flourishing colony, and that they have power to colonize thereon, in the manner they shall deem most eligible for their prosperity and good government, the whole of the free black population of the United States, with their consent. *Provided however* that such as shall become emancipated after the adoption of this amendment, shall be forwarded and settled in said colony, under the direction of congress and at the expense of the individuals emancipating them, or of the State in which such emancipation shall be made. *And provided further*, that after the year eighteen hundred and sixty (1860) congress shall have the power, should they *then* deem it expedient and proper to exercise it, to remove all such free negroes as shall remain or come into the country to reside, to the said colony, *without* their consent.

5th Amendment. *Whereas*, the political institutions of the United States are based upon the assumption that the people are capable of self government; *and whereas*, this fundamental principle of popular "conerratism," so complimentary to human nature and elevating to man, necessarily assumes their virtue, intelligence, and patriotism, and law abiding disposition; it follows that whatever debases and overthrows these, debases and overthrows their government. And whether the people shall corrupt themselves by avarice or luxury; or by neglecting or misdirecting the intellectual and moral education of their children; or whether they are corrupted by their foes, or the *untoward workings of their own practical government*, it is the highest interest and duty of every citizen in the Union thoroughly to understand and zealously to co-operate to remedy.

And whereas the penitentiary system of this country, conceived in philanthropy and intended for *reform* as well as punishment, was sustained by many wise men, who saw that the criminal law of the land often failed of execution because of the *character* of the very penalty deemed commensurate with that of the crime, and necessary to its prevention and to the protection of society; but they did *not foresee* that the rejection of capital punishment and the substitution of that of the penitentiary and its almost indiscriminate application to *all* grades of crime and *depraved moral character*, would necessarily work the perpetration and extension of crime, by degrading ALL who should become temporarily or more permanently its subjects to that *same* level of moral degradation; and to be finally turned loose upon society to spread the spirit of depredation and personal violence and to excite popular retaliation and mobs through the land, and render the *whole* familiar with rebellion and turbulence, less obedient to law, and less fit for self government.

And whereas although the system of punishment may be *made* well suited to crimes of a certain grade, committed by individuals not steeped in infamy, yet it may well be doubted whether it ever reformed one *habitual villain*, or as a punishment is much dreaded by such, or constitutes any other than the most temporary protection of society against their robberies, violence, and bloodshed.

And whereas, although our penitentiaries may not be great Lancastrian schools, for the complete education of the tyro in the hom book of crime, yet it is certain they are of the nature of overgrown pauper work houses, and that the productions of their labor, AT A minimum cost, backed by the strong arm of the government, are brought into lamentable competition with those of discreet, honest industry unsustained by the public capital, but burthened by public taxes and by private wants, and by social and religious obligations.

And whereas, however desirable it may be to retain the system for the *punishment* of certain crimes, committed by individuals, of previously fair character and of correct habits, yet if it is to be retained for punishment *and for reform*, it *never* should be administered to disgrace and to DEGRADE those who pay the penalty of the violated law by the temporary loss of their liberty. Otherwise, they will sink and die under the chagrin of blasted hopes and eternally ruined character, or re-act with a seared conscience and veng-ance reeking in their bosoms, to become, on their release, "*hostes humani generis*."

And inasmuch, there is good reason to believe that such is the *modus operandi* of the American system upon our society—upon honest labor, and upon the culprits themselves, it behooves the people of the United States to look into this matter—to reduce the *growing system—to reform and elevate its character, by adopting it to punish and not utterly to degrade*—to condemn none to the penitentiary, of *habitual bad character*, and in every case to reward with an *honorable discharge* all who deport themselves with unexceptionable propriety during their confinement, and have paid the penalty of the law, and made the "*amende honorable*" to society.

And whereas, it is clearly apparent that this classification of criminals is equally demanded by *justice and policy*, which advise that the criminal, by impulse of passion or force of peculiar circumstances or from youthful inexperience for the *first* offence, should not be reduced to the same level; nor be made the inmate of the same gloomy prison or operative circle, with the cold, calculating, desperate outcast. Otherwise their assimilation and association in punishment will inevitably produce their assimilation in disgrace and affiliation in feeling and in crime, and our penitentiaries, instead of being institutions *for reform*, will seal the destinies of thousands, in hopeless common infamy, and annually turn loose upon society a crowd of soured, degraded, desperate wretches, without *any* hope, character, credit, or principle, and fit only *for* blood, *for* treason; and for revolution.

And whereas it is clear, if the premises be true, that all such criminals, of notorious bad character, are totally unfit *for self government*, and therefore should, in every case, either suffer capital punishment, when convicted of crimes which deserve it, or be transported from the country to some distant region, to form a society of their own, and be subjected to that *form* of government which will be *adapted* to their grade of civilization, under which it will become their interest, as it will be their necessity, to live by industry when they cannot live by plunder and violence; and to respect and fear laws, as they can gain nothing by sending and violating them.

To this end, therefore, and for the purpose of inviting the correction of the moral and political workings of our present penitentiary system, so as to make it the temporary asylum of the unfortunate in crime *only*, and not the perpetual domicil or perpetual home of the desperate habitual irreclaimable villain, to be fed, clothed, and housed at the public expense, and the productions of his labor brought into destructive competition with those of honest industry, bearing all the burthens of society and government; and to the end that they shall be institutions to save and not to degrade and utterly ruin the unfortunate in crime, who are within the reach of that enlightened social sympathy which would seek to preserve and to forgive whom it is *obliged* to punish.

Be it therefore resolved, three fourths of the States concurring, that the following amendment of the Federal Constitution be adopted.

Congress shall have power and are hereby required, upon the petition of one third of the States who may modify their criminal code, so as to substitute transportation for other punishment in any case, to purchase or acquire by treaty a suitable territory, in a distant region, and to colonize thereon all such criminals as shall be condemned to transportation under the laws of any of the States, and such criminals as shall be condemned to transportation under the laws of the United States, and to provide for the government and protection of said colony, in the manner they may deem most proper to secure the transports and to advance their civilization and the prosperity of the colony.

Patents.

Good old Connecticut is the land where the patent fever rages, and they do say that every man of three-and-twenty who has not got more than one patent for sale is no great shakes. We do not believe we should be very wide from the truth, when we assert that more patents are entered in the Patent Office, by citizens of this Puritan State, than by the inhabitants of the remainder of the American confederacy. Many of these doubtless are worthless and of no possible benefit to the living, or ever will be, to posterity.—Others are useful, labor saving, comfortable, and economical articles, which add to the wealth of the nation. Mr. Eli Johnson, of Ellington, has left three patent articles of his own invention, to be sent to Quincy Hall in September. The first is a new method of shelving a store, so portable that in case of fire, the shelves, with their contents, may be shut together in sections, and when shut, lock as they close, and assume the shape of a box. The second is a staff to hold an umbrella in and open. He has another for hitching a horse. The third is an Odometer, intended to be attached to the hub of a wheel, to measure the distance passed over by a carriage. It is very simple the whole thing about the size of a common lock, with three wheels which may be seen through a glass on its side. The largest wheel revolves once in a quarter of a mile, and is marked with rods. The middle wheel is turned one tooth in a quarter of a mile, and makes a revolution in 25 miles, and is marked with miles and quarters. The third is moved one tooth in 25 miles, and revolves once in 200 miles, and is marked with hundreds and quarters of hundreds. This is an important article for livery-stable keepers, and if used, would settle many disputes as to the distance run by their vehicles.—*Boston Transcript.*

Plan to remove Stumps.

