

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 184

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knows the situation on the coal and iron fields of the mountainous and hilly regions of the United States. The late Secretary General of the United States (Mr. B. F. Butler) after the war, once in position made it clear that this nation was a year's loss in iron and steel for every hundred millions of dollars; he might have added fifty millions more for wine and alcohol. I presume he now figures in millions of families in the United States. If each of these families, either directly or indirectly, suffered one hundred dollars a year it amounts to three hundred millions; if fifty dollars, then one hundred and fifty millions is the sum they lose; but if twenty

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ing duty of 100 per cent, on the other, I make; to me and to the men whom I employ the "drudgery is beyond estimate." Paid another, who employs eight men, I freely admit the total abstinence of multiple mymen. "Generally all doctors is, I act with me. I don't for the first day, my men have no more. When I do carry on my business, I find it is I have the happiness to tell you that Excellency Governor BEWELL has signed total abstinence pledge, and in a that I rate of my first idea, and in my terms Recorder JAMES McOWEN, Esq. and I REASON CARRIE McOWEN, Esq. and I

and now a Senator. I know the feeling will grow upon your heart.

JOHN HAWKINS, the reformed drunkard is to lecture this evening in the Ray Street Baptist church. The city of Troy is coming over for a morning.

The village of Saratoga Springs has about 2,000 inhabitants of whom 1,000 stand the place of the 700 who died in it two weeks since. I can fill pages with such pleasant news, but I already greatly trespass on your time.

Your places are doing wonders. Two are constantly at work, and yet we

In great haste, but with much sincerity, EDWARD C. DELANEY, THOMAS SEWELL, M. D., and the undersigned, have signed the following resolutions and petition for the relief of the colored people of Louisiana.

When the French were in possession of New Orleans, says Bossu, a Choctaw, speaking very ill of them, said the Confederates, "they killed him. One of the latter raised at words, slayed him with his gun." The name of Choctaw, was then the greatest and

numerous of the faithful men, in
 a city, and sent a messenger to New Orleans
 ask for the hand of the daughter, who
 put him under the protection of the
 They offered presents to make up the
 re; I at the crab people, would not, n
 any; they even threatened to destroy the
 lge of Colaptesia. To prevent this, th
 in of blood, the unhappy Indian was
 ered up to them—the Selge, Ferrand
 charged with the commission. The la
 was called Tichou. He stood upright
 midst of his own people, and of his ene
 and said: "I am a true man; that is,

not least death—but a pity the fate of wife and four children, whom I leave behind me, very young; and of my father and mother, who are old, and for whom I have taken by hunting." (He was the best man in the nation.)

He had hardly spoken; the fast was his short speech, when his father, helped up with his son's love—arose amidst the people and spoke as follows:

"It is through courage that my ancestor became a great man; and it is through being young and full of vigor, he is fit than myself to provide for his wife, and four little children; it is therefore necessary he should detain me here."

care of them. As for myself, I am now
end of my career; I am no longer fit for
things I cannot go like the "wind."
course is like the "wind," unseen, I
sleep like the "wind," with my eyes
—but have lived as a man, and as a
will die. Therefore, I go to take my
place."

At these words his wife, his son, his
ter-in-law, and their little children
tears around the brave old man. He
od "them for the first time." The
of the dead Chaplain accepted the offer
of the dead Chaplain, and his wife

(trunk of a tree, when a single blow
hatched, his head was struck off.
This thing was made up by the dead, so
the young man was obliged to give the Cho-
rorelatives his father's head—and in
this he said to it:—Pardon me thy death,
remember me to the society of spirits.)

Tragedy of M. Choro.

*—THERYCEA—Is half noble, for
health, and health with industry &
wealth.*

The following resolutions introduced seven days since by Mr. Cady, were taken up for consideration, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (Two-thirds of both houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution.

to the Senate or Representative(s) during the term or session of a term for which he was elected, and the bill shall be considered the property of the United States.

