THE LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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POETICAL.

From the Knickerbocker, for February.

To my Boy in Heaven.

Written on the Anniversary of his Death, Sept. 10, 1841.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

I.

I gazed upon thee! Was it rigid Death
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

II.

Their deep communings, when the seraph Sleep
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Though dark foreboding thought and bitter fear
[illegible]
He is not dead!—he sleeps! He could not die.
Be blest, so merciful! If Death should hear,
His spirit hence, [illegible] to his native sky,
My voice would pierce the inner temples there!

III.

He is not dead! Ah! how my spirit mocks
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And then I gave thee, darling, to the tomb,
And saw the brow oft pillowed next my heart
Laid down amid the dust and darkling gloom.
[illegible]
I saw them heap the earth about thy form,
And press the light turf o'er thy peaceful breast,
Then leave thee to the cold and brooding worm,
As some young dove in a deserted nest.

IV.

I gazed: it was the autumn's golden light
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And there was One looked with me on that scene,
Who knew, yet knew not, my bitter loss the pain;
But ah! his cheek was pale as thine, I ween,
And from his eyes the hot tears fell like rain.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

V.

The Autumn passed! How desolate was earth!
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Ah me! 'twas as the lip of white-browed Death
Had kissed with fondness some beloved face;
The dazzling snow-wreath garlanded thy tomb,
While each pale hour, effulgent as the day,
[illegible]
[illegible]

VI.

[illegible]
[illegible]
The bud of promise, [illegible]
[illegible]
The joyous Spring on her triumphal car
Rode through the land in beauty and in light,
And on the young south wind flung wide and far
The odors of her flowers—her spirit's young delight!
[illegible] all, though all was bright and green,
But still I heard thy gentle voice's moan,
My spirit [illegible] the darkling space between,
And sank, all breathless, by thy twilight home!

VII.

One year hath flown—one little circling year,
A dim, faint shadow of the wing of Time;
Nor hath mine eye forgot the secret tear,
Or heart to weave the sad and mournful rhyme.
I stand beside thee;—and I quickly trace
The loving hand that hath been busy here:
Who came each hour to thy dwelling-place,
And bade the fresh green grass wave lightly there?
My heart is full—how can I say farewell,
Even to thy gentle shade, O spirit bright!
[illegible] prayer for him who wove the spell
Of [illegible] where all was [illegible] night.

VIII.

Not unremembered then thy narrow home,
Within the city of the voiceless dead;
[illegible] a kindred form would roam,
And place fresh turf about thy fair young head.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Cincinnati, (Ohio.)

Our Miseries.

BY WILLIAM STRODE, (ABOUT 1620.)

When whispering winds, that creeping steal
[illegible] through the leaves,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

SELECT TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE BARGAINS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"James!"

"Sir."

"To-morrow is going to be a hard day with me. I shall have to pay about three thousand dollars in bank, besides a good deal of borrowed money. It will be necessary for you to sell as many goods as possible."

"Yes, sir."

"Sell at a profit, if you can. But sell any how."

"Yes, sir."

The storekeeper remained for some moments silent and then said—

"Even if you have to take less than cost, sell. It will be much better, than paying two per cent. a month."

"Yes, sir."

Further instructions were prevented by the entrance of a customer.

"Let me look at some of your thread lace, sir," said the lady, addressing the clerk, and seating herself at the same time, quite leisurely by the side of the counter.

A box of laces was handed down briskly, the cover removed, and some twenty or thirty pieces, of all prices, patterns and qualities, displayed to the eyes of the customer.

"A beautiful article," the clerk remarked, lifting a piece. "We have the best assortment in the city."

"Very pretty," the lady said, musingly, proceeding leisurely to examine piece after piece, until she had gone entirely through the box.

"Have you no other?" she then said, with a smile and bow, looking up innocently into the face of the clerk, who had stood patiently awaiting her selection from the very choice patterns before her.

"None, except of a very inferior quality, Mrs. Shannon."

"Let me look at them, if you please."

Another box was taken down, and a great portion of its contents turned out upon the counter, when Mrs. Shannon discovered that none of the patterns in either box pleased her.

"They are very beautiful, Mrs. Shannon, and we will sell low," the storekeeper now said, coming forward. "I am sure you will not meet with a finer assortment any where."

"I don't know, Mr. Bradley, but I think Draper and Cordovan have a much better assortment. What do you ask for this?" lifting, as she spoke, with a careless indifferent air, a piece of lace of exquisite fineness.

"That is four dollars a yard, Mrs. Shannon. And it is very cheap at that, I do assure you."

"O, dear, no! Mr. Bradley. I saw a piece at Griffith's much finer, for three dollars."

"You must have mistaken the quality, ma'am. We bought our laces at the same house in New York, and paid the same prices. Now, this article cost me every cent of three dollars and three quarters a yard, by the piece. I have asked you only enough to cover the cost and charges, because I am anxious to sell. These are close times, ma'am, and we are all anxious to turn our goods into money as quickly as possible."

And Mr. Bradley attempted to smile with a pleasant air, but the effort was a failure. The smile was anything but a pleasant one. The customer's quick eye detected the counterfeit and readily took her cue. Shaking her head with a knowing air, she replied—

"It's no use to tell me, Mr. Bradley, that I don't know the quality of a piece of lace. I have seen too much in my time. Griffith's piece of lace at three dollars, I would just as soon have as this."

The storekeeper stood musing for a few moments, and then said—

"How much of it did you want, ma'am?"

"Only a few yards, sir."

"But how many, Mrs. Shannon?"

"O, some five or six yards, sir."

"If you will take six yards, you shall have it for three dollars and a half, and that is a quarter of a dollar less than it cost me."

The customer shook her head.

"I am sure that is very low, ma'am."

"I couldn't pay that much for it, Mr. Bradley. It is not worth it. Griffith's is only three dollars, and if there is any difference, I like his best."

"I can't afford to take three dollars," the storekeeper said, in a half desponding tone.

"Well, if you will take three for it, I might be induced to buy half a dozen yards or so. I don't care a great deal about it; but am willing to give that, and no more."

The storekeeper hesitated a few moments. "Three times six is eighteen," he said to himself. "Eighteen dollars is too much to let go out of the store, and I so hard run."

"You can have it, ma'am, though it's actually throwing the goods away!" he at length said, in a tone and with a manner that showed the real reluctance he felt in sacrificing his goods.

"You can measure off six yards, then," the customer responded.

The six yards of lace were accordingly cut off and handed to Mrs. Shannon, with the stereotyped question—

"Is there anything else that I can show you, madam?"

"Have you a handsome assortment of silks?"

"Yes, ma'am, a large and beautiful assortment. What color would you like?"

"Let me look at a few pieces. I have hardly made up my mind yet."

Piece after piece was now taken down, opened and the beautiful material within displayed. Each passed, in turn, a careful examination, and each was successively tossed aside with an air of dissatisfaction at the result.

"Don't you like any of those, Mrs. Shannon?" asked Mr. Bradley.

"No, sir."

"Are they not fine enough in quality?"

"Not so fine as I wish. I always like the very best of everything."

"I have a beautiful piece of plain colored Gros d'Afrique."

"Let me see that, Mr. Bradley," and the customer's face brightened.

The plain colored Gros d'Afrique was handed down from the shelf, and its shining folds opened to the eye of Mrs. Shannon.

"Is not that beautiful, ma'am? I think I have never seen so rich a piece of goods."

"It is handsome, Mr. Bradley. What is the price?"

"This piece of goods cost me three dollars a yard, and I will sell it for cost, if you will take the whole of it."

"How much is there in the piece?"

"Fifteen yards."

Mrs. Shannon shook her head.

"It is very low, ma'am."

"Indeed I think it high."

"I'll give you two and three quarters for all you will bring me, ma'am."

Mrs. Shannon again referred to the silk, holding it up to the light, examining the thread, and noting its rich lustre.

"You will take two for it, I know, Mr. Bradley," the customer said, with a captivating smile.

"No, ma'am, not of any one's money," was the positive reply.

"I'll give you two for it."

"I cannot take that, Mrs. Shannon. Only think, ma'am, it cost me three dollars.—Surely you do not wish to get my goods at a price that would leave me a serious loss?"

"If you will sell it at two dollars, I will take the whole piece, Mr. Bradley."

"Indeed, ma'am, that is too hard. I should prefer leaving the goods on my shelf, to selling at that rate."

And the storekeeper commenced folding the silk, and replacing it in its paper envelope, in quite an earnest, business-like manner. There was a brief silence, broken only by the rustling of the Gros d'Afrique, when Mrs. Shannon said:

"If you will sell the piece for two and a half, I will take it."

Mr. Bradley paused, looking upward, as if engaged in calculation, and then drawing a long sigh, said.

"Well, I suppose you must have it, Mrs. Shannon, but it is a terrible sacrifice."

"It's not dear at that price, certainly," Mrs. Shannon remarked, in a quiet, satisfied tone, and with a self-complacent air.

The silk was measured off and folded up.

"Have you any handsome shawls?" Mrs. Shannon now asked; "I shall want one this Fall."

"Opened a case yesterday of most superb [illegible]."

"Let me look at them," the customer said; "not that I wish to purchase this morning, but I should like to see some shawls, so that I can make up my mind when I come to buy."

"O certainly, ma'am."

And the storekeeper displayed several really beautiful articles.

"What do you ask for this?" referring to one of a very rich pattern.

"We cannot sell that shawl for less than one hundred and fifty dollars, Mrs. Shannon."

"One hundred and fifty dollars!" in tones of astonishment.

"Why that is very low for such a superb article. We sold one of the same style precisely to Mrs. General Harper yesterday, immediately on opening the case, for one hundred and sixty dollars. And this is the match one to it. I ask you but one hundred and fifty, because I know you deal close, and wish to accommodate myself as far as possibly can to your views. Mrs. Col. Jenkins was with Mrs. General Harper, and liked the shawl so much, that she thought she would come in to-day and buy it. But as she did not engage it, I do not feel bound to retain it for her. If you are pleased with both shawl and the price."

"I think the shawl most beautiful, Mr. Bradley, but really the price is enormous."

"I make nothing on it, I do assure you, ma'am."

"Won't you take something less for it, Mr. Bradley?"

"I can't, indeed, ma'am."

"You'll take a hundred and twenty-five, I know."

"That would be doing a poor business, Mrs. Shannon. I had better shut up store at once."

"Say one hundred and twenty-five, and you may send it home."

"Well, I don't care! I hate to disoblige a good customer. Take it along. But it won't do for me to sacrifice my goods in this way every day. If I do, I shall go to the wall before three months. Shall I show you any thing else, ma'am?"

"Nothing more, I believe. How much do all these come to?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars for the shawl—thirty-seven and a half for the silk, and eighteen for the lace—one hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents, ma'am."

"That's a pretty heavy bill. Call it one hundred and seventy-five dollars, even, Mr. Bradley."

"That would be too hard, indeed, Mrs. Shannon," and the storekeeper shook his head, forcing a smile to his countenance at the same time.

"Here's just one hundred and seventy-five dollars, even money, Mr. Bradley. You'll take that, I know, indeed," and Mrs. Shannon smiled, with an arch, self-complacent air; "it's all that I will give you, so you might as well take it with a good grace."

"Well, if I must, I suppose I must, Mrs. Shannon. But indeed you are too hard on me."

And as he said this, he counted over the money, and threw it into the drawer.

"Will you send the goods home at once?" asked Mrs. Shannon.

"They shall go home immediately, ma'am."

And then the customer made her bow and departed, delighted with the great bargains she had made out of the storekeeper.

As she withdrew, Mr. Bradley glanced knowingly at his principal salesman, and said, with a smile—

"Did you see that operation, James?"

"O yes. That was delightful!"

"That shawl cost sixty dollars."

"Yes, I remember."

"And the silk a dollar and a quarter a yard. I lost on the lace, but made it up handsomely on the other articles."

"Rather too handsomely," the clerk remarked, smiling in return.

"Well, it was her own fault, James. If I had asked her a fair price, she would have beat me down, so that I would have been compelled to lose the sale, or lose my profits. I had forgotten her real character when I asked her but four dollars a yard for the lace. Had I said six dollars, I could have got four and a half easily."

"It's the only way to deal with such people. As a general rule, I can get more for an article out of one of your real jewing customers, than out of a fair dealer, who buys at the price you name, if she buys at all."

"Yes, that is the only way to get along, and I believe nearly every retailer does the same."

"O yes;—it's the ordinary practice."

A customer here interrupted the conversation, and we are unable further to enlighten the reader on the subject under consideration by Mr. Bradley and his salesman.—Enough, however, transpired to give a word to the wise.

In the mean time Mrs. Shannon returned home, and awaited, with some impatience, the arrival of her purchases. They were brought home in the course of an hour, and in a few minutes after, a friend, an elderly lady, named Mrs. Cleveland, called in to see Mrs. Shannon.

"Ah, good morning, Mrs. Cleveland, I am glad to see you. I've been out shopping this morning, and have made some rare purchases."

"Have you, indeed?"

"That I have. Just look at this splendid shawl."

"It is very beautiful indeed, Mrs. Shannon."

"Aint it? And what is better, I got it for something like twenty-five dollars less than cost."

"For less than cost?" Mrs. Cleveland asked, in tones of astonishment.

"Yes, indeed. The storekeeper said he made nothing at all on it, at one hundred and fifty dollars. But I beat him down to one hundred and twenty-five. I saw plain enough that he was pushed for money, and would sell at almost any price.—It was only yesterday that Mrs. General Harper bought the fellow to it, at one hundred and sixty dollars. Mrs. Colonel Jenkins wanted this one, and I have no doubt would have taken it to-day, at the same price paid by her friend, Mrs. General Harper. When I heard that, I determined to have it, and so made my offer. Bradley thought a bird in the hand worth two in the bush. How disappointed Mrs. Colonel Jenkins will be when she finds the shawl gone! I am so glad I happened to see it before she called again. And just look at this elegant pattern of Gros d'Afrique. It cost three dollars, and was cheap at that price. Rather than have missed it, I would have given three and a quarter for it. Now what do you think I got it for?"

"Really, I do not know, Mrs. Shannon."

"Well, I got it for two dollars and a half—far below cost."

"You did!" with a grave countenance.

"Yes, indeed. I saw that he would sell at almost any price, and so I beat him down hard. I could have obtained this piece of goods at two dollars a yard, if I had held out a little longer."

"But don't you think it wrong to do so, Mrs. Shannon?"

"Wrong!" with a look and tone of astonishment. "Wrong! How in the world can you make it wrong?"

"Why, wrong, Mrs. Shannon, to ask a man to take less for his goods than they cost him, particularly when the goods are actually worth all that is asked for them?"

"Really, Mrs. Cleveland, I cannot understand you. I think it right, indeed commendable for every one to purchase goods as low as possible."

"But is it right to have so little regard for the interests of others, as to take advantage of their necessities to their injury?—Really, I cannot see it to be right."

"I am sure, Mrs. Cleveland, that I can see no reason why I should pay a man more for an article than he is willing to take. Indeed, as it appears to me, I have nothing to do with his concerns. If he sells below cost, it is his own look out, not mine."

"I cannot take the same view of things that you do, Mrs. Shannon. It seems to me, that we should regard as carefully the interests of others, as our own, in dealing with them. Instead of being willing to buy an article at less than its [illegible] cost, when that cost is not above the [illegible] value, it seems to me that we ough[illegible] to take that advantage, even if of[illegible]."

"Why, Mrs. Cleveland! [illegible] never heard of such a thing! I should call that cheating one's self."

"Not at all, Mrs. Shannon. It would be simply doing by others as we would wish others to do by us. It would be acting towards our neighbor from a principle of true charity."

"If you act from that principle, Mrs. Cleveland, you will be cheated at every turn."

"I differ from you. There is in the minds of most persons, a wish to deal openly and fairly. A close customer, seeks a close salesman. I have no doubt that, in most cases where persons cheapen goods, they are ultimately made to pay more for them than they are really worth."

"Well, I can tell you that I always cheapen when I buy, and I know, very well that I never pay too much for an article."

Mrs. Cleveland smiled meaningly.