The Western Farmer and Gardner for August, contains a communication upon the subject of removing stumps, and as the machinery is cheap simple, within the means of every farmer's procurement, and, as we believe will prove efficient we copy the descriptive part of the paper:

"Procure a dry, red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log-chain with two yokes of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary.—The mode of operation is thus: Wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground and make what is called a log hitch—by the lever horizontally, on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump, the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them, but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers."

Cure for Rheumatism.

A gentleman of Philadelphia writing to the editor of the U. S. Gazette says:—"I was upwards of twenty years much afflicted with the rheumatism, particularly in the winter season.—At nights the pain was so great as to deprive me of the necessary rest.—Nearly all my joints were affected. I tried every remedy I could hear of but found no relief. A few years since, a Jerseyman gave me the recipt. I have used it every winter since, say two or three times only and have not lost, since I first used it, an hour rest from rheumatism. I have given it to hundreds, and as far as heard from, it has relieved them all.

Recipe.—One gill of gympson seed, (now ripening, can be found in greatplenty around the city) put in pint bottle, fill the the bottle with the shavings of a rich turpentine yellow pine board or knot, then fill up with alchohol.

In three days, the turpentine, and the virtue from the Gympson seed will be extracted by the alcohol, turning it of a greenish color. It is then fit for use. Bathe the part affected with this preparation a few times, and it will take a way all pain.

I consider it so effectual a remedy, having received so much benefit from its use, that I consider it my duty to make it public.

Obey Orders.—A brave veteran officer recommitting a battery which was considered impregnable, and which it was necessary to storm, answered the engineers who were disuading him from the attempt: "Gentlemen, you may think what you please; all I know is that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to morrow morning, *for I have the orders in my pocket!*"

To preserve Steel from Rust.—Take some shelled virgin wax and rub it over the article to be preserved. When dry, warm the article again so as to get off the wax, and rub it with a dry cloth until the former polish is restored. By this means all the pores of the metal are filled without injury to the appearance, and rust will not attach to it unless it is very carelessly exposed to constant humidity.

To preserve Apples and Pears.—Wipe the fruit dry, then take a varnished crock or wide mouthed jar, at the bottom of which is to be a layer of sand, and so alternate fruit and sand, until the crock or jar is full. Put a tary thick coat of sand on the top and place it in a dry place.—Apples or pears thus treated, will keep good all the winter.

A New Butter Machine.—This is a machine recently invented by Seth Bishop, of Redding, for the purpose of working and perfecting new butter, by means of turning a crank. The butter is put into a circular tub, which appears in the cut, and by the motion therefore is passed many times in rapid succession under the projecting beaters of a scolloped wheel, mounted on the crank shaft, while the buttermilk escapes by an orifice in the centre. No farmer or dairyman, who makes butter for market, will longer forego the convenience of these little machines.

Tobacco a Remedy for Arsenic.—A young lady in New Hampshire fell into the mistake, so often committed, of eating a portion of arsenic which had been prepared for the distruction of rats. Painful symptoms soon led to inquiry, and her mistake was discovered. An elderly lady was present, advised that she should be made to vomit, as speedily as possible, and as she had always felt a perfect loathing for tobacco in every shape, it was supposed that this would at once effect the purpose. A pipe was used, but without producing any nausea. She next chewed a large portion of strong tobacco, and swallowed the juice, and that even without a sensation of disgust, a strong decoction was then made of hot water, of which she drank perhaps half a pint.—Still there was neither nausea nor dizziness, nor did it operate at all, either as an emetic or cathartic. The painful sensations at her stomach, however subsided, and she began to feel well.—On the arrival of physicians, an emetic of blue vitirol was administered, and produced one operation. One or two days after there was a discharge, of a dark green color, approaching to black. No ill consequences followed.

A nother case occurred in the same place a few years subsequent, in which arsenic was taken through mistake by a sick person, and she employed tobacco with a like success. She, too, had always loathed the article, but now chewed it and swallowed the saliva without producing sickness at the stomach. No emetic was administered, nor any other remedy.—*Silliman's Jour.*

Premiums Offered by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

1. A premium of twenty dollars for the best essay on water-rotting hemp, showing the advantages resulting to producer and consumer from this method of preparing the staple, and practically describing the mode of conducting the process. It is desired also that the effect of this operation on the health of the operatives and contiguous neighborhoods be considered.

2. A premium of twenty dollars for the best essay on the system of agriculture best adapted to Kentucky.

3. A premium of twenty dollars for the best essay on the rotation of crops best suited to Kentucky.

4. A premium of twenty dollars for the best essay on the most profitable mode of feeding the stock of Kentucky.

5. A premium of ten dollars for the best essay on the proper proportions of live stock for a Kentucky farm, showing the proportions proper not only where one kind of stock is chiefly raised, but where hemp, tobacco, &c., are the staples, and adapting the proportions to the various system of mixed husbandry practised on Kentucky farms.

6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. A premium of ten dollars for the best essay on the best system of rotation of crops, hemp being the important crop of the farm: the same, cattle raising being the chief business of the farm; the same, pork being the chief surplus of the farm; the same, horses or mules being the chief surplus; the same, tobacco being the main chance.

11. A premium of ten dollars for the best essay on the importance and most proper manner of rearing sheep, suited to the condition of Kentucky.

12. A premium of ten dollars for the best essay on the propriety, and if that be shown, in the cultivation of roots as field crops for Kentucky.

13. A premium of ten dollars for the best essay on the propriety of mixed husbandry, comparing the profits and other benefits of mixed husbandry with those derivable from devoting the farm chiefly to a single production.

Salting Horses.

A curious fact is mentioned in Parker's Treatise on salt:—"A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them—which had been accustomed to take salt with their food. Lumps of rock-salt where laid in their mangers; and these lumps, previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed, and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and corn, they consumed only from 2½ to 3 oz. per day, but when they were fed with new hay, they took 6 oz. per day." This should convince us of the expediency of permitting cattle the free use of salt at all times, and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as in rock-salt, it being much more palatable than the article in a refined state, and by far cheaper.—A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of every animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

A woman's Advantages.