§ 2. *Received by the Senate and House of Representatives.*—If a bill or resolution, or any program discussion, (two-thirds of both House concurring) that when a bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives, shall be received by the United States shall be returned by the President with his objections to his appropriation and signature, if upon its reconsideration, it shall again pass the House of Representatives, and the bill, belonging to each Senate, notwithstanding the President's objections, it shall become a law and the President shall have no power to veto it.

§ 3. *Two-thirds of each house again to pass the bill in such case as hereby amended.*—If any bill shall be returned by the President with his objections thereon ten days (Sundays included) from the termination of the session of Congress during which it shall have passed, and shall not be returned by the President and it shall not be returned by the President within the three first days of the succeeding session, If it should not return it, the bill shall be returned by the President with his objections to his appropriation and signature within the time herein required, the two houses of Congress shall have the right to reconsider the bill if it had been returned during the session at which it had passed. And if upon such reconsideration it shall again pass by a majority of all the members, belonging to each house, notwithstanding the President's objections.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same shall be, for whatever denomination he may be called, of the Treasury of the United States, shall be, respectively, annually appointed by a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, by ballot, to receive rice, at the two houses may severally resolve. When appointed, either of them may be removed by a vote of a majority of the members respectively given; but neither of them shall be removable by the President of the United States. Congress may provide by law that the said committee shall be composed of such officers between the periods of the annual appointments."

"The resolutions having been read—Whereas, he said, might be the ultimate fate of the amendment which had just been read, or of the two other amendments which he had the honor of offering, he would not venture to present a resolution to delay the consideration of having discharged his duty in their presentation. He must regret, indeed, that he had not been able to present a resolution relating their adoption by the Senate, had not devolved upon able and more skillful hands; but, however, he considered the measure as one he had the honor to present in place for the action of this body."

Nor had the performance of "this duty been so generally and so uniformly recognized and exercised in certain instances, by any recent exercise of the power to which the resolutions had reference, as the war fire to contest their although the subject of the resolutions was not so distinctly, and on which to had thought much and deeply, for years past, the course of events had constantly not tended to weaken it. It had, not only been the subject of the resolutions, but of the general subject. As our track as seven years ago, it was my and lamented friend, of his firm belief, was no more, had, in concert with him, been the subject of the resolutions, and it had been to modify and further to restrain the exercise by the Executive of this veto power. "The struggling of the resolutions, its presentation, its discussion, its adoption, and its execution, to be accomplished, all had been subjects of joint consultation and consideration between himself and the gentleman." He referred to this fact as a source of satisfaction, and said that they were entertained in the mind of any who now heard him, that the amendment now under consideration, and the others which accompanied it, were the result of the joint consideration of the facts back to June, 1840, on one of the most solemn occasions in his life, he had ever, been called to consider, and to propose, and to act on. He added to the fact, that when the resolutions were presented to him, he found the friends of his youth and the people of his native county of Hanover, on the subject of the resolutions, were all for the hands of the new Administration, and that the resolutions were passed in consequence of the glorious and universal triumph of the Whig party at the then election, and that the resolutions were passed emphatically, and in front of them all, the resolutions were the subject of the present resolution. After speaking of the power generally, and more particularly of the power as exercised by a late President of the United States, the speaker said: "The first, and, in my opinion, the most important object, which should engage the serious attention of the Administration, is that of constraining the Executive to exercise his power under its limitations, and safeguards as will render it no longer dangerous to the public lib-

(Whatever is the work of man necessarily partakes of his imperfections; and it was not to be expected that, with all the acknowledged wisdom and sagacity of the framers of the Constitution, they could have sent forth a system so free from all defect, and so full of guarantees, that it should not, in the conflict of embittered passions, be liable to be perverted and misinterpreted. Misapprehensions, and a construction of the powers granted in the Constitution would, probably have occurred, after the lapse of a few years; and it was not to be expected that with a regular and temperate administration of the Government; but, during the last twelve years, the machins, driven by a reckless chariot, and urged on by a mad and unscrupulous driver, would not be jarred and jolted, and it necessary examine and undergo a thorough repair.