"You need'nt laugh, Mrs. Cleveland. I know, that no one pays less for her dry goods than I do."

"There you are mistaken, Mrs. Shannon. As for instance in the case of this beautiful piece of Gros d'Afrique. It was only yesterday that I bought twelve yards of that very piece from Bradley, at two dollars a yard, which was all he asked me for it."

"That cannot be, Mrs. Cleveland. You must have bought from another piece of goods."

"No, it is the very same; I cannot be mistaken in the article. And now I remember that he said there was just fifteen yards left."

Mrs. Shannon's countenance fell instantly, and then grew red with indignation.

"Then he has cheated me shamefully!" she exclaimed, "and I'll make him refund me the half dollar on each yard."

"Say, rather, Mrs. Shannon," remarked her plain spoken friend, "that you have cheated yourself. Mr. Bradley put the price up, because he knew, that, ask what he would, you would never buy without beating down. It has happened that you did not beat down hard enough, and so have had to pay for your error."

"But it's downright cheating, Mrs. Cleveland, and I'll expose him."

"If it is wrong for Mr. Bradley to take advantage of your ignorance, and receive from you more than an article is really worth it is no less wrong for you to take advantage of his necessities, and pay him less than the article cost him. As I look at matters and things, the wrong is equal."

"I don't see it as you do, Mrs. Cleveland. I do not compel a storekeeper to take less than cost for his goods. I tell him what I will give, and he is at liberty to sell on the terms I propose or not."

"Still, Mrs. Shannon, his necessity is his compulsion, and of this you take advantage."

"But for me to pay him a profit on his goods, when he was willing to sell below cost, would be a little too generous, it seems to me."

"He is not *willing*, but *compelled*; and surely it would be noble in any one to regard his condition, and take no advantage of it."

"As I said before, I cannot see it as you do, Mrs. Cleveland."

"I feel anxious that you should see it as I do, Mrs. Shannon; and therefore, I will try and make it plainer [illegible] you. [illegible] yourself a widow, compelled to [illegible] some kind of business for the support of your family. You set up, with a small capital, a dry goods store. Your capital is not sufficient to buy a good assortment, and you have to make purchases on credit. For a time you get on tolerably well, and are enabled to make your payments without trouble. But, after a while, old goods and remnants accumulate, and customers make little bills, the aggregate of which is quite an important sum to you. You cannot now so readily meet your payments; and, of course, become more anxious to sell goods. Rather than let a customer go out, you will sometimes take cost for an article. A pressing demand for money will cause you, as a temporary expedient to take even less than cost, when nothing more can be obtained from one who perceives your anxiety to sell, and takes advantage of it. Now, placing yourself in the position that I have placed you, would you not think it very unjust for any one thus to profit by your necessities?"

Mrs. Shannon did not reply. This was a new mode of reasoning on the subject.—Like too many others, she could not see the bearing of any rule of action, until applied to herself.

"I hardly think the cases parallel," she at length said.

"They are precisely parallel, Mrs. Shannon. A dry goods merchant does business, in most cases, for the benefit of his family, the members of which are dependent upon him for support. There are but few of them who are not at some time or other, in similar difficulties to those I have imagined to exist in your case. Mr. Bradley I happen to know to be in precisely that situation.—He is much in want of money just at this time. His anxiety to sell caused him to act upon what I think a false principle. He knew that you would cheapen his goods, and therefore he asked you a very high price.—Perhaps, had he not been so much pressed, he would have asked only a fair price, and not have receded from it."

Mrs. Shannon began to have a glimpse of the principle of action laid down by her friend. But it was only a glimpse.

"I suppose," she said, after a pause, "that my shawl is not such a great bargain after all. But I hardly think that I have paid too much for it."

"Only fifty dollars more than Mrs. Harper paid for hers."

"What?"

"I was with Mrs. Harper when she purchased her shawl, and seventy-five dollars was all that Mr. Bradley asked for it. His price was paid without a word, for Mrs. Harper had the fullest confidence in him.—And you see now how honestly he is disposed to deal with a fair customer. Mrs. Jenkins was very anxious to have the fellow that you have bought, and she told me this morning that her husband was willing that she should buy it, and that she was going out at once to secure the shawl. She has doubtless before this met the disappointment that awaited her. The error that you have committed, Mrs. Shannon, in picking up the shawl so eagerly, to prevent Mrs. Jenkins from getting it, has resulted in a disappointment to you both. I trust, my friend, that you will not soon forget the lesson, and that its effect may be salutary."

Just then the servant handed a sealed letter, which was instantly broken open by Mrs. Shannon. It contained a bank bill for fifty dollars, and ran thus:—

"To Mrs. Shannon—Madam: The value of the shawl, that you bought of me this morning, was only seventy-five dollars, at which price the profit to me is a fair one.—But as I knew that you would not buy it, unless I fell considerably on the price, I doubled it, to leave ample room to come down. You did not beat hard enough, and so paid, and willingly too, fifty dollars more than it is worth. The silk you paid a half dollar a yard more than my living price—but as you got the lace at a dollar a yard less than it cost me, these two items will balance each other. The fifty dollars enclosed will reduce the shawl to its real value. And now, madam, I shall be happy to wait on you again; but remember that I shall ask you only a fair profit, and I will deal fairly with you. But do not again tempt me to adopt a principle of action that I cannot help feeling to be wrong. Yours, &c.

JOHN BRADLEY."

A burning blush of shame covered the face of Mrs. Shannon as she finished this letter. She sat musing a few moments, and then handed it to Mrs. Cleveland. On reading it, that lady remarked—

"I cannot say, Mrs. Shannon, that I regret the occurrence of this incident. It will be a lesson to you that you can never forget."

"Indeed it will. But pray, Mrs. Cleveland, do not mention it. I shall be mortified to death if it gets out. And as to this shawl, tell Mrs. Jenkins that she is welcome to it, if she wishes to have it. Indeed, I shall never put it on, that's settled."

"Do not fear that I will mention it, Mrs. Shannon. I shall be far more gratified in seeing you act from higher principles than such as have influenced you, than in giving circulation to an affair calculated to wound the feelings of a friend."

"You are always kind and generous in your feelings, Mrs. Cleveland. Would that I could act from as high motives," Mrs. Shannon said, grasping the hand of her friend, as the other rose to depart.

"Try, then, to think right; and afterwards to act from these true perceptions of right. In this way, you will gain the power to do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you."

And so saying, Mrs. Cleveland shook the hand of her friend, and turned away from the door. The lesson was not lost by Mrs. Shannon. She never again indulged in the evil of trying to get goods at less than cost. The offer of her shawl to Mrs. Jenkins was accepted, and one was as willing to part with it as the other was to receive it.

As for Mr. Bradley, his conscience troubled him after Mrs. Shannon had left the store. Fifty dollars, he felt, were too much to take from her. While debating in his mind what to do, a customer from the country came in, and paid him an old bill of five hundred dollars. This determined the question in his mind, and produced the note and enclosure sent to Mrs. Shannon.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Fruit Trees.

The season for transplanting fruit trees being now near, it behooves those who are not amply supplied, both as to quantity and quality, to bestir themselves in this important matter.

Be careful in planting to give the trees a fair chance for life and health by digging the holes in which they are to be set wide and large, so that they may be surrounded by loose earth, that can be easily penetrated by the tender fibres of the roots which are to convey nourishment for their sustenance and growth. A tree properly planted will grow as much in five years as one carelessly and badly set in will in ten; and often the chances of survivorship is dependent on slight circumstances.

An excellent plan for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk from top to bottom; this cleanses the bark, destroys worms or the eggs of insects; and the soap becoming dissolved by rains, descends to the roots and causes the tree to grow vigorously. A boy can make this wholesome application to several hundred trees in a few hours. If soft soap was applied to peach trees in the early part of April, to remove or destroy any eggs or worms that might have been deposited in the autumn, and again in the early part of June, which the insect is supposed to begin its summer deposites of eggs, it is believed we should hear less of the destruction of peach trees by worms. But the application should not be *suspended* for a single season, on the supposition that the enemy had relaxed in his hostility.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Highways and Byways.

We again remind all makers and menders of highways that gravel is the only material which will repay the labor of carting or scraping on the roads. [illegible] who wish merely to make a [illegible] something may throw on sand, or any matter from the gutters, but he who would be serviceable to the public must take a different course.

Gravel may often be dug and hauled in March at half the expense which will be required in May or June. And the earlier in the season the better, for the road then becomes hard before winter. It is a miserable policy to lay out much labor on highways in autumn.—*Ploughman.*

From the [illegible]

The Wreck of the Ship Albion.

Our readers are already apprised that the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Philadelphia, had been occupied for some eight or ten days previous to Saturday last—on which day the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty upon the indictment in the trial of ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Mate, held of the Crew of the United States' ship *William Brown*, formerly in Philadelphia, which vessel was lost in the night of the 19th of April, 1841, off the Banks of Newfoundland, in consequence of running foul of an iceberg, carrying down with her a number of passengers. McLEOD is charged to throwing overboard John the long-boat into the ocean, under the plea that it was necessary for self preservation, some of the passengers who had escaped from the sinking ship, and, after having been originally charged with murder, a bill for which purpose was ignored by the Grand Jury, two true bills were found against him for manslaughter on the high seas, on which he was arraigned and found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury which returned this verdict.

As this case is entirely new in our Courts, and of a novel and interesting nature, and has excited much curiosity as to the true state of the facts connected with it, we have thought that the testimony of the leading witnesses on the part of the prosecution would not be unacceptable to our readers, and we have therefore condensed from the Philadelphia papers the evidence given upon the trial, which has substantially as follows:—

Bridget McGot being called and duly sworn, testified thus: I was a passenger on board the ship Albion, [illegible]. I was left Liverpool on the 12th of March, 1842. It was on Monday night, the 19th of April, when we struck on the iceberg. We were all in our beds. A man said we were sinking, and we all rushed on deck. When I went on deck the sailors were busy getting out the long-boat and jolly-boat. I waited until the long-boat was got out, and went into it. Some of the other passengers were in before me. Holmes called to me after I got in and said we must get out of the boat and go board the ship again. I told him I would not leave the boat and go back to the sinking ship. He then turned from me and said no more. The boat was then pushed away from the ship with thirty-two passengers in her.

Four of a Scotch family got into the boat and one of the sisters remained on deck. The name of the family is Edgar. Holmes went back into the ship, and carried this girl on his back down into the boat. Her name was Isabel Edgar. The two boats pushed away from the ship and cut the ropes by which they were attached to her just before she went down. This was about 11 o'clock at night. The captain's boat, the jolly-boat, and the long-boat sailed together until morning. The captain gave Francis Rhodes, the mate, a compass and chart, and told him he was 250 miles from land. In the morning the captain took down the names of all the crew and passengers in the long-boat. During all that day the sailors and passengers continued bailing and rowing the boat. That was Tuesday. On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock they commenced throwing the passengers out of the long-boat. The first I heard was a passenger by the name of Owen Riley. I heard him say to a Scotch woman to speak to the sailors to save his life. I don't know who was the next man they put out. They caught hold of Francis Ashlee, and put him out. He, too, first called on the Scotchwoman to speak to the sailors to save his life. I thought she had so much influence over them. Mrs. Edgar is the Scotch woman. Frank Ashlee had two sisters in the boat. One was named Mary. She said if they threw her brother over they might throw her over after him. After they threw him over they threw her out too; and then they looked for and threw the other sister, Ellen, overboard.

The next I know of was Holmes catching hold of James Black; he was a passenger; when Holmes took hold of him, he said, "who is that?" Black, answered, "why, it's James Black." When the mate heard Black's name he said, "don't part man and wife," and they did not throw Black over. Charles Conlin was sitting next to me when Holmes came over to him. On seeing Holmes coming to him, he said, "Holmes, don't you will not put me out?" Holmes made answer, "yes, Charley, you'll go too." Holmes then took hold of Conlin and threw him out; Conlin was the last person they threw out of the boat but there were two others that remained in the boat they did not see. In the morning, the sailors in two these other two passengers; one of them was under a seat, and the other under the stern of the boat, they had hid themselves there; John Nugent was one of them, I don't remember the other; at daylight these men commenced bailing the boat; when they had done bailing the boat the sailors threw them out. About an hour and a half after that we were picked up by the Crescent. I mean, when I say they threw the two out, that Charlie Smith, Alexander William Holmes, John Stetson, and Henry Murray, a colored man, cook, did so; that is all; Rhodes did not assist to throw any over; he was the mate; thirty-one went down in the ship; there were several females among them; none of the crew went down with the vessel, and none of them were thrown from the long-boat.

[illegible] Lew [illegible] said they stood. There were nine sailors, and the mate; in the morning, the weather was more when the passengers were thrown out than it was when the ship went down, except that it rained, it was not blowing; the passengers were occupied at different times in bailing out the boat, but not very long; they would stop and then commence again; there was not much water in the boat the second night; there was none on the first night; the captain, if the Crescent kept the long-boat; it was before that he threw, and he burnt his own. Frank Ashlee said, when they came to throw him over, that all he had was five sovereigns, but he would give them these if they would spare his life till morning; we had three sacks of biscuit in the long-boat; I saw some beef, but I don't know how much there was in the boat; when they were throwing the passengers out, the boat did not capsize so as to take in water over the sides; there was plenty of room to work the boat; and for bailing and rowing it; there was enough for the sailors and the passengers; were three out; I don't know that; Holmes had say thing to do with throwing the passengers over; the first night the sailors got in; I [illegible] seen them [illegible] the second night the sailors came down [illegible] the boat; they bailed out the water; [illegible] something like coffee; put a [illegible] the passengers [illegible] of their [illegible] into the boat; they brought nothing but water.

There was fresh water taken into the boat, but I don't know how much. I was sitting down. There were no seats in the boat. I can't say what Holmes was doing there. There were other passengers in the boat at the time. He ordered another girl, Bridget Nugent, to leave the boat too. He did so more, and gave no reason why we should leave the boat. I don't recollect any thing that took place before the jolly-boat left us, except that the captain took down the names of the passengers. The ship was bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia. We left Liverpool on Friday, the 12th day of March. The crew, including the captain, numbered 17 persons. The second mate was named Parker. Joseph Marshall, a colored man, steward, was in the long-boat. There were sixteen thrown overboard and sixteen saved. The Nick, Murray, was a big man. Two married men, passengers, who had their wives in the boat with them, were saved. Their names were James Patrick. The sailors were able to keep the boat in her course after the ship went down. I never spoke to Holmes on the voyage but once, I think. He never had shown any unkindness before to me or Bridget Nugent, or any one else, that I saw. I can't say how many women there, were on board, nor how many men. I know thirty-one went down with the ship, and thirty-three got into the long-boat. They, with a child that died on board, made 65 passengers. I know how many males and females there were in the long-boat. They were Mary, Sarah, and Owen Carr, Julia McFadden, Ann Bradley, Bridget Nugent, James Black and wife, James Patrick, wife, and Child, Isabel, Susan, and Margaret Edgar, James Johnson, Mrs. Edgar, Owen Riley, George Duffer, James McAvoy, Martin McAvoy, Francis Ashlee and his two sisters, Robert Hunter, John Wilson, John and Thomas Nugent, Hugh Keegar, John Welch, James Todd, James Smith, and myself. This was all.

It was a quarter of an hour after the shock when James Black called down that the ship was sinking. There was no water in the steerage when I left it. I heard them pumping as soon as the ship struck. There was a good many on deck before me. I saw Holmes as soon as I got on deck. He was throwing wood and things from the long-boat over the side, before they launched the boat. The Cook, Jack Stetson, was helping him. The boat was not nearly full. There were men and women in her when I got in; James Black and wife came in after me. It was before they came in that Holmes ordered Bridget Nugent and me to go on board the ship again. I don't know if there was any water in the boat then. It was not foggy nor dark. There was no bailing going on when Holmes told me to leave the boat.

He took hold of Bridget by the shoulders when he told her to go on board the ship. I heard her intercede with him. She told him he might pull her about as much as he pleased, but she would not get out. Some hours after that I discovered water in the boat. I did not notice it before.—Holmes went on board the ship again about a quarter of an hour after I got in. I don't know that he prevented any one from getting into the boat.