A woman may say what she likes to you, without the risk of getting knocked down for it. She can take a snuze after dinner, while her husband is gone to work. She can dress herself in neat and tidy shoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over to her. She can take a walk on a pleasant day, without the fear of being asked to treat at every coffee-house she passes. She can paint her face, if too pale, or flour it, if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed again if her husband is slain.—She can wear corsets, if too thick, and other fixing, if too thin.

The age of Wonders

or, the prophecy of 1770.

Let us suppose ourselves carried back sixty years in the stream of time, and to hire again, the youthful subjects of the young King George III. Let us likewise imagine that in those days the divine spirit of prophecy had come upon us, unveiling to our sights the events of the future. In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war in 1776.) In fifteen years man shall rise from the earth and fly through the air (invention of balloons, 1780.) In twenty years the French monarchy, the oldest that ever was, and now so flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince (Louis X VI 1793,) not yet king, shall in twenty-three years lay down his life on the scaffold his wife and sister shall share the same fate. In those same days news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at mid-day shall be known at the farthest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun (the Telegraph, 1804.) In twenty-six years a conqueror shall rise (Bonaparte) who shall water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Borysthenes. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St. Peter, and throw down what he had restored (dethronement of Pius VII) Finally, he whom the world could not contain, shall die a captive on a rocky island (St. Helena,) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean: a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument. In those days metals shall be found which float on the water and burn under it (sodium and potassium, discovered by Sir Humphry Davy.) Ships shall stem the stormiest ocean without sails or oars (steam ship.) Carriages shall run without horses, with the speed of the wind (locomotive engines.) (The ordinary speed of the wind is 35 miles an hour; that of the engines on the Great Western Railway is 39) Men shall be conveyed from India to the mighty Babylon in a month; from American in ten days; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by chains over the sea, while roads shall be made under it (the Menai Bridge and the Thames Tunnel.) The very beast in those days shall have laws to protect them. Those days shall be days of great light:—Men shall plough without horses (steam-plough;) they shall spin without hands (power-loom;) they shall calculate by wheels (Babbage's machine;) the sun shall engrave for them (the Dagerrotype;) they shall write with the lightning (electric telegraph.) One machine shall print in one hour many thousand books, each of which shall take a man many days to read: a man may buy a book for a penny; for a penny he may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read the rocks instead of a book (geology) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some, sisters of the earth; some, brothers of the sun (the planets, five in number, discovered since the American war; and the double stars by Sir William Herschel;) and of all the colors of the rainbow. In those days, likewise, they shall read the Pyramids (Young's and Champollion' discoveries.) They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered but the way to be happy.—[*Phenix (Edinburgh newspaper.)*

Resumption of specie payments is too generally regarded as the remedy for all the disorders in currency and trade, to admit of much longer postponement, and although it will aggravate the evils it is expected to cure, it must be submitted to—since bitter experience alone, will convince many of their error. Through the intervention of this circulation, the people of Maryland may be shielded from a portion of the evils which their own errors are otherwise likely to precipitate upon themselves.

The disorders of the currency and trade, spring from causes which can only be remedied by a change in the whole policy of the country. The tariff must be revised and our importations diminished. Nothing else will reach the evils under which the country is languishing. *Mark this!*

Upon this point I find an article in the Peoria (Illinois) Register, so direct to the purpose and in such entire consonance with my own views and feelings, that I beg an insertion of it in your useful paper. It is one of a series upon "American Policy." Nothing but this policy will permanently affect the rates of foreign exchanges, or enable the Banks successfully to resume specie payments. Until then, expedients must be resorted to, for furnishing currency—since neither specie nor good bank notes are attainable.—The Railroad circulation exists opportunely and fortunately for Maryland. If its existence is continued and wisely improved, it will prove a blessing in the midst of the distresses through which it is feared the country is yet destined to pass. R.

From the Peoria Register.

This subject [the Tariff,] is lost sight of by the American people, and our country is doomed to suffer. The people are quarreling about straws, while their substance is eaten out by the wily politicians. Two classes of these are at work, one for themselves exclusively, and the other party for themselves, and partly for the country, but their country alas! has but poor encouragement for prosperity. The question suggests itself to practical men. And what must be done? Is there nothing in store for us that will restore our enterprise as a people? The country is in debt to foreign nations some hundreds of millions; the interest is increasing the amount daily; the government is borrowing money to pay the debts of the last administration, and will have to keep on borrowing unless the imports under twenty per cent. duties shall furnish a sufficient revenue to pay the current expenses, and to do this, to meet twenty-five millions of expenditure; we shall have to import goods, with the free articles now exempted, to the amount of *one hundred and fifty millions.* Our importations for nine years past have entailed a debt on the country of five hundred millions, and the compromise act will increase it, till we cannot pay the interest or principal, and we shall pass over the special care of Great-Britain. It is well known that the usage of the British merchants is to undervalue their goods, so that under ad-valorem duties they can run in their goods, without paying the real duties. As their goods, have been invoiced to other nations as well as ours, they have been undervalued at least one third; which would take probably two hundred millions of foreign goods, alias foreign labor, that the government can save a little out of their die.

The south are prejudiced against northern interests and want to reduce the pecuniary to a level with their slaves, and are willing to suffer themselves rather than the manufacturing states should have the markets. Yes, they had rather support old England and throw themselves into her arms, than not rule the country as they have done.—Although they have suffered more than any part of the Union, this weighs nothing with their politicians, so long as they can run in debt to the Eastern States, and when the evil day arrives, by their own ingratitude, they only draw themselves into their shells and refused to pay.

The crisis has arrived when the people should arise in the majesty of their strength, call meetings in every town and precint in the country, before the next Congress shall convene, and tell Congress to protect the interests of Americans by a prospective tariff till it amounts to a prohibition on the great staple articles of manufacture, as nothing else will free the country from debt and INSURE prosperity. A bank will not make money, and all the insignificant trifling about things of minor importance sinks into perfect contempt in the view of high-minded and intelligent statesmen. We must demand perfect protection at the hands of our legislators. We must shut out of our markets three fourths of the imported goods, manufacture our own goods, pay off our indebtedness, and go ahead. Nothing but a prospective tariff can keep this republick together ten years. Remember that. How are we to be freed from our debt? Can we extinguish it by pursuing the plan we have followed for the last eight years? Have we not got into debt some hundreds of millions? Let us take a retrospective view of the affairs of the nation and see what conclusions we shall arrive at. In 1828 the high tariff law, as it was called by the opposers of the system, was enacted, and in 1833 the compromise act was passed. The government paid off a debt of two hundred and eight millions, and had in the treasury about seventy millions, and was so rich and prosperous that it could scarcely find a way to dispose of the surplus, when the hue and cry arose about taxing the people, and the President and his Secretary were anxiously engaged to relieve the *poor people* from these burdens. South Carolina in arms against the manufacturers, backed by the party, President, and cabinet, caused the compromise act.

