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POETICAL.

From Blackwood.

Home in the Skies.

When up to nightly skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their endless ways,
We think we see from earth's low clod
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,
Or path where planets duly run,
Still heaven would spread above us far,
And earth remote would seem a star.

[illegible]
With all their worlds approach his face;
One glory fills each wheeling ball—
One love has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,
Is his no less than yonder spheres;
And rain-drops weak, and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his [illegible] hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower,
All fed by streams of living power,
That spring from one Almighty will,
Whate'er his thoughts conceive, fulfil.

And is this all that man can claim?
Is this our longing's final aim?
To be like all things round—no more
Than pebbles cast on Time's gray shore?

Can man, no more than beast, aspire,
To know his being's awful Sire?
And, born and lost on Nature's breast,
No blessing seek but there to rest?

Not this our doom, but God benign!
Whose rays on us unclouded shine:
Thy breath sustains yon fiery dome,
But Man is most thy favored home.

We view those halls of painted air,
And own thy presence makes them fair;
But dearer still to thee, O Lord!
Is he whose thoughts to thine accord.

From the Christian World.

The Summer Birds.

BY AMELIA.

Sweet warbler of the sunny hours,
Forever on the wing—
I love them as I love the flowers,
The sunlight, and the spring,
They come like pleasant memories,
In summer's joyous time,
And sing the gushing melodies
As I would sing a rhyme.

In the green and quiet places
Where the golden sunlight falls,
[illegible]
To list their silver calls;
And when their holy anthems
Come pealing through the air,
Our hearts leap forth to meet them,
With a blessing and a prayer.

Amid the morning's fragrant dew—
Amid the mist of even—
They warble on as if they drew
Their music down from heaven,
How sweetly sounds each mellow note,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
When dying zephyrs rise and float,
Like lovers' sighs, away!
Like shadowy spirits seen at eve,
Among the tombs they glide,
Where sweet pale [illegible] for which we grieve,
Lie sleeping side by side,
They break with song the solemn hush,
Where peace reclines her head;
And link their lays with mournful thoughts
That cluster round the dead.

For never can my soul forget
The loved of other years;
Their memories fill my spirit yet—
I've kept them green with tears;
And their singing greets my heart at times,
As in the days of yore,
Though their music and their loveliness
Are o'er—forever o'er.

And often, when the mournful night,
Comes with a few, sweet tune,
[illegible]
And one beside the moon—
When not a sound of wind or wave
The holy stillness mars,
I look above, and strive to trace
Their dwellings in the stars.

The birds! the birds of summer hours—
They bring a [illegible]
To the [illegible] the fragrant flowers—
To the sailor on the sea.
We hear their thrilling voices
In their swift and airy flight,
And the inmost heart rejoices
With a calm and pure delight.

In the stillness of the starlight hours,
When I am with the dead,
Oh! may they flutter mid the flowers
That blossom o'er my head,
And pour their songs of gladness forth
In one melodious strain,
O'er lips whose broken melody
Shall never sing again.

Childhood.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

We come to being from the night,
As cometh forth the morning light;
The world is beautiful and new;
The earth is filled with flowers and dew;
Birds loudly sing on wing and spray,
And we—more merrily than they.
We gather strength, we run, we leap,
Find joy in every thing, and sleep,
With mirth and beauty, hand in hand
We take possession of the land;
Life surely! there is not a breath—
What Man has life to do with death?
A mother's love, her smiles, her tears,
Are with us in these blessed years;
The seeds of fond affection sown,
In youth, that strong in age are grown:
Love that in part her love repays
Her solace in declining days
Light, warmth in age's wintry gloom;
[illegible]
Then knowledge comes, with manhood's boon,
With care and sorrow, all too soon;
The springs of mystery are [illegible]
All that was hidden is revealed;
A common vision is the spring;
The rainbow is a common thing;
The morning and the sunset skies
Are gazed on with familiar eyes;
The reign of wild delight is o'er—
[illegible]

SELECT TALES.

THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

BY C. BURDETT.

In the month of June, 1834, the fine ship Fame arrived at New-York from Liverpool, and was moored at one of the North River docks. Her commander, Captain Jones, whom I shall pass over with a few remarks, was an Englishman, rough, boorish in manners, but withal, a thorough bred seaman, and as far as qualifications went, perfectly competent to command any vessel that ever floated.

The first officer, Charles Best, was the only son of a wealthy southern planter, (then deceased,) and as such, no pains had been spared to afford him every possible advantage in acquiring an education, and his progress was in every thing rapid and satisfactory. While at college he acquired a passion for the sea, which grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, and finding all applications to his father for permission to indulge it, vain, he determined to go to sea *coute qui coute*. He was of a noble, high spirited nature, very handsome indeed, brave and generous to a fault, and withal his whole existence seemed to be made up of romance. He was never so happy, never so contented, as when engaged in some enterprise which called forth all his energies.

He disappeared suddenly from college and after roaming about the world for three or four years, (his parents mourning him as dead,) he returned home to receive his father's forgiveness and blessing, and take possession of the estate, thus disappointing many hungry expectants. His passion for the sea, however, clung to him, and having been offered the berth of chief mate of the Fame, then lying at Charleston, he placed proper guardians over his property, and joined her, and now I find him here in New York in that capacity.

The Fame had been in three or four days and was discharging cargo. It was a sultry day, and the crew, who had been hard at work all the morning, were eating their dinners in the forecastle. Captain Jones was walking backward and forward on the quarter-deck, smoking, and Charles Best was seated on the quarter-deck, smoking, and evidently in a deep brown study.

'Is the Captain on board?' enquired a soft melodious voice at the gangway, which caused Charles to start from his seat, and turning to look at the querist, for a moment he was utterly paralized.

The person who propounded this question was a girl, apparently, about twenty years of age, handsomely attired, and possessed of charms that defy description.—Her small straw bonnet but half concealed the finest black hair in the world, which played in many ringlets over a neck and shoulders of surpassing form and whiteness. Her forehead was high, white and smooth as the Parian marble. Her eyes were large and dark, and they darted forth an expression perfectly undefinable. It was so wild, so singular, yet so beseeching, so appealing, that no one could bear it unmoved.

'Is the Captain on board?' she repeated, and the gruff Captain and his young officer passed their eyes over her surpassing charms, but with very different emotions.

'Yes, Madam,' bluntly responded Captain Jones walking towards the fair querist, puffing his cigar, 'they call me Captain for the want of a better,' and he stared at her with a lewd, loose air, that half tempted Charles to knock him down.

'Will you marry me, sir?' she added without changing her voice.

'Well, I'm d——d if that ain't a good one! marry you!—Why, my dear, I've got a wife in London now, but I don't mind marrying you as long as I stay in port.'

The proud, beautiful lip of the lovely girl curled with prouder scorn, her bright eye flashed with redoubled brilliancy, as she gazed for one single moment on the boor, who could not withstand that glance but shrunk back abashed at his own impertinence, puffing his cigar with an ardor that seemed to draw his cheeks together, he retired to the cabin.

The beauty turned to Charles, who had drawn close to the parties, while the brief colloquy was held, with his bright intelligent eyes fixed upon her face, while she was speaking. One look sufficed to convince her that he was no second Captain Jones, and she at once propounded that ominous question, 'Will *you* marry me?' and at the same time casting down her eyes, and trembling violently. Charles gazed upon the lovely being who thus boldly proferred this singular request, but his lips refused to utter one word.

'Must I go farther, sir, or will you marry me?'—and the fair creature buried her face in her hands and sobbed aloud. Charles felt that he was himself again. He felt the spirit of gallantry and romance rising strong within him, and fast getting the advantage of reason and judgment. A thousand ill-defined thoughts rushed through his brain. A lovely girl was before him—perhaps she was in distress—perhaps—before he had time to form another conjecture, the lady had half turned round to leave the vessel.

'Stop, lady, stop; your request is very singular. Let me ask you one question.—Are you in distress?'

'Oh, God! do not deem me crazed!—Distress! if you knew, but half—but no more. Will you marry me?'

'I know not who nor what you are. Can I not serve you in some other way? I have money plenty, if——'

'Out upon that—I want no money. I am not what I seem; indeed, I am not what I seem.'

'I believe it, indeed I do; but surely, you should not be so rash. You may repent of a resolution formed so——'

'Talk not to me of repenting, sir, and do not waste any time, but answer—will you marry me? I would not dally thus with any other but yourself.'

'By Heaven, I will,' exclaimed Charles passionately. 'There is that about you that tells me that you are not what I first deemed you, and that I at least, will never rue my part of the adventure. Wait, one moment, and I will be with you.'

He retired into the cabin, and in a few moments he reappeared dressed in his best "*sailor clothes*," a round jacket and blue trowsers.

'Come, lady, whoever you are, or whatever you may be, I will abide by the event.'

Having called a coach, and placed her in it, they drove to the house of a friend of Charles, where they were shown into a room, and the moment they were alone, the lady threw herself upon a sofa, but she neither sighed nor wept, nor appeared in the least affected by the extraordinary novelty of her situation. Charles said not a word, but seated himself beside her awaiting her motions.

'Sir,' said she, rising, 'whoever you are, I am sure I may now trust you. I know you are no common sailor, and if I am not much deceived, neither of us will have cause to deplore this hasty step. I am not what I seem. Trust me now, and in a few hours I will explain all. Believe me, serve me now, and you will never repent it. Suffice it now, for me to say, my name is Ellen Chiffney, and, sir, as soon as you are ready let us have the ceremony performed. We must be married at once, for if I am discovered, he would force me.'

'No, no, Ellen; not so. I have charge of you now, and I intend that no one shall use or even speak of force to you. So rest easy on that score.'

Ellen thanked him with a look so full of gratitude and regard, that he could not forbear, and feeling that he was rapidly getting in love he snatched one kiss from her ruby lips, and stood off again, mute and downcast, though sorry for the trespass.

She made no remark upon this, but tendering him a large roll of bills, said, 'here sir, go and provide yourself with all you require, and haste, oh haste, for I am in terror every moment until I have a legal protector.'

'Thank you, Ellen,' said Charles, gaily, 'I want none of your money. I have plenty of my own. Wait here and I will return in a few moments; I will lock you in, and thus you will be secure from intrusion.' He left her, and proceeded directly to Broadway, fitted himself in clothes that became his real station and rank, setting his fine form off to advantage, and returning as speedily as possible, he found Ellen waiting patiently his return. She gazed upon him with admiration, and taking his arm, they were soon en route for the Mayor's house, and that functionary being fortunately at home, made the twain one flesh.

On leaving the house, Ellen hung more heavily upon her handsome husband's arm, and trembling excessively, but as the rubicon was now passed, she knew there was no retreating, and with a violent effort she composed herself. She gave orders to the coachman in a low tone of voice, so low that Charles did not hear whither she had directed him, and they were again about to start.

'Will you return to my friend's?' asked Charles, as they seated themselves in the coach.

'No, sir, we are going to your house, where your presence will be required.'

Mr. Best looked steadily at his young wife, and for the first time, he actually did think that she was out of trim in her upper story, and he was almost convinced that he had placed himself in rather an awkward predicament; he was indeed rather uncomfortable, and was inwardly devising some means of escape, when the door was banged to; and in a moment they were off, and the coach rattled over the pavement. Another glance at his lovely, blushing bride settled him, and he determined to see the end of it, as he had begun.

The coach stopped at a large and elegant house in one of the most fashionable streets, and Charles having alighted, handed out his wife and they ascended the stately steps. In answer to the bell, which she rung violently, a servant handsomely livered appeared, whom she rapidly asked, 'is my uncle yet at home?'

'No, Miss Ellen,' responded the menial, respectfully.

Mr. Best cast a furtive glance around him. Every thing was arranged in the most costly style. They entered a parlor magnificently furnished, and closing the door, Ellen threw off her hat and thin shawl, showing her delighted husband all her surpassing charms.

'All that you behold is now your own; an hour since, and it was mine,' said Ellen approaching her husband timidly, and tendering her hand which he grasped affectionately. 'Believe me—I speak the truth. I know you thought me crazed, but listen, you shall know how much cause I have had for my own conduct. But, remember that you are master here, and whatever happens, do you assert your right and mine.'

'Surely you cannot mean deceit,' said Charles, gazing anxiously on his lovely wife, and utterly at a loss to account for her strange conduct.

'Trust me, try me, believe me; I will now tell you all I have time to tell, for I expect every moment that he will come home.—Three years ago my father died, leaving me, his only child, in the charge of his brother, my uncle, George Chiffney. His immense wealth was all left in his charge, until my marriage, and I was to be allowed my own selection. My uncle, who was poor, compared with my father, seeing the advantages which this great accession of wealth would bring him, has not only used every effort to prevent my marriage, by spreading reports injurious to my reputation, but for the last three months, he has actually kept me a close prisoner in my room, and in my own house, from which I chanced to escape this morning. The servants all know my rights and have only been deterred from protecting and asserting them, by fear of my uncle, who would stop at nothing to gain his ends. When I gained my liberty this morning, I determined, if possible, to find some person who would protect and defend me against my uncle's conduct, and —— you know the rest,' she added blushingly, as he clasped her fair form to his bosom, and vowed to protect her, and defend her rights as he would his own.