I don't know who got in the boat last unless it was Holmes. He had gone on board to carry the girl on his back. He got down into the boat, with the girl on his shoulders, by the rope which was attached to the middle of the ship. I heard this girl's sisters cry out for her from the boat. Her mother was on board. I don't know how near the gunwale of the boat was to the water. It was about an hour after Holmes came on board with the girl that the ship went down. The boat was then about half a mile from the ship. I don't know who cut the rope by which the boat was attached to the vessel. I did not begin to rain till next day, but they bailed that night. I can't say whether the crew bailed. The boats were not continually together that night. They would get off a distance and then row up. No part of me was wet but my feet. They said nothing, only when they wanted the passengers to bail. They could bail with the passengers sitting up. There were seats for those that rowed. The sailors took turns at rowing. There was no disputes during the night, but all was silent.—The captain took leave of us at daylight. The mate, Mr. Rhodes, said he wanted [illegible] to him. He said, "captain Harris we will have to draw lots." The captain replied, "I know what you mean, I don't wan't to hear any more about it." The mate did not give any reasons for saying we should have to draw lots. He did not say the boat was leaky. The captain scarcely spoke to any of us, and did not shake hands on leaving us. We had scarcely any clothes on, as we had no time to get them. Some of the sailors took off their coats and gave them to the women.

It was very cold, but there was no sleet, nor were any of the passengers insensible at any time. They were all sitting, not lying down. It was 10 o'clock at night when they commenced throwing the passengers over. I heard nothing said about it by the mate or any body before it commenced. The person first thrown out was sitting in the bow. I was in the stern. I heard his cry first. His name was Owen Riley. I don't know who throw Riley or Duffer over, but it was one of the four sailors. I know Holmes threw Conlin over, and that he assisted in throwing the others over. I know it was him from his voice and there calling to him. Most of those thrown over had a wife or child on board, but they had in Ireland. I knew Askin's sister was thrown over, but not who by. She had nothing but her night clothes on, and when they were about throwing her over she begged them to give her her cloak. Her sister was also thrown over; I don't know who by. They were all the women thrown overboard. They served out biscuit at different times; the man eat of it, but the women did not. There was no given allowance. They served out no water except to a child. The men thrown out on Wednesday morning were Nugent and Keegar. I did not see them thrown out; as I kept my head covered nearly all the time. The men thrown over were sensible, or they could not have bailed the boat. The water came into our boat once from her canting, but I never heard them say in the boat, "God help us, we are sinking." Mary Carr got hold of Holmes when he took hold of Conlin, and said he should spare her, as he was the last of a family of three. Fourteen of his relations went down in the ship.

[illegible] Arrival of the Protestant Bishop in Palestine.—Jan. 27—The entrance of the Bishop of Palestine into the city of David was marked by as favorable circumstances as could possibly have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of Protestant missions in the East.

On the morning of the 20th inst. our little community was much excited by the arrival of a messenger from Jaffa, with the intelligence that the British Consul General and Bishop Alexander had arrived off that port in a steam frigate, and might be expected in Jerusalem on the following day. Mr. Nicolayson, a highly respected and talented Holstein Danish gentleman, who is now a clergyman of the Church of England, and the head of a mission for promoting Christianity among the Jews at Jerusalem, immediately started to meet them. The rencontre took place at Ramleh, the Ramah of Scripture (still a considerable town) where the Bishop, the Consul General, and a numerous suite, halted to pass the night. The Bishop took up his quarters at the house of the American Consul, the wealthiest Christian in the place, and the Consul General, with several officers of the Devastation steam frigate, alighted at the Armenian Convent.

On the following day they made the entry into our ancient capital, in a procession which will be remembered by those who saw it to the latest day of their live. When within five miles of the gates they were joined by the few British and American residents on horseback, headed by the consul Johns who is the architect of the intended Church as well as *locum tenens* of Mr. Young.

On approaching the town, the cavalcade, which already consisted of 50 or 60 persons, was joined by the junction of the Bey, second in command of the troops, who accompanied by a guard of honor, and the Janissaries of the Pasha, had been sent to compliment Colonel Rose on his arrival, while all the lounges of Jerusalem turned out for the occasion. Not the least interesting object of the throng was Mrs. Alexander, the fair partner of the Right Rev. Prelate. Being in that state in which ladies wish to be, it had been considered by the physician of the mission unadvisable for her to attempt the journey on horseback. Accordingly a large tatersam or Oriental litter was constructed, which, supported before and behind by stout mules, conveyed Mrs. Alexander and the younger portion of her family over the rocky and precipitous tracks which lead from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The procession consisted of more than 100 persons on horseback.

The throng passed on, and the scene which ensued at the Bethlehem gate, by which it entered the town, baffles all description; on one side, were the gray massive battlements and picturesque towers of Jerusalem—no mean specimen of the solidity with which Sultan Soleyman fortified the conquests of his predecessor, Selim; and on the other, was the vale that leads into Bethlehem, now rugged, and now undulated, with all its light and shade softened in the approaching twilight, while the dark and singularly unpeaked line of the mountains of Moab, beyond the Dead Sea walled in the prospect. The wildly lace-tred and unearthly looking Bedouin irregular, who had been playing the *deferred*, and gambling round the procession at the full speed of their desert horses, contented themselves by firing off their matchlocks, being now housed in by the solid throngs of citizens and *fellahees*—Mussulmen in their furred pelisses and well folded turbans, down to the filthy old Polish Jew in the last stages of willful hydrophobia.

After acknowledging the presentation of arms at the Bethlehem gate, the party moved on towards the house of Mr. Nicolayson, and just as the new-comers turned their heads to admire the Titan-like masonry of the tower of Hippicus which dates from the days of Herod, the tetrarch, the guns thundered forth the salute for the eve of the Courban Bairam. Thus, by an odd chance, the Protestan bishop made his entry into one of the four holy cities of Islam (the others are Mecca, Medina and Damascus,) on the occasion of one of the greatest festivals of the Mahomedan religion. Colonel Rose descended at the Spanish convent of Terra Santa. Dr. Alexander took up his quarters temporarily with Mr. Nicolayson, his own residence, upon the pool of Hezekiah, being yet unfinished.

On the 22d, Colonel Rose, Dr. Alexander, and a large party, inspected the intended site of the new church. It will be built upon the most elevated part of the city, the holy [illegible]

be Gothic, and the towers in the style of Moque colonets, which accords admirably both with the church itself and with the other public edifices of the city, for Gothic and Saracenic are the twin daughters of the Byzantine style. The bishop's residence will be in Elizabethan. The stone necessary for the edifices will be procured from the Mount of Olives.

In the afternoon of the same day, Colonel Rose presented Dr. Alexander to Tahir Pasha, who, as I have understood, received him with great politeness. Of course, it would be an illusion to suppose that this reception proceeded from any sympathy with the objects of the mission on the part of the Turkish authorities.

On the 23d, the bishop preached his introductory sermon, choosing for his text, Isaiah, 65th chapter, 15th verse: "Whereas thou (alluding to Jerusalem and the Jews) hath been forsaken and hated, so that no man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations." The tendency of the Rt. Rev. prelate's discourse was to show that, although Jerusalem had endured, and might still endure, much suffering in the fulfilment of inspired prophecy, nevertheless, brighter days are at hand.

THE CAROLS-MURDERER.—The Wilmington N. C. Chronicle of the 27th inst. says:—

Capt. Baker, of the Brig Morning Star, at this Port on Sunday, from Nassau, N. P. informed us that previous to this sailing, at a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Nassau, the nine Bermuda pirates and murderers of the Creole were brought up and all convicted, by proclamation, with the city to gaze at them, they pleased.

Decisions in Bankruptcy.—A late case before Judge Story in Boston, raised the question as to the effect of attachments upon the property of the bankrupt, commenced before the proceedings in bankruptcy, but then undecided. The question was fully argued, and Judge Story, in his opinion, examined the whole subject with his usual clearness. He decided that the attachment would not hold the effects, and that the proceedings in attachment would be suspended and disposed by those in bankruptcy.

The decision is important, and is about to be published at length in the Law Reporter.

Congressional Apportionment Bill.—Mr. McAfee, of Ky., (Halsted, from the Committee on Elections, had moved to amend the bill, by adding the following as section 2:

And be it further enacted, That each State shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into as many districts, composed of contiguous territory, as shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and that each of the said districts shall elect one Representative.

To which amendment Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, had moved the following amendment:

That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative.

Mr. Campbell's amendment being accepted, as a modification of Mr. Halsted, by the committee of elections; Mr. Colquitt moved to amend the amendment by excepting from the operation thereof the state of Georgia.

The following debate then ensued:

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson was in favor of the proposition contained in the amendment proposed by the gentleman from new Jersey, (Mr. Halsted,) but could not give his consent to vote for it under its present form.

It had been argued that this was a dormant question. Not so. Yet after year the subject matter had been mooted here. In 1811, he 12 a bill had passed the Senate directing that the states should adopt the single district system. The power was clear.

Mr. Pope denied the power. The states should not be interfered with in such matter. They stood on this subject now, as they had stood under the old confederation. Mr. Pope here referred to the constitution, and read the clause in section 1, referred particularly to that part providing that "until such enumeration shall be made, the States of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chose three," &c. To chose how? asked Mr. Pope. They were entitled to choose their representatives in what manner they pleased, as they had done under the Confederation.

Mr. Pendleton followed Mr. Pope. The gentlemen, said Mr. P. had based his argument on the phraseology of the clause of the constitution he quoted, laying great stress on the legal imports of the words *shall* and *may*.

The gentleman had referred to the Federalist in support of his opinions. In the mind of Gen. Hamilton no doubt was entertained of the true signification of the terms of this clause. Gen. Hamilton treated the authority of the Legislature, whether State or National, as covering the whole ground, except that expressly provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution had made certain provisions on this subject, but they did not find among those provisions the one incorporated in this amendment. What followed?—That it was the province of the Legislature, in regard to all the conditions, not in the Constitution, and to make such necessary regulations relating to elections as were not already prescribed by the Constitution. If the mode and manner of this amendment were not suggested by the Constitution it must be provided for by law. By what law? Gentlemen said by law of the States. where, he would ask, did the States get their authority to legislate on this subject? It was derived from the provisions of the Constitution relating to the times, places, and manner of holding elections, and no where else. No gentleman would say it was one of the inherent powers of the State Government to pass a law necessary to the organization of the Government under the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment might be included under "the manner of holding elections." If there was any doubt of this, it was certainly removed by the legislation on this subject. Congress had "in manner" every state had legislated on the subject of districting and ticketing.

The authority of the United States, Mr. P. maintained, was co-ordinate over the State authority. In this difference, that the authority of the States was primary, and that of Congress ultimate. The State authorities might in the first instance make legislation, and whatever regulations they made Congress might alter. If the States refused to act, Congress might make the regulation itself. Congress, he admitted, should never interfere without a sufficient reason. He was amazed that there should be any difference of opinion as to the power of Congress to adopt the amendment. There might be a question as to its expediency.

In an excited political canvass combinations might be made by which the people would be deprived of their rights. The amendment of Mr. Halsted, if adopted, would prevent that.

Mr. P. said a few words as to the ground taken by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Pope) whom we characterized as a bold man in assuming the positions he had done. He had received him to be fearless of danger was no proof that danger did not exist; but, on the contrary, was often itself the most fruitful source, of danger—safety was one thing, security another. Mr. P. expressed the earnest resolution with which he clung to a Union of the States, and his proportional dread of whatever threatened it. He was willing to take all the compromises of the Constitution; one of which was that minorities as well as majorities should be represented in the Legislature. He hoped that always a voice of remonstrance be heard, and the *per contra* given on every great question and important argument. He insisted, that these never had been a time in which it was more desirable that the rights of the People to their Government should be cherished and confirmed; he believed that the effect of the amendment would be to do this, and he was prepared on that ground, as well as others, to give his vote in its favor.

Mr. Everett said that there were two questions before the House, first, whether there should be a uniform rule of holding elections, and second, whether it ought to be adopted. As to the power to establish the rule he had no doubt.

"As to the expediency of the measure, he believed it." It had been denounced as odious—[illegible] at the facts. Did the gentleman who so spoke forget, that it was the rule and practice of nine tenths of the twenty-six states of the Union? Seven states elected by general ticket, and their united voter were thirty-one while those of the nineteen other states, were one hundred and eleven. Now, on any political question how did these stand? In these seven states the vote told as thirty-one. But how was it in the four large states of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia? New York, with forty votes, told but as two; Ohio, with nineteen votes, told but as one; Pennsylvania, with twenty-eight votes, and Virginia with twenty-one, told but as two each. Here, then, in four states, whose votes, if by general ticket, would count as one hundred and eight, in consequence of the election system, could be evaluated at four. The general ticket system was adopted by some of the smaller states, because it gave them political power over the larger; and why had not the large states been counteracted this measure by doing the same? Partly from the influence of local principle, and a regard to the general good, and partly in consideration of convenience. The idea, however, had been broached, and it was possible it might, ere long, be adopted; and, if it was, the smaller states would be evaluated at four, which case the Union could not be expected long to continue.

Mr. Clifford followed in reference to the action of Maine.

Mr. Halsted now spoke. He was for the district system.

The representative ought to be one of the people; intimate with the circumstances, wishes and opinions of those he represented; one of their neighbors, whom they knew, and knew better than, but the adoption of a general ticket election would render this impossible. The state of New York for an example, contained 32,000 farmers, and 32,000 of the manufacturing and commercial interest; if the general ticket should be adopted in that State, the whole of her forty votes on the face of Congress would be directed by the agricultural interests exclusively. In other states, the balance of the other way, and a like injustice would result thereto. The [illegible] judgement of caucus must decide in every case.

Mr. Fox, of New-York, [illegible] and after that the debate ceased. Mr. Carroll's motion, that all debate should cease after 2 o'clock on Tuesday, on Bill No. 73, in Committee of the Whole, and to report to the House.

[illegible]

The Superior Court—N. York.—*State of Indiana vs. Danforth Danforth.*—Gen. Stapp, late a Fund Commissioner of Indiana, when in New York made the office of Danforth & Co. brokers, his place of business. He frequently left with them State Bonds, for safe keeping in their vault. On going west to Sa. spring of 1840, he left, there 15 State Bonds for $1000 each. He returned in August and called for the bonds, but was informed that it was not then convenient to give them to him; and to add to some five hundred others, (probably the Bishop's,) they borrowed of Gen. Stapp some Indiana sterling bonds to hypothecate. These were returned. After this Gen. S. left 30 more the bonds "to be taken care of." When these were demanded, they had been "unintentionally lost." In the mean time Gen. Stapp had gone out of office, and was held to account for the $45,000 stock. Danforth gave his bond with D. L. Cole security, to the State, in the penal sum of $79,000, to replace the stock. The State refused Gen. Stapp's bond to accept this bond, refused, to take it, and brought this action of trover for the bonds. The jury, after two days trial, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $47,993 85. We gather this from the N. York Herald.

The New Navy Bill.—The bill as the Navy as recently reported to Congress by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, recommends the establishment of three additional grades of ranks, those of Admiral, Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral, and to the their pay as follows:

The Admiral, when on shore, or on leave, $5000 per annum.

When on leave, or waiting orders, $6000.

The Vice Admiral, in service, $4500.

When on leave, &c. $3500.

The Rear Admiral in service, $3500.

When on leave, &c. $3000.

The rates are but inconsiderably higher than those now paid to the Senior Captain, Captains of Squadrons, or Captains waiting orders; making an entire additional expense of only $1750.

The nomination of ELISHA M. HUNTINGDON, (at present Commissioner of the General Land Office,) has been confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana.

Highway Robbery in Boston.—Mr. Anthony T. Clarke, of Boston, was on Tuesday night last robbed of his gold watch while Mr. C. was kindly showing the robber the way to a house which he enquired for. The villain asked his good natured pilot the time of night, and, Mr. C. taking his watch to tell him, the watch was snatched and ran away.

A letter from New Orleans to the New York Commercial, dated April 29, says: Mr. Jaubon, who has been here for the last fortnight, has, as I understood yesterday attached all the assets of the Gas Bank, for a sum of about $2,000,000 due the United States Bank; which debt, it appears, was transferred to the Mexican Bank, in Jaubon, who went out Mr. S. Jaubon for the purpose of securing the amount."

