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[illegible] BY RICHARD C. LANGDON.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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POETICAL.

The Second Coming.

As the subject of these verses read Rev. xix: 11—21 and Rev. xxi. 1—4.

[illegible]

SELECT TALES.

THE HOUR OF FORTUNE.

"We have still a home, my Emily though it is a poor one," said Ernest Darley to his beautiful young wife, the first day they took possession of their lodgings in an humble alley in London. "I little thought, when we used to wander in the old woods at Balston, that I should take you to such a miserable abode as this."

"I am happier here, dear Ernest, than in the woods at Balston."

"Now, by heavens, it makes me angry to see you happy! I believe you would continue to smile and be contented if we were in a jail."

"If we were in jail together, Ernest."

"Ah! bless you, my own dearest. Fortune cannot continue to frown upon so much goodness."

"The christian calls Fortune by a different name. He calls it Providence."

"Well, providence, fortune, fate, chance, or whatever other name it rejoices in, cannot persecute us for ever. We are not guilty of any fault."

"We married against your uncle's will. He spurned us from the moment we were united. He must have some reason surely for his detestation of me."

"What reason can any one have to detest you? You were poor—had he not told me over and over again, that he did not care for wealth in the object of my choice? You were young, beautiful, accomplished, my equal in birth—it can't be—it can't be! I tell you it is something that *I* have done that makes him so enraged."

"And what have you done, Ernest, that can make him your enemy? You bore with all his humors and caprices; you were affectionate to him as a son; he loved you better than any thing else upon earth. How kind he was to you in your youth, and how well you deserved his kindness! No, no; it is me he persecutes—me he hates."

"Then may the God of ——"

"Hush! hush! dear Ernest. He may yet relent."

"Relent! Ha, ha! Sir Edward Darley relent! I tell you he makes it one of his boasts, that he never forgave, and never will forgive, even an imaginary offence. Relent! I tell you he is of that stubborn, obstinate nature, the feeling of repentance is unknown to him."

"Try him, dear Ernest; he cannot be so immovable. Ask him in what we have offended him, and tell him we are anxious to atone for the offence."

"Have I *not* written to him? Have I not begged an interview, in terms which I never thought I should have meanness enough to address to mortal man? Have I not besought him at least to inform me what I have done to draw down his indignation, and has he ever even deigned to send an answer? I have left our address here with his scoundrelly attorney, in case he should condescend to favor me with a reply."

At this moment a knock was heard at the door, and an answer to the "come in" of Mr. Darley, a lawyer's clerk presented himself, and, with no very respectful demeanor, held out a letter.

"A letter! from whom?"

"From Mr. Clutchem."

"Does it wait an answer?" Earnest hurriedly glanced it over.

"No. There—there," he said as soon as they were again alone, "Relent, indeed!—Read it."

Emily took the letter and read—

"Sir,—I am desired by Sir Edward Darley, Bart. to inform you, that no begging letters will be received; and further, I am desired to inform you, that Sir Edward Darley holds acknowledgments from you, for the sum of £3,400, advanced to you while at Oxford. Measures will be taken to exact payment of the full amount forthwith. [illegible] obedient servant,

SIMON CLUTCHEM."

"Then we are entirely ruined!" said Emily, with a sigh.

"Do you doubt it! So we have been any day these three months."

"But can he really claim that money?"

"I suppose so. He always took my acknowledgments for the amount of my year's allowance, solely, he said, to enable him to keep his books. As he had always taught me to consider myself his heir, I never thought he would produce them against me; but stay, have you looked on the other page of the note?"

"P. S.—I am further requested to beg your presence to-day, at half past five, to be witness to an important deed."

At the hour appointed Ernest was punctually at Mr. Clutchem's office. There, sitting in an easy chair, to his great surprise, he saw his uncle. He approached with a gush of feeling at his heart, but the baronet fiercely ordered him back.

"Stand there," he said, "I'll tell you the reason for which I have summoned you here to-day. You recollect the old long tailed pony you rode when you were a little boy at school which I turned out at your request!"

"I do," said Ernest, wondering to what this question tended.

"I had him shot the day before yesterday. Your dogs,—you no doubt remember them well!—Bruto, and Ponto, and Cæsar,—and the old Newfoundland that brought Miss Merivale—I beg your pardon, Mrs. Ernest Darley, your amiable wife, out of the lake, when your awkwardness upset the boat!"

"I do—the faithful, affectionate creature!"

"I hanged them all the same time. You recollect Abraham Andrews, whom you installed in the fancy cottage in the park, and his mother, and his family, that you were so interested in! They have left the cottage; they have been [illegible] on the parish for some time."

"Sir!" cried Ernest, "if you only summoned me here to listen to the recital of such [illegible], inhuman"—

"Spare your heroics, young man; you will listen to something more before we part. But come. We are wasting time. Now hear me. You married that girl. You asked no leave of me. Do you know, sir, who her mother was?—who her father was!—and do you know what reason I have to hate them? Answer me that, sir!"

"Her father and mother have long been dead, sir. I never knew any cause you could have to dislike them."

"Dislike!—Use better words, sir—say hate, detest, abhor them. Oh! you did not—you ought to have asked, sir—you would have known that the mother ruined my happiness—that the father attempted to take my life—but I loved her sir, fiercely—truly—and that she taught me to believe that she returned my love; till—till it suited her purposes, and she proved herself a ——"

"Stay, sir. I will hear no such language applied to the mother of my wife."