She started from his embrace and begging him to be seated, rang the bell, and when a servant answered the summons, she told him to send all the servants up. They soon appeared, when she addressed them: 'You all know my position in this house—that I am the owner and rightful mistress of every thing here.'

'We do,' they responded, and she continued—

'This gentleman, Mr. Best, is my husband, and as you value your places, you will obey him. Go now and remember what you have heard;' and the servants retired respectfully bowing to the new married pair. 'And now, sir,' said she, addressing her husband, 'you are convinced. Be what I know you are and can be, and maintain your rights.'—Ere she could say farther, the door was suddenly opened, and a coarse looking, hard featured man, of about fifty years of age, entered, and stood for some moments gazing upon the happy pair, who were seated upon the sofa.

'What is your business here, and with that woman?' he demanded of Mr. Best in a stern voice, looking, at the same time as though he would annihilate him. Charles made no immediate reply, but measured Mr. Chiffney (for he it was) from his foot to his head, leisurely and undauntedly. Mr. Chiffney then addressed Ellen:—'Pray Miss Sanctity, be pleased to explain what this *man* is doing here alone with you!'

'She need not take that trouble, sir,' replied Charles; 'and let me warn you to address her more respectfully too. That lady is my wife, and by virtue of my authority, as her husband, and master of this house; let me ask what business you have here?'

'Your wife! you master! Well, that is too d——d good!' and Mr. Chiffney laughed heartily and loud.

Mr. Best, curbing himself with difficulty, merely said, 'Come, sir, your presence is disagreeble. If you wish to transact any business be speedy; as we wish to be alone.'

'Why, you d——d impertinent scound——' was all that he had time to utter, as Charles seized him by the collar, and shook the old ruffian until he gasped for breath. 'Scoundrel you would have said, you lying, cheating old villian. If you were not so old, and so utterly contemptible, I would not leave a whole bone in your carcase. I tell you again, that the lady is my wife—this is her house, and in it or out of it, I will maintain her rights. I know all of your villainy, and all of your tricks. I give you one hour to depart, and if the next sees you in this house, I will drag you before the bar of justice, where you may be compelled to make some disagreeable confessions, so begone and pack up,' and Mr. Best loosed his hold of the old man, who sank trembling into the nearest chair.

'Do you mean to say, too, Ellen, that you are married to that man?' he asked, contemptuously. She did not deign to reply, but drew closer to her husband, who was twining himself strongly around her young heart, to whom she now looked up confidingly. Mr. C. turned to Charles as if for further explanation; but he said, 'Don't look to me, sir. Ellen has told me all of your villanies, and I repeat, that the sooner you disappear from this house, the better it will be for you.'

'And who the devil *are* you, sir?' demanded Mr. C. stalking up to Charles, and goaded to madness by his conduct—'who are you, sir, that *dare* to use this language to me in my own house?'

'My name is Charles Best, at your service. The son of an honest man, sir, and who will love, honor and protect this lady, my wife; so now be warned in time.'

Mr. Chiffney sprang to the bell rope, and sounded a peal that brought the servants up in an instant; for, expecting a scene, they were prepared for it, and during the short time they had been alone, they had resolved to stand by their young mistress and her husband. 'Turn this vagabond out of the house,' he roared as they entered the room; but not one advanced a step. 'You see, sir,' cooly said Charles, 'I am known as well as yourself. But you seem to doubt me yet.—John go to Mr. Chiffney's room and pack up every thing that belongs to him:—remove them instantly.'

'Yes, sir,' answered the menial, and vanished.

'You see, sir,' said Mr. Best, 'there is no use in resisting, and I now tell you, that if you hesitate another minute to do as I have bid you, I will take such steps as will not only steep you in infamy, though I believe you would care little for that, but will compel you to disgorge the thousands you have stolen from my wife.—And do you think that I married Ellen in the hope of getting wealth. No sir, large as her fortune is, my own is larger, and it is only through pity to your years and name that I spare you from exposure.'

Mr. Chiffney cast a look of mingled hatred and revenge upon Ellen, who had remained silent, but as her face showed, not an uninterested spectator of the scene. 'And you, you huzzy, you strum——'

'Don't call that lady names,' said Charles, again seizing Mr. C. 'Don't do it. Do not tempt me too far, you scoundrel. My stock of patience is not very large, and it is now almost exhausted. Let me tell you, you had better retire, you are wasting precious time, if you think you can stir me from my purpose. Begone, do, I pray you.'

Mr. C. uttered not a word, but gazing steadily, and with a look of demoniac fierceness upon the pair, he retired, and as the door was closed, Ellen placed her hand within her husband's, and looking into his eyes confidingly and imploringly, she said: 'May I prove worthy of your love, may you never repent your hasty marriage with one whom your generous, confiding heart trusted and believed.'

Mr. Best clasped his lovely wife to his bosom, and was about to utter his thanks for her love and confidence, when the report of a pistol was heard. Ellen turned pale, but Charles releasing her and saying, 'that the old villian has been doing more mischief,' rushed out of the room, and Ellen followed. On proceeding to Mr. Chiffney's library the door was found to be fastened, but one vigorous kick sent it flying from its hinges, and on the floor, bathed in blood, with a discharged pistol in his hand, laid Mr. C., who, goaded to desperation, by the discovery of his villanies, had rushed thus unprepared to the presence of his Maker. In the left hand he held a piece of paper which was handed to Charles by a servant who read it. It was merely, 'I die cursing both of you, and may my curses ever follow you.' Drawing his shrinking wife from the room, Charles gave directions to summon a coroner, who soon came, and having examined into the case, a verdict of suicide was rendered, and thus closed the mortal career of one who had every quality to make him honored and respected, but whose wicked heart ever prompted him to the wrong course.

As for Mr. Best and his beautiful wife who can doubt that they lived happily! Two hearts like their own, coming together as they did, must beat in unison. Ellen was easily persuaded to dispose of her property here, and retired to the South with her husband, who before he departed did not forget Captain Jones, or other shipmates, all of whom had ample cause to remember the SAILOR'S WIFE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PRIDE.

Oh! my sister, beware of pride. She is the destroyer of innocence, and the handmaid of discontent. She visiteth the bosom of the vain, and driveth piety from the heart. She sitteth at the door of fools, and vanity is her attendant. Envy pursues her, and she hath none to mourn over her. Ruin follows in her train, and want is seen in her steps.—Shame comes after, and the sons and daughters of prudence and modesty look on with pity. Modesty, did I say! yes, my sister, punish pride, vain pride, from thy tender bosom, and let modesty be thy constant attendant keep it as a rich jewel constantly before thine eyes, and study its precepts.—Follow her wheresoever she goeth, and clothe thyself with robes of her selection. Take her with thee to the assembly of the great, and she will not forsake thee in the cottages of the humble. She is the sweetest of flowers, and is not destroyed by the frost of old age. She dwelleth wheresoever she is kindly received, and giveth joy and comfort to the possessor.

Beautiful Simile.

BY F. E. DAVIDGE.

We never behold young and lovely females tending flowers, that we are not struck with the great appropriateness of the association. Pure and untainted by the vices of the world, they are the proper guardians and fitting protectors of the emblems of the loveliness and virtues of which they are the living depositories. In the spring-tide of existence, their moral and intellectual endowments are just budding and shooting forth, whilst their physical charms are growing into that state of matured grace and perfect fulness, which is to cause them to be loved and admired. Their feelings are in all their freshness, unscathed by the chilling influence of disappointed hopes of unrequieted affection, and manifest themselves with an ardor unchecked by the dictates of jealous prudence, or the wary suggestions of calculating, self-protecting interest.—For them to think is to give utterance to their thoughts, and to feel is to give form and expression to their motions, with a guiless simplicity, unconscious of the possibility of misconstruction, and fearless because unsuspicious, of ill-natured misapprehension. In the blossoming flower may be seen the exquisite tints of their own fairness and beauty—in the natural tastefulness of the arrangements of its leaves and spreading shoots, emblems on their own heaven-born graces. Whilst like them they are lovely beyond expression, like them must they bloom for the appointed season, and like them decline into the sear and yellow leaf of existence. To both the term of being is short and exposed to infinite vicissitudes. The breath of the north wind may, ere long, scatter before it the yet young and tender beauties of the one, or the scorching rays of the mid-day's sun cause them to shrivel and to be trodden under foot, whilst of the other, all the charms and budding promise, may be destroyed by the ruffian whisper of a censorious world, or the blighting influences of passions unrestrained. Fair and fragile alike, it is proper they should accompany one another, and happy it is for her, who learns from such companionship, how exquisitely beautiful and how unspeakably delicate is female loveliness, which, to be preserved, must be guarded with more than a miser's care.

Tillotson says, that it is a great mark of our corruption of our nature, and what ought to humble us extremely and excite the exercise of our reason to a nobler and juster sense, that we cannot see the use and pleasure of our comforts but by the want of them.

The Power of Woman.

Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated, they reign, because they hold possession of our passions. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted them. Whether they are our idols or companions, courtezans, slaves, beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect happiness with their virtue.

This, however, is a law of eternal justice: man cannot degrade woman, without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race, the east and west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light; the women here are loved and honored.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Potato—Important Facts.

A writer in the March number of the Farmer's Cabinet, gives the following statement as to the production of the Potato.—Believing it, if true, to be of some importance to our readers, we lay it before them.

"It is perhaps not generally known that in the potato there are two parts, which, if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table 8 or 10 days earlier than the other. This fact has fallen under my own observation, and by the plan I now pursue in order to obtain an early supply for my table, fine and very mealy. The apex or small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part that produces earliest—the middle, or body of the potato produces later, and always large ones. The butt or naval end worthless, except for feeding stock, and if planted, produces very indifferent small ones, and often none at all, the eyes, if any, being imperfectly formed. The potato being cut two weeks before planted, and spread on a floor, that the wound may heal, separating the small end from the middle, then, cutting off the naval or butt, the body or middle of the potato is then divided into two pieces lengthwise, taking care to have always the largest and finest selected, being convinced that if none but large potatoes are planted, large ones will be again produced—small things produce small things again; and therefore no small potatoes should be planted; this practice is too prevalent, and may account for the many varieties and small potatoes met with in our markets. Who would not prefer a large mealy potato to a small one, that will take hours to boil soft, and then may only be fit to feed the cattle with?

"For several years past I have adopted the plan of putting potatoes into the ground late in the fall, covering them with manure, sometimes with tanners' waste bark, and always have succeed in raising a fine early crop. Last fall I had taken up some as fine and large Mercer potatoes as any one could wish; they were covered with tan six inches thick the preceding fall; many weighed sixteen ounces. No particular care or attention was bestowed upon them through the summer, the tan not permitting any weeds to trouble them, or to draw out the nourishment from the earth, they had therefore all the benefit of the soil, I kept moist and clean by the tan, for tan will keep the ground moist and clean, and in an unprotected state in the *driest* season. I have found the great advantage of it to my asparagus and strawberry beds, which are annually covered with it.

"The potato I consider so valuable and indispensable a vegetable, and having never seen a suggestion in print of separating the potato and planting each by itself, that I have been induced to send to you this communication. Perhaps some of your readers will try the experiment planting separately each part of the tuber, believing that the potato may be much improved by a due regard to the above suggestions.

"*Lancaster*, *Feb.* 25, 1842. J. F. H."

Burns and Scalds.

"The pain of a burn or scald on such a part as the finger may be greatly assuaged by instantly dipping the part in cold water, or applying to it any cold moist substance—mud from the street is as good as anything. But the sudden dipping of the whole hand or foot into the cold water, may prove dangerous to a delicate person, by causing a too quick flow of the blood to the head, and therefore should be resorted to with extreme caution. The safest and best application to either a severe burn or scald, is soft cotton.—In many cases it is applied perfectly dry to the part, and in others it is wetted on the side next the sore with a mixture of lime-water and linseed oil. A rag wetted with some substance may be used where cotton cannot be had, but cotton is best, and no house should be without a quantity of it.

"The foregoing recipe is valuable and should be preserved by every family. A mess of scraped potato is excellent to be bound on the part burnt as soon as possible.

APPLES FOR STOCK.—Under this head, a "Practical Farmer," in the Boston Cultivator, says: "Last year I butchered a hog sixteen months old which weighed 500 lbs.—*For some weeks before bringing him to the tub, he ate nothing but boiled apples.*" Corn meal was offered him, but refused; the pork was of the best quality, and though the moon was not consulted in killing him, the

"Meat ne'er shrunk a bit i' the pot."

Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers.—Any time after the 20th of this month, plantations of these vegetables may be made.

From the American Farmer.

To Protect Fruit from late Spring Frost.

Sir,—Many expedients have been resorted to for the protection of fruit from the blighting influence of late frosts. Throwing a sheet over the tree, hanging iron upon it, kindling a fire under it, &c. have each been found to have a beneficial influence, but none have been more efficient than the experiment which I am about to describe.