From the Savannah Georgian.

From Mexico.

The R. M. S. Packet arrived at Havannah on the 20th instant from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence up to the 16th of April. It was said at Vera Cruz that three expresses had arrived from Mexico, but the object of their mission had not been communicated to the Public. In the same manner" every state had legislated on the subject of districting and ticketing.

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Mr. Clifford followed in reference to the action of Maine.

Mr. Halsted now spoke. He was for the district system.

The representative ought to be one of the people; intimate with the circumstances, wishes and opinions of those he represented; one of their neighbors, whom they knew, and knew better than, but the adoption of a general ticket election would render this impossible. The state of New York for an example, contained 32,000 farmers, and 32,000 of the manufacturing and commercial interest; if the general ticket should be adopted in that State, the whole of her forty votes on the

[illegible] number of representatives [illegible] entitled to under the apportionment adopted by the House of Representatives, and the fractions in [illegible]

No. of Reps.	Fractions.
New York 34	30,320
Pennsylvania 26	17,440
Ohio 21	16,097
Virginia 15	5,443
Tennessee 13	3,412
Massachusetts 14	35,800
Kentucky 14	4,418
Indiana 10	33,537
Louisiana 13	25,740
Georgia 11	27,043
Maine 9	37,182
Alabama 9	31,720
S. Carolina 8	14,071
Illinois 8	12,887
Maryland 8	29,860
Missouri 7	9,153
New Jersey 7	28,153
Mississippi 7	25,600
Michigan 5	21,511
Arkansas 1	30,421
Delaware 1	36,964
242	

This apportionment adds to the present number of representatives, 242—and should it be adopted, if finally adopted, by a majority of the per state of members, as a limitation of the session of Congress—to far at least as one is add to the number of Representatives, the extension of the franking privilege to as many members, ought also to be taken into consideration.

The following is the provision in the apportionment bill, relative to the districts:

"That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative."

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Appropriation Bill.—The Senate has passed this bill with sundry amendments. Of course it has to be returned to the House. If it concur, this bill will soon become a law.

Writing on Papers.—The New York Sun says:—"A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violation, of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If we in the initials of persons name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of $5, and $3,63 costs. If the case is tried and goes to judgment, an expense of $40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court."

DEPREDATIONS.—A letter from Augusta, Georgia, to the Charleston Courier, gives the following account of recent depredations:

There have been a number of *defalcations* (that is the new name,) among the Bank officers of this State who have not been publickly mentioned. Officers in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, the Bank of Augusta, of the State Bank, the Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, and two of the Savannah Banks. One of the defalcations it is said to be for a large sum. It is said, too, that Levi Eckley of Macon, a man of high standing as a merchant, and formerly a member of the State Senate, has absconded, under the charge of forgery to a very large amount; and that L. G. Seymour, President of the Branch Bank of the State and formerly Mayor of that city has absconded some time ago under the charge of embezzling a large sum of the money of the Bank, which he had but very recently sworn to be safe in his vaults. The money was supposed to have been long gone, but the loss, so much of the money, then abstracted has been laid at one of the defaulting Bank Officers. [illegible] men of as high standing as Messrs. Eckley and Stevens.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—So far, the Democrats have gained four Senators, and lost none. The gains are in the Louisa, Loudoun, Pittsylvania, and Botetourt districts. These gains give the Democrats eight majority in the Senate. Last year it was equally divided, each party having sixteen members. Of 103 members of the House of Delegates heard from, the Democrats have 62 and the Whigs 41, being a Democratic net gain of 20. The Whigs last year had two majority in the House. The Democrats will have now 40 majority in joint ballot.—*Cin. Times.*

S. K. J. Sturgeon, from Kenton, Hardin co., Ky., came to the Harris House on the evening of the 1st of May. After tea, he requested the use of a pen and paper, and retired to his room, since which he has not been seen nor heard of. His baggage still remains at the House. Mr. Henrie fears some accident may have befallen him, and therefore desires us to publish these facts.—*Gazette.*

Beautiful Country Seat for Sale.—Sealed proposals offers at private sale under a decree of the Kenton Circuit Court, the country seat of the late E. S. Bush, adjoining the city of Covington, on the Lexington turnpike, within the gate, and in full view of the city of Cincinnati, containing the 125 acres, in a high state of improvement. The residence is lovely, well constructed and well furnished brick building, containing ten rooms, and cellar, with out-houses and stable, gardens and orchard of well selected fruits; pleasantly and abundantly wooded, and several lots of blue grass and timothy. As the property is offered for a little more than half its value, and about the cost of the improvements, it will doubtless induce those who have a desire to own such a residence, to visit the premises; 17½ acres of rich bottom land adjoining, also offered. Persons wishing other information or to see it, will please call on either of us in Covington. If not sold before, it will be offered at public sale on the premises, on the 1st next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time the terms, which are accommodating, will be made known.

JOHN T. LEVIS,
F. S. BUSH,
Trustees.

May 13—42tf.

COLLEGE OF TEACHERS.—THE Twelfth Annual session of the *Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers*, will commence in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Monday the 15th day of August next, and continue one week.

There will be addresses, reports, and discussions on various subjects connected with education.

All Colleges, and other literary institutions, Educational Societies, Boards of Education, etc. are earnestly requested to send delegates, that every portion of the country may be represented in convention.

Teachers and the friends of education generally, are invited to attend and co-operate in the promotion of the objects of the college.

The ladies are particularly invited to favor us with their presence, and participate with us, and to give us their aid and influence by attending the meetings of the College.

Editors throughout the Mississippi Valley, disposed to aid in promoting the cause of education, are requested to give the above notice a place in their papers.

By order of the Executive Committee,
ALBERT PICKETT, sen. President.
G. R. Hand, Secretary.
Cincinnati, April 30, 1842.

The following are the members of the Executive Committee:—R. Hanby, T. E. Garland, L. F. Yandell, O. L. Leland, of Louisville, Ky. Albert Pickett, sen., C. B. Stone, John F. Fuller, C. M. Mitchell, Wm. Pillsbury, Oliver Wilson, T. E. Vanderes, O. R. Hale, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bank.—At the last date from Shawneetown, the officers of the bank were making vigorous preparations for a resumption.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

BENJAMIN C. LENDOM, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

At a meeting of Sexton, there will be no meeting in the Methodist Church on to-morrow. Weather permitting there will be preaching in the Market House of Ft. Wright. Seats will be provided.

The Methodist Sabbath School will convene in Mr. E. Kemp's School room.

Barbecue to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay has accepted the invitation to a barbecue, to be given by the citizens of Lexington, on the 9th of June next.

Lord Morpeth is on a visit to Ashland. He will there have an opportunity of viewing a sample of American greatness, and Republican simplicity—a statesman without pomp or ostentation.

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, has been invited by Mr. Clay to spend a fortnight with him, and has accepted the invitation.

Ripe Cherries and Strawberries are plentiful in Cincinnati market.

Crops.—In general through the country look remarkably well, though we have heard great complaint among the farmers that the cutworm was unusually on very much. The prospect for abundance of fruit is very cheering.

Hard Times.

It is a very difficult matter to us to break through long established customs and habits, let them be of whatsoever character they may. It is still harder to relinquish luxuries and indulgencies to which we have been accustomed ever since we were born. But to these luxuries and the pomp of a proper exercise of economy, much of our present embarrassment is owing. In the first place, we must wear fine clothes, not only fine, but very fine, and not only very fine, but they must be of foreign fabric. American manufactures will not do—as being too domestic and decidedly vulgar. Fine French cloths, English hats, Italian vestings, &c., &c., are of vast importance in the eyes of some, and give to them great consequence. We cannot but look upon the foppling, who is carried away by such vanities, as being divested of family or national pride, who, to decorate a piece of weak flesh, would sell himself to fortune misery and debt. We do not wear fine clothing for our own ease and comfort, but to please other people,—it is our neighbors' eyes we consult, (not unfrequently the occasion of envy and ill-nature) and not our own convenience. We would be just as comfortable in a good homespun dress, as far as it relates to our personal ease, as we would in the finest suit that could be had, and our individual merit and worth would in no wise be affected thereby.

To luxury, extravagant living and an unaccountable condition to copy after foreign fooleries, in style and manner, may be attributed, in a great measure, the pecuniary embarrassments of individuals, whilst our national difficulties proceed from the mismanagement of the public revenue. The people's money has been squandered upon the most profligate, and bestow, with an extravagant profusion, by the extravagance of dishonest men who have been entrusted with the management of public funds.

Let strict economy be put into practice—let good your own interest by looking to your neighbors, and purchase all your wants at home. Do not go to England for hats and shoes, nor to France for cloth for a coat, nor to Germany and Holland for linen, nor to Italy for silk for your wives and daughters. Out own America can supply all these of as good a quality as can be found elsewhere, they may not be quite so glossy but will be more durable, and then the money is not sent out of the country.

Every Youth's Gazette.

A new and popular periodical for the Young, is published by Gresley & McElrath, 30 Ann st., New York, every fortnight, containing sixteen quarto pages and numerous Engravings, and filled with interesting matter. Terms—Two Dollars a year for one copy; Three Dollars for two copies; Ten Dollars for ten copies.

This is a most excellent work, containing a great deal of good moral instruction, suited to the capacity of youth. Publications of this character, having for their object the improvement and edification of the young intellect, we feel disposed to encourage.

Mr. C. Kerr, agent, Spencer, between 3d and Lower Market streets, Cincinnati.

Payne's Expectorant.

The valuable medicine has done a vast amount of good in affording relief in many cases of disease. Those who have been afflicted with asthma, can appreciate the acuteness of bodily distress. It is the relievement of human suffering. For days and weeks have we endured this awful malady, and of course we cannot but feel a deep interest in any means or remedy, that could afford relief. For more than twenty years this disease had baffled the skill of the most able physicians, and resisted the properties of the most approved remedies. Last autumn, without much faith in such medicines, we commenced the use Payne's Expectorant, and it has most certainly proved of great benefit. Whether or not a radical cure has been effected we cannot now say, but we have not experienced an attack of asthma since we commenced taking it. Being a case of unusual obstinacy, it would be almost a miracle if the sufferer should did not bring it so again, yet we hope not. If the cure shall be effectual, the public shall be apprised of it, that others may profit thereby.

Suicide.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Samuel Porter committed suicide at the Lafayette Hotel in the city of Cincinnati, by cutting his throat. Cause—pecuniary embarrassment. Mr. Porter was formerly a resident of that city, and having failed in business removed with his family to Hamilton, O. Mr. Porter was highly esteemed by those who knew him.

American Prisoners in Mexico.

News has been received by New Orleans, that our boys in jail, and that the prisoners taken in the Santa Fe expedition has been released.

The Chancellor of Maine has called a meeting of the Legislature of that State. The Boundary question, we presume, is the primary object.

If, in the schools of America, a knowledge of the laws and principles of mechanical action is indispensable to a correct and perfect practice of the bailing art, as in the nurture and cultivation of vegetables, a knowledge of the principles of their organization and the laws by which their growth is regulated, would seem to be equally indispensable, or at least a reliable auxiliary—We would by no means be understood as intending to sanction the opinion that there can be no good husbandry without this preliminary knowledge. There is no doubt that its practice may be carried on successfully, independently of an acquaintance with scientific principles. No person need be deterred, therefore, from attempting any improvements because he is not conversant with the abstract parts of physical science; and it is to be hoped that no member of our community will withhold a communication of improvements and experience upon any subject whatever, which has a direct and intimate connection with practical agriculture, notwithstanding he may be unable to communicate such sentiments in the technical language of the science. Matters of fact, derived from long experience and accurate observation, by those who have a capacity for minute observation, are far more essential to the progress of improvement than the most elaborate preconceived theories; yet there cannot be a doubt that a knowledge of Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, including some branches of Mechanics, would greatly contribute to the advancement as well as improvement of agriculture. The perfection of Art is in proportion to its imitation of Nature. Chemistry has already done much, and promises yet greater benefits to the world in detecting the arcana of nature, and in bringing to light some of her most secret operations. By chemical analysis the composition of soils and the proportion of their ingredients, on which depends their varieties, may be accurately ascertained. By the same process we detect the qualities and ingredients which constitutes manures, and in that way adapt them to the purposes of improving the soils. The science of Botany presents to our view the history of the nature and organization of vegetables, the soils in which they most delight, and the temperature of the atmosphere best suited to produce their highest perfection. None can doubt the importance and value of this kind of knowedge to those engaged in agricultural occupations. The modern improved construction of the plough, the harrow and other implements of husbandry together with the construction of some entirely new ones has done perhaps more than any other occurrences of modern time, not only in saving of labor but in facilitating and simplifying all the operations of practical agriculture. And for these we are indebted in a great degree to a knowledge of the principles of mechanical science.

Something about the Ladies.

In the present time of almost universal pecuniary embarrassment, we would seriously recommend to the ladies, both married and unmarried the practice of domestic industry.

By a due attention to the various pursuits assigned to a good wife the married life will have more relaxes than can be enlisted by all the frivolous accomplishments deemed indispensable to a modern fine lady.

A good domestic education, is worth infinitely more to a woman, after she gets married, than all the music, drawing, dancing, French and Italian, that the best masters in the world could have taught her. But from observation in city town and country for twenty or thirty years past, we are warranted in the assertion; that a woman, who is totally ignorant of domestic concerns, and calculated, merely, to grace a drawing room, is one of the most unimportant of the human species, next to that order of *non-descripts* called *dandies*. A want of both domestic industry, and domestic economy, is decorated to the female character, and it is owing to the blind affection which has led numbers of our countrymen to select such women for wives, that so many are involved in irrecoverable ruin.

To what are we to attribute the long period of celibacy, of so many of our young men? To the expense attendant on a married state, without any doubt. From whence arise fears, which obtain such an ascendency over their natural propensities? It is obvious that they originate in the knowledge, that *a wife* who has been brought up in total, or even partial ignorance of the domestic virtues, is a piece of furniture of an expensive description, and one that will only render worse the situation of him who is so unfortunate as to have one of this character.

No wonder, then, that we have so many old bachelors and old maids, among the gentlemanly portion of society of moderate fortunes. Neither is it surprising, that so many of those who imprudently venture on matrimony, have their fortunes totally wrecked in a few years.

It is not our intention to screen from censure, the numerous errors, frailties, and extravagancies which our fair country women may, with equal justice, lay to our charge; but *that* should be no excuse or palliation for the *disease* into which their degenerate habits of extravagance, and their tinsiled accomplishments, have brought the all important virtues of industry and economy.

Montgomery House.

This is one of the most pleasant and commanding situations in our country. The building is commodious, finely arranged, and finished in the best style of workmanship. The rooms are large, convenient and airy and there is no establishment or place within our knowledge so well calculated for the accommodation of families, particularly from the South, desirous of spending a short time in one of the most healthy and agreeable sections of the Union; the scenery all around presents a landscape of surpassing beauty, which to a Southerner would appear almost like Fairyland, whilst a rich and picturesque view of the Queen City would elicit his admiration and complete the charm. The grounds contiguous are laid out in fine taste, and beautified with choice shrubbery. The garden displays a high state of cultivation and horticultural skill. Now for the most important point. *Montgomery House*, is kept in the most ample order, being a landlord of long experience, and yet will a gentleman of the first of Mobile, Savannah, &c., make one feel perfectly at home. Of the advantages of this location and its proximity to Cincinnati we need not speak, they are apparent to all.

The money market is looking up in the east. New York and Philadelphia, show considerable improvement.

PHILANTHROPOS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Licking Valley Register.

THE TIMES.

Why is there such apathy in Kenton County? and why do we spend our breath in talking about relief? Many counties in Kentucky have held their meetings, and determined to protect themselves. Others have appealed to the Governor, and the Governor has appealed to the Banks—but Kenton is like a lamb in the hands of the butcher—she opens not her mouth. If our citizens cannot be roused into action, they must take the consequence. Creditors pressing their claims—some of our lawyers are proceeding with the zeal of Saul—our laws are administered with despotic rigor, and executed without regard to the feelings of our fellows, who are under a debtor after dark. Yet they all profess a sympathy for the unfortunate.