Well then, we will now see the effects on the poor people, government and country. The act was to deduct ten per cent. per annum on the duties till 1841, and then half the duties to come off, and in 1842, everything to be fixed at twenty per cent. Let it never be forgotten that after we had paid off our national debt, and had the large surplus in the treasury, that the tariff law was so operative in our favor that exchanges so fell that instead of our sending the specie obtained by our other trade to Great Britain, we brought it home, and our country and banks had an abundance of it, so much that all the banks paid it at their counters, merchant and farmers, mechanics and manufacturers paid their debts, and speculators and people generally had money enough for their business purposes. The government and the people were all prosperous and happy together. Now, let us see how the people where helped by taking away the protection of 1828.—In the commencement of the operation of the compromise act, by which, it will be remembered, ten per cent. was taken off the duties, it was scarcely observable, but the tide began to operate in a few years rather as slow poison, and in 1841, when one half the protection was taken off, what do we experience? The government bankrupt, merchants mostly failing, the country in debt five hundred millions, and the debt increasing, banks suspending all over the country, the people without money, and the produce of our labor not enumerating the laborer for his toil.—All this too, in a time of peace, and when the earth never yielded more plentifully. We see the impoverished condition of the country, and cannot but see what has produced it, and what is our remedy for these embarrassments. Can the next fall off to twenty per cent. do anything to alleviate our condition? Can the country, any longer blind to the cause of our troubles? If so, men would not be convinced though one should rise from the dead and speak to them. The opposition party go in a solid phalanx against protection to american interests, and with the southern Whigs will defeat any measure calculated to relieve the American people. If we were free of debt in 1833 by the tariff of 1828, and money in both pockets, and now, by favoring foreign manufactures are bankrupt, what shall we do when the withering operation of the 1842 reduction takes place. We shall then see what we shall see, and the most miserable nation we shall be in the civilized world. If the law of 1828 had remained in force, this country would now be worth ten hundred millions more than it now is. Remember 1842.

One way to get Rum.

A rumster who occasionally used, to be short of change, had recourse to the following expedient, to "raise the wind." He got two pint bottles, exactly alike; one he filled with water and taking one in each pocket, he entered the grocery, and called for a pint of gin. The bottle was filled and handed to him, when he put it in his pocket, at the same time telling the landlord he had no money. "Then I won't trust you, to give me back my gin," said the landlord. "If you won't there's no harm done," added the other, reluctantly pulling the bottle of water from his pocket and handing it over; it was quickly emptied into the cask.—There wasn't any harm done to the landlord that's a fact, for although rummy had his bottle of gin, the same number of pints were drawn from the Organ.

LEGAL NOTICE.

MRS. MATILDA MILLER.—You will take notice, that I, William M. Miller, will apply to the approaching Legislature, to be holden for the State of Kentucky, for the passage of a law to divorce us, and to restore me to all the rights and privileges of an unmarried man from the ground, that you were, at the time of our marriage, pregnant by some other person, which fact you fraudulently concealed from me, until disclosed in the *natural way*.

You will also take notice, that I shall, on the first Saturday in December, next, at the office of Phelps & Stevenson, in the city of Covington, proceed to take the depositions of James L. Rowan and others, to be read and used upon said application; and shall continue the same from day to day, Sundays excepted, until completed, at which time and place you can attend, if you think proper. Yours &c.

WILLIAM M. MILLER.

Nov. 20, 1841. 17tf

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*The word "one" is illegible.

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LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1841.

☞ Our columns, this week, are principally occupied with original communications, and we have been compelled to postpone several others on hand. The long article occupying the whole of our first page, and a part of the second, from the pen of our fellow citizen Dr. John W. Kennedy, treats on subjects of vital importance to the people of this Union, and, we have no doubt, will be read with interest, by a goodly portion of our readers.

—VIRTU.

Mr. Clayton, of Cincinnati, made his 25th aerial voyage from Nashville, on the 13th inst. Mr. Clayton has acquired a celebrity, as an aeronaut, unsurpassed by any other in the known world.

LOTTERIES.

Several essays, in numbers, on the moral influence of Lotteries, the manner in which purchasers of tickets are swindled out of their cash, proving to a demonstration that they are more dangerous and corrupting, and with fewer chances of gain, than the *Pure Bank or Roulette Table*, are in preparation, and will shortly be laid before the public. In the meantime, we say to the next Legislature of Kentucky—Repeal your lottery license laws, as grievous public nuisances.

The Cultivator.

"A Combination of Boell's Cultivator and the American Farmer, is a valuable agricultural paper, published monthly, in Albany (N. Y.) by Gaylord and Tucker, at the very low price of $1 00 a year. It is printed on fine, large, double royal paper, and each number consists of 16 pages. Every farmer should take it, preserve it, and at the end of the year have it bound, for future usefulness.

The American Farmer,

Published in Baltimore, by Samuel Sands, Esq. is among the best and oldest periodicals in the Union, solely devoted to agriculture and its pursuits. It is published weekly, in quarto form at $2 50, in advance. Farmers subscribing for agricultural papers cannot fail to find at least one article in each paper, sufficiently valuable, to compensate him for the price of it.

The Panic Tumbler.—Our readers will remember, that in the year 1839 Mr. Horr, the late collector of the port of New York, caused the flight of a number of foreigners for alleged frauds on the revenue, and subsequently suffered them to return, on the payment of what we denominated, then and now, "hush money." We then believed, and asserted in our column, that there was no ground for the exaction of this money and we understand that evidence of the correctness of this opinion has been fully substantiated. There were then mercantile houses who refused to compromise or tolerate the country; and they were held to bail, by Mr. Hoyt, in such various sums as suited the whim of the then collector, acting under the advice of the then district attorney and the authorities at Washington. The destruction of their business followed this attempt to destroy their good name; but they steadfastly refused to compromise.

We believe and hope, that the suits brought in the United States have discontinued these suits; and that one of the houses, through their counsel, Messrs. Dutcher, Reynolds, and Platt, have held Mr. Hoyt to bail, in the sum of *thirty thousand dollars*, to answer for his conduct.—*N. Y. Exp.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

Mr. Langdon—In your last paper there appeared an article over the signature of 'Junius,' that has caused great surprise to your numerous readers in Covington. He speaks of Education and of the schools worthy of the support of the citizens of this city. He mentions several excellent schools, and, in fine, has given to all who read your paper a first rate treat to a beautiful essay on the noblest subject that can engage the attention of an enlightened people; but in his catalogue of *the good schools of Covington*, he has committed a very great *mistake*; for he has omitted entirely to mention, the most successful and the best one in the city. He does not speak at all of Mr. Goodhue's school, which has been pronounced the most efficient school in this neighborhood, by the best judges in the world, namely the parents, who will send their children to that teacher who gives to them the most thorough instruction, and advances them the most rapidly, in useful learning. Apply this test, and Mr. Goodhue's school at once takes the front rank of any now or heretofore in this place.