My friend, Major Ruff, who is a virtuoso, lately informed me that many years ago he saw it stated in a French paper that by throwing a hempen rope over the top of a fruit tree, when in bloom or near the time of blooming, and by letting its lower end touch the ground, the tree would thus be protected from the influence of frost. This I thought quite rational and philosophic, I accordingly made the experiment. To prove more fully the *modus operandi* I took two dishes half filled with water, and set them a few feet distant, under the tree, on the night before an expected frost, the tree being nearly in full bloom. Throwing the rope over the top of the tree, I let the other end hang in the water of one of the dishes—the event proved the correctness of the theory. There was a hard frost on the morning of the 27th inst. and the dish into which the rope was deposited, contained ice of the thickness of a dollar, while that in the other dish was scarcely of the thickness of paper.

The philosophy of the above experiment is this: the rope, which was previously wetted, was a conductor of heat; the air, and of course the limbs of the tree, became *colder* in the night than the earth—the rope conducted the heat from the earth to the tree, thus keeping up an equilibrium and preserving the tree from frost.

As far as my observation extends, the critical time for fruit is long before it is in blossom; but it is nevertheless true, that severe and protracted cold at that time, or even later, would destroy the fruit. This was the case last year. The fruit was killed by severe frost after it had been formed.

There is not in my mind a doubt that by attaching a rope to each tree of choice fruit, and thus letting it permanently remain through the winter and spring, that the fruit would be secured from the effects of frost.

To the incredulous and the supercillious, who balance their grist all their lives with a big stone—who, sufficiently wise, despise knowledge and instruction, the above may appear unworthy their attention. Let such be informed that it is not less philosophic than lightning rods attached to buildings to protect them from the influence of electricity—Let them be informed that

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth
"Than their philosophy has ever dreamed of."

W. L. Horton.

Woodlawn, Harford co. March 28th, 1842.

Spring Grain.

As a general rule, the farmer will find it to his advantage to put in his Spring grains, such as wheat, barley, oats, &c., as early as the soil can be fitted for their reception.—The grain from early sown crops, when properly put in, is always more valuable than from later ones; being better filled, heavier, and of a finer quality in other respects. It suffers less, also, from the injurious effects of dry summers, by which the later sown is prematurely ripened.

The pea is one of the crops which should be put in as early as possible, particularly if intended to be followed by wheat. The ground should be in good condition, and not too heavily manured, but such as would be suitable for a wheat crop.

Domestic Animals

were not given to man to be maltreated and starved; and no man has a right to undertake to keep more than he can supply amply with food. Accident or disease may, however, cause the occasional loss of an animal; and when such is the case, don't draw it out into the field to invite the dogs and crows, or leave it by the roadside to offend the olfactories of the traveler, but take it to your field and throw on a few bushels of lime and cover the whole with earth. Decomposition will take place with little or no offensive exhalation, and the mass used as manure will rival the most powerful. There is not a more disagreeable sight to a good farmer, or one more indicative of an unthrifty one, than to see the apple-trees around the barn decorated with dead lambs, or the adjoining meadows strewed with the defunct carcasses of older sheep. If an animal is weak or sick, save it if you can; but if it dies, bury it where it will still profit you.

Birds.

Don't allow your boys, or your neighbors' boys, or any biped who calls himself a man, to be strolling about your fields and orchards with a gun, popping away at the beautiful little birds that are such effectual aids in extirpating or checking the progress of the whole race of millers, worms, bugs, grubs, &c., that commit such depredations on the farmer. If you allow this vile slaughter of birds, do not be surprised if your apple-trees are stripped by the canker worm, your apples destroyed by the larvæ of the codling moth, your plums by the curculio, your cabbages by the black grub, and your peas by the pea grub. These little birds are the farmer's best friends. True, they occasionally take as a reward for their labor some of the fruit or seed they have been so active in preserving, but this is no more than equal and exact justice. The person who could dispense with the early carol of the song sparrow, the merry song of the bobolink, or the sweet notes of the brown thrush, may possibly be an honest man, but he has no ear for the fine melodies of nature: "he has no music in his soul."

Living and Ornamental Fences.—At a recent meeting of the Botanical Society of London, Mr. D. Cooper gave an account of a new living fence, formed by planting young trees in a slanting position, every tree leaning the opposite way, so that they will cross each other, and then at the parts which come in contact, take off from each a piece of bark and tie close together, covering the part with clay. This grafts each tree into its neighbor, and forms in a few years, a living fence, with diamond shaped openings. The plan is an excellent one for ornamental fences.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord Aberdeen's reply to the Note of Mr. Stevenson.

The following is a copy of the note addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, the successor of Mr. Stevenson, as American minister to England. The note of Mr. Stevenson was published in the Patriot shortly after his return to this country:

"The undersigned, &c. has the honor of addressing to Mr. Everett, &c. the observations which he feels called upon to make in answer to the note of Mr. Stevenson, dated on the 21st of October.

"The undersigned agrees with Mr. Stevenson in the importance of arriving at a clear understanding of the matter really in dispute.

"Mr. Stevenson persists in contending, that the British government assert a right which is equivalent to the claim of searching American vessels in time of peace. In proof of this, Mr. Stevenson refers to a passage in a former note of Viscount Palmerston, addressed to himself, in which he says that the undersigned is understood to affirm.

"Now, it is not the intention of the undersigned to inquire into the precise import and force of the expressions of Viscount Palmerston. These might have been easily explained to Mr. Stevenson by their author at the time they were written; but the undersigned must request that his doctrines upon this subject, and those of the government of which he is the organ, may be judged of exclusively from his own declaration.

"The undersigned again renounces, as he has already done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British government, to search American vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace. The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search either in principle or in practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth, that the vessel actually is what her colors announce. This right we concede as freely as we exercise. The British cruisers are not instructed to detain American vessels under any circumstances whatever; on the contrary, they are ordered to abstain from all interference with them, be they slavers or otherwise. But where reasonable suspicion exists that the American flag has been abused for the purpose of covering the vessel of another nation, it would appear scarcely credible, had it not been made manifest by the repeated protestations of their representative, that the government of the United States, which has stigmatized and abolished the trade itself, should object to the adoption of such means as are indispensably necessary for ascertaining the truth.

"The undersigned had contended in his former note that the legitimate inference from the argument of Mr. Stevenson would, practically, extend even to the sanction of piracy, where the persons engaged in it should think fit to shelter themselves under the flag of the U. States. Mr. Stevenson observes that this is a misapprehension on the part of the undersigned; and he denies that in denying the right of interference with vessels under the American flag he intended to limit his objection to vessels *bona fide* American, and not to those belonging to nations who might fraudulently have assumed the flag of the U. States. But it appears to the undersigned that his former statement is by no means satisfactorily controverted by the declaration of Mr. Stevenson. How is this *bona fide* to be proved? Must not Mr. Stevenson either be prepared to maintain that the flag alone is sufficient evidence of the nationality of the vessel, which, in the face of his own repeated admissions, he cannot do, or must he not confess that the application of his argument would afford protection to every lawless and piratical enterprise?

"The undersigned had also expressed his belief that the practice was general of ascertaining, by visit, the real character of any vessel on the high seas against which there should exist reasonable ground of suspicion. Mr. Stevenson denies this, and he asks what other nation than Great Britain has ever asserted or attempted to exercise such a right? In answer to this question, the undersigned can at once refer to the avowed and constant practice of the United States, whose cruisers, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, by the admission of their public journals are notoriously in the habit of examining all suspicious vessels, whether sailing under the flag of Spain or any other. In whose eyes are these vessels suspicious? Doubtless in those of the commanders of American cruisers. But, in truth, this right is quite as important to the U. States as to Great Britain; nor is it easy to conceive how the maritime intercourse of mankind could be safely carried on without such a check.

"It is not the intention of the undersigned at present to advocate the justice and propriety of the mutual right of search, as conceded and regulated by treaty, or to say the reasons on account of which this proposal has been rejected by the government of the United States. He took occasion in a former note to observe, that concessions sanctioned by Great Britain and France were not likely to be incompatible with the dignity and independence of any other state which shall be disposed to follow their example. But the undersigned begs now to inform Mr. Everett that he has this day concluded a joint treaty with France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which the mutual right of search, within certain latitudes, is fully and effectually established forever. This is, in truth, a holy alliance, in which the undersigned would have rejoiced to see the United States assume their proper place among the great powers of Christendom, foremost in power, wealth and civilization, and connected together in the cause of mercy and justice.

"It is undoubtedly true that this right may be abused, like every other which is delegated to many and different hands. It is possible that it may be exercised wantonly and vexatiously; and should this be the case, it would not only call for remonstrance but would justify resentment. This, however, is in the highest degree improbable, and if in spite of the utmost caution an error should be committed, and any American vessel should suffer loss or injury, it would be followed by prompt and ample reparation. The undersigned begs to repeat that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade; but the British government will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaty with this country for its entire suppression.

"In order to prove to Mr. Everett the anxiety of her Majesty's government to prevent all reasonable ground of complaint, the undersigned believes that he cannot do better than to communicate to him the substance of those instructions under which the British cruisers act in relation to American vessels when employed on this service.

"If, from the intelligence which the officer commanding her Majesty's cruiser may have received, or from the manœuvres of the vessel, or from other sufficient cause, he shall have reason to believe that although bearing the American flag the vessel does not belong to the United States, he is ordered, if the state of the wind and weather shall admit of it, to go ahead of the suspected vessel, after communicating his intention by hailing, and to drop a boat on board of her to ascertain her nationality, without detaining her, if she shall prove to be really an American vessel. But should this mode of visiting the vessel be impracticable, he is to require her to be brought to for this purpose. The officer who boards the vessel is merely to satisfy himself of her nationality, by her papers, or other proofs, and, should she really be an American vessel, he will immediately quit her, offering, with the consent of her commander, to note on her papers the cause of suspecting her nationality, and the number of minutes she was detained (if detained at all) for the object in question. All the particulars are to be immediately entered in the logbook of the cruiser, and a full statement of them is to be sent by the first opportunity direct to England.

"These are the precautions taken by her Majesty's government against occurrence of abuse in the performance of this service; and they are ready to adopt any others which they may think more effectual for the purpose, and which shall at the same time be consistent with the attainment of the main object in view.

"Mr. Stevenson has said that he had no wish to exempt the fraudulent use of the American flag from detection, and this being the case, the undersigned is unwilling to believe that a government like that of the United States, professing the same object, and animated by the same motives as Great Britain, should seriously oppose themselves to every possible mode by which their own desire could be really accomplished."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 17th inst., in a passage of less than fifteen days from Bristol, with files of papers of the 2d instant.

Three special messengers have arrived in the Western, one from the British Government to Lord Ashburton, one from the French Government to the French Minister, and one from the American Minister in London; all in reference, it is supposed, to the right of search.

The Right of Search.—The Times of 30th ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this State paper says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expression used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciation, on the part of this country of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British vessel is ordered to abstain from all interference with her, *be she slaver or otherwise!*"

The news from China is only to the 13th of December—no later. The London Journal of Commerce of the 12th states that Sir H. Pottinger had returned from Chusan to Amoy and Hong Kong, where it is said, that he proposed waiting until the re-inforcements from Europe and India reached the expedition. It was said that he was dissatisfied with the Chinese fulfilment of the convention entered into with Capt. Elliott, relative to the river of Canton, and that he was about to attack the forts in the middle of December. This was looked upon in India as a ten-jobbing report.

The Chinese have been repairing the old and erecting new fortifications also obstructing the navigation of the river.

Prince Paul Esterhazy has made up his mind to retire from the English Embassy, in order to devote himself to the improvement of his vast estates in Hungary.

The late Marquis of Hertford died worth nearly two millions of money.

The Earl of Munster, the eldest son of the late king had committed suicide.

On the 21st ult. the boiler of the steamer Telbunt just after the steamer had left Glasgow, and 18 persons were killed any wounded by the accident.

From India.

The English have been defeated in Affghanistan, having lost 6000 soldiers, and most of the invading army. The news, which was brought by the India mail February 1st, will be found embodied in the following comment of the London Times:

"Our cotemporaries give a still more disastrous account than we can credit, of the fate of our forces at Cabool. Of the assassination of Sir W. Macnaghten, in an interview with Akbar Khan, the leader of the insurgents, and by the hand of that chief, there is, unfortunately, no doubt. It is further said that the remains of our 5,400 men set out in despair from Cabool, in the desperate hope of fighting their way 90 miles through a country, in itself almost impassible, under the attacks of an enemy computed at about 40,000.

"Another letter describes the 44th and Queen's, when last seen, as reduced to 150, but struggling through the snow still in a body. The hopelessness of such efforts would seem only less than the hopelessness of remaining where they were, or that that of preserving their lives by any capitulation. The fate of the envoy, coupled with the bitter demand that they should lay down their arms, leave their women, and so march out, would show them that they had little choice except between dying with or without arms in their hands."

From the Times of Thursday.