What can we expect from the Banks? they proclaim the relief and discount. They may resume the payment of their debts, when they have ruined all their debtors—but the discounts will be alike equal rates, low and far between. Will they lean to the man who is embarrassed, who wants their aid to save his property? No! They will take care of themselves of course, and will only lean to the safe and easy, to be used, perhaps, at a Sheriff's sale. Their interest is to grasp and grind. They have neither soul nor responsibility; and their officers imitate the fugitive character of these institutions. When we prosper, they expand most freely—when we are straightened, they pinch us to death. If the Banks resume specie payments, they cannot issue their paper. A final suspension would be the result, and our profound financial Governor ought to know it. He declines to call the Legislature at the request of the people—and perhaps he is right. They did nothing for the people at their last session, and probably would do no better now. Every measure that the Banks desired was carried, but those that the Banks opposed—Kentucky is ruled by her Banks, and the man who does not see it, is blind or one eye, at least.

The people wanted laws to protect their property from sacrifice. The Banks wanted indulgence for themselves, but none for their debtors. The Banks obtained all they wanted, and the people got nothing. A Citizen's Bank was attempted for the benefit of the people. A State Institution, founded on stocks, and other resources of the State, and controlled by the State, would have afforded some persons relief—would ultimately reduce our taxes—afford a State currency, and be a permanent convenience to the people. But the Citizen's Bank was rejected, and the shaving shops were re-established.

Will this same set of men ever legislate for the people? "as soon will the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots." "They are wedded to their idols," and we had better let them alone. Let us look to the next election, and select men of energy and independence, who will represent their constituents, and do the business on which they are sent. Let us vote for no man, Whig or Democrat, who does not pledge himself to support our wishes and interests. Let us meet in Convention and select a Representative, and if our unfortunate Senator, redeem his pledge by resigning, let us select a man of intelligence and stability to supply his place, for if ever we needed able representatives we want them now.

Let us also resolve as a community, that we will not bid at a Sheriff or Constable's sale, until our country is relieved from distress; and that the man who does bid to speculate on the ruin of our citizens, shall incur our contempt and indignation (*at least.*)

Rouse up, citizens, and let your voice be heard in

KENTON

For the Licking Valley Register.

MR. EDITOR—Instruction is said to be valuable, just in proportion as pupils are prepared to educate themselves. In this it is believed, that many of our teachers are deficient. Young men who have been at school, merely sufficient to be able to read and write a little, seem to think, after they engage in business for themselves, that they can go no further. The reason is, that when at school they did not learn to teach themselves, nor did they acquire a *thirst for knowledge*. All was effective—[illegible] and mile to the thought. They did not learn to think, and, therefore, they cannot advance, for to educate requires thought as well as knowledge.

Now, Mr. Editor, can nothing be done for this class of persons? You have recently given some encouraging examples of self-educated persons, but these examples are lost to such as have been taught but little, and taught that little wrong—upon those who must unlearn all they have already acquired, to enable them to educate themselves.

Can nothing be done for those, who, thinking themselves possessed of a fair common education, are merely to do business, are always thinking that which dissipates, and are yet unknowing, or willing to add to their stock of useful knowledge, or strength to their unfedded mind? Now it is believed that scientific lectures by suitable instructors, with a view to self-education, in a *deliberation* in Covington. It is the very thing for apprentices, young mechanics, and, in fact, adults of all classes. These thoughts were induced by learning that Prof. Horwood is devoting a portion of his time to instruction, in Cincinnati, such is the manner indicated above. His classes of young men are delighted. And this pleasure is excited, not by having a certain amount of knowledge poured into their minds, as into a passive receptacle, but by hating the acquisitions of knowledge made attractive and by being made acquainted with their own powers, and how to employ them. These are the duties of the educator, and these alone can be well performed by those who are skilled in their profession.

I trust that as Prof. H. has taken a deep interest in the education of the working classes, he may succeed as well in awakening their attention and bring them up to action, as he has recently in temperance.

I hope that our Teachers will take a little interest in this matter, and get Prof. H. to give one popular lecture at least. His fee would be different from theirs, while at the same time it is one which their interest requires should be cultivated. We need to have waked up an educational spirit.

PHILANTHROPOS.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly, for the Licking Valley Register, by GENTRY & REY, Exchange Brokers, 56 M. Chestnut.

OHIO—Life and Trust, Co.	5 prem
Lafayette, Commercial & Franklin Banks	5 prem
Western Reserve Bank	1 dis
Farmers' Bank of Sandusky	1 dis
Farmers' Bank of New Lisbon	1 dis
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	1 dis
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	1 dis
Bank of Steubenville	1 dis
" Zanesville	1 dis
" Circleville, (old)	1 dis
" Mechanics	1 dis
" Portsmouth	1 dis
" Wooster	1 dis
" Springfield	1 dis
" Xenia, (old)	1 dis
" Mechanics	1 dis
" Chillicothe	1 dis
Dayton Bank	1 dis
Commercial Bank of Sidney	1 dis
Citizens' Bank of Cleveland	1 dis
All small and part notes	2 dis
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
Mechanics & Traders' Bank	75 dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus	75 dis
Urbana Bank	75 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton	75 dis
Lancaster Bank	75 dis
Chillicothe Bank	75 dis
Hamilton Bank	75 dis
Bank of Cleveland	75 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	75 dis
Miami Exporting Company	75 dis
Cincinnati Bank	75 dis
Cincinnati Bank, Counterfeit	75 dis
Wheeling Bank	75 dis
Monroe Bank, Counterfeit	75 dis
Zanesville Bank	75 dis
KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Banks	2 dis
INDIANA—State Bank and Branches	par
State Bank and V Bu'ys	25 dis
ILLINOIS—State Bank and Branches	par
Bank of Illinois & Branches	10 dis
MICHIGAN—Bank of Michigan	5 dis
Endorsed by J. O. & H. Smith	par
MISSOURI—State Bank and Branches	par
TENNESSEE—All Tennessee Banks	15 dis
ALABAMA—All Alabama Banks	20 dis
ARKANSAS—State Bank and Branches	50 a 60 dis
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks	nominal
Mississippi Bills	10 dis
GEORGIA—All solvent Banks	15 a 20 dis
NORTH & S. CAROLINA—All solvent Banks	par a 1 dis
EASTERN BANKS—New York City Banks	3 prem
Boston Banks	3 prem
Philadelphia	3 prem
Baltimore	3 prem

EXCHANGE.

Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York	5 prem
Boston	8 prem
Washington	8 prem
Baltimore	8 prem
Philadelphia	8½ prem

SPECIE.

Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold	5 prem
English Gold	5 prem
Other Foreign Gold	5 prem
Silver	5 prem

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN

Eagle, before 1834	$10 00	Forty Francs	$7,53
do since 1834	10,00	Georgia, $3 be. mint	3,00
Sovereign	4,84	N. Carolina $3 do	3,00
Napoleon	3,86	Patagonia	1,61
Doubloon, (spanish)	15,54	Guiana	3,60
do Patriot	15,53	Ducat	2,25
Y Tiolos	9,88	German Crown	1,00
Doubloon	15,54	French Crown	1,00
Sicilian	1,80	Louis d'Or	3,83
Doubloon	15,54		
Frederick d'Or	3,02		

BANK NOTES

Received and paid out by the Covington Branch Bank.

Kentucky Banks,
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,	Given	bush	1 00 a 1 50
	Dried	bush	1 10 a 1 25
BEEF,	Mess	bbl	6,00 a 8 00
	Prime	"	5,00 a
	Dried	lb	5 a
	Tongues	doz	9,00 a 6,00
BACON,	Hog Round	lb	5½ a 6
	Jowls	"	4 a 4½
	Shoulders	"	4 a 4½
	Sides	"	5½ a 5
	Hams	"	6 a 6
	Smoked	"	5 a 5½
	Canvassed Hams	"	5 a 5½
	Sugar cured, & extra do.	"	6 a
CORN,	In the ear	bush	30 a 32
	Meal	"	25 a 27
CIDER,		per bbl	2,00 a 2,50
FLOUR,	City Mills	per bbl	4,00 a 4,25
	By Canal	"	3,62½ a 3,75
FEATHERS,		lb	37½ a 40
HEMP,	Rough	cwt	3,50 a 4 00
	Rotten	cwt	19 50 a 13 00
HOPS,	Western, crop of 1841	lb	7 a 8
	Eastern	lb	10 a
HAY,	Loose	ton	16,00 a 18,00
	Baled	ton	11 00 a 12 50
LARD,		lb	4 a 2,50
LUMBER,	Boards, plank, in yard, per M		25,00 a 30 00
	do common do		10 00 a 15 00
	Shingles		1 00 a 2,50
	Hewn pine	per M	30 00 a 40 00
OATS,		bush	20 a 22
OIL,	Pure	gal	90 a 1 00
PORK,	Mess	bbl	6,00 a 7,00
	Chief	"	7,50 a 8,00
	Prime	"	5,00 a 5,50
	Rump and Chine	"	4,00 a 4,50
	Jowls	"	3,00
	Pig Round	lb	4 a 4½
	Jowls	"	
	Shoulders	"	4 a 4½
	Sides	"	4½ a 5
	Hams	"	5 a 5½
PROVISIONS,	Butter, in tubs or firkins	lb	12 a 15
	do. in Western Reserve	lb	12½ a 15
	do fresh	lb	12 a 25
	Cheese, Western Reserve	lb	5 a 6
	Onions, Scotch	bush	75 a 1 00
	Potatoes	bush	44 a 50
RAGS,		lb	2 a 3
RICE,	Fresh, in tierces	lb	5 a 6
SALT,	Turks island	bush	48 a 50
	New York	bush	50 a 55
	Kanawha	bush	90 a 1 25
	do Sacked	bush	90 a 25
	do alum	bush	25 a 30
	Conemaugh	bush	25 a 30
	Zanesville	bush	25 a 30
SEEDS,	Clover	bush	3,00 a 3,50
	Timothy	bush	1 50 a 2 00
	Hemp	bush	1 00 a 2 00
	Flax	bush	87 a 90
WHEAT,		bush	75 a 80
WOOL,	Common	lb	20 a 30
WHISKEY,	from boats	gal	11 a 12

Tobacco—Manufactured. Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky. best	cwt	$12 00 a 15 00
2d quality	cwt	8 00 a 10 00
18 Plug, Ist	cwt	18 00 a 16 00
2 Twist, No. 1	cwt	3 00 a 3 50
6 " No. 2	cwt	3 00 a 3 50
In Leaf, No. 1	cwt.	2 00 a 2 50
In Leaf, No 2		1 50 a 2 00
Cigars Spanish	per M	30 00 a 35 00
" half "	"	4 50 a 5 00
Common	"	27 a 1 00

From the

The Wreck of the Pulaski.

Our readers are already apprised that the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Philadelphia, had been occupied for some eight or ten days previous to Saturday last—on which day the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty which the jury stated, in the trial of ALEXANDER WILLIAM HOLMES, one of the Crew of the ill-fated packet ship *William Brown*, formerly of Philadelphia, which vessel was lost in the night of the 19th or April, 1841, off the Banks of Newfoundland, in consequence of running foul of an iceberg, carrying down with her a number of passengers. Holmes assisted in throwing overboard from the long-boat into the ocean, under the plea that it was necessary for self preservation, some of the passengers who had escaped from the sinking ship; and, after having been originally charged with murder, a bill for which purpose was ignored by the Grand Jury, two true bills were found against him for manslaughter on the high seas, on which he was arraigned and found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury which returned this verdict.

As this case is entirely new in our Courts, and of a novel and interesting nature, and has excited much curiosity as to the true state of the facts connected with it, we have thought that the testimony of the leading witnesses on the part of the prosecution would not be unacceptable to our readers, and we have therefore condensed from the Philadelphia papers the evidence given upon the trial, which was substantially as follows:

Bridget McGee being called and duly sworn, testified thus: I was a passenger on board the ship William Brown. We left Liverpool on the 12th of March, 1842. It was on Monday night, the 19th of April, when we struck on the iceberg. We were all in our beds. A man said we were sinking, and we all rushed on deck. When I went on deck the sailors were busy getting out the long-boat and jolly-boat. I waited until the long-boat was got out, and went into it. Some of the other passengers were in before me. Holmes called to me after I got in and said we must get out of that boat and go aboard the ship again. I told him I would not leave the boat and go back to the sinking ship. He then turned from me and said no more. The boat was then pushed away from the ship with thirty-two passengers in her.

Four of a Scotch family got into the boat and one of the sisters remained on deck. The name of the family is Edgar. Holmes went back into the ship, and carried this girl on his back down into the boat. Her name was Isabel Edgar.—The two boats pushed away from the ship and cut the ropes by which they were attached to her just before she went down. This was about 11 o'clock at night. The captain's boat, the jolly-boat, and the long boat staid together until morning. The captain gave Francis Rhodes, the mate, a compass and chart, and told him he was 250 miles from land. In the morning the captain took down the names of all the crew and passengers in the long-boat. During all that day the sailors and passengers continued bailing and rowing the boat. That was Tuesday. On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock they commenced throwing the passengers out of the long-boat. The first I heard was a passenger by the name of Owen Riley. I heard him cry to a Scotch woman to speak to the sailors to spare his life, as he thought she had so much influence over them. Mrs. Edgar, is this Scotch woman. Frank Atkins had two sisters in the boat. One was named Mary. She said if they threw her brother over they might throw her over after him. After they threw him over they threw her over too, and then they looked for and threw the other sister, Ellen, overboard.

The next I know of was Holmes catching hold of James Black; he was a passenger; when Holmes took hold of him, he said, "who is this?" Black, answered, "why, it's James Black." When the mate heard Black's name he said, "don't part man and wife," and they did not throw Black over. Charles Conlin was sitting next to me when Holmes came over to him. On seeing Holmes coming to him, he said, "Holmes, dear, you will not, put me out?" Holmes made answer, "yes, Charley, you'll go too." Holmes then took hold of Conlin and threw him out. Conlin was the last person they throw out of the boat but there were two others that remained in the boat they did not see. In the morning, the sailors saw these other two passengers; one of them was under a seat, and the other under the stern of the boat; they had hid themselves there; John Nugent was one of them, I don't remember the other; at daylight these men commenced bailing the boat; when they had done bailing the boat the sailors threw them out. About an hour and half after that we were picked up by the Crescent; I mean, when I say they threw the two out, that Charles Smith, Alexander William Holmes, John Stetson, and Henry Murray, a colored man, were all; that is all; Rhodes did not assist at throw any over; he was the mate; thirty-one went down in the ship; there were several females among them; none of the crew went down with the women; and none of them were thrown from the long-boat.

There were nine sailors and the mate in the long-boat; the weather was no worse when the passengers were thrown out than it was when the ship went down, except that it rained, it was not blowing; the passengers were occupied at different times in bailing out the boat, but not very close; they would stop and then commence again; there was not much water in the boat the second night; there was more on the first night; the sailors of the Crescent kept the long-boat; it was better than his own, and he burnt his own. Frank Atkins said, when they came to throw him over, that all he had was five foreigners, but he would give them them if they would spare his life till morning; we had three sacks of biscuit in the long-boat; I saw some beef, but I don't know how much there was in the boat; when they were throwing the passengers out, the boat did not capsize so as to take in water; at the sides; there was plenty of room to work the boat; and for bailing and rowing it; there was enough for the bailers; the same men were thrown out; I don't know; that Rhodes had any thing to do with throwing the passengers over; the 20th night the boat was in a dreadful leaky state; we could see the water; the second night the sailors cut out the water; something like a coffee pot and a bucket; the sailors brought each of their messes into the boat; they brought nothing but bread; I don't know how much.