With a view, therefore, to the fundamental character of the Constitution itself and especially the Executive branch, it seems to me that, in order to preserve the integrity of the Government, by amendments of the Constitution, when necessary; or by remedial legislation, when necessary.

of God, there should be no "class." A provision to render a person ineligible for office on account of race, color, or religion is a species of open term. Multitudes of the white-bellied nation have satisfied me that too many of the time, the thought, and the exertions of the government are occupied with the question of race, and that the colored people are consequently suffer, and measures are proposed to deprive them of the right to acquire property, thus to their influence upon the approaching election. If the limitation to open term is to be made, it should be so, as to include the colored people, and to deprive of the right to acquire property, thus to their influence upon the approaching election. If the limitation to open term is to be made, it should be so, as to include the colored people, and to deprive of the right to acquire property, thus to their influence upon the approaching election. If the limitation to open term is to be made, it should be so, as to include the colored people, and to deprive of the right to acquire property, thus to their influence upon the approaching election.

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to the question, "Is his consent needed by the Government to make any law, or is he entitled to attend to them?"

No doubt the idea of engraving this power of the Legislature was adopted by the framers of the Constitution, and was recognized in European Governments, just as it had been before derived from them, from the practice and history of Rome. At all events, the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and the framers of the present general Constitution of the Federal Government, but also in the constitutions of a portion of the States. Fifty years had now elapsed since the first Congress of the United States, and the framers of the present Constitution, from the wisdom and patriotism of the venerable men who framed it, saw to it that they should not have their hands, though as perfect as they were, soiled by the precedent of a law not so absolutely just; because that was what they felt that sprang from man had ever been. But, after the lapse of half a century, it was inevitable that the Government should be the prey of that period, and to compare the pretensions of those who then looked into the future with the actual results of subsequent experience.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the history of the Constitution must show that the growth and radical error which possessed the minds of the wise men who drew up that instrument, and who were the framers of the Government, is not so fertile to contend successfully in a struggle with the power of the Legislature. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the Government has been produced in the convention with the avowed object of strengthening the Executive arm; one of the members went so far as to propose that the President should be elected for life. All these proposals had their origin in the weakness of the Executive, and the incompetence to defend itself against the encroachments of the Legislative domain and despotism.

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old have anticipated but for the consideration that the treaty was already concluded and that the dollar was in constant demand for its realization. Another consequence of this cumulative encroachment was one from which few were often experienced great inconvenience meant the amendments of treaties by Senate after they were at length substantiated. It was the increasing frequency from this source that in more recent treaties it had come to the practice to insert in the body of the treaty itself a provision against all alteration, so that it must be ratified in its existing form or not at all.

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ere arbitrary breath of one man.
C. said that it was "not his purpose to go into the details of these encroachments by the Executive upon the constitutional powers and privileges of a single legislative branch of the Government. He would now pass to its attacks upon the powers of the Congress of the United States."
The first instance of this to which he alluded was the creation of officers and the designation of their salaries, without the consent of Congress, in any consultation with it. "Another and a formidable instance was to be found in the operations within the last few years of the

the nation. He alluded, in every body understands, to the seizure by a late Secretary of the public deposits placed by law in the hands of the United States—a removal which had effected under the avowed claim of power to the premature of removal as a means to subordinate Executive officers to comply with the will of the President, on the principle that the Executive was a unit, and that a single unit could control the entire Executive department. This seizure of the public deposits had been unauthorized against the Congressional authority to control them had been unattended, and the result of things was permitted to continue, and the nation was virtually placed at the disposal of the Executive.

gentlemen mock him by talking about the possibility of the President's drawing money from the Treasury except under an appropriation act. I said to them, "The possibility of public expense. Let them look at the actual record—occurred—on the removal of these Secretaries of the treasury, in order to replenish this very seizure of the public treasury and then let them look at the financial condition of the country. I think it is probable that not happen to hold the same political office as the that were held by the President. Of these were least." The President had nothing to say but to his Secretary: "Issue your order for such a sum of money and direct the Treasurer to pay it." I said to them, "I would like to ask a report for their entire neglect of obeying, tell them to do what I told them, and, if not, I will find men to do it."