The worst can no longer be doubted of the unhappy troops at Cabool. Accounts have been received in town which can be implicitly relied upon, and from which the following is an extract:

On the 18th of January, Dr. Brydon staggered into Jellalabad wounded and exhausted from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabool under the convention agreed on by Major Pottinger on the 5th instant. The cantonment was immediately occupied by the Affghans, and the English were almost instantly attacked. The march became and continued a constant fight.

At the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from Cabool, the ladies were sent back, under an escort of some of Ukbar Khan's people who promised to protect them.

At Tezeen, General Elphinstone and Colonel Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jugdaluk four hundred of her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized also broke, and scattered.

Beyond this the Doctor knows nothing, having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen: Brigadier Anquetil, Major Ewart, and Lieut. Sturt are among them.

Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body have been anything but annihilated.

We gave up 6 hostages before leaving the cantonment; Webb, Walsh, Conolly, and three others, chosen I suppose, by lot. There is more hope, perhaps, for the women than for any one else.

Gen. Elphinston, (the report of whose death must have been erroneous,) and Col. Shelton were taken prisoners. Something like a treaty, we may very reputable to us, preceded the march of the troops.

France.

"The Paris papers have reached us, (says the London Times,) but their contents are as unimportant as those of their antecedents during the week. The Sugar question and the approaching dissolution of the Chambers are the principal topics referred to in them, but in neither case do we find a paragraph that would interest a British reader.

We regret to learn, from a source entitled to confidence, that the King of the French is laboring under a disease which, to a man of his age, is very alarming. He is said to be affected with dropsy; and, as he is now in his 69th year, a complaint of this kind may justly excite the most serious apprehensions.

Massacre of the British.

The retreat of the British from Affghanistan, and the feeling of the soldiers, and the fate of the Sepoys, and worse still, the capture of women, is thus described by a letter writer from the East Indies.

"The soldiers have made, it seems, a choice becoming British soldiers, whose duty to their country calls upon them so to fall, if fall they must, or to show their enemies what manner of men they have to deal with, as victims now, as avengers, perhaps, hereafter. Even more melancholy than the fate of our countrymen, however, would be that of the faithful native troops, who would have been involved in their defeat and destruction. The Englishman knows he is sacrificing himself for his country—he is supporting the honor and advancing the power of a name in which he shares; the Sepoy is falling at the bidding of his master in a quarrel in which he has no interest, and from which he and his will reap no national honor. Yet have these men certainly shown themselves not less firmly faithful, even to the last extremity of hopelessness, than our own brave fellows.

We cannot, however, yet believe the account which is put forward. It is too terrible. It seems not an event of the English empire in the nineteenth century, but a hideous dream, aborrible tale, when we read of 6000 men massacred almost in cold blood, a British envoy treacherously murdered, and sixteen of our countrywomen (as is asserted,) carried off by an army of savage conquerors, with sickening details, which we could scarcely bear to write; feeling, as we do, that there are those in England to whom such particulars are, as to ourselves, mere frightful barbarities, a fearful page of history, brought nearer, but piercing appeals to their own personal reflections."

We fear, from the accounts just received that this statement is correct, and that the worst is not yet known.

American Securities.

We have before us the circular of Baring, Brothers & Co., dated London, April 1. We make from it the following extracts:

"The discussions on the proposed new Tariff, and the Easter recess, have a good deal interfered with business since our advices of the 18th ult. generally, however, holders of produce, have not felt disposed to press sales, but where this has been the case, prices have experienced some decline.

"Money continues fairly abundant.

"In American Stocks we can report, within the last month, considerable speculative purchases of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Stock at from 48 to 49 per cent; the price is now 50. Some transactions in New York State 5's have been had at 75 per cent. Ohio 6's have been done as low as 60 per cent.—the last price was 68. Indiana 5's, 25 per cent.—But in all, except Pennsylvania, the transactions have been very limited, and we cannot advise any restoration of general confidence in United States Securities.

"Future opinion will now be influenced by what may have been done in Congress before the close of its session, towards the re-establishment of the credit of the Federal Government, and of order in its finances, and by the course adopted by the various State Legislatures before the close of their sessions, as to measures consistent with justice and good policy, in providing the means for the regular payment of the interest on their debts, and restricting the creation of further loans, confidence in their stock will be gradually restored; and the States will themselves are long, reap the benefit which must arise from the re-establishment of their credit in foreign countries.

"The prices here will however, for a time, be regulated in a great measure by those quoted in the United States, which will, we apprehend, much depend on the state of your money market, and the effect of the attempts at resumption of specie payments. Under State Bank Shares have been in moderate demand at 22s per Share.

"The last paragraph quoted above give, we think encouraging news, and at the same time, suggests the only course which will establish our credit abroad. We say it is encouraging, because, for some time past, our State Stocks would not sell at all, whereas now 'considerable speculative purchases' are made, thus showing a disposition to confide again in us, and we may the suggestions are wise, because, 'future opinion,' abroad, as well as at home, as to our ability, will depend wholly on the policy which our government may adopt.

Let, that be efficient, let that only protect home interests, and State credit will go up, and American securities will stand where they have heretofore stood, first among the best.

From the Nashville Union, of April 14.

Very late from Texas—Painful Intelligence.

By last night's mail we received an extra from the office of the Memphis Appeal of which the following is a copy.

From the Memphis Appeal (Extra) of April 6.

Texas—City of Austin Taken!

By the politeness of Major M. B. Winchester, Post-master at that place, we have been placed in possession of the following memorandum made on the way-bill, of April 1st, by the Post-master at Washington, Ark., received by the mail to-night.

"*News of undoubted authority, reached here last night, that the City of Austin was taken and 184 Texians were killed in the battle.* P. M."

The intelligence may be incorrect. The Postmaster may have been misinformed; but we fear not. The first news of the battle of San Jacinto, came through the same channel.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1842.

MORE OF RETRENCHMENT.

The next report submitted by the Committee on Retrenchment, relates to the franking privilege. The Committee recommend, in view of the many abuses which have grown up in the exercise of the free transmission of letters and packages, in consequence of the great expense upon taxed letters,—a postage which has to support the Department entirely,—that there are material alterations in the present law. The following abstract from the report will give your readers some idea of the comparative extent of free and taxed letters transmitted by the mails: *A statement exhibiting the number of free letters received for delivery at the post offices in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, respectively, during the years 1839, 1840 and 1841:*

	Free letters.
In 1839 there were received for delivery at the New York post office	102,568
In 1840 there were received for delivery at the New York post office	121,673
In 1841 there were received for delivery at the New York post office	142,616
	366,856
In 1839 there were received for delivery at the Philadelphia post office	78,489
In 1840 there were received for delivery at the Philadelphia post office	84,284
In 1841 there were received for delivery at the Philadelphia post office	86,533
	249,216
In 1839 there were received for delivery at the Baltimore post office	26,768
In 1840 there were received for delivery at the Baltimore post office	30,176
In 1841 there were received for delivery at the Baltimore post office	31,000
	87,965

This gives you no idea of the documents, speeches and other printed matter sent out from the city. The franking privilege is enjoyed by the following persons, viz: Representatives, Delegates, Senators in Congress, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House, President of the United States, Vice President, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Assistant Postmasters General, Comptrollers of the Treasury, Auditors, Register, Treasurer, Commissioner of the General Land Office, all Postmasters, all Ex-Presidents, Commissioners of the Navy Board, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Commanding General, Colonel of Ordinance, Surgeon General, head of the Topographical Corps, the widows of Presidents Madison and Harrison, and perhaps some others.

A bill has already passed the Senate, and is now before the House, to extend the use of the franking privilege to Ex-Vice Presidents.

The case of George Plitt, Special Agent, is one which has attracted a good deal of attention, and caused much comment. The following is Mr. Plitt's account:

NEW YORK, December 3, 1841.

Post Office Department to George Plitt, Dr.

To salary as special agent, from the 1st day of June, 1839, to 1st September, 1840, ... $3,000 00

To expenses during same period, incurred while examining the post office establishments of England, Belgium, France, Holland, Prussia, Austria, and other German States, by direction of Mr. Kendall, 457 days, at $16 8⅛ per day, as per letter from Mr. Kendall to Mr. Whittlesey, now on file in the Auditor's office, ... 7,646 64

$9,646 64

June 10, 1839. Cr. by draft from Department on Postmaster of Philadelphia, $1,000 00

1840. Cr. by cash from Baring & Brothers, London, since paid by the Department, 7,500 00 — $8,700 00

Balance ... $946 64

Received payment, GEORGE PLITT.

This balance has not been paid, because the proper vouchers have not been presented at the Department.

Mr. Plitt was sent to Europe in 1839, and when the Department was much embarrassed. There was no law or authority of law for sending him abroad, and it was done by Mr. Kendall, under a mere presumed authority. Mr. Van Buren, however, sanctioned the act, and here is Mr. Kendall's authority for making the appropriation:

Post Office Department, June 10, 1839.

Sir: In consequence of the increased frequency of mail depredations, and the necessity of employing additional special agents, together with a sundry heavy allowances by Congress for services in years past, the appropriation on account of "mail depredations and special agents," for the year ending on the 30th day of this month, has been exhausted.

As funds under this head of appropriation are urgently needed, I have the honor to request your order, sanctioning a transfer of eight thousand dollars, from the appropriation for "transportation of the mails," to the appropriation for "mail depredations and special agents."

AMOS KENDALL.

To the President.

"Transfer ordered.—M. V. B."

The Retrenchment Committee, made the following comment upon this proceeding:

"The committee are at a loss to perceive, in either of the laws quoted above, any authority conferred on the Postmaster General, to send a travelling agent through England, Belgium, France, Holland, Prussia, Austria, and other German States. There was no excuse for such an abuse of power and wanton waste of the application of the public money; there were no services rendered in obtaining information which could not have been performed by the regularly authorised ministers of the United States in the countries which Mr. Plitt travelled. To the Postmaster General has the power to send one agent to travel through Europe, he may send twenty or fifty, as they must be equally innocent to six months or to twelve, tax and their time at fifteen dollars a day, *besides the regular salary*, to two, three or four years.

The committee have forborne to perceive other abuses of this character, which ought to be brought to the notice of the House. The late Secretary of War (Mr. Poinsett,) with the permission of Mr. Van Buren, the late President, sent three young gentlemen, in 1839, to the cavalry school at Saumur, in France, and in 1840 three others were sent.

"The committee beg leave further to state, that the late Postmaster General (Amos Kendall) seems to have obtained the sanction of the President (Mr. Van Buren) to the trip of Mr. Plitt. One of the papers, (marked D) which is herewith submitted, proves that Mr. Van Buren ordered the transfer of $8,000 to be made from the appropriation for "transportation of the mails," to the appropriation for "mail depredations and special agents."

The committee believe, if abuses of this character are suffered to pass uncorrected, that thousands of dollars must be wasted and the power of Executive officers fearfully increased. If any head of a department should desire to provide for some relative or friend, he can kindly "commend him to the 'private attention and regard' of the subjects of the enlightened nations of the Earth." If some party services are to be rewarded, the Postmaster General may, with the gracious assistance of the President, by a simple "transfer ordered—M. V. B." appropriate eight thousand dollars, and authorize "special agents" to commit "mail depredations." W.

From the Balt. American.

American Genius—Home Industry.

The remarks of Dr. S. Collins before the Home Industry Convention, on last Wednesday evening, made in seconding the Resolutions offered by Mr. J. L. Carey, in behalf of the protection and encouragement of American Labour, were alluded to in the brief notice we took of the proceedings, in Thursday's *American*. The following is a sketch of a portion of his remarks:

Dr. COLLINS observed that he was rejoiced to see the movements made in this city, and in other sections of the country, in favor of Home Industry. The large meetings in primary assemblages of the people of this city, and the very large attendance of the members of the Convention, notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, showed that the deep importance of this subject had received due consideration. He contended that the Union was only a large family, all the members of which were bound to consult the welfare of the whole, under constitutional limitations; and that the agricultural and commercial sections should support the manufacturing and mechanical interests of other sections, as indispensable to the general welfare, inasmuch as it was only by such support, that the nation could be made independent of other countries, and our labour receive protection against the labour of other governments. Foreign competition, if without suitable restrictions, would overthrow domestic labour and deprive the working man of this country of an adequate return for his toils; and surely the American labourer was entitled to the protection of his government. The cotton growing sections of the country, which had so strenuously opposed the protection of manufactures, would before long feel the effects of the cultivation of cotton in India, and they would then find they were dependent for a market on protection, and home consumption.