There was fresh water taken into the boat, but I don't know how much. I was sitting down. There were no seats in the boat. I can't say that Holmes was doing there. There were other passengers in the boat at the time. He ordered another girl, Bridget Nugent, to leave the boat too. He told me more, and gave me reason why we should leave the boat. I don't recollect any thing that took place before the jolly-boat left us, except that the captain took down the names of the passengers. The ship was bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia. We left Liverpool on Friday, the 12th day of March. The crew, including the captain, numbered 37 persons. The second mate was named Parker. Joseph Marshall, a colored man, steward, was in the long-boat. There were sixteen thrown over and seventeen saved. The cook, Murray, was a big man. Two married men, passengers, who had their wives in the boat with them, were saved. Their names were James Patrick. The sailors were able to keep the boat in her course after the ship went down. I never spoke to Holmes on the voyage but once, I think. He never had shown any unkindness before to me or Bridget Nugent, or any one else, that I saw. I can't say how many women there were on board, nor how many men. I know thirty-one went down with the ship, and thirty-three got into the long-boat.—There, with a child that died on board, made 65 passengers. I know how many males and females there were in the long-boat. They were Mary, Sarah and Owen Carr, Julia McFaddin, Ann Bradley, Bridget Nugent, James Black and wife, James Patrick, wife, and Child, Isabel, Susan, and Margaret Edgar, James Johnson, Mr. Edgar, Owen Riley, George Duffee, James McAvoy, Martin McAvoy, Francis Atkins and his two sisters, Robert Hunter, John Wilson, John and Thomas Nugent, Hugh Keegar, John Welch, James Todd, James Smith, and myself. This was all.

It was a quarter of an hour after the shock when James Black called down that the ship was sinking. There was no water in the storage when I left it. I heard them pumping as soon as the ship struck. There was a good many on deck before me. I saw Holmes as soon as I got on deck. He was throwing wood and things from the long-boat over the side, before they launched the boat. The Cook, Jack Stetson, was helping him. The boat was not nearly full. There were men and women in her when I got in; James Black and wife came in after me. It was before they came in that Holmes ordered Bridget Nugent out and me to go on board the ship again. I don't know if there was any water in the boat then. It was not foggy nor dark. There was no bailing going on when Holmes told me to leave the boat.

He took hold of Bridget by the shoulders when he told her to go on board the ship. I heard her intercede with him. She told him he might pull her about as much as he pleased, but she would not get out. Some hours after that I discovered water in the boat. I did not notice it before.—Holmes went on board the ship again about a quarter of an hour after I got in. I don't know that he prevented any one from getting into the boat.

I don't know who got in the boat last unless it was Holmes. He had gone on board to carry the girl on his back. He got down into the boat, with the girl on his shoulders, by the rope which was attached to the middle of the ship. I heard this girl's sisters cry out for her from the boat.—Her mother was on board. I don't know how near the gunwale of the boat was to the water.—It was about an hour after Holmes came on board with the girl that the ship went down.—The boat was then about half a mile from the ship. I don't know who cut the rope by which the boat was attached to the vessel. It did not begin to rain till next day, but they bailed that night. I can't say whether the crew bailed. The boats were not continually together that night. They would get off a distance, and then row up. No part of me was wet but my feet. They said nothing, only when they wanted the passengers to bail. They could bail with the passengers sitting up. There were seats for those that rowed. The sailors took turns at rowing. There was no dispute during the night, but all was silent. The captain took leave of us at daylight. The mate, Mr. Rhodes, [illegible] seldom to speak to him. He said, "captain Harris we will have to draw lots." The captain replied, "I know what you mean, I don't want to hear any more about it." The mate did not give any reason for saying we should have to draw lots. He did not say the boat was leaky. The captain scarcely spoke to any of us, and did not shake hands on leaving us. We had scarcely any clothes on, as we had no time to get them: Some of the sailors took off their coats and gave them to the women.

It was very cold, but there was no sleet, nor were any of the passengers insensible at any time. They were all sitting, not lying down. It was 10 o'clock at night when they commenced throwing the passengers over. I heard nothing said about it by the mate or any body before it commenced. The person first thrown out was sitting in the bow. I was in the stern. I heard Riley first. His name was Owen Riley. I don't know who threw Riley or Duffee over, but it was some of the four sailors. I know Holmes threw Conlin over, and that he assisted in throwing the others over. I know it was him from his voice and there calling to him. None of those thrown over had a wife or child on board, but they had in Ireland. I knew Atkin's sister was thrown over, but not who by. She had nothing but her night clothes on, and when they were about throwing her over she begged them to give her her cloak. Her sister was also thrown over; I don't know who by. They were all the women thrown overboard. They served out biscuit at different times; the men eat of it, but the women did not. There was no given allowance. They served out no water except to a child. The men thrown out on Wednesday morning were Nugent and Keegar. I did not see them thrown out; as I kept my head covered nearly all the time. The man thrown over were sensible, but they could not have bailed the boat. The water came into our boat once from her cutting, but I never heard them say in the boat, "God help us, we are all sinking." Mary Carr got hold of Holmes when he took hold of Conlin, and said he should spare him, as he was the last of a family of fifteen.—Fourteen of his relations went down in the ship.

Arrival of the Protestant Bishop in Palestine.

JAN. 22.—The entrance of the Bishop of Palestine into the city of David was marked by as favorable circumstances as could possibly have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of Protestant missions in the East.

On the morning of the 20th inst., our little community was most agreeably surprised by the arrival of a messenger from Jaffa, with the intelligence that the British Consul General and Bishop Alexander had arrived off that port in a steam frigate, and might be expected in Jerusalem on the following day. Mr. Nicolayson, a highly respected and talented Holstein Danish gentleman, who is now a clergyman of the Church of England, and the head of a mission for promoting Christianity among the Jews at Jerusalem, immediately started to meet them. The interesting interview took place at Ramleh, the Ramah of Scripture (still a considerable town), where the Bishop, the Consul General, and a numerous suite, halted to pass the night. The Bishop took up his quarters at the house of the American Consul, the wealthiest Christian in the place, and the Consul General, with several officers of the Devastation steam frigate, alighted at the Armenian Convent.

On the following day they made the entry into our ancient capital, in a procession which will be remembered by those who saw it to the latest day of their live. When within five miles of the gates they were joined by the few British and American residents on horseback, besides by proconsul John who is the architect of the intended Church as well as *lower tenant of Mr. Young.* On approaching the town, the cavalcade, which already consisted of 50 or 60 persons, was swelled by the junction of the Day, second in command of the troops, who accompanied by a guard of honor, and the Janissaries of the Pasha, had been sent to compliment Colonel Ross on his arrival; while all the lounger of Jerusalem turned out for the occasion. Not the least interesting object of the throng was Mr. Alexander, the fair partner of the Right Rev. Prelate. Being "in that state in which ladies wish to be," it had been considered by the physician of the mission unadvisable for her to attempt the journey on horseback. Accordingly a large tatterwan or Oriental litter was constructed, which, supported before and behind by stout mules, conveyed Mr. Alexander and the younger portion of her family over the rocky and precipitous tracks which lead from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The procession consisted of more than 100 persons on horseback.

The throng passed on, and the scene which ensued at the Bethlehem gate, by which it entered the town, baffles all description; on one side, were the gray massive battlements and picturesque towers of Jerusalem—no mean specimen of the solidity with which Sultan Soleyman fortified the conquests of his predecessor, Selim; and on the other, was the vale that leads into Bethlehem, now rugged and now undulated, with all its light and shade softened in the approaching twilight, while the dark and singularly unpeaked line of the mountains of Moab, beyond the Dead Sea wailed in the prospect. The wildly accoutred and unearthly looking Bedouin irregulars, who had been playing the *dejereed*, and gambolling round the procession at the full speed of their decent horses, contented themselves by firing of their muskets, being now hemmed in by the motley throng of citizens and *fellahees*—Moslems in their furred pelisses and well folded turbans, or was to the filthy old Polish Jew in the last stages of willful hydrophobia.

After acknowledging the presentation of arms at the Bethlehem gate, the party moved on towards the house of Mr. Nicolayson, and just as the new-comers turned their heads to admire the Titan-like masonry of the tower of Hippicus which dates from the days of Herod, the lofty tone, the guns thundered forth the salute for the eve of the Courban Bairam. Thus, by an odd chance, the Protestan bishop made his entry into one of the four holy cities of Islam (the others are Mecca, Medina and Damascus,) on the occasion of one of the greatest festivals of the Mahometan religion. Colonel Ross descended at the Spanish convent of Terra Santa. Dr. Alexander took up his quarters temporarily with Mr. Nicolayson, his own residence, upon the pool of Hezekiah, being yet unfinished.

On the 22d, Colonel Ross, Dr. Alexander, and a large party, inspected the intended site of the new church. It will be built upon the best eligible part of the city, the body of the church will be Gothic, and the towers in the style of Mosque minarets, which accords admirably both with the church itself and with the other public edifices of the city, for Gothic and Saracenic are the twin daughters of the Byzantine style. The bishop's residence will be in Elizabethan. The stone necessary for the edifices will be procured from the Mount of Olives.

In the afternoon of the same day, Colonel Ross presented Dr. Alexander to Tahir Pasha, who, as I have understood, received him with great politeness. Of course, it would be an illusion to suppose that this reception proceeded from any sympathy with the objects of the mission on the part of the Turkish authorities.

On the 23d, the bishop preached his introductory sermon, choosing for his text, Isaiah, 65th chapter, 15th verse: "Whereas thou (alluding to Jerusalem and the Jews) hath been forsaken and hated, so that no man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations." The tendency of the Right Rev. prelate's discourse was to show that, although Jerusalem had endured, and might still endure, much suffering in the fulfilment of inspired prophecy, nevertheless, brighter days are at hand.

The Creole Mutineers.

The Wilmington (N. C. Chronicle of the 27th inst. says—

Capt. Baker, of the Brig Morning Star, at this Port on Sunday, from Nassau, N. P. informs us that previous to his sailing, at a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Nassau, the nineteen mutineers and murderers of the Creole were brought up and all arraigned, by proclamation, with liberty to plead if they pleased.

Doings in Bankruptcy.

A late case in the Judge Story in Boston, raised the question as to the effect of attachment upon the property of the bankrupt, commenced before the proceedings in bankruptcy, but then undecided. The question was fully argued, and Judge Story in his opinion, examined the whole subject with his usual clearness. He decided that the attachment would not hold the effects, and that the proceedings in attachment would be superseded and disposed by those in bankruptcy.

This decision is important, and is about to be published at length in the Law Reporter.

Congressional Apportionment Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., Mr. Halsted, from the Committee on Elections, had moved to amend the bill by adding the following as section 2:

And be it further enacted, That each State shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into as many districts, composed of contiguous territory, as shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, each one district electing one Representative; and the time, place, and manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, had moved the following amendment:

That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative, the vote being taken by ayes and noes.

The following debate then ensued:

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson was in favor of the proposition contained in the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Halsted,) but could not give his consent to vote for it under its present form.

It had been argued that this was a dormant power. Not so. Year after year the subject matter had been mooted here. In 1841 or '42 a bill was passed in the Senate directing that the State should adopt the single district system. The power was clear.

Mr. Pope denied the power. The states should not be interfered with in such matter. They had made the subject over to the Legislatures under the old confederation. Mr. Pope here referred to the constitution, and commented on it. He referred particularly to that part providing that until such enumeration shall be made, the States of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chose three, &c. To choose how? asked Mr. P. They were entitled to choose just in what manner they pleased, as they had done under the Confederation.

Mr. Pendleton followed Mr. Pope. The gentlemen said Mr. P. had based his argument on the phraseology of the clause of the constitution quoted, laying great stress on the legal imports of the words *shall* and *may*.

The gentleman had referred to the Federalist in support of his opinions. In the mind of Gen. Hamilton no doubt whatever existed as to the signification of the terms of this clause. Gen. Hamilton treated the question of the Legislature, whether State or National, as covering the whole ground, except that expressly provided for by the Constitution. The Constitution had made certain provisions on this subject, but they had not and among them not the one now incorporated in this amendment. What followed? That it was the province of the Legislature to supply all the omissions made in the Constitution, and to make such necessary regulations relating to elections as were not already prescribed by the Constitution. If the mode and manner of this amendment were not suggested by the Constitution it appeared to him it must be taken by law. Shall it be left to the Legislature of the States, where, he would ask, did the States get their authority to legislate on this subject? It was found in the paragraph of the Constitution relating to the times, places, and manner of holding elections; and it was obvious, No gentleman would say it was one of the inherent powers of the State Government to pass a law necessary to the organization of the Government under the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment might be included under the manner of holding elections." If there was any doubt of this, it was certainly removed by the legislated on this subject; for under the term "manner" every state had legislated on the subject of districting and ticketing.

The authority of the United States, Mr. P. maintained, was co-extensive with that of the States, with this difference, that the authority of the States was primary, and that of Congress secondary. The State authorities might act in the first instance make legislation, and whatever regulations they made Congress might alter. If the States refused to act, Congress might make the regulation itself. Congress, he admitted, should never interfere without a sufficient reason. He was amazed that there should be any difference of opinion as to the power of Congress to adopt the amendment. There might be a question as to its propriety.

In an excited political canvass combinations might be made by which the people would be defrauded of their rights. The amendment of Mr. Halsted, if adopted, would prevent that.

Mr. P. said a few words as to the ground taken by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Pope) whom we characterized as a bold man in assuming the positions he had done; but reminded him that to be heroes of danger was no proof that danger did not exist; but, on the contrary, was often itself the most fruitful source of danger. Liberty was one thing, security another. Mr. P. expressed the earnest resolution with which he clung to a Union of the States, and his proportional dread of whatever might tend to its dissolution. He was willing to take all the compromises of the Constitution: one of which was that minorities as well as majorities shall be represented in the Legislature. So that there should always a voice of remonstrance be heard, and the proper ear given to every great question and important subject. He insisted, that these never had been a time in which it was more desirable that the attachment of the People to their Government should be cherished and confirmed. He believed that the effect of the amendment would be to do this, and he was prepared on that ground, as well as others, to give his vote in its favor.

Mr. Everett said that there were two questions before the House, first, whether there should be a uniform rule of holding elections; and second, whether it ought to be adopted. As to the power to establish the rule he had no doubt.

As to the expediency of the measure, he believed it ought to have been denounced as odious.—Nothing had been denounced as odious.—Such is the fact. Did the gentleman from Kentucky forget that it was the rule which already prevailed in nineteen out of twenty-six states of the Union? Seven states elected by general ticket, which their united votes were thirty-one while those of the sixteen other states, were one hundred and eleven. Now, on any political question how did they stand? In these seven states the vote told as thirty-one. But how was it in the four large states of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia? In New York, it was forty votes, told but as two; Ohio, with nineteen votes, told but as five; while Pennsylvania, with twenty-eight votes, and Virginia with twenty-three votes, told but as two each. Here, then, in four states, whose votes were thirty-one, they count as one hundred and eight, in consequence of the district system, told as but eleven. The general ticket system was adopted by some of the smaller states, because it gave their political power over the larger; and why had not the large states been counterveiled this measure by doing the same? Partly from the influence of moral principle, and a regard to the general good, and partly by a laudable feeling of "convenience." The idea, however, had been broached, and it was possible it might, ere long, be adopted; and if it was, the smaller states must be swallowed up; in which case the Union could not be expected long to continue.

Mr. Clifford followed in reference to the action of Maine.

Mr. Halsted now spoke. He was for the district system.

Representatives ought to be one of the people, intimate with the feelings, sentiments and opinions of those he represented; one of their neighbors, whom they knew, and who knew them, but the adoption of a general ticket election would still impossible. The State of New York for an example, contained 93,000 farmers, and 93,000 of the manufacturing and commercial interest; if the general ticket should be adopted in that State, the whole of her forty votes on the floor of Congress would be directed by the agricultural interests exclusively. In other States, the balance of power might be turned, in the hands of a few men, who might be induced to the turning thereof. The juggernaut of caucus must decide every thing.

Mr. Fessenden, of New-York, replied, and after that the debate ceased. Mr. Carroll's motion, that all debate should cease after 3 o'clock this day, prevailed, and the Bill No. 73, in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the House.

Superior Court—N. York.