What teacher has ever been so long with us—or who has ever met with such success? He has satisfied those who have patronized him, and has never, I venture to say, heard a word of fault, that any scholar under his charge did not make good improvement. It is with pride, as a citizen of Covington, that I speak of the public examinations of his school. Before crowded assemblies they have passed off again and again, with the highest honor to teacher and scholar. These examinations have elicited the warm hearted praise not only of those interested in them, but of strangers generally. They have been spoken of, in the Cincinnati papers, as superior to all such exhibitions, both far and near. As a thorough, critical instructor, I do not think his superior can be found in Kentucky. I have learned, from the best authority that he has ever considered, at the East, a teacher that made sure work in all that he undertook. It is an undoubted fact that his school stands far before any other in this place, both for the method of instruction pursued and for the talent of the scholars, as well as their improvement. Then why did Junius commit such a mistake, in his enumeration of the good schools in Covington as to leave out the star? He alone can tell; but then there is one thing which many can tell him, namely, that Mr. Goodhue has a large circle of able, influential friends in this place, who will not see injustice done him by any one, for whatever reason he may have treasured up in the secret places of his mind, for doing it. It is not consonant with the Kentucky character so to act.

Junius laments that the mothers of the land are not better educated. I can refer him to a school where females are instructed in all the useful, intricate sciences, such as Mathematics, and even the classics, and where he may be sure that it is well done. I take great pleasure in doing this, so that he may avail himself of the privilege of sending his daughters to this school; and thus laying the foundation for a portion, at least, of the future citizens of our country, to whose hands will be committed the safekeeping of the nation, to be esteemed worthy their bright inheritance. Such a school is kept by Mr. Goodhue, and I can recommend the same to Junius, in the fullest confidence, that his best hopes will be realized, as far as he shall try it.

—JUSTICE.

Beauty of youth.—It is not true that the young not only appear to be, but really are, most beautiful in the presence of those, they love? It calls forth all their beauty.

Mr. Chandler's instructive singing caloric, which meets two evenings in each week, at Mr. T. A. Goodhue's academy, affords a delicious opportunity for the ladies and gentlemen of Covington to cultivate a taste for the most delightful some euphony, vocal music. The ladies, especially, will doubtless avail themselves of the unique opportunity now presented to acquire this most amiable and elegant accomplishment. Those gentlemen who are too impatient to wait the halls of melody, for their intrinsic merit and humanizing influences, would find themselves exuberantly requited for a visit to them, by a synopsis of the galaxy of beauty, which frequents the apartment by a periodical attendance, in which form some of the most beautifying features of the Aonian attraction. Mr. Chandler is a highly cultivated vocalist and a very successful preceptor; his emolument is so trifling as to offer no sufficient obstacle to preclude persons of taste from availing themselves of his instruction.

—VIRTU.

A Duellist Defeated.

After this abortive revolution, no political event had agitated the North of Italy, until the unexpected occupation of Ancona by the French. An occurrence which recently took place there was the occasion of much merriment. It appears that among the French officers, was one who prided himself greatly upon his skill with the broad sword. In order to give scope to this talent, he had deliberately bullied nearly all his colleagues, besides a large number of Italian gentlemen into quarrels, and having invariably come off triumphant, his arrogance was proportionally increased.

At length weary of the peaceable life he led and impatient for a new victim, he entered the principal Cafes in Ancona, one evening when it was fully occupied, and for want of a better subject, fixed his regard upon an athletic and broad some priest who was quietly reading at a table. Monsieur took a seat by his side. The Priest soon after calles for a cup of coffee, which the officer immediately took possession of. The latter not doubting it was done through inadvertance, renewed the order, the Frenchman easily grasped the second cup also. Without losing his patience in the least, the Priest for the third time repeated his demand; and again his tormentor unceremoniously appropriated the beverage to himself.

By this time, the singular behavior of the duellist, had attracted the attention of every one present; and the Priest in an elevated but calm tone, turning to his tormentor, exclaimed, "How unworthy a man of true courage, to insult one whose profession forbids resentment!"

The officer started to his feet in a rage—"Priest or no Priest," said he, "you have called me a coward, and I demand satisfaction."

The Priest had now also risen, and folding his robes about him, with dignified coolness he addressed his adversary: "Sir, you shall be satisfied. I believe among those of your profession, it is customary for the challenged party to choose the place, time, and weapon. Accordingly, sir, let the place be the Cafe, the time now, and the weapon *this*," and with a single blow he felled him upon the floor in the centre of the room. The crestfallen bully was glad to make his escape, amid the jeers of the company.—*Rambles and Reveries.*

KENTON COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

Agreeable to notice the citizens met, to receive the report of the Committee of the Kenton County Association, at the Covington Hotel, on the 6th inst.

On motion, Major Jefferson Phelps was called to the Chair, and Thornton Timberlake appointed Secretary, whereupon, the following rules and regulations were read by the Chairman and adopted.

1st—This association shall be called the Kenton County Association.

2d. Its object shall be the security of our Servants, and the recovery of such as may abscond from their masters or owners.

3d. Its officers shall consist of one President, one Secretary, and one Treasurer, to be elected by a majority of votes, and to serve one year.

4th. The President shall select and appoint a Committee of Vigilance of from one to three active persons in each Neighborhood, whose business shall be to see that the laws of the State are carried into effect regulating free Negroes, Negro Traders, and their owners, Peddlers and suspicious persons and persons selling, or furnishing liquor to slaves.

5th. The President, Secretary and Treasurer with any two members of this association, shall form a corresponding committee to correspond with other associations, and to petition our legislature in support of our object.

6th. This association will be bound to assist and aid any member in the recovery of an absconding servant, and when such servant is recovered by this association, the owner or master shall pay into the Treasury fifty dollars per head for such recovery, if taken in the state, and one hun dollars if taken out of the state as a fund to meet the calls and expenses of the association.

7th. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be authorized to advance a reasonable sum out of the Treasury to members going in pursuit of their runaway slaves, which shall be secured and refunded by the owners, but this association will not be bound to assist those who are not members.

8th. Citizens of Kentucky who subscribe to these articles and pay one dollar in the Treasury shall be members of this association.

9th. That if any member shall loose his servant or servants, and shall offer a reward therefor, and the same shall be taken or recovered by a member or member time she discharged great quantities of blood, with much expectoration of the fever and cough. Her flesh grew at length became reduced to a living skeleton: Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might be ended by the pangs of death. During the time her physician freely bled, purged, and used as the last resource determined to test the virtues of "Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy," having noticed some extraordinary cures performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles and commenced using it her. The fourth day he found some change which gave hopes. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days: at that time she was rendered able to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment, of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from disease and pain and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

A small pamphlet accompanies the medicine, which gives a full description of diseases, the manner of treatment, &c.