He contended that American manufacturers and mechanics had the ability to rival those of Europe, if they were encouraged by proper protection. Sir, he asked, why do our men of genius of the present day, become statesmen and orators equal to any that now live? It is not because the nature of our republican institutions developes talents of that order. When our people will consent to wear American cloth and silk, our manufacturers may rival those of England and France. American artizans, with sufficient encouragement, would soon equal those of Birmingham and Sheffield. Sir, I deny that English men are superior to Americans as artists, and I have no objection to compare our soldiers, our sailors, our manufacturers, our machinists, our agriculturists, our statesmen, or our orators, with those of England. The name of an American occupies the proudest position on the page of history. A Chief Justice of the United States has left a reputation unsurpassed by that of any man who ever wore the ermine. It is thought by competent judges that America has produced a metaphysician equal to any other of any age in the world. Sir, who taught the European to draw down the forked lightning from heaven, and cause it to play harmlessly at his side? Who gave to the world the application of that mighty agent which now regulates the commerce and intercourse of nations. Who invented the machinery which has proved such an incalculable blessing to the poor, by reducing ten fold the price of cotton fabrics. Such are some of the triumphs of American genius. In the two wars with Great Britain, as well as under other circumstances, Americans have proved themselves equal to all emergencies, with any competitors; and when hardly pressed have shown, even in the infancy of political existence, the strength of a giant. But it is necessary for the development of these manufacturing and mechanical talents, that our Home Industry be encouraged. It would never have been supposed that the infant Hercules had the power to strangle the two serpents, had not the trial been offered by the jealousy of Juno. In like manner the sleeping, yet giant-like energies, of our manufacturers and mechanics, can only be called into action, by the encouragement of competition within, and the older governments of Europe.

Dr. COLLINS concluded with further remarks, expressing the desire that the Convention would adopt the Resolutions, and that Congress might be induced, by the movements here and elsewhere to enact measures for the protection of American labour, and for the promotion of the welfare of the country.

MIAMI CANAL DAILY PACKET LINE.

Packet "OHIO," Capt. J. B. DICK.
"CLARION," Capt. Tudor B. Tilton,
"BEN FRANKLIN," Capt. W. W. Davis.

One of the Boats of this Line will leave Cincinnati *every day at 9 o'clock P. M.* arriving at Dayton at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following day, and at Piqua at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves Piqua at 7 o'clock P. M., and Dayton at 8 o'clock A. M. and arriving at Cincinnati in 36 hours. Being the cheapest, safest and most comfortable mode of travelling on this route.

GEO. OWEN & CO.

April 9, 1842.

Justices' Blanks

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.
RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.
COVINGTON, KY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

Meeting.
A Sacramental Meeting will commence in the Methodist E. Church on Saturday the 7th of May next.

Rev. Wm. Burke will preach in the Methodist Church to-morrow at 11 A. M., and the Rev. Mr. Landon at night.

Subscription Book Lost.
A small book containing the names of subscribers to the Licking Valley Register, in Covington and Newport, was lost some two weeks since by the Carrier. Whoever may have found it will confer a favor by returning it to this office.

Murder and Robbery.—On Wednesday night the 20th inst., the house occupied by an aged negro, named Dick, who was belonging to Maj. Carneal, was broken into by three white ruffians, who knocked him down and beat him until they supposed him dead, then robbed him of ONE DOLLAR, all the money the poor old man had. The old man had been a faithful servant, and Maj. Carneal had for many years allowed him to do and act for himself as a freeman, at the same time affording him his protection and support when necessary. From his well-regulated life and industrious habits it was thought by his murderers, perhaps, that he had considerable money in possession, hence the perpetration of this horrid deed. After they had decamped, Dick recovered in some degree, and hopes were entertained that he might yet survive. But these hopes were of short duration, he died of his wounds on Sunday last. The deceased was a preacher among his colored brethren, and much esteemed by all who knew him for his pious and orderly deportment, and there is no doubt but what he is now reaping the reward of a well spent life.

Maj. Carneal bestowed every care and attention upon his old servant that his situation required, which reflects upon him merited respect, and he is now using every means in his power to bring the perpetrators of this foul deed to justice.

A reward of four hundred dollars is offered, by the Mayor of Covington, for the conviction of the murderers, two hundred of which, Maj. Carneal will pay out of his own pocket.

Controversial Slander.
Few crimes are more wantonly perpetrated, more intensively injurious, or more aggravated in guilt, than the practice of speaking evil of our neighbors; no defence can be adduced in its justification, and all excuses are unavailing.

That conduct which is the result of the utmost malignity of the heart, should be so generally exhibited by all descriptions of persons among us, is most deeply to be lamented. Against this deterioration of others' motives, this perversion of others' words, and this distortion of others' actions, everything within and around man, rouses its energies.

How can he dare to interpret the secret spring of his neighbor's conduct, who is blind to his own? How dare he mislead another's judgment by misrepresentation? does he forget the omnipresence of Jehovah?—How dare he depict in descriptive colours his companion's life? Is perfection inscribed on his own forehead? Those who thus revile, if ignorant, are gnat-strainers and camel-swallowers; if wise, are malicious liars.

If a man hungry and poor does he pilfer a morsel of bread to allay the insatiable cravings of natural appetite, you brand him a thief!—How much more unjust is he, who for amusement, or for malice despoils his fellow citizen of that reputation, in which centre not his present good only, but the remains of future acquisition.—Hence every slanderer is a vile impostor.

The tongue, says the Apostle James, is a devouring fire, a world of iniquity, an unruly evil full of deadly poison. And behold what we would have applied to the tongue of the evil speaker, had we undertaken to have given you a just and natural idea of all this vice; we would have said, the tongue of the slanderer is a devouring fire, which tarnishes whatever it touches; which exercises its fury on [illegible] as on the chaff, on the profane as on the sacred; which wherever it passes, leaves only desolation and ruin, digs even into the bowels of the earth, and fixes itself on things the most hidden; turns into vile ashes what only a moment before had appeared to be so precious and brilliant; acts with more violence and danger than ever, in the time when it was apparently smothered up and almost extinct; which blackens what it cannot consume, and sometimes sparkles and delights before it destroys.

We would have told you that evil speaking is an assemblage of iniquity; a secret vice which discovers to us the mote in our brother's eye, but hides the beam in our own; a mean envy which hurt at the talents or prosperity of others, makes them the subject of their censures, and studies to dim the splendor of whatever outshines itself; a disguised hatred which sheds in its speeches the hidden venom of the heart; an unworthy duplicity which praises to the face and tears in pieces behind the back; a shameful levity which has no command over itself, and afterwards sacrifices both fortune and comfort to the imprudence of an amusing conversation; a deliberate barbarity which goes to pierce your absent brother; a scandal where you become a subject of shame and sin to those who listen to you; an injustice where you ravish from your brother what is dearest to him.

We would have said that slander is a restless evil which disturbs society; spreads dissension through cities and countries; disunites the strictest friendship; is the source of hatred and revenge; fills whatever it enters with disturbances and confusion; and every where is an enemy to peace, comfort and christian good breeding.

Lastly, we would have added that it is an evil full of deadly poison; whatever flows from it is infected, and poisons whatever it approaches; that even its praise is impoisoned; its gestures, and looks have all their venom, and spread equally alike.

Oh, you! who would tear your brother piecemeal! remember that at the last great day the revilers will be remembered with the murderer; and bound by the same ever lasting chains of darkness in the Tophet, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

Court of Appeals.
City of Covington, } This case has been
vs. } reversed in favor
Kennedy's Heirs. } of the City.

It will be recollected that some years ago the Trustees of Covington obtained from the County Court of Campbell a license to keep a ferry from Covington to Cincinnati; Kennedys claimed the exclusive right to the ferry privilege and ground in front of the city. After years of litigation the Courts decided that Kennedy's heirs were entitled to the ferry privilege, but the ground, to low water mark, belonged to the city. After this decision Kennedy's heirs brought suit in the Scott Circuit Court, against the Trustees and others and the City of Covington for damages; and that Court rendered a decree in favor of the plaintiffs for $4,745 12, from which the City et. al. appealed, and the late Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Court below with costs; and set aside the bond given by Kennedy's heirs to keep the ferry, and required them to give Bond and security to the City to run said ferry according to law.

The Loan Bill.
Having passed both houses of Congress, seems to inspire confidence in those connected with financial matters, that better times are in prospect.—The National Intelligencer says, that the loan, or a principal part of it, has been offered at par.—This shows that our government is in good credit, and that we may justly entertain hopes that times will change for the better.

We think that a better state of things will be brought about. Kentucky Banks will resume specie payments, Illinois Banks are making preparation, also, to resume, when Kentucky shall, Indiana will follow in as a matter of course.—This will relieve in some measure the distress that stalks in ruins over our country.

The Appropriation Bill,
Is under consideration and in a fair way of shortly becoming a law. Congress appears to be stirring up a little and transacting business with more energy than heretofore.

Apportionment Bill.
In the House of Representatives, on the 21st, in committee of the whole, the ratio of representation was put down at 60,500, by a majority of 16. This will give the house of Representatives two hundred and fifty members.

Boundary Question.
A gentleman who has just arrived from the State of Main, reports that Gov. Fairfield was about to convene the Legislature of that State, in consequence of despatches just received by him from Mr. Webster, stating that lord Ashburton was fully authorized to settle the Boundary Question, and that there was every prospect that this long disputed matter would be soon adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Member of Congress Dead.—The Hon. *Joseph Lawrence*, member of Congress from Washington county, Pennsylvania, died on Sunday the 17th inst. He was 54 years of age, and had been long in public life; and in all stations bore a high character.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, March 9.
MISS ELIZABETH ROPES ORNE.
Died in this city, on Tuesday, of a very rapid consumption, Miss Elizabeth Ropes Orne, only child of the late Joseph Orne, Esq., aged 21 years. This young lady was so remarkable for estimable traits of character, and her life was so eminently virtuous, useful and lovely, that her friends cannot part with her, at her early grave, without giving public and special utterance to their grief for her loss, and their grateful love and affectionate regard for her memory. Her life was one constant manifestation of the highest graces of the christian spirit—of benevolence, humanity, sincerity, tender compassion, conscientiousness and piety. She was a christian by profession, and by deep personal experience. The subjects of christian faith were her chosen topics of meditation, the place of christian worship, from her earliest childhood, was the scene of her chief enjoyment; and turning aside from the worldly pleasures and pursuits which usually attract the young, she always found her happiness in those exercises of mind and heart, which, began on earth, will continue to occupy her affectionate, contemplative and devout spirit in the heavenly world.

Her quiet humble, and noiseless path was strown with benefactions; and the recollection of her pure and innocent and holy life, is an unfailing and ever increasing fountain of consolation, satisfaction and delight to her widowed mother and the numerous friends who knew her worth, and have experienced her truth, fidelity, and affection.

She was faithful to the opportunities and privileges of life; she was fitted by the structure and cultivation of her intellectual and moral faculties, for a purer and better world than this; and her friends, in the midst of their grief, rejoice in the assured belief that her spirit has been welcomed by the Saviour, whom she followed on earth, into the heavenly presence of the God whom, she loved with supreme affection, in whose service, from a child, she had found her delight, and to whom her life was piously devoted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
April 28th, 1842.
All the members present except, Messrs. Adams, Finley and Groesbeck.

A petition was presented, requesting the Board to have removed the present, and prevent future obstructions, at the foot of Scott street, referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

A Resolution was adopted authorising the city Marshal to institute suits before the Mayor, for the collection of Delinquent Taxes of 1840, if not paid upon application.

A Resolution was offered by Mr. W. W. Southgate and adopted, instructing the City Clerk to make out Tax bills from the Delinquent Tax bill of 1841 and place them in the hands of the Marshal for Collection.

The committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to contract for raising the pavement on Garrard st. from the alley between 3rd and 4 streets to 4th street, and replacing.

Mr. W. W. Southgate offered a resolution which was adopted, appointing a committee to report the probable cost of materials for a Building on the public Square.

An ordinance was passed appointing a Collector of Street Tax on 3d Street, for the paving and curbing from the present pavement to Main street and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Southgate, the committee on Ways and Means, were instructed to report the liabilities of the City Marshal for 1841.

"Honestus" will be answered if he will look over an article we copy from the "*Ladies' Repository*" of last year headed the "Past."

From the Ladies' Repository.
THE PAST.
My dear S. will pardon my seeming neglect, when I assure her that no earthly privilege is more valued by me, than communion with tried friends. Friendship, as I judge from my own feelings, is a sentiment inherent in the human mind. The term is often used in a sense almost profane; but this only shows, that in itself, it is sacred. To me it has an exquisite charm, and draws after it the most moving associations of my life. Pleasures are rendered purer and more *pleasing* by participation, and the sorrows which most cruelly oppress and crush the heart, become tolerable under the alleviations of a soothing friendship. My friendships have been fortunate. And I ascribe this, first, to Providence, from whose beneficence we derive all our blessings; secondly, to the fact that I have not suffered myself to be drawn into such sacred alliances with all who came in my way, but have sought friends in those who appeared, upon cautious inspection, to combine in themselves an assemblage of the choicest virtues which adorn our nature, and render sweetly amiable the female character.

While penning these thoughts, how naturally am I transported back to the scenes of earlier life—to the forming stages of that blissful and lasting friendship which has so long existed between my dear S. and myself. How vivid in my memory are the blithsome hours of our childhood. I am lost in the musings of the past, and seem again to be whirling along the avenue near your revered father's residence, gathering the sunny flowrets which wear not half so gay and smiling as our own happy selves. With what rapture were we wont to welcome the now waiting season—the approach of spring; and as it brought along a clear, cloudless morning, with what enthusiasm did we wander forth to greet the charms, and riot in the gushing glories of the season!—Then the breezes of the fragrant mornings, and the softer sighs of evening, made the music of the opening and closing day, and feathered choirs added chorus to the strain.