And he would here say to all those who
 would be desirous of quarrelling against such
 of trust, that unless it were done by an
 assent of the Constitution, or by a revival
 of the original compact, they were not
 entitled to the right of amendment. And
 that after the Constitution, they never
 could affect their rights. All devices, all guards,
 all attempts of whatever nature, to
 prevent the passage from the sword, would pro-
 duce utterly ruin and destruction. Their
 only instance of this encroachment which
 was authorized by facts to state, but on which
 they did not at this time dwell. Not onr had

of the nation been seized, not only did
remain in the hands of the President, but
tion had seen armies raised by Executive
e, not only without authority or shadow of
y to law, but, as in the case of the Flori-
ians, after a law had been asked for and
ly refused. Other instances might be cit-
ed—military force had been raised
the sanction of Congress.
out, therefore, going any farther. Mr. C.
he thought a careful review of the oper-
ings of this Government, down to the present
ould fully demonstrate that, while it had
encroachment on the States, there had
constant encroachment by the Executive
legislative authority.

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PLAY AND PARTING.—Mom's feelings are purest and most glowing in the meeting and farewell—like the flowers which are transparent; and how they surprise; but throughout the day gray clouds are in the air.

PLAY AND PARTING.—The sorrowful mind are spring frosts, which precede summer; those of a corrupted mind are autumn frosts, which are followed by winter.

PLAY AND PARTING.—We the very best of art may permeate and sorely tempt the charm. The first fault is the simplicity; but every other the off-gull.

PLAY AND PARTING.—The very best of art may permeate and sorely tempt the charm. The first fault is the simplicity; but every other the off-gull.

The *Cleveland Herald*, gives us an account of a most disastrous tornado which hit MAYFIELD, Lake county, on the banks of Chagrin river. The writer thus

and without coloring. As day after poor last, at about 4 o'clock, the blowing very heavy, appeared to the South part of our town, on the left of Chugrin river, some short distance of the residence of Ezra Carpenter, a perfect tornado instantly commenced, blowing nearly S. W. to N. E. in great proportion (to far as I heard) being in the blowing down of the fences and woods of Lecky.

The account proceeds with an enumeration of twenty-one houses and barns blown down, and the destruction of the mill of the town of Mayfield, and eight in the town of Kirilind.

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But, notwithstanding the fact that the
have enormous
whole nation
past and
best and

destruction of thirty or forty houses, nearly all of them having persons in them, it is remarkable that injury to life has been done.

DEFAULCATIONS.—The Richmond Dispatches a statement that Gen. James M. "Fox" Minister, to England; Minister to the James Free and Kanawha to the amount of \$9,000,000, confirmed with the sale of certain lands, and during his negotiations

traveller took them to his own indi-
vidual. **ROBERT SUER.**—A higher
was shot dead' near Wellsboro,
last week, by a traveller on whom
he relied to rob. The traveller, on look-
ing to discover that the charge
removed at the tavern where he
and the pistol suffered with brand-
ed his suspicion, and he put some
substantial into the weapon.
by he was hit back; he fired; shot
by; and then discovered that the
his landlord of the previous ere-

ments by the President.
Absent and consent of the Senate.
 Notes leaving, of New York Envoy
 sary and Minister Plenipotentiary
 THOMAS, of South Carolina,
 extraordinary and Minister Pleni-
 Mexico.
 ACKERLY, of Virginia, to be Charge
 to New Granada.

The Gladiolus Marriage.
Excitement has been produced in
by the runaway match of a Brit-
with a young boarding school
Herald says:
ing lady referred to is Miss Emily
the daughter of a Mr. Croghan, of
western States, who has been an
ent in the service of the govern-
er uncle is the celebrated her-
Col. Croghan, of the U. S. army,
is now in Washington. She is

it is said, of half a million of dollars, has produced a great ex-fashionable circles, and exera-of-course, thrown out at random parties concerned.

one of the officer is Shingley, whose age is 70 years, the lowest of the below list. He immediately London in the packet ship *Mer-*

THE REPORTS IN FACT.—The report of the on ways and means in the Indi-ent, will have an injurious effect on the country, as it is fact accoma-panied by the fact that resources will be de-

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

The State of the Country.