☞ Western Office, No. 77 Sycamore st. near Lower Market, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louisville agent, H. Rosenkrantz, Druggist, Market, near Third st, sole agent for Jefferson county, Ky.

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,

N. B. RICE.

N. B. Currency of all kinds bought at the lowest rates; the highest price paid for Gold and Silver and Eastern Funds. Kentucky money generally on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.

Sep. 1st, 1841. 6-tf.

Justices' Blanks

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125, Main Street, Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD,

Nov. 13, 1841. 16 Agent.

NOT EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD

DANDRUFF AND LOSS OF HAIR is caused by a languid or obstructed circulation in the small blood vessels which supply the scalp and hair with nourishment; in consequence of which the perspiration becomes thick and clammy, and dandruff is formed, forming a crust and DANDRUFF, which clogs up the pores of the skin, and by its pressure against the roots of the hair prevents it from receiving sufficient nourishment to retain vitality. The hair then becomes harsh and unpleasant, changes color and falls off. This unhealthy affection is very speedily and effectually cured by

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC,

which revives the dormant powers of the surface vessels, removes the Dandruff, and produces a new and healthy growth of hair, to supply the loss of the old, and BALDNESS is prevented, or removed where it already exists. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third St. Price $1.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st, Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD,

Nov. 13, 1841. 16 Agent.

Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Hebrew, Mathematical and Miscellaneous SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE BY

EDWARD LUCAS,

112 MAIN STREET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12th, 1841. 16.

FORK HOUSE FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Fork House, and Lot and the adjoining building lately occupied by James M. Gibson, fronting on the East side of Greenup street, near the River. The property will be sold low—applications can be made to Geo. M. Boulware, Covington, or to myself at Cincinnati.

CHAS. FOX, Agent for the proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1841. 14m1

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 17th November 1841, at the late residence of Col. John Leathers, dec'd, in the County of Kenton, Ky. (on a credit of twelve months for all sums over $5,) all the Machinery of an extensive tobacco factory, consisting of seven large iron screws with all the necessary castings, levers, hooks, &c.; one valuable patent double press with cast iron frame, nine small screws suitable for many purposes. Also—a large quantity of Household Furniture consisting of one *Piano*, a variety of *Chairs, Carpets, Settees, Bureaus, Side-boards, Tables, Side-tables and table Ware, Looking-glasses, Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads*, and various other articles not enumerated here.

ALSO, one Cooking *Stove*, with a variety of *Kitchen furniture, two fine milch Cows, Spinning Utensils, three Harness, two Carpets*, &c. and, a great many other articles which it is not necessary to mention.

In all cases the purchaser will be required to give bond with good security, before the property will be delivered.

Due attendance will be given by

BENJAMIN WATTS,

Administrator.

October 2, 1841. 14 w2w

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the beautiful private residence of the late E. S. Bush, in the vicinity of Covington, and in view of Cincinnati. The house is a new and well finished brick, with a hall and four rooms below, and three above; 25 acres of land handsomely laid off, a fine orchard; young fruit, of choicest selections; and many convenient out buildings; two cisterns and a well.

JOHN T. LEVIS,

P. S. BUSH, Trustees.

Covington, Oct. 6.

P. S. BUSH, offers for sale, upon liberal terms, either of his farms in East Bend Bottom, Boone county, one containing 240 acres, the other 127 acres; both cannot be had. He has also for sale, a few beautiful building lots in Covington, among which is the "Reserve of one acre," adjoining the Catholic property. Cov. Oct. 6.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Edward S. Bush, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers, and make payment, or settle by note: and all persons having demands against the estate are requested to make them known.

JOHN T. LEVIS, } Trustees & Executors.

P. S. BUSH, }

Oct. 6.

WILLIAM DRAKE, FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Covington that he has opened a SHOP, on the South Side of the Market Space, next to Mr. Wolff's Tinner's Shop, where he is prepared to attend to the hair and the beards of all who will favor him with their custom. 12 tf

City Ordinances.

The Ordinances of the City of Covington, now in force, have just been published under the superintendance of the City Clerk, and by orders of the Board of President and Common Council of the City of Covington.

A few extra copies have been printed to accommodate the public, and are for sale at this Office.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET WARE-HOUSE

PETER FITZGERALD, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, *Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses*, &c., of the best quality, at reduced prices, No. 23, Fifth street, south side, between Walnut and Main, Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 22.

LOOK OUT FOR A THIEF.

A FELLOW calling himself WRIGHT, called at the *Kenton Hotel*, on Wednesday last, and put up for the night. At the hour of midnight he unceremoniously decamped, feloniously taking away a double reined bridle, and common saddle. The bridle had a plated ring bit, reins nearly new. This young thief is about 18 years of age, small in size, black curly hair, black eyes, and dark skin, wore and old black hat, and grey jeans coat. He rode a black mare, with a white star in her forehead, left hind foot white, and, as he said, about 5 years old, he said he had swapped for her between Williamstown and Henry Sayre, on the Lexington and Covington road. He should be apprehended, for he unquestionably stole the horse he rides.

T. P. THORNTON,

Inn Keeper.

Independence, Nov. 3, 1841. 15w3

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.

J. D. BASCOM, Jr.

Corner of Main & Fifth street.

Sept. 99. Cincinnati, O.

CLOCKS & WATCHES.—Of every description, repaired in the most careful manner, by

WILLIAM GALLUP, Jr.

On Scott street, three doors south of Gedge & Brother's Store.

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 *Window Chairs*, rocking, scroll, slat, and grey *Backs*. Settees of all sizes and 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. 13, 1841.

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

COMMISSIONERS' SETTLEMENT.

THE creditors and legatees of Mary L. Boner, dec'd, and all persons interested in her estate, are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of the Boone Circuit Court, will on the 24th day of November, and from day to day until the 27th, if not sooner completed, at the office of Samuel T. Hogan in this place, take proof as to said Decedent's Estate, and of all debts and claims offered against said estate, in obedience to the decree of reference of said court in the case of Stillwell and Wife vs. John Bradford, Ex'r, &c.

WM. C. NAYLOR, S. M. Com.

Falmouth, Ky., Nov. 13, 1841. 16w3

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly, for the Licking Valley Register, by GREEN & RICE, Exchange Brokers, 3d st. Cincinnati.