How often did we linger and listen to the murmurs of the far off water-fall, or the softer sounds of the streamlet purling at our feet. Then the fire-fly, rising from the surrounding verdure, floated before us on the evening air, shedding transient gleams upon the darkness, and willing, it would seem, to light us on our way. These were the days in which we formed garlands of roses, never to fade; and painted scenes of future happiness, never to suffer the withering touch of disappointment. But ah! how fleeting is human bliss, when sought in the vain amusements of this life! I ask, where are the friends of our youth?—A long, mournful reverberation returns, saying, many of them have gone down the tide of returnless years, while the wild grass waves over their graves, hallowed by a thousand sacred recollections; and the sculptured marble lifts its front to perpetuate their memories, and rehearse to the passing traveler their virtues.

Here lies a letter, bearing the mournful tidings that a beloved relative has left the shores of time! In the morning of life she espoused the religion of the blessed Redeemer. Intent upon the object of her faith, she never paused until she was called from the field, not a captive, but a conqueror, with a swelling hope of glory breaking in delightful surprise, and mingling with the everlasting songs of heaven. She was lovely. She possessed the happy art of combining gentleness and fortitude in all her performances. Often have I, at even, when the sun had found his place of repose in the purple west, and twilight was calmly bathing the bosom of nature, gone with her to the habitation of suffering humanity. With what compassion would she hush the cries of the orphan and dry up the tears of the broken-hearted.—Our hearts, more than once, melted within us while listening to the mournful story of the woes of her whom dissipation had made twice a widow. But this loved one of my childhood is gone. On the heath, or when I sit alone by the streams of the hills, I'll talk of her who, pale as the marble, lies sheltered by the rock; while the moon sheds its beams on her grave. Shall her hand tune the harp to the mild notes of glory? Yes, when the dream of the grave is over, she will make music before the throne.

But whither do I stray? Forgive me. You know to write as our thoughts wander, is the privilege of friendship. And now, my dear S., before I close, permit me to recommend to your serious attention the subject of religion. From other pursuits you may, perhaps, glean some unsatisfactory and transient enjoyments; but from religion you will reap a harvest of the most sublime truths, of the purest delights, and of the richest and most lasting pleasures. It will embalm your morning walks, and sweeten your evening meditations. It is the fragrance of the garden of love. It will soften all the asperities, and enhance all the joys of your being.

Affectionately yours, ANN.

Little Miami Railroad.
For the information of those who may be desirous of a pleasant excursion through one of the most delightful sections of the country, we extract the following from their advertisement:

"A train of Cars will hereafter leave the office on Front st. for Milford on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.,—returning will leave Milford at 2 P. M.

On Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays two trips will be made, leaving Cincinnati at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.—returning, will leave Milford at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare 37½ cents each way."

☞ Hon. W. O. Butler, our representative in Congress, has politely furnished us with valuable public documents for which we kindly thank him.

$5,000 REWARD!
The above reward has been offered, and is now renewed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, professional or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the Proprietor claimed it would do.

☞ The above medicine, is recommended for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, spitting of Blood, difficulty of Breathing, pain in the side, breast and chest, whooping cough, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs, as being the best remedy extant, entirely free of opium and *spiritual* preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous Quack *nostrums* forced upon the community by unprincipled persons regardless of the great injury they should know such mixtures always produce.

☞ Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is entirely free of opium and all other violent narcotics, and may be used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances.

☞ Sold only at No. 77, Sycamore Street near Lower Market street. Price One Dollar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mormonism measured by the Gospel Rule and found deficient.

This is the title of a small work published by one of our western preachers who has taken the pains to examine the subject of miracles, so much agitated by the Mormons. It is an examination of this subject on fair principles. The author does not meddle with the disgusting stories (dealt out by idle talkers) of the Mormons, but examines the object of miracles to see if they still are necessary; and if the scripture is pointed, on any period in which they should cease, and in the above named work he has presented us with the result of his investigation, which proves they are not necessary, beyond the power of the Mormons to refute successfully. This is a work that should be hailed by the well-wishers of society of every denomination, for all agree that Mormonism is wrong and should be put down, but it has hitherto been treated as an object too insignificant in its nature to merit a refutation, which experience proves is not right, for where Mormonism takes root it puts a stop to the further progress of religion. Those that hear it, either embrace it with all its absurdities, or turn skeptical forthwith. From this fact it should be stopped. But again, the Mormons are increasing: they boast now of numbering ten thousand, and if through the next ten years they will increase proportionally, we will have double that number, and in the course of forty years, should they collect from the different nations in which they are promulgating their doctrine, might we not see a Joseph All, seated upon a throne in the greatest republic the world ever contained, wielding the iron sceptre of Mormon theocracy over the metropolis of National glories.

It is now time to pause and adopt some christian policy to put a stop to the further circulation of these absurdities; but let us not suppose because their system is too glaringly absurd for us to be duped by it, that no others will. The number above mentioned have already spoken to the contrary. In parts of our union they are still increasing; and where they get hold, double as many turn skeptic as belong to their society. No, absurd as it appears to us, there are those who look upon it as irrefutable, declaring "if the Mormons are not right, all the sects are wrong." Now in stopping it, we do not believe in gathering mobs, or polluting the air with the stench of powder, such things are contrary to reason, and shocking to the benevolent breast inspired by the gospel of peace, but in meeting it as an error, and exposing it as such, which we believe has been successfully done in the above named work, as far as the author touches their principles; and we hereby recommend his work to every candid mind, and well-wisher of society in general. The author cannot be influenced by a speculative object, as he sells the work for what merely pays the printer; and this fact should enervate every nerve to bear the burden of *six and a fourth cents* to his rescue, for we believe that he alone should not bear the burden of publishing this work, for the good of the Mormons, particularly as his situation does not justify him in such an undertaking.

AN OBSERVER.

For the Licking Valley Register.
LOVE.
There is no subject proposed to the acceptance of the mind, upon which we delight to dwell with so much interest, and in which we are more vitally concerned, than the one which stands at the head of this essay. Had our Heavenly Father withheld his love from us in the gift of His only begotten son, our night of sin and misery would have known no star of hope rising upon the dark horizon of thought—no rain bow of mercies would have gilded our visions—no waters of salvation would have purled in our ears—all would have been a fathomless deep, where swelling surges dash and foam, and break on ruin's rock, throwing back their angry voices like wrathful tempests mingling with the lurid corruscations of lightning, that ever curtain the habitation of the damned. But blessed be God, in our greatest extremity, when heaven and earth doomed man to an eternal exilement, love stood by, and with feelings of mournful pity, heard the awful sentence pronounced. She wept, she groaned, and leaned her head on Mercy's bosom—she gazes upon the dark portals [illegible] in the distance; the blood of vengeance is playing through every vein; the murmuring thunders fall dolefully upon the ears of guilty man: he looks around him—the throne frowns, the cloud thickens, it darkens, it spreads, the drops begin to fall, sad precursors of final wrath—another moment and man is damned without a Saviour. At this awful crisis, big with the fates of men, love, resplendant with the glories of the Sun of righteousness, glowing with empyrial ardour, catched from the altar sacred to highest divinity, assuming unrivalled energies, to weave her glittering garland of the fiery wing of justice, and with all her kindred attributes talk as friend to friend, holding them in sweetful suspense, until her voice is heard breaking in the distance upon the ears of the astounded shepherds of the plain, singing, with a voice more symphonious than the harp of Homer, "Glory to God in the highest;" while the heavenly responses throw back the thrill of joy, Amen, "peace on earth and good will to men." Gifted and replete with sympathy for our bleeding race, being made acquainted with grief and sorrow, she at once enlightens and astonishes the world with the wonders of her concealed charms, while the "desire of all nations" bleeds, groans, and dies, blending heaven and earth in sweet proximity, thereby effecting an eternal compromise between an offended God and rebellious man. Gethsemane, the cross, and the tomb, owe all their efficacious powers to this heaven-born saving principle, for from it they received their first and last impulse in controlling the moral elements of our world's destiny. Love floats embalmed on fragrant zephyrs, and fills the whole earth with heavenly odors. It is the flower of heaven, the aroma of the garden of Mercy. It is the pure breath of vital christianity, the only principle of spiritual life that can constitute us the children of the Invisible. Nothing else can take hold of the affections and control the passions. It refines the sensibilities of our natures, and imparts a susceptibility for social and religious enjoyment.—It harmonizes the whole delicate machinery of the soul, and throws a tolerance over all the asperities of this mortal being. It is so important to undefiled religion, that nothing else will supply its place. Without it the heart is a moral death, a palace without a God. Faith and hope, though essential adjuncts in our christian experience; like the blooms of summer will fade and die, but love is ceaseless, quenchless, immortal, for, "God is love." It is the nucleus around which every other grace and virtue sweetly clusters. It is the perfect semblance of all that is beautiful on earth, glowing in the spheres, and lovely in the heavens. Love is the sweetest, the most amiable affections of the soul. It excites the rapturous flame that burns *in the bosoms of the saints* in the spirit-land, and kindles the anthems of the redeemed now mingling with the everlasting songs of glory. It imparts harmony and beauty, grandeur and sublimity to the universe, careering with storms and sporting with earth-quake terrors. In the merry walk through smiling fields and fragrant gardens, through fertile planes and alpine scenes, she paints in livelier colors than purple and gold the "handy-work of an Almighty architect."

It will inspire the heart with holy calmness, in the day when the elements shall melt with fervent heat—when earth's fairest landscape shall be wrapt in devouring flame, and its towering mountains [illegible] with eternal snows, shall dissolve, in liquid fire. Yes, when nature in convulsion lies, love proudly conscious of its divine character reposing beneath the shadow of the Almighty, shall dwell serene, and view without dismay, a world sublime, in ruins. Love not only qualifies us for the enjoyment of this life; but it extracts the sting of sin, and makes downy the bed of death. With spicy sweetness it embalms the tomb, and throws open wide the gates to that innumerable company, which came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes in the blood of the *Lamb*. Here, her native home, on golden harp, she sings the song of triumph in the blissful realms of deathless victory, surrounded with the dazzling glories of her victories won; she surveys with a swelling heart the blood-bought trophies of her labors. O, love, is not thy name Jesus! Where thou art is heaven!

"O, why should we blush to own we love,
'Tis love that rules the realms above."

Ashamed to love!—"sooner far, let midnight blush to own a star." O, love, thy smiles are perennial, and thy fragrance is sweet.

A. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

Boone County, Ky., April 19, 1842.
Editor of the L. V. Register:—In your paper of the 16th, I perceive several resolutions purporting to emanate from Walton, in regard to Representation, Currency, &c. Would it not have been respectful in the citizens of Walton to have given their immediate neighbors notice of their meeting—and would it not be respectful in the citizens of Boone to wait the action of other counties in regard to Senator, when it is known that Boone has furnished the Senator for the last four years. Again from the resolutions referred to, one would infer that the Legislature should be convened to regulate Congress, and the currency for the Union.

CITIZEN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

600 Dollars Reward.
FOR 20 Deserters from the United States Army, or $30, for any one. Description of each can be had at the Recruiting Rendezvous in Cincinnati, or this Station. Hereafter whenever a Soldier deserts from this Post, notice will be given by a discharge of Two Cannon in quick succession. All good citizens are earnestly requested to apprehend Deserters from the flag of their country.
N. C. MACREA,
Capt. 3d Inf't. Commanding.
Depot, Newport, Ky., April 30, 1842. 40-3w.

400 Dollars Reward.
DICK, an aged and defenceless slave belonging to Thomas D. Carneal, was barbously beaten in his house in this city, on Wednesday night the 20th inst., by three men, unknown, of which wounds he died on Sunday the 24th. The above *Reward of Four Hundred Dollars* will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the three Murderers, engaged in the above outrage. One third of said sum will be paid on the conviction of any one of them. One half of the above reward will be paid by the City of Covington, the other half by Thos. D. Carneal, of Cincinnati.
M. V. GRANT,
Mayor of Covington.
Covington, Ky., 30, 1842.

TAX NOTICE.
THE Tax Bills for the current year, (1842,) are now due, and payment is required to be made to me, at my Office, on Scott street, on or before the first day of *June* next—after which time, those remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of the City Marshall for collection, with the addition of *fifteen* per centum thereon, and costs, agreeably to the amended Charter of the City of Covington.
City of Covington, } GEO. B. MARSHALL,
Treasurer's Office. } Treasurer.
Feb. 12th, 1842. 29-tf.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE.
ALEXANDER S. MORROW,
(*Late of the Pearl St. House, Cincinnati.*)
HAS taken the elegant Mansion in Covington, Kentucky, called the *Montgomery House*, situated on an agreeable eminence immediately opposite, and commanding a full view of, the city of Cincinnati and its environs. This house is now completely furnished in the latest and most fashionable style, and opened, for the first time, for the accommodation of those who visit this part of the Valley of the Ohio, for pleasure or business. It stands in the centre of a large square, highly cultivated and adorned with shrubbery and shade-trees, and contains a well of superior water; the chambers are spacious and well ventilated. This site combines all the advantages of city and country, and is the terminus of the McAdamized road from Lexington, to which place an excellent line of Stage coaches pass daily. Persons who visit this place from the South and bring their servants, are assured that there is no danger of escapes. The proprietor promises that every thing shall be done to make agreeable the stay of those who visit him.
Covington, Ky., April 12, 1842. 38
P. S. The proprietor will keep a constant supply of fresh Blue-Lick water during the summer months. A. S. M.
The following papers will copy to the amount of $2, each, and forward their bills to this office for payment:
Louisville Journal, Vicksburg Whig, Natchez Courier, Picayune, Orleans, Lexington Intelligencer.