State of Indiana v. Dwight Dunforth.—Gen. Stapp, late a Fund Commissioner of Indiana, when in New-York made the office of Dunforth & Co. brokers, his place of business. For his services, he left with them State Bonds, for safe keeping in their vault.—On going west in the spring of 1841, he left them 15 State Bonds for $1000 each. He returned in August and called for the bonds, but was informed that it was not thus convenient to give them, to him; and to aid to some trustee bankruptcy, (probably the Binghamton,) they borrowed of Gen. Stapp some Indiana sterling bonds to hypothecate. These were returned. After this Gen. S. left 30 more, the bonds "to be taken care of." When these were demanded, they had been "unauntentially used." In the mean time Gen. Stapp had gone out of office, and was held to account for the $45,000 stock, which gave his bondsmen, (C. J. Cole and Co.) to the State, in the penal sum of $79,000, to replace the stock. The State denied Gen. Stapp's authority to accept this bond, refused to take it, and brought this action of trover for the bonds. The jury, after two days trial, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $47,993 85. We gather this from the N. York Herald.

The New Navy Bill.

The bill on the Navy Pension Fund recently reported to Congress by the Hon. John C. Clarke, recommends the establishment of three additional grades or ranks—those of Admiral, Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral, and to fix their pay as follows:

Per annum.

The Admiral, at sea on service, $5000

When on leave, or waiting orders, 4000

The Vice Admiral, at sea, 4500

When on leave, &c. 3500

The Rear Admiral, at sea, 4250

When on leave, &c. 3000

The rates are but inconsiderably higher than those now paid to the Senior Captain, Captains of Squadrons, or Captains waiting orders; making an entire additional expense of only $1750.

The nomination of ELIJAH M. HARRISON (at present Commissioner of the General Land Office,) has been confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana.

Highway Robbery in Boston.

Mr. Anthony T. Clarke, of Boston, on Tuesday night last robbed of his gold watch—while Mr. C. was kindly showing the robber the way to a house which he enquired for. The fellow situated his good natured pilot the time of night, and, Mr. C. taking out his watch to tell him, he snatched it and ran away.

A letter from New Orleans to the New York Courier, dated April 19, says: Mr. Jaunor, who has been here for the last fortnight, has, as I understood yesterday, attached all the property of the Bank, for a sum of about $2,000,000 due the United States Bank; which debt, it appears, was transferred to the Mouxnons, in London, who sent out Mr. S. Jaunor for the purposes of securing the amount.

From the Savannah Georgian.

From Mexico.

The R. M. S. Packet arrived at Havanah on the 20th instant from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence up to the 16th of April. It was said at Vera Cruz that three expresses had arrived from Mexico, but the object of their mission had not been communicated to the Public.

SANTA ANNA had given orders to reinforce the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, fearing, he was apprehensive, the presence of some American ships of war. Gen. W. THOMPSON, our minister, had arrived at Vera Cruz. The general state of affairs there was very bad, and although no certain intelligence can be given, it was feared that some misunderstanding would arise with the U. S. Government.

From the Savannah Republican.

We learn from a passenger on board, M. SYMMS, who left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. that the U. S. frigate Mecedonian and Schooner Shark had arrived at Vera Cruz. Our informant met at Jalapa Mr. McLeod, who went out passenger in one of the above vessels. Mr. McLeod was on his way to Casile Perote, where his brother and twenty-one others belonging to the Texan expedition were confined. One hundred of the unfortunate captives were confined in the Mexican capital and some seventy of them in the city of Puebla.

"When the Texians first arrived in Mexico their condition was most distressing, and they were almost in a state of nudity. They were at first compelled to labor about five days in irons, since which their sufferings have been lessened, but much inconvenience still remains, they have sleeping in narrow uncomfortable cells, at night. Considerable sums had been subscribed for the aid of the captives. Some Mexican gentleman had made up a contribution of about $500 for them, and two gentlemen from Boston, one of them, Mr. Tyson, had given each of the unfortunates each. Mr. SYMMS had seen all the prisoners, and conversed with many of them. Mr. KENDALL was confined entirely apart from the others.

"The object of raising the military force in Mexico is said to be in order to be prepared for subjection the local government of Yucatan, after which it was thought they would be directed against Texas.—The appointment of Gen. Thompson, as Minister to Mexico had given great satisfaction, Gen. T. had arrived at Vera Cruz.

"SANTA ANNA had left the city of Mexico in order to establish his head quarters in the country."

Our Minister in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Globe under date of 12th March, speaking of Mr. Isaac's appointment says: "The appointment of Washington Irving as Minister Plenipotentiary to our Court, has given much satisfaction, for the Spaniards have a very great regard for the historian of Columbus, reminding them of their brilliant exploits in the field of discovery in days long since."

Rhode-Island.

Dorr's Legislature, after authorizing him to appoint Commissioners to proceed to Washington, adjourned to meet in Providence on the first Monday in April.

They have not yet attempted to take possession of the State House, or the Records; or the Arsenal, or Fort Dorr.

The Providence Journal of Thursday says:

The steamship Missouri, now lying at Washington, is under orders to sail at two hours notice; her destination is understood to be for Newport and Providence.

The entire regiment, of which the companies already arrived form a part, is understood to be ordered to Newport. Not the slightest doubt can exist of the disposition of the General Government to maintain the State authorities. The letter from the Secretary of War, on the 20th, published yesterday, and which was written but in answer to an inquiry, but voluntarily, shows this, and needs there no other evidence.

A letter we have just seen from Providence of yesterday, says:

"Very few of the insurgent party have been seen in the streets to-day. Dutee J. Pierce had been arrested and bailed. A warrant was out for Gov. Dorr, but he had not yet been found.

"Others also have been arrested and bailed.

"It was rumored that Gov. Dorr had been arrested.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

At the last date from Newport (yesterday), the city was quiet.

The last dates from Newport (yesterday), the directors of the bank were making vigorous preparations for a resumption.

Ohio	21	19,566	
Virginia	23	5,449	
Tennessee	13	5,201	
Massachusetts	12	25,802	
Kentucky	12	4,212	
Indiana	12	33,279	
N. Carolina	11	2,765	
Georgia	11	37,445	
Maine	9	57,738	
Alabama	9	11,671	
S. Carolina	9	34,125	
Illinois	9	46,351	
Maryland	8	32,893	
Missouri	7	2,153	
New Jersey	6	10,000	
Connecticut	6	1,000	
New Hampshire	5	32,195	
Vermont	5	41,900	
Louisiana	4	34,125	
Mississippi	4	48,271	
Michigan	4	11,551	
Rhode Island	4	5,470	
Arkansas	1	29,651	
Delaware	1	34,094	
	204		

This apportionment adds 24 to the present number of representatives, 242—and should be followed up, if finally adopted, by a modification of the present State Constitutions, so that the members of Congress so far at least as not to pad to the present congressional expense. The extension of the franking privilege to so many new members, ought also to be taken into consideration.

The following is the provision in the apportionment bill, relative to the district system:

"That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative."

Appropriation Bill.—The Senate has passed this bill with sundry amendments. Of course it has to be returned to the House. If it concur, this bill will soon become a law.

Writing on Papers.

The New York Sun says:—A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violation of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail.—If even the initials of persons name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of $5, and $2,50 costs. If the case issued and goes to judgment, an expense of $40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court.

DEFALCATIONS.—A letter from Augusta, Georgia, to the Charleston Courier, gives the following melancholy chapter:

There have been a number of *defalcations* (that is the new name,) among the Bank officers of this State, who have not been publicly mentioned. Officers in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, the Augusta Branch of the State Bank, the Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, and two of the Savannah Banks. One of the defaulters in this last Bank is said to be a large one. It is said, too, that Levi Eckley of Macon, a man of high standing as a merchant, and formerly a member of the State Senate, has absconded, under the charge of forgery to a very large amount; and that L. G. Seymour, President of the Branch Bank of the State and formerly Mayor of that city absconded some time ago under the charge of embezzling a large sum of the money of the Bank, which he had best very recently, seem to be safe in its results. The money was said to have been long used in speculation, so much of the money that abstracted has been; and some of the defaulting Bank Officers are said to are men of the high standing as Messrs. Eckley and Stevens.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—So far, the Democrats have gained one Senator, and one more.—The gains are in the Louisa, Berkeley, Fitzpatrick, and Botetourt districts. These gains give the Democrats eight majority in the Senate. Last year it was equally divided, each party having sixteen members. Of 103 members of the House of Delegates heard from, the Democrats have 63 and the Whigs 41, being a Democratic net gain of 20. The Whigs last year had two majority in the House. The Democrats will have over 40 majority on joint ballot.—*Cin. Times.*

S. R. J. Sturgeon, from Kenton, Hardin co., Ky., came to the Henrie House on the evening of the 1st of May. After tea, he requested the use of pen, ink and paper, and retired to his room, since which he has not been seen nor heard of.—His baggage still remains at the House. Maj. Henrie fears some accident may have befallen him, and therefore desires us to publish these facts.—*Gazette.*

Beautiful Country Seat for Sale

THE undersigned, one of the private sale commissioners, decree of the Kenton Circuit Court, the country seat of the late E. S. Bush, adjoining the city of Covington, on the Lexington turnpike, within the gate, and in full view of the city of Cincinnati, containing 25 acres, in a handsome state of improvement. The residence is a newly, well constructed and well furnished brick building, containing ten rooms, and cellar, with out-houses and stables, gardens and orchard, well selected fruits; gooseberry and strawberry vines, and several lots of blue grass and timothy. As the property is offered for a little more than half its value, and half the cost of the improvements, it will doubtless induce many persons who have to own such a residence, to visit the premises. 17½ acres of rich bottom land, adjoining, is also offered. Persons wishing other information or to see it, will call on the subscriber in Covington. If not sold before, at public auction, on the 11th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time the terms, which are accommodating, will be made known.

C. W. LEVIS,
F. S. BUSH,
Trustees.

May 13. 49tf

COLLEGE OF TEACHERS.

THE Twelfth Annual session of the *Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers*, will commence in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Monday the 15th day of August next, and continue one week.

Lectures, addresses, essays, reports, and discussions on various subjects connected with education.

All Colleges, and other literary institutions, Educational Societies, Boards of Education, etc. are earnestly requested to send delegates, that every portion of the country may be represented in convention.

Teachers and the friends of education generally, are invited to attend and co-operate in the promotion of the objects of the college.

The ladies are particularly invited to be present with written essays or educational subjects, and to give us their aid and influence by attending the meetings of the College.

Editors throughout the Mississippi Valley, disposed to aid in promoting the cause of education are requested to give the above notice a place in their papers.

By order of the Executive Committee:

ROBERT FLICKEY, Corr. Secretary.

C. B. Hand, Recording Secretary.

Cincinnati, April 28, 1843.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee—J. H. Harbin, T. E. Gaskell, L. P. Yandell, O. L. Leonard, of Louisville, Ky. Robert Flickey, Sen., C. B. Stowe, John F. Foster, O. M. Mitchell, Wm. Greene, Calvin Wiley, Wm. Vandeveer, G. R. Hand of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

EDITED BY LEONIDAS, SENIOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

Sabbath Meetings.

In a card in *Herald*, this will be no meeting in the Methodist Church on to-morrow. Weather permitting there will be preaching in the Market House, at 11 o'clock. Seats will be provided.

The Methodist Sabbath School will convene in Rev. J. L. Kemp's School room.

Barbecue to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay has accepted the invitation to a barbecue, to be given by the citizens of Lexington, on the 8th of June next.

Lord Morpeth is on a visit to Ashland. He will there have an opportunity of viewing a sample of "Africa's greatness, and Republican simplicity,—a statesman without pomp or ostentation."

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, has been invited by Mr. Clay to spend a fortnight with him, and has accepted the invitation.

Ripe Cherries and Strawberries are plenty in Cincinnati market.

The Crops in general, though the country not remarkably well, though we have heard great complaint among the farmers that the cut-worm is ravaging them very much. The prospect for abundance of fruit is very cheering.

Hard Times.

It is a very difficult matter, to us to break through long established customs and habits, let them be of whatsoever character they may. It is still harder to relinquish luxuries and indulgencies to which we have been accustomed, ever since we were born. But to these luxuries and the want of a proper exercise of economy, much of our present embarrassment is owing. In the first place, we must wear fine clothes, not only fine, but very fine, and not only very fine, but they must be of foreign fabric. American manufactures will not do—as being too domestic and decidedly vulgar. Fine French cloths; English hats; Italian satins, &c., &c., are of vast importance in the eyes of some, and give to them great consequence. We cannot but look upon the feeling, who is carried away by such vanities, as in being devoid of family or national pride, when, to decorate a piece of weak flesh, would sell himself to future misery and debt. We do not wear fine clothing for our own ease and comfort, but to please other people.—It is our neighbors' eyes we consult, (not unfrequently the occasion of envy and ill-nature) and not our own convenience. We would be just as comfortable in a good homespun dress, so far as it relates to our personal ease, as we would in the finest suit that could be had, and our individual merit and worth would in no wise be affected thereby.

To luxury, extravagant living and an unsuccessful ambition to copy after foreign fooleries, in style and manner, may be attributed, in a great measure, the pecuniary embarrassments of individuals, whilst our national difficulties proceed from the mismanagement of the public revenue. The people's money has been squandered upon Quixotic projects, and wasted, with a wanton profusion, by the extravagance of dishonest men who have been entrusted with the management of public funds.

Let strict economy be put into practice—regard your own interest by looking to your neighbors, and purchase all your wants at home. Do not go to England for hats and shoes, nor to France for cloth for a coat, nor to Germany and Holland for linen, nor to Italy for silk for your wives and daughters. Our own America can supply all these of as good a quality as can be found elsewhere, they may not be quite so glossy but will be more durable, and then the money is not sent out of the country.

Every Youth's Gazette.

A new and popular periodical for the Young, is published by Greeley & McElrath, 30 Ann st., New York, every fortnight, containing sixteen quarto pages and numerous Engravings, and filled with interesting matter. Terms—Two Dollars a year for one copy; Three Dollars for two copies; Five Dollars for ten copies in current money.

This is a most excellent work, containing a great deal of good moral instruction, suited to the capacity of youth. Publications of this character, having for their object the improvement and expansion of the young intellect, we feel disposed to encourage.

Office of Tree, Hagent, Sycamore, between 3d and Lower Market streets, Cincinnati.

Sayne's Expectorant.

This valuable medicine has done a vast amount of good in affording relief in many cases of disease. Those who have been afflicted with asthma can appreciate the acuteness of bodily distress. It is the refinement of human suffering. For days and weeks have we endured this awful malady, and of course we cannot but feel a deep interest in any means or remedy, that could afford relief. For more than twenty years this disease had baffled the skill of the most able physicians, and mocked the operations of the most approved remedies. And asthma, without much faith in such medicines, we commenced the use Sayne's Expectorant, and it has most certainly proved of great benefit. Whether or not a radical cure has been effected we cannot now say, but we have not experienced an attack of asthma since we commenced taking it. Being a case of unusual suffering, it would be almost a miracle if the very first bottle did not bring it on again, yet we have not had one. If the cure shall be effectual, the people shall be apprised of it; that others may profit thereby.

Suicide.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Samuel Forbes committed suicide at the Lafayette Hotel in the city of Cincinnati, by cutting his throat. Cause—pecuniary embarrassment. Mr. Forbes was formerly a resident of that city, and having failed in business removed with his family to Harrison, O. Mr. Forbes was highly esteemed by those that knew him.

American Prisoners in Mexico.

News has been received in New Orleans, that we had joined and fled the prisoners taken in the late Texan expedition have arrived safely at Mexico.

The Governor of Mississippi has called a meeting of the Legislature of that State. The Repudiating question, we presume, is the primary object.

The money market is looking up in the east. New York and Philadelphia, show considerable improvement.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

THE TIMES.

Why is there such apathy in Kenton County? and why do we spend our breath in talking about relief? Many counties in Kentucky have held their meetings, and determined to protect themselves. Others have appealed to the Governor, and the Governor has appealed to the Banks—but Kenton is like a lamb in the hands of the butcher—she opens not her mouth. If our citizens cannot be roused into action, they must take the consequence. Creditors pressing their claims—scores of our lawyers are prosecuting with the zeal of Saul—our home and foreign interest with despotic rigor, and executed with relentless despatch by our Sheriff; who even hounds a debtor after dark. Yet they all profess a sympathy for this unfortunate.