OHIO.	
Life and Trust, on demand	2 prem
Urbana Certificates	2 prem
Lafayette, Cincinnati	par
Commercial, do	par
Franklin, do	par
Farmers, do	par
Exchange, do	2 dis
Mechanic & Traders'	2 dis
Miami Exportation Company	2 dis
Lebanon Miami Banking Company	2 dis
West Union, do	broke.
New Bank of Steubenville	broke.
German Bank of Wooster	broke.
New Bank of Circleville	broke.
Farmers' Bank of Canton	broke.
Whitewater Canal	45 dis
Miscellaneous, small notes	25 dis
Gallipolis	broken
All other Banks, 5's and upwards	par
Ohio Post Notes, generally	1½ dis
KENTUCKY.	
All Kentucky Banks	par
Louisville Savings Institute	2½ prem
INDIANA.	
State Bank and Branches	par
State Bank, Vincennes	1½ dis
do do Ky	1½ dis
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank and Branches	½ dis
Shawneetown	1½ dis
Cairo	1½ dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair	2 dis
Endorsed by C. O. & R. Smith	2 dis
Other Banks	one sale
MISSOURI	
State Bank and Branches	2 prem
TENNESSEE.	
Bank of Tennessee and Branches	4 & 5 dis
Planters' Bank and Branches	"
Union Bank and Branches	"
Yeatman, Woods & Co	"
ALABAMA.	
State Bank and Branches	5 dis
All other solvent Banks	"
LOUISIANA.	
New Orleans Banks	4 prem
Municipality Bills	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
All solvent Banks	10 & 25 dis
NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent Banks	4 prem
EASTERN BANKS.	
New York City Banks	par
Boston	½ prem
Philadelphia	½ "
Baltimore	½ "
Pennsylvania and N. York County Banks	6 & 8 "
EXCHANGE.	
Buying rates by the Drawers.	
On New York	¼ prem
Boston	¼ prem
Philadelphia	¼ prem
Baltimore	¼ prem
Philadelphia	¼ prem
SPECIE.	
Buying rates by the Drawers.	
American Gold	¼ prem
English Gold	¼ prem
Other Foreign Gold	¼ prem
Silver	¼ prem
LEGAL VALUE OF COIN	
Eagle, before 1834 $10 00	Forty France $7 85
do since 1834 10 00	Georgia, 85 lb. mint 5 00
Sovereign 4 84	N. Carolina do 5 00
Napoleon 3 93	Pistareen 16
Doubloon, Spanish 15 53	Guinea 4 00
do Patriot 15 53	Ducat 2 20
Y Thaler 2 24	German Crown 1 00
X Thaler 2 02	French Crown 1 20
X Guilder 0 80	Louis d'Or 4 35
Frederick d'Or 3 93	

BANK NOTES

Received and paid out by the Covington Branch Bank.

Kentucky Banks.
Indiana State Banks and Branches.
Commercial, Franklin, and Lafayette Banks of Ohio.
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Ohio Post Notes.
Notes of all solvent Eastern Banks.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Green	bush	37 & 62
	Dried	bush	75 & 1 00
BEEF,	Mess	bbl	8.00 & 9 00
	Prime	bbl	6 00
	Dried	lb	10 & 12
BACON,	Hog Round	lb	5.00 & 6.00
	Joles	"	11
	Shoulders	"	6½
	Sides	"	7½ & 8
	Hams, cured	"	8 & 9
	Canvassed Hams	"	9 & 9½
	Sugar cured, 4 extra do	"	11
CORN,	In the ear	bush	25 & 31
	Meal	"	25 & 30
CIDER		bbl	2 00 & 3.00
FLOUR,	City Mills	per bbl	5.25 & 5.50
	By Canal	"	5.62 & 5.87½
FEATHERS		lb	31 & 33
HEMP,	Russia	cwt	10 00 & 12 00
	Manilla	cwt	10 00 & 11 00
HOPS,	Western, crop of 1841	lb	75 & 90
	Eastern, crop of 1841	"	85 & 1 00
HAY,	Loose	ton	9 00 & 10 00
	Baled	ton	11 00 & 12 50
LARD	Kettle	lb	6 & 7
LUMBER,	Boards, clear, in yard, per M		25 00 & 30 00
	do common do		10 00 & 12 00
	Shingles		2 50 & 3 25
	Hoop poles	M.	7 00 & 8 00
OATS		bush	21 & 23
RYE		bush	67 & 70
PORK,	Mess	bbl	6.00 & 7.00
	Clear	bbl	6 00 & 6 50
	Prime	"	5.00 & 5 50
	Rump and Chins	"	4.00
	Jowls	lb	3.00
	Hog Round	lb	5
	Sides	"	6
	Shoulders	"	4
	Ribs	"	3 & 31
PROVISIONS,	Butter, in kegs or bbls	lb	8 & 12
	do in market inferior	lb	12½ & 15
	do fresh	lb	18 & 25
	Cheese, Western Reserve	lb	6 & 7
	Onions	bush	62 & 75
	Potatoes	bush	25 & 30
	sweet	bush	50 & 1 00
EGGS		doz	12
RICE	Fresh, in tierces	lb	3 & 4
SALT	Turks Island	bush	63 & 70
	New York	bush	40 & 50
	Kanawha	bush	30 & 35
	do washed	bush	30 & 37
	do alum	bush	37 & 40
	Conesville	bush	25 & 27
	Zanesville	bush	30 & 35
	Liverpool	bush	60 & 65
	Timothy	bush	1 50 & 1 60
	Hemp	bush	2 00 & 2 00
	Flax	bush	81 & 1 00
WHEAT		bush	93 & 1.03
WOOL,	Common	lb	33 & 37
WHISKEY,	from boats	gal	18½ & 19

FIRE-DEPARTMENTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stock of which, is exclusively owned by the Firemen of Cincinnati. They no Fire and Marine Insurance at their Office, No. 2, East Front street.

Dr C. WALLACE, *President.*

E. Hinman, *Secretary.*

Aug 18, 41.

WILKINSON & BIRD,

APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,

1841. Covington, Kentucky,

Have just received a supply of

MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE MEDICINES!

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young Females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions.* As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœ, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which, entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human disease, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy,* which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence, of its cure. *Costiveness,* by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœ and Cholera,* by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds,* by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.—The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds,* by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst of *Gravel.* Also *Worms,* by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma and Consumption,* by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvy, Ulcers,* and *Inveterate Sores,* by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions,* and *Bad Complexions,* by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy,* and *other disagreeable Complexions.* The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas,* and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin. Common Colds and Influenza,* will all be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. *Piles*—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this City, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty five years,* and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

Oct. 13, 1841.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT.

Physician's Testimony of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, and all diseases of the Liver an Lungs.

[FROM DR. E. A. MCKEAGH,]

Wellsville, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Dr. Duncan's Expectorant remedy for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, &c. has proved in my hands one of the best remedies that ever fell to my knowledge. I do unhesitatingly recommend it to all afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Lungs. I have also witnessed a case of Dyspepsia cured by it, when the patient was obliged to resort to physic for the last five years, as often as twice per week, now perfectly regular and in good health. Please send me by "O'Conner's line," 150 bottles, and draw on me for the amount. E. A. McKEACH, M. D.