NOTICE.
I HAVE constituted Jonathan Hathaway, of the city of Covington, my general agent to collect, receive and receipt for any moneys, dues, or demands I have or may be entitled to in the State of Kentucky, and, also, to rent any property I have in the County of Kenton.
JOHN A GOODSON.
April 23, 1842. 39-tf

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
50 BUSHELS ORCHARD GRASS SEED, fresh and clean, on hand and for sale by
MILLER & McCULLOUGH,
One door above 6th, on Main St., Cincinnati
March 15, 1841. 34

Palm Leaf Hats.
NOW opening and for sale, corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, a large and well selected stock of Men and Boy's *Palm Leaf Hats* of every variety.
VALLETTE & DAVIS.
April 2, 1842. 36tf.

BANK NOTE TABLE.
Corrected weekly for the Licking Valley Register by GREENE & RICE, Exchange Brokers, 3d st. Cincinnati.

OHIO—	[illegible]	par
	Lafayette, Commercial, & Franklin Banks	1 pre
	Western Reserve Bank	pre
	Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Steubenville	pre
	Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon	pre
	Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	pre
	Bank of Mount Pleasant	pre
	Marietta	pre
	Zanesville	pre
	Circleville, (old)	pre
	Muskingum	pre
	Norwalk	pre
	Wooster	pre
	Sandusky	pre
	Xenia	pre
	Massillon	pre
	Geauga	pre
	Dayton Bank	pre
	Commercial Bank of Scioto	pre
	Clinton Bank of Columbus	pre
	All small and post notes	pre
	SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
	Mechanics & Traders' Bank	[illegible] dis
	Franklin Bank of Columbus	15 dis
	Urbana Bank	[illegible] dis
	Farmers' Bank of Canton	50 dis
	Lancaster Bank	[illegible] dis
	Chillicothe Bank	15 dis
	Hamilton Bank	[illegible] dis
	Bank of Cleveland	[illegible] dis
	Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	50 dis
	Miami Exporting Company	75 dis
	Cincinnati Bank	[illegible]
	Exchange Bank Cincinnati	75 dis
	Whitewater Canal	[illegible] dis
	Manhattan Bank	[illegible] dis
KENTUCKY—	All Kentucky Banks	par
INDIANA—	State Bank and Branches	par
	State L and V Scrip	[illegible] dis
ILLINOIS—	State Bank and Branches	25 dis
	Bank of Illinois & Branches	[illegible] dis
MICHIGAN—	Bank of St. Clair	[illegible] dis
	Endorsed by J. O. & H. Smith	[illegible] dis
MISSOURI—	State Bank and Branches	par
TENNESSEE—	All Tennessee Banks	12 dis
ALABAMA—	All Alabama Banks	[illegible] dis
ARKANSAS—	State Bank and Branches	20 a 30 dis
LOUISIANA—	New Orleans Banks	nominal
	Municipality Bills	[illegible]
GEORGIA—	All solvent Banks	[illegible] dis
NORTH & S. CAROLINA—	All solvent Banks	2 a 2½ dis
EASTERN BANKS—	New York City Banks	2 pre
	Boston	[illegible] pre
	Philadelphia	[illegible] pre
	Baltimore	[illegible] pre

EXCHANGE.
Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York	[illegible] prem
Boston	[illegible] prem
Washington	[illegible] prem
Baltimore	[illegible] prem
Philadelphia	[illegible] prem

SPECIE.
Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold	[illegible] prem
English Gold	[illegible] prem
Other Foreign Gold	[illegible] prem
Silver	[illegible] prem

LEGAL VALUE OF COINS.

Eagle, before 1834	$10 68	Forty Francs	$7.85
do since 1834	10.00	Georgia, 85 by mint	5.00
Sovereign	4.83	N. Carolina do	5.00
Napoleon	3.85	Pistareen	[illegible]
Doubloon, Spanish	15.53	Guinea	5.00
do Patriot	15.53	Ducat	2.00
V Thalers	3.92	German Crown	1.00
X Thalers	7.85	French Crown	1.06
X Guilders	4.00	Louis d'Or	4.85
Frederick d'Or	3.92		

BANK NOTES
Received and paid out by the Covington Branch Bank.
Kentucky Banks.
Indiana State Bank and Branches.
Commercial, Franklin, and Lafayette Banks of Ohio.
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Virginia Banks.
Notes of all solvent Eastern Banks.

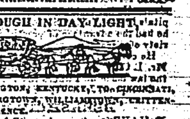
Cincinnati Produce Market.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Green	bush	[illegible]
	Dried	bush	[illegible]
BEEF,	Mess	bbl	8.00 a [illegible]
	Prime	bbl	[illegible]
	Dried	lb	[illegible]
	Tongues	doz	[illegible]
BACON,	Hog Round		[illegible]
	Joles		[illegible]
	Shoulders		[illegible]
	Sides		[illegible]
	Hams		[illegible]
	Canvassed Hams		[illegible]
	Sugar cured, & extra do.		[illegible]
CORN,	In the ear	bush	[illegible]
	Meal		[illegible]
CIDER,		bbl	[illegible]
FLOUR,	City Mills	per bbl	[illegible]
	By Canal		[illegible]
FEATHERS,		lb	[illegible]
HEMP,	Brown		[illegible]
	Manilla	cwt	[illegible]
HOPS,	Western, crop of 1841	lb	[illegible]
	Eastern		[illegible]
HAY,	Loose	ton	[illegible]
	Bale	ton	[illegible]
LARD,		lb	[illegible]
LUMBER,	Boards, clear, in yard, per M		[illegible]
	do common do		[illegible]
	Shingles		[illegible]
	Hoop poles		[illegible]
OATS,		bush	[illegible]
OIL,	Linseed	gal	[illegible]
PORK,	Mess	bbl	[illegible]
	Clear		[illegible]
	Prime		[illegible]
	Rump and Culns		[illegible]
	Joles		[illegible]
	Hog Round		[illegible]
	Joles		[illegible]
	Shoulders		[illegible]
	Sides		[illegible]
	Hams		[illegible]
PROVISIONS,	Butter, in kegs or bbls.	lb	[illegible]
	do in market inferior		[illegible]
	do fresh		[illegible]
	Cheese, Western Reserve	lb	[illegible]
	Onions	bush	[illegible]
	Potatoes	bush	[illegible]
RAGS,			[illegible]
RICE,	Fresh, in tierces	lb	[illegible]
SALT,	Turks Island	bush	[illegible]
	New York		[illegible]
	Kanawha	bush	[illegible]
	do washed	bush	[illegible]
	do alum		[illegible]
	Conemaugh	bush	[illegible]
	Zanesville	bush	[illegible]
SEEDS,	Clover	bush	[illegible]
	Timothy	bush	[illegible]
	Hemp	bush	2.00 a [illegible]
	Flax	bush	[illegible]
WHEAT,		bush	[illegible]
WOOL,	Common		[illegible]
WHISKEY,	from boats		[illegible]

Tobacco—Manufactured. Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky. best	cwt	[illegible]
" 2d quality	cwt	[illegible]
12 Plug, best	cwt	[illegible]
6 Twist, No. 1	cwt	[illegible]
6 " No. 2	cwt	[illegible]
In Leaf, No. 1	cwt	[illegible]
In Leaf, No. 2	cwt	[illegible]
Cigars Spanish	per M	[illegible]
" Half		[illegible]
Common		[illegible]

THROUGH IN DAY LIGHT.



FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TO CINCINNATI, OHIO, VIA GEORGETOWN, WILLIAMSTOWN, CRITTENDEN AND FLORENCE.

THIS line of Stages is now in full operation, and leaves Lexington at 4 o'clock A. M., arrives in Cincinnati at 8 P. M. Leaves Cincinnati at 5 A. M., and arrives in Lexington at 8 P. M., daily.
This line connects with all the Stages that leave Lexington, and also with the line from Georgetown to Frankfort and Louisville.
The Proprietors have spared no pains, or expense in fitting up this Line with New Coaches, good stock and careful drivers. The road is now in good order, the Turnpike being completed, with the exception of a few miles.
☞ *Fare reduced to Five Dollars, the trip through.*
McHATTON & THOMAS, *Proprietors.*
April 9, 1842. 37-1m

To Rent.
A PLEASANT and commodious Brick Tenement on Madison, between 2nd and 4th streets. Apply to A. H. JAMESON, at
April 2, 1842. 36tf

Valuable Real Estate
For Sale and Rent.
M. M. BENTON is authorised to sell some Houses and Lots, and building Lots in Covington, desirably situated.
He has, also, Houses, lots and land to rent. Enquire at his law office, on Market Space.
30tf Feb. 12, 1842.

WOOD. WOOD.
We will receive wood for subscriptions to our paper, the sooner the better.

WILKINSON & BIRD,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS
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 diarrhœa, 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 diseases, 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. *Diarrhœa* 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. WM. S. BROCKENBROUGH,
(LATE OF VIRGINIA)

HAS settled in Covington. He offers his services in all the branches of his profession. He has resided in one of the largest hospitals in the United States, during which time he had the advantage of practising in a great variety of diseases.

He can be found at his office, over the store of Mr. I. Cooper, and immediately in the rear of the law office of Phelps & Stevenson.

Covington, Jan. 22, 1842. 26tf

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I HAVE for sale some choice Berkshire Pigs, at moderate prices—and expect soon to receive some Irish Graziers, Neapolitan, and other varieties. R. WALLACE,
Near Covington, on the Bank Lick road.
Feb. 5th, 1842. 28-tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM situated on the Ohio River, four miles below Covington, formerly belonging to the widow Moore. There is a large stone House on it consisting of nine Rooms, two garrets, three chambers, two Rooms on the 1st floor, a cellar, and also a cellar Kitchen, a good barn, stable and Cow House and other out buildings, a variety of choice fruit, the number of acres have not been correctly ascertained, but there are between thirty five and forty acres.

For terms, apply to W. O. W. Southgate, or
WALKER THURSTON.
Jan. 1st, 1842. 23—tf.

New English Goods.

THE Subscriber has lately come from England, with a superior assortment of dry
FANCY GOODS,
of every description of Lace, figured and plain Cabinet Lace Caps, Muslin Caps and Collars, Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Insertion, Ribbons, Muslin Delleins, Saxony Blankets, Flannel, Stockings, Shawls, Broad Cloth, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves of the best quality, Gentlemen's Stocks, &c. &c.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, opposite the Public Square, on Greenup Street. JOHN GILBERT.
Covington, January 8th, 1842. 24-tf

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
On Walnut st., between Front and Second streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of returning thanks to the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand at all times, engine, cabin, and steamboat Bells, of every description; brass Banisters and Railings, for steamboats, taverns or any other purpose; brass and composition cocks; hose and salt well Joints; Door Plates and Knockers; Fountain Cocks and Generator works of the latest improvements, made and repaired; Oil Globes, Cylinder and Gage Cocks, Copper and Trunk Rivets; Spelter Solder; Counter Scales, for druggists, grocers, &c. All kinds of work made to model or drawing on the shortest notice. Cash paid for old Copper and Brass, or taken in exchange.

☞ GUN MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Lamps and ornamental brass work re-bronzed and gilt equal to new.

December 11, 1841. 20m12

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.

Latin, Greek, French, Italian.
Spanish, German, Hebrew,
Mathematical and Miscellaneous
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD LUCAS,
112 MAIN STREET.
Cincinnati, Nov. 13th, 1841. 16.

LAMP AND CHANDELIER
MANUFACTORY,
146 Main street, above Fourth, Cincinnati, O.

WHERE can be found at all times, the largest and most splendid assortment of Lamps, Chandeliers, Gerandoles, Candlebras, &c. to be met with in the Western country; and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

—ALSO—

On hand, rich cut and plain Lamp Shades, Hall Lamps, Chimnies, and Wicks of every description, for sale wholesale and retail, by
BAKER & VON PHUL.

ALSO.—Winter Sperm Oil of the purest quality constantly on hand. Lard Oil at $1,00 per gallon.

Lamps repaired and rebronzed.

Cincinnati, Dec. 11, 1841. 20m6

CHINA AND QUEENS WARE.

NOW opened, an extensive assortment of Gold Band, White and Enameled China Teas and Tea Ware; Blue, Bourbon Sprig, and White Granite Breakfast, Dining and Toilet Ware; Painted Blue, Pink, Purple, Black, and Brown, Ware, consisting of Plates, Twiflers, Muffins, Dishes, Bakers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Bowls and Pitchers.