"Your wife! Oh, she is your wife, sir! And has her equipages, no doubt, her country house, and her town house—your lady wife, sir—and her mother was ——"

"I shall stay here no longer, sir."

"Wait, wait!—Mr. Clutchem, is the deed all properly prepared?—worded so that the law can find no flaws in't?"

"It is, Sir Edward."

"Then give me a pen, Mr. Clutchem, it wants but my signature to make it efficient." "This deed Mr. Ernest Darley, is my will,—by which I bestow, irrevocably, land, houses, money, goods, mortgages, &c. &c., on certain charities, for which I care nothing, sir; but that I know my bequest will be less beneficial so applied than by any other means; and I leave you, sir, and your inestimable wife, the baronetcy—oh! I would not have you deprived of that!—and a jail, sir; and here, sir, I have called you to be a witness. The ink, the ink, Mr. Clutchem," he continued, and held out his pen to dip it in the inkstand, keeping his eye still savagely fixed on his unfortunate nephew.

The clock struck six—a sudden light flashed into the room—and Ernest thought he heard, for one moment the creaking of a wheel.

The Baronet's hand continued in the same position,—his eye still glared upon the countenance of his nephew, and dead silence reigned in the room. At last Mr. Clutchem advanced—"How's this—bless me! Sir Edward is quite cold!—Help, there! —run for Sir Astley. Ah! the passion was too much for him—gone off in a fit.—Dead as an unsigned parchment. Sir Ernest! I shall be happy, sir, to continue in the service of the family. The rent-roll is in my desk, sir,—fourteen thousand a year.—How would you like the funeral conducted? Quite private of course. Honor me by accepting [illegible] for your immediate expenses. I wish you long life, Sir Ernest, and joy of your title, Sir Ernest. Sir Edward shall be carefully buried this day week.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

Religion is All.

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea. It is never at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be curbed by perpetual disappointment, to send out the desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our present desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The objects of our wishes are magnified in proportion to the distance at which we view them. As we approach near, the charm is broken, the illusion vanishes. They prove to be but bubbles, which as soon as toched, dissolves in airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even success the most unbounded does not satify us. We weep for more worlds to conquor.

Amid the tumult of the mind, this everlasting restlessness of the soul, Religion benign visiter, heavenly monitor, descends to man. She comes in radiant and alluring form, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, Peace, be still." I will quell the fever of disappointment, by leading you to fountains of living waters. I will point to the shadow of a great rock in this weary land. Receive me, oh! thou on whom the Son of God has looked with tenderness, and I will direct you to an object of pursuit, worthy your heavenly origin—worthy of your nature, but little lower than that of angels—worthy the inward springs of which you are proudly, yet painfully conscious. You love pursuit; the object to which I will direct you is infinite, therefore your pursuit will be endless. You delight in progress—here your progress will be commensurate with eternity. Your desires are boundless, you shall be *satisfied* when you awake in the likeness of God. Not only so, you shall frequently be filled in this house of your pilgrimage, with prelibations of future blessedness. Receive me, and you need never fear what your nature renders so revolting to you, a cessation of hope, expectation and effort. True, your capacity shall be forever increasing, and forever filling with all the fullness of God. Throughout the immortality of her existence, your soul shall be continually expanding her views strengthening her energies, and drinking deeper and deeper of the river of pleasures, which flow at the right hand of the Most High."

Such are the boundless offers of religion. All that man can desire, all that his nature can receive, more than his utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of man, and the objects by which he is surrounded; his immortal capacity forever seeking, yet forever refusing to be filled from earthly sources: and say, is not this divine Religion, in its freeness, its richness, and in its boundlessness, to a being thus constituted and thus situated, is it not *all*. View the individual who has embraced her in his inmost soul, and entered on the high and holy course which she marks out, and then say with an emphasis, drawn from *reality*, and not from theory alone, is not *Religion all?*—See her disciple a partaker of the ills incident to human nature. He considers himself as "under education in God's school," and whether his divine Master frown or smile, he knows the dispensation is adapted to his present need, and tends alike to fit him for his future inheritance. What moral grandeur is there in the character of a Christian! Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds, he can sit like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet, and secure, for the edifice of his hopes is built on the Rock of Ages. View the Christian as taught by religion to subdue the baneful passions of our nature, which are ever springing sources of wretchedness, within our own bosoms,—Instead of suffering the serpent revenge to twine around his heart, and nourish itself in the misery of another, he has learned when he is reviled, to bless; when he is defamed to suffer. A happy man is he! for in proportion as he yields to the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony within itself, in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well tuned instrument, whatever key is struck it responds melodious notes.

Follow the Christian further, as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils. But religion takes away the sting of death, and despoils the grave of its victory. True, the proud precepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure; but it is divine religion, alone, which can in reality be the strength of his heart, when heart and flesh fail. When the silver cord is loosened, and the golden pitcher broken, and the frightened soul, finding that the frail edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a dark uncertainty hang over its future destiny it cannot but recoil in agony and horror.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race; renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused.

Farmer's Memoranda.

The farmers who wish to be well prepared for the spring, must improve the time in making the following preparations, viz:

Repair all your tools.—Rakes, for horse and hand, should have broken teeth supplied; hoes should be good, sharp, and have good handles; forks in the same condition; ploughs, the wood should be sound, and the shares good; harrows, cultivators, rollers, should all be put in good condition; carts and waggons prepared for use; harness well repaired and oiled; and horses kept in good order, to wear