Swedish Communist Opposition, sent out to sea, guns periscope visible, "with how little wisdom the" "earned." And those who know the rules of that time, will not deny Opposition had good reason for the same this day, however, the world has centuries older, and, if there be any

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The people have foolishly allowed themselves to be duped by a cruel demagogue, who has made the greatest curse of a free country his own hands, pulled down that prosperity, which the combination of slavery and free labor half a century had erected, and are struggling amid its ruins and widely scattered. They call for a reform. They want to build, though at great sufferings, a new and better system. They have yet and urge, "that our country be placed on a new basis."

The condition of this country at the present

temperate. Turn our eyes within,
 we see nothing but financial em-
 broidery and distaste. Thinking men of
 all the signs of the times with gloomy
 and dismal forebodings for the fu-
 ture so depending as to believe that
 we passed the zenith of our power, and
 now our people of decay—that the
 republic is already sowed in this
 republic, and are now germinating
 again. And, unless speedy measures
 by the General Government to ar-
 rest in its present fearful progress to
 ruin, perhaps a few years only will
 see its fears are not without founda-

Mistress in England.
 of the Cincinnati Gazette.
 Liverpool, January 3, 1842.
 is in the most horrible state im-
 metal price of fine flour being 3s. per
 the duty on Foreign grain is prohibi-
 per quarter.
 assist the measure, half the popula-

lows have become paupers, ty-
dole of food for escape from sta-
of our great interests have et-
of natural, and producing visitation
operation of the law!

time with such distress in every
British Isles, with a revenue of
port of the annual expenditures,
whose Parliament in a month and
time in the history of 'the Govern-
ment' to be proposed, are kept a

(grain) bill will be proposed, and, no doubt, by a coup-d-main of 91.

It is difficult to all this distaste, though it is the doctrine of freedom—the right of man is surely advancing. While we are steadily pressing their claims on the people, they are beginning to despise the present franchise, which is not so much power.

Thousands, who, in their annual struggle for the chance, not only in some cases, prevent them some benevolent law has stepped out of the ranks of now ranging themselves in the

...a consistent philanthropist. Col. [redacted] has declared themselves in favor of suffrage, and when the movement is in such men as his supporters, in the hour of its triumph is near. "I have changed my mind." If some of us for trade, the Chapter, it is some of us will be the law of the land in two years.

... We learn that the United States Chapter Hamilton, Capt James [redacted] from Cape Ann on the 14th inst. movement of a northeast gale for Cape Ann. The distance from Eastern Point Light to Cape Ann is 10 miles, being at the rate of 10 A. M. and 9 A. M.

RAILROADS.

One Single Line.
Over 100 miles.
Over 80, and
Over 150, and
Over 200, miles.
One single line
changed with do
with single and
One or more
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single line.
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Over 100 mil

[illegible][illegible]

Gold,.....	9 pium
REAL VALUABLE COIN	
.....	8.00
Forty France,.....	87.35
George, 63 br. mint, 600	
N. Carrows, de,.....	5.00
Patrons,.....	181
Gulber,.....	3.40
Thuel,.....	1.00
German Crown,.....	2.00
French Crown,.....	1.06
Louis d'Or,.....	3.25
.....	3.92
BANK NOTES	
and by the Continental Branch Bank.	

[illegible]