ALSO,

Common Teas, Common Blue-edged Plate Twiflers, Muffins, Dishes, and common Bowls and Pitchers. For sale, wholesale and retail by
ALDRICH & CO.
No. 138 Main street, between 4th and 5th sts.
Nov. 13th, 1841. 16 Cincinnati

BRITTANNIA WARE.

JUST received, Brittannia Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Slop Bowls, Covered Molasses Cans, and Lamps. Also, 4, 5 and 6 Bottle German Silver and Britannia Castors,
For sale by
ALDRICH & CO.
No. 158 Main Street.
Nov. 13. 1841.—16 Cincinnati, O.

CHINA TEA WARE.

NOW opening. An extensive assortment of superior Gold Edged, Edged and Lined Edged Lined and Sprig, Gold Band, Gold Band and lined, China Tea sets complete.

ALSO,

Raised figure, White and Sprig enameled China Tea Ware, For sale by
ALDRICH & CO.
No. 158 Main Street.
Nov. 13, 1841. Cincinnati, O.

CABINET WARE.

H. MARTIN, having re-commenced the CABINET BUSINESS, on Fifth, two doors east of Madison street, is prepared to sell any article in his line twenty-five or thirty per cent lower than ever before. A one or two horse hearse always in readiness.

Jan. 1, 1842. 23too

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 194 acres; better 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.

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

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

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

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

Covington, Sept. 15, tf.

STONE YARD.

THE subscriber has established himself on the corner of Sixth and Madison street, in Covington, Ky., where he is prepared to furnish to order all kind of Building Stone, Grave stone, Tomb Tables, and Monuments, of all sizes as cheap as can be had at any other place, in the western country. He pledges himself to furnish the best kind of Rockville stone, which is far preferable to any other now in use, and from his long experience in the business he flatters himself that he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. H. BOND.
Covington, Jan. 15th, 1842. 25m6

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.
LEWIS C. BAKES.
Corner of Greenup Street 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 Groceries, Liquors, &c., which we offer in exchange for Kentucky Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, and Country Produce generally, or low for Cash.

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

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

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

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

DR. W. D. HOLT,

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

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

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

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

July 21, 1840-tf.

DRS. MADERIA & YOUNG,
DENTISTS,
Office on Vine Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

N. B.—Teeth that ache can be cured, the nerve destroyed, and plugged without pain.

Nov. 13, 1841. 16m6

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.

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

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 symptoms 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.

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave under the mistaken name of *Consumption*, is always cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The symptoms of this disease are Cough, *Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness*, Difficulty of Breathing, *Asthma, Hectic Fever, Spitting up of Phlegm, or matter*, and sometimes *Blood*. It is an *Inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels, which runs through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflamation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street Price $1. March 19, 1842.

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

Palm Leaf Hats

NOW opening and for sale, corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, a large and well selected stock of Men, and Boy's *Palm Leaf Hats* of every variety.
VALLETTE & DAVIS.
April 2, 1842. 36tf.

HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

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.

KENTON HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
T. P. THORNTON

INFORMS the public that for their accommodation he has established a house of entertainment, at the county seat of Kenton county, Kentucky, where he will be happy to pay every attention to his guests, and make them comfortable. His house in every particular, shall be kept in a style inferior to none in the country. His stable shall always be well supplied with the best of forage, and well attended.

☞ Drovers can be furnished with large lots, for their accommodation, and supplied with hay and grain of all kinds, on the most reasonable terms.

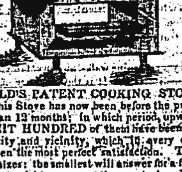
Independence, Oct. 29, 1841. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE public are notified that the Mortgage executed by Israel L. Ludlow upon certain lands, slaves and personal estate in the Republic Texas to my late husband, Elias R. Wightman, remains in force, as the said Ludlow has failed to perform the conditions thereof.
MARY WIGHTMAN Ex'x of
April 2, 36 E. R. WIGHTMAN dec'd.

Republican of Cincinnati copy weekly for one month and send account to M. M. Benton, Esq. for payment.

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 Shillito, John Whetstone, Lewis H. Shalley, Samuel Borden, Capt. R. Brickell, J. Richardson, J. N. Florer, B. Farlow, Charles Foster, W. Rankin, Samuel King, George Selves, N. W. Florer, Elijah Campbell, Amasa Higbee, W. Jolly, F. H. Knoblough, Geo. W. Piner, Jacob Rudolph, John Secrist, Richard Watts, 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. H. 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. B. Disewick, Dr. J. S. Dodge, J. A. James.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4, 1841.

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

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 had 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.

NO EXCUSE FOR
A BALD HEAD

FEMALE BEAUTY.—CULPABLE NEGLECT!—It has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger share of female beauty than in this city. Yet, while the shoe-fitter, dress maker, and milliner, are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—THE HAIR. How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet these flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect, on this point when a "NEVER-FAILING REMEDY" can be obtained by calling at No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia, and asking for DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty!

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st. Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD,
March 19, 1842. Agent.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it; thousand have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough? DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough? Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

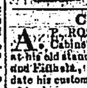
Have You a Cough? Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain Reason, That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve.

Prepared at No. 20, South Third street, Philad. For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125, Main Street, Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD,
March 19, 1842. Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and make immediate payment. JOHN S. PERRY.
March 19, 1841. 34-6m



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.

Cabinet Ware.

A. P. ROSE, continues, to carry on the Cabinet business in its various branches at his old stand on Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth sts., where he is prepared to accommodate his customers with every article in his line of business, on as good terms as can be afforded in Cincinnati. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere.

He keeps a HEARSE in constant readiness for the public accommodation, and all kinds of COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

His private residence is on Turnpike street, between Scott and Madison sts., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.

Covington, April 2, 1842. 36tf

CASH will be paid for *Ginseng, Beeswax, and Mustard Seed*, at
WILKINSON & BIRD'S
13. Drug store, Covington, Ky.

HENRY H. GOODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
119 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Where he will attend to the duties of his profession.

Collections made in Hamilton County and vicinity.

REFERENCES.

John Ward & Co.,
Jacob Little & Co. } *New York.*
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
Joseph Landis & Co., *New Orleans.*
Henry Starr, Esq.,
T. S. Goodman, & Co. } *Cincinnati.*
33 March 12

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH
IRON, NAILS AND GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of the above articles for sale at Cincinnati prices, by GEDGE & BROTHERS, at their store, on Scott street, between 4th and 5th streets. Also, a large assortment of PLOUGHS; Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 5, 1842. 29-tf

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MERCHANDISE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

TYLER, DAVIDSON & Co. No. 118 Main street, Cincinnati, one door above the Commercial Bank, Importers of Hardware and Cutlery, are now receiving their assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham Hardware. Having also made arrangements with the Manufacturers of American Hardware, the prices will be much lower. Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the assortment.

100 cases Cut Tacks, Brads and Sparables, &c.
60 do Scythes, Sickles, Hoes and Rakes;
150 do Scythe stones, Rifles, &c.;
10 casks Clark's Patent Butt-Hinges, ass'd;
8 do Trace Chains Nos 1 2 3, ass'd 5½ to 7½
6 do James' and Amer. wood Screws 3-8 to
4 do Brass Chamber Candlesticks, 4½ to 6½ in.;
6 crates Tin'd Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles;
6 casks Carpenter's and Kendrick's Curry combs ass'd;
2 do do Rim and Knob Locks and Latches;
4 do Butcher's and Graves & Son's Files, all kinds;
King's Higby & Anderson's Juniata Nails;
Lazelle, Perkins & Co's Boston do do;
Shreeve, Steele & Co's Cincinnati do do;
1,000 best Rifle barrels, ass'd calibre, 25 to 300;
10,000 lbs sheet Brass and German Silver;
20,000 lbs bright and ann'ld Iron wire, Nos 0 to 30
8,000 lbs English and Cincinnati Wrought Nails, all sizes;
6 casks Sheffield Table and Pocket Cutlery;
3 do Roger's, Wade & Butcher's do do do
10 cases Amer. Cutlery, made by G. & D. N. Ropes, Portland, Maine;
O. Ames' Spades and Shovels, Nos. 1 to 5;
Collins & Co's, Hunt & Co's, and Williams' warranted Axes;
10 cases Rowland's and Hoe & Co's Mill and Cross Cut Saws;
40 cases Wilson's and Parker and White's covered Coffee Mills.

—ALSO—

Horse and Cotton Cards; Sad Irons; Wagon Boxes; Norfolk and American Latches; American Locks, Guns, Pistols, and Rifles; Brushes of all descriptions; Planes, Saws and Tools of all varieties; Cincinnati Locks and Catches; Steel Fire Sets and Standards; Swivel Percussion and Skeleton Pan Rifle Locks; House Furnishing Hardware in all its varieties, &c. &c.

Feb. 26th, 1842. 31-tf

SUPERIOR IVORY SETTS.

THE subscribers have this day received direct from Sheffield, manufactured expressly to order, 1 package extra fine Ivory Setts.—The patterns and quality superior to any heretofore imported. TYLER DAVIDSON & Co.
No. 118 Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank,
March, 24. 35. Cin. O.

O. AMES' SPADES & SHOVELS.

THE subscribers are now receiving large quantities of the above celebrated Spades & Shovels. To Rail Roads, Canals, and other Public Improvements, they will be supplied at the very lowest rates.
TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.
No. 118, Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank,
March, 25. 35 Cin. O.

Leghorn Hats.

THE subscribers are now receiving an extensive and well selected stock of *Leghorn Hats* of every description.
Gentlemen's white double Rims.
do colored do
do single do
Infants' Hats; a very neat article.
Misses' Flats.
and a variety of other descriptions, which will be sold at wholesale and on retail, at a small advance on Eastern prices.
VALLETTE & DAVIS,
Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.
April 2, 1842. 36tf.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from Sheffield, a large assortment of every description of Cutlery suitable to the country trade. Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

ALSO—Direct from G. & D. N. Ropes, Portland, Me., a complete variety of cocoa, salt tip, and Ivory Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers, &c. TYLER DAVIDSON & Co.
No. 118 Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank,
March 25. 35 Cin. O.

MAY SCHEMES.

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class No. A, for 1842. To be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday, 4th May, 1842.—78, Number Lottery.—15 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

$25,000; 7,500; 4,000; 2,000; 1,478 60; 10 prizes of 1,500; 10 of 1,000; 10 of 400; 10 of 300; 30 of 200; 370 of 120; 63 of 100; &c.—Tickets $8; A certificate of a package of 25 Tickets will be sent for only $100. Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class F, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 7, 1842.—75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots—Grand Scheme—$30,000; 10,000; 6,000; 5,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,500; 2,000; 1,900; 10 prizes of 1,500; 15 of 600; 20 of 500; 20 of 400; 30 of 300; 40 of 250; 50 of 200; 70 of 150; 100 of 100; &c., &c., &c.—Tickets $10. A certificate of a package containing 26 Tickets, will be sent for $130.—Shares in proportion.

UNION LOTTERY, Class No. 7, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) Saturday, May 21, 1842. By Authority of Law.—For Internal Improvements in Alexandria, D. C., State Treasury, Delaware College, and Common Schools, in the State of Delaware—Useful Manufacture in the State of South Carolina—Greene and Pulaski Monument in the city of Savannah, and State of Georgia.—78 Numbers—15 Drawn Ballots. Grand Capitals.—$50,000; 25,000; 12,500; 9,000; 6,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,617; 2 of 1,250; 50 of 1,200; 10 of 600; 20 of 500; 20 of 400; 20 of 250; 25 of 300; 300 of 150; 126 of 100; &c., &c., &c. Tickets only $15. A certificate of a package of 26 wholes in this Grand Scheme will be sent for $180.—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class G, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, (Va.) May 28, 1842.—75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots. Grand Capitals—$30,000; 10,000; 6,000; 5,000; 4,000; 2,500; 2,000; 1,747; 25 prizes of 1,000; 25 of 500; 25 of 300; 200 of 200; 62 of 100; &c. &c. &c.—Tickets only $10. A certificate of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for $130. Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class No. F, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, May 14, 1842.—75 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots. Splendid Scheme.—$30,000; $10,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,500; 1,017; 100 prizes of 1000; 10 of 300; 30 of 250; 84 of 200; &c. Tickets only $10. A certificate of a package of 25 Tickets will be sent for $130.—Shares in proportion.

NEW JERSEY LOTTERY, Class D, for 1842. To be drawn at Jersey City, N. J., On Thursday, May 26, 1842.—78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. Splendid Scheme—3 prizes of 25,000; 1 of 10,000; 5,000; 2,177 60; 50 of 1,000; 50 of 300; 50 of 250; 65 of 200; 65 of 150; 65 of 100; &c. &c. Tickets only $10. A certificate of a package of 26 Wholes in this Grand Scheme will be sent for $130.—Shares in proportion.

All orders in any of the above Splendid Schemes must be addressed to
CHARLES McINTYRE & Co.,
Jersey City, or to our sub post office,
203 Broadway, N. Y.

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.