The thousands who are laboring under that fell disease or its premonitory symptoms, may they at once apply for the above "high-famed" Expectorant Remedy before it be too late. Remember this medicine is certain to give relief, not by palliating, as most of the medicines do which contain opium, but by eradicating the root of the disease, and thus be discharged by the power of Expectoration. A single bottle will convince the patient of this fact. Those who are somewhat sceptical of this are requested to call at the office and obtain addresses of those who have experienced the wonderful effects and live.

WESTERN OFFICE, for the sale of "Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy," at wholesale or retail, is at No. 77 Sycamore street, between 3d and Lower Market streets, Cincinnati Ohio, which is the ONLY place in Hamilton County where it can be had. Price $1.

November 3, 1841. 15

BARLEY WANTED.

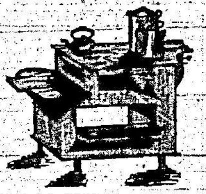
THE UNDERSIGNED will purchase, at the market price, any quantity of Barley. He has on hand, good *Family Stores* for sale, cheap.

JOHN SYKES,

Corner of Columbia & Sycamore streets,

Sept. 22. Cincinnati

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 smoothing 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 Shilito, John Whetstone, Lewis H. Shallry, Samuel Borden, Capt. R. Brickell, J. Richardson, J. N. Florer, B. Farlow, Charles Foster, W. Rankin, Samuel King, George Selees, N. W. Florer, Elijah Campbell, Amasa Higbee, W. Jolly, F. H. Knoblough, Geo. W. Parer, 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, Capt. R. Wallace, Cov., Ky., James Hughes, T. R. Dunnick, Dr. J. S. Dodge, J. A. James

Cincinnati, Sept. 4, 1841.

The above Stove 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.

JOHN F. VORNHOLT.

BANDBOX MANUFACTURER; Main street, 2d door above the N. W. corner of Seventh, 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

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.

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, Pongees, 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

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

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, 210 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.

CASH will be paid for *Ginseng, Beeswax, and Mustard Seed,* at

WILKINSON & BIRD'S

Oct. 13. Drug store, Covington, Ky.

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, $8,00 per quarter of eleven weeks.

Classics and Mathematics, $10,00 per quarter.

Payments, one half in advance, the other half by the end of the quarter.

Commencement 3d quarter, 25th October.

October 13, 1841. 19

Business Directory.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The office of the REGISTER *is supplied with a great variety of Job type, for printing* BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BLANK NOTES, STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c. *Office on the corner of Market space and Scott streets, Howell's Building, second story.*

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.

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.

COVINGTON HOTEL.

R. MARRS.

Corner of Greenup Steet and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

MILLER & M'CULLOUGH,

Wholesale Grocers, dealers in Produce, and General Commission Merchants, in Latham's buildings, corner of Main and Water streets, Cincinnati, O.

I. COOPER & CO.

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

D. MOOAR.

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

HOLDEN & LOWRY,

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

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

A. L. & T. GREER,

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

GEDGE & BROTHERS,

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

JOHN CLEMONS,

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

JNO. BUTTERWORTH,

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

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 Store, 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.

Blanks, Blanks.

DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper. ALSO—JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANKS, of good quality, for sale at this Office.

DOCTORS J. & L. E. BENNET

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

DR. W. D. HOLT,

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

Office on Market space, adjoining the store of Mr. G. H. 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,-31f.

MANSION HOUSE,

Main street, near the Canal, Cincinnati.

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 2,-3 6w

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.

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.]

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

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

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

Ague Pills, a certain cure for Ague and Fever.

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

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

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 E. 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.

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.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Drs. J. Bennett & Son, or to either of them, will please call and settle their accounts by *Note* or *Cash,* before the 1st of December.

Oct. 20. 13

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 stre t, between Third and Lower Market.

J. B. PLUMMER, corner of Race and Sixth sts.

STEVENS & COLE, Second street, between Sycamore and Broadway.

R. & J. BROWN, corner of Walnut and Pearl streets.

JOHN GIBBONS, Fifth street, between Walnut and Vine.

WM. PARKER, Fifth street, between Sycamore and Main.

DANIEL RILEY, Sixth street between Sycamore and Main.

GEO. MARTIN, Fifth street between Main and Sycamore.

JOHN A. MILLS, Broadway Hotel Stable.

JOHN C. RICKETT, corner of Broadway and Lower Market.

GEO. BUTLER, Seventh street near Main.

JOHN ARMOR, Fifth street, near Main.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Sycamore street near Court.

J. BATES, corner Seventh and Main streets.

OSWALD & WINTERS, Second Street near Broadway.

From Edward Wones, proprietor of Livery Stable Sycamore street, near Third.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1839.

It is with the greatest pleasure I give my testimony of the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, having used it for some time for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Chafes, Galls, Cuts, Wounds, etc., with unprecedented success.

I have now been in the livery stable business about 13 years, during which time I have used many kinds of Liniments, but never found any equal to this. Respectfully, ED. WONES.

From Mr. James S. Weatherby, Cincinnati:

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

JAMES S. WEATHERBY.

From Capt. Joseph Harrison, Proprietor of that well known Summer Retreat, the "Buckey House," five miles below Cincinnati.

Mr. RAMSDALE:—I am satisfied your Balsamic Liniment is a valuable medicine, and have used it in many instances on my horses with great success. Many of my friends have also 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. MICH'L PIGEON,

DAYTON, April 24, 1841. *Veterinary Surgeon.*

From Mr. Hall, Sheriff of Montgomery County, Ohio.

I have used the Vegetable Liniment, prepared by Mr. Ramsdale, and can recommend it as a most excellent Liniment. B. HALL.

DAYTON, April 24, 1841.

I hereby certify that I have used for the last two years the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment on my horses and have given it a fair trial, as well as many other medicines now before the public for the same purpose.

I do not hesitate to recommend this to the public as the best Liniment I ever used.

DAVID MUCHMORE.

FARMER, near Madisonville, O.

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

Campbell Co., Ky. AARON W. SWEET.

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

CAMPBELL Co., Ky., May 26, 1841.

From Mr. Dunham, Merchant, Dayton, Ohio.

This is to certify that I have used the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment, and can recommend it as the best Liniment I ever used.

DAYTON, April 23, 1841. S. DUNHAM.

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

I hereby certify that I have used the Vegetable Balsamic Liniment on my horses with great success, and I believe it to be equal to every purpose for which it is recommended.

E. EICHELBERGER.

HAMILTON, O., May 6, 1841.

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. Menzie, *Florence;* Dr. R. A. Edwards, Alvin Kyes, *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.