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... ..	125	8.55
... ..	130	8.71
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... ..	270	13.19
... ..	275	13.35
... ..	280	13.51
... ..	285	13.67
... ..	290	13.83
... ..	295	13.99
... ..	300	14.15
... ..	305	14.31
... ..	310	14.47
... ..	315	14.63
... ..	320	14.79
... ..	325	14.95
... ..	330	15.11
... ..	335	15.27
... ..	340	15.43
... ..	345	15.59
... ..	350	15.75
... ..	355	15.91
... ..	360	16.07
... ..	365	16.23
... ..	370	16.39
... ..	375	16.55
... ..	380	16.71
... ..	385	16.87
... ..	390	17.03
... ..	395	17.19
... ..	400	17.35
... ..	405	17.51
... ..	410	17.67
... ..	415	17.83
... ..	420	17.99
... ..	425	18.15
... ..	430	18.31
... ..	435	18.47
... ..	440	18.63
... ..	445	18.79
... ..	450	18.95
... ..	455	19.11
... ..	460	19.27
... ..	465	19.43
... ..	470	19.59
... ..	475	19.75
... ..	480	19.91
... ..	485	20.07
... ..	490	20.23
... ..	495	20.39
... ..	500	20.55
... ..	505	20.71
... ..	510	20.87
... ..	515	21.03
... ..	520	21.19
... ..	525	21.35
... ..	530	21.51
... ..	535	21.67
... ..	540	21.83
... ..	545	21.99
... ..	550	22.15
... ..	555	22.31
... ..	560	22.47
... ..	565	22.63
... ..	570	22.79
... ..	575	22.95
... ..	580	23.11
... ..	585	23.27
... ..	590	23.43
... ..	595	23.59
... ..	600	23.75
... ..	605	23.91
... ..	610	24.07
... ..	615	24.23

Word	Frequency	Rank	Count
and	10	20	3.00
the	10	20	3.00
of	10	20	3.00
in	10	20	3.00
to	10	20	3.00
at	10	20	3.00
on	10	20	3.00
for	10	20	3.00
with	10	20	3.00
by	10	20	3.00
from	10	20	3.00
as	10	20	3.00
is	10	20	3.00
are	10	20	3.00
was	10	20	3.00
were	10	20	3.00
you	10	20	3.00
me	10	20	3.00
us	10	20	3.00
them	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00
their	10	20	3.00
our	10	20	3.00
your	10	20	3.00
his	10	20	3.00
her	10	20	3.00
its	10	20	3.00

[illegible]

Westman, Matt, via Louisville, daily at 10 A. M., and departs daily at 3 P. M.
Williams, George, via Lexington, Williamsburg, Centerville, and daily at 8 A. M., departs daily; closes at 8 A. M.
Ziegler, John, via Falmouth, Grant's Lick, and Newport, arrives Tuesday at 8 A. M., and departs Tuesday at 8 A. M., and Thursday at 8 A. M., via Florence, arrives Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.
Next day at 10 A. M.
Mullen, Independence, arrives daily at 7 A. M.; departs immediately in day morning.
Mullen, Matt, arrives daily.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
 For composition of one Piece of Paper, not exceeding 200 miles, 10 cts.; not exceeding 1500, 12 cts.; not exceeding 4000, 14 cts.; not exceeding 6000, 16 cts.; and for each additional piece of paper, in the three rates of three pieces, of five pieces, with postage, one piece of paper, mailed as a letter, 1 cent; and all letters directed with, and at the same rate, should be paid for by the sender.
 For composition of one Piece of Paper, published, and sent out of the State, 100 miles, 1 cent; and over 100 miles, 1 cent; and out of the State, in which it

That bright shade where sorrow never can come,
There in the Kingdom that his Master drew,
He weeping stands, he waits to witness you.

E. C. LINDEN.

The papers published in Chatham, Vt., and
Wilmington, Mass., will please copy the above.

Umoa on Vine Street, between Ninth and
Tenth.
N.B. Teeth that ache can be cured, the
nerve destroyed, and plugged without pain.
Nov. 12, 1841. 15c6

Justices' Blanks

ward to an interlocutory decree entered up by the Pondleton Circuit Court, at the September term thereof, in 1841, in the case of Sarah Barker vs. Francis McKenny and William Granger, Admrs. of the estate of William B. Barker, deceased.

WM. C. NAILOR, S. M. Com.
Jan. 29, 1842.—37w4 In Chancery.

SCHOOL BOOKS
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD LUCAS,
112 MAIN STREET.
Cincinnati, Nov. 13th, 1877. '76.

HARLEY WANTED
I AM UNDERIGNED will purchase, at
 market price, any quantity of Harley,
 has on hand, good Family. **JOHN BYRNE**
 Corner of Columbia & Elysian
 Sept. 22. Chas.

[illegible]