What can we expect from the Banks? they promise to resume and discount. They may promise the payment of their debts, when they have ruined all their debtors, but their discounts will be like angel visits, few and far between. Will they loan to the debtor who is embarrassed, who wants their aid to save his property? No! They will take care of themselves first, and will only loan to the safe and sound, to be used, perhaps, at Sheriff's sale. Their interest is to grasp and grind. They have neither soul nor sensibility; and their officers imbibe the same character, of these institutions. When we begin to pay they expand most freely—when we are straightened, they pinch us to death. If the Banks resume specie payments, they cannot leave their paper. A final suspension would be the result, and one profound financial Governor sought to know it. He declines to call the Legislature at the request of the people—and perhaps he is right. They did nothing for the people at the last session, and probably would do no better now. Every measure that the Banks desired, was carried, but none that the Banks opposed;—Kentucky is ruled by her Banks, and the man who does not see it, is blind of one eye, at least.

The people wanted laws to protect their property from sacrifice. The Banks wanted indulgence for themselves, but none for their debtors. The Banks obtained all they wanted, and the people got nothing. A Citizen's Bank was attempted for the benefit of the people. A State Institution, founded on stocks, and other resources of the State, and controlled by the State, would have afforded some persons relief—would ultimately reduce our taxes—afford a State currency, and be a permanent convenience to the people. But the Citizen's Bank was rejected, and the shaving shops were re-established.

Will this same set of men ever legislate for the people? Has Leon will the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots? "They are wedded to their idols," and we had better let them alone. Let us look to the next election, and select men of energy and independency, who will represent their constituents, and do the business on which they are sent. Let us vote for no man, Whig or Democrat, who does not pledge himself to support our wishes and interests. Let us meet in Convention and select a Representative, and if our unfortunate Senator, redeems his pledge by resigning, let us select a man of intelligence and stability to supply his place, for if ever we needed able representatives we want them now.

Let us also resolve as a community, that we will not bid at a Sheriff or Constable's sale, until our country is relieved from distress; and that the man who does bid, to speculate on the ruin of our citizens, shall incur our contempt and indignation (at least.)

Rouse up, citizens, and let your voice be heard in

KENTON.

For the Licking Valley Register.

Mr. Editor:—Instruction is said to be valuable, just in proportion as pupils are prepared to educate themselves. To this it is believed that many of our teachers are deficient. Young men who have been at school, merely sufficient to be able to read and write a little, seem to think, after they engage in business for themselves, that they can go no further. The reason is, that when at school they did not learn to teach themselves, nor did they acquire a *thirst for knowledge*. All was directed to the words and but little to the thoughts. They did not learn to *think*, and, therefore, they cannot advance, for to educate requires thought as well as knowledge.

Now, Mr. Editor, can nothing be done for this class of persons? You have recently given some encouraging examples of self-educated persons, but these examples are lost to such as have been taught but little, and taught that little wrong—upon those who must unlearn all they have already acquired, to enable them to educate themselves.

Can nothing be done for those, who, thinking themselves possessed of a fair common education, able merely to do business, are always feeling that which dissipates, and are yet unable, or unwilling to add to their stock of useful knowledge, or strength to their enfeebled minds? Now it is believed that scientific lectures by suitable instructors, with a view to self-education, to be delivered in Covington. It is the very thing for apprentices, young mechanics, and, in fact, adults of all classes. These thoughts were induced by learning that Prof. Horwoon is devoting a portion of his time to instruction, in Cincinnati, much in the manner indicated above. His classes of young men are delighted. And the pleasure is excited, not by having a certain amount of knowledge poured into their minds, as into a passive receptacle, but by having the *acquisitions* of knowledge made attractive and by being made acquainted with their own powers, and how to employ them. These are the duties of the educator, and these alone can be well performed by those who are skilled in their profession.

I trust that as Prof. H. has taken a deep interest in the education of the working classes, he may succeed as well in awakening their attention and bring them up to action, as he has, recently in temperance.

I hope that our Teachers will take a little interest in this matter, and get Prof. H. to give one public lecture at least. His field would be different from theirs, while at the same time it is one which their interest requires should be cultivated. We need to be waked up to educational spirit.

PHILANTHROPOS.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Correct reports for the Licking Valley Register, by GENIUS & CO. Cincinnati.

Exchange Banks, 84 pr. Cincinnati.	
OHIO—Life and Trust, Co.	2 prm
Lafayette, Cincinnati, & Franklin banks	1 prm
Western Reserve Bank	1 prm
Farmers & Manufacturers, Beaver Co.	1 prm
Columbiana County Bank of New Lisbon	1 prm
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	1 prm
Bank of Marietta	1 prm
Marietta	1 prm
Zanesville	1 prm
Circleville, (old)	1 prm
Washington	1 prm
Steubenville	1 prm
Wooster	1 prm
Ravenna	1 prm
Zanesville	1 prm
Mansfield	1 prm
Springfield	1 prm
Dayton Bank	1 prm
Commercial Bank of Scioto	1 prm
Urbana Bank of Urbana	1 prm
All small and post notes	1 prm
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
Mechanics & Traders' Bank	10 dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus	12 dis
Urbana Bank	80 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton	50 dis
Lancaster Bank	15 dis
Chillicothe Bank	10 dis
Hamilton Bank	15 dis
Bank of Cleveland	15 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	20 dis
Miami Exporting Company	75 dis
Cincinnati Bank	75 dis
Exchange Bank Cincinnati	50 dis
Wheeling Bank	75 dis
Wheeling Bank Bridgeport	75 dis
KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Banks	1 prm
INDIANA—State Bank and Branches	par
State Bank of Indiana	6 dis
State Bank V Brip	6 dis
ILLINOIS—State Bank and Branches	15 dis
Bank of Illinois & Branches	10 dis
MICHIGAN—Bank of St. Clair	8 dis
Bank of Michigan	8 dis
Endorsed by J. O. & N. Smith	34 dis
MISSOURI—State Bank and Branches	par
TENNESSEE—All Tennessee Banks	15 dis
ALABAMA—All Alabama Banks	20 dis
ARKANSAS—State Bank and Branches	50 to 60 dis
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks	1 prm
Municipality Bills	10 dis
GEORGIA—All sorts of Banks	15 to 20 dis
NORTH & S. CAROLINA—All sorts Banks	par a 1 dis
EASTERN BANKS—New York City Banks	3 prm
Boston Banks	par
Philadelphia	3 prm
Baltimore	5 prm

EXCHANGE.

Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York	8 prem
Boston	8 prem
Washington	8 prem
Baltimore	8 prem
Philadelphia	8½ prem

SPECIE.

Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold	6 prem
English Gold	6 prem
Other Foreign Gold	6 prem
Silver	5 prem

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN

Eagle, before 1834	$10.00	Forty French	$7.83
do. since 1834	10.00	Georgia, 85 fr. mint	3.00
Sovereign	4.83	S. Carolina, 1-1 do	3.00
Napoleon	3.85	Pistareen	10
Doubloon, Spanish	15.70	Guinea	3.00
Doubloon, Mexican	15.70	Ducat	2.20
Y Dollars	3.92½	German Crown	1.20
Y Thalers	1.20	French Crown	1.20
X Guilders	4.00	Louis d'Or	3.85
Frederick d'Or	3.92½		

BANK NOTES

Received and paid at by the Covington Branch Bank.

Kentucky Banks.
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 containing	bush	1 00	a 1 00
	Dried	bush	1 10	a 1 25
BEEF,	Mess	bbl	8.00	a 8 00
	Prime	bbl	5.00	
	Dried	lb	5½	a 6
	Tongues	doz	3.00	a 6.00
BACON,	Hog Round	lb	6½	a 7
	Jowls	"	1	1½
	Shoulders	"	1½	a 2
	Sides	"	2½	a 3
	Hams	"	3	a 3½
	Canvassed Hams	"	4	a 5½
	Sugar cured, & extra do.	"	6	
CORN,	In the ear	bush	20	a 25
	Meal	"	25	a 27
CIDER		bbl	3.00	a 3.00
FLOUR	City Mills	bbl	4.00	a 4.00
	By Canal	bbl	4.00	a 4.00
FEATHERS		lb	25	a 30
HEMP	Water rotted	cwt	3.50	a 4 00
	Manilla	cwt	10.50	a 11 00
HOPS,	Western, crop of 1841	lb	8	a 10
	Eastern	lb	25	a
HAY,	Loose	ton	10.00	a 12.00
	Bale	ton	11.00	a 12.50
LARD		lb	4	a 50
LUMBER,	Boards, clear, in yard, per M		22.00	a 20.00
	do common		10.00	a 15.00
	Shingles		1.50	a 2.50
	Hoop poles	M	18.00	a 20.00
OATS		bush	20	a 25
OIL	Linseed	gal	60	a 65
PORK	Mess	bbl	14.00	a 15.00
	Chest	"	7.50	a 8.00
	Prime	"	5.00	a 5.50
	Mess and Chine	"	16.00	a 4.50
	Jowl	"	3.00	
	Hog Round	lb	4	a 4½
	Jowls			
	Shoulders		4	a 4½
	Sides		4½	a 5
	Hams		5	a 6
PROVISIONS,	Butter, in kegs or bbls.	lb	5	a 6
	do in market	lb	12½	a 15
	do fresh	lb	18	a 25
	Cheese, Western Reserve	lb	4	a 6½
	Onions	bush	75	a 1.00
	Potatoes	bush	44	a 50
	Beeswax	lb	25	a
RAGS	Fresh, in sheets	lb	3	a 6
RICE		bush	45	a 50
SALT,	Turks Island	bush	45	a 50
	New Yorks	bush	20	a 25
	Kanawha	bush	20	a 25
	do washed	bush	20	a 25
	do packed	bbl	2.00	a 2.25
	Cincinnati			
SEEDS,	Rye	bush	50	a 55
	Cloverseed	bush	3.00	a 3.50
	Timothy	bush	1.50	a 1.50
	Hemp	bush	1.00	a 1.00
	Flax	bush	87	a 90
WHEAT		bush	50	a 55
WOOL	Common	lb	25	a 30
WHISKEY,	from boats	gal	17	a 19

Tobacco Manufactured. Covington Prices.

Carondelet, 6's	cwt	$18.00	a 21.00
do 8's	cwt	16.00	a 18.00
18 Flag	cwt	16.00	a 16.00
Twist, No. 1	cwt	5.00	a 5.50
do. No. 2	cwt	3.00	a 3.50
In Leaf, No. 1	cwt	8.00	a 9.50
In Leaf, No. 2	cwt		a 5.00
Cigars Spanish	per M	40.00	a 55.00
do Havana	"	45.00	a 150
Common	"	37.00	a 40

THROUGH IN DAY LIGHT.

FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TO CINCINNATI, DAYTON, VIA. CHILLICOTHE, WILLIAMSTOWN, CHITTENDEN AND FLORENCE.

THIS line of Stages is now in full operation, and leaves Lexington at 4 o'clock, A. M.; arrives in Cincinnati at 6, P. M. Leaves Cincinnati at 5, A. M., and arrives in Lexington at 5, 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,
April, 9, 1842. 37-1m *Proprietors.*

To Rent.

A PLEASANT and commodious Brick Tenement on Madison, between 3rd and 4th streets.—Apply to A. H. JAMESON, at April 2, 1842. 36tf. the Bank.

Valuable Real Estate

For Sale and Rent.

M. M. BENTON is authorized to sell some Houses and Lots, and building Lots, in Covington, desirable situated.

He has also Houses, lots and land to rent. Enquire at his law office, on Market Space.

30tf Feb. 19, 1842.

WOOD. WOOD.

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

The Negotiating Rice Embargo.—A letter from Washington, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, says, "Nothing detailed is here, yet, though there are rumors of warm debates between Mr. Webster and the British minister, said to be on the African business, but nothing is known." The writer confirms the business about preparing a communication from the Secretary of State to the governor of Maine, advising a call of the Legislature of that State, "in connection with the boundary question—and that the call is made that those States may send Commissioners to confer with the Government, and see if a compromise of the question cannot be agreed to."

The English Minister says the same, "goes in the department of state unattended by his secretaries, every day. This looks as if the parties had not yet got to the point of protocols, or of putting any thing in writing. Lord Ashburton's departure is postponed, and he is quite out of spirits. Mr. Webster looks grave, and a little care-worn, and is of course silent. My own inference is that he thinks there are grounds for real anxiety, and yet for some somersault as to the result."

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 diarrhœ, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which, entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

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

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy,* which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence, of its cure. *Costiveness,* by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœ and Cholera,* by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds,* by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds,* by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these 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. W. Southgate, or to

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 Bobbinet Lace Caps, Muslin Caps and Collars, Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Insertion, Ribbons, Muslins, Delaines, 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

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.

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

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
On Walnut st., between Front and Second street,
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

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, Twiffers, Muffins, Dishes, Bakers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Bowls and Pitchers.

ALSO,

Common Teas, Common Blue-edged Plate Twiffers, 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. 159 Main Street.

Nov. 13, 1841.—16 Cincinnati, O.

CHINA TEA WARE,

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

ALSO,

[illegible] figure, White [illegible] 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 124 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. 22.

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 Grocers, 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, [illegible] 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 MEDECINE, SURGERY, & MIDWIFERY. He flatters himself, from an experience of ten years, and a strict attention to the duties of his profession, to merit and receive a liberal share of [illegible]

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.

CSept. 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 20 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, Inflammation, 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, 1843.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

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HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

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 McAdamised 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.

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.

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. Shelley, Samuel Borden, Capt. R. Brickell, J. Richardson, J. N. Flerer, B. Farlow, Charles Foster, W. Rankin, Samuel King, George Selves, N. W. Flerer, Elijah Campbell, Amasa Higbee, W. Jolly, F. H. Knobbaugh, Geo. W. Paver, Jacob Rudolph, John Seerist, Richard Waits, Thomas Sharp, Samuel Holden, John B. Wyman, Wm. S. Merrell, S. J. Browne, H. E. Hughes, Joseph W. Lyon, J. B. Covert, William Briggs, Joseph Banfill, Albert Kellogg, J. C. Crawford, Enoch G. Clingman, E. Converse, W. A. Alcoke, Wm. Porter, Wm. T. Greenleaf, John B. Cobb, John Creagh, John B. Russell, E. Singer, Dr. Stephen Mosher, Cap. R. Wallace, Cov. Ky., James Hughes, T. B. Dutcher, 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. 23.

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 unauthorised.

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

A. F. ROGERS, M. D.

☞ CONSUMPTION!—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine.

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

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

☞ 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 afforded 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 10, 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. Wasson.

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. 28-tf.

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;
60 do Scythes, Sickles, Hoes and Rakes;
150 do Scythe stones, Rifles, etc;
10 casks Clark's Patent Butt Hinges, ass'd;
8 do Trace Chains Nos 1 2 3, ass'd 6½ to 7 ft;
6 do James' and Amer. wood Screws 3-8 to 4 in.;
4 do Brass Chamber Candlesticks, 4½ to 6½ in.;
6 crates Tin'd Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles;
6 casks Carpenter's and Kenrick'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;
Shreeve, Steele & Co's Cincinnati do;
1,000 best Rifle barrels, ass'd calibre, $5 to $20;
10,000 lbs sheet Brass and German Silver;
20,000 lbs bright and ann'ld Iron wire, Nos 0 to 20;
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;
10 cases Amer. Cutlery, made by G. & D. N. Ropes, Portland, Maine;
O. Ames' Spades and Shovels, Nos. 1 to 3;
Collins & Co's, Hunt & Co's, and Williams' warranted Axes;
10 cases Rowland's and Hoe & Co's Mill and Cross Cut Saws;
40 casks 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 SETS.

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 " single

Infants' Hats, a very neat article.

Misses' Flats,

and a variety of other descriptions, which will be sold at wholesale and or retail, at a small advance on Eastern prices.

VALLETTE & DAVIS,

Corner of [illegible] 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 80; 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. and 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 230; 25 of 300; 200 of 120; 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 Number—14 Drawn Ballots. Splendid Scheme—$30,000; $10,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,500; 1,017; 100 prizes of 1000; 10 of 300; 20 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; 2,477 50; 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,

300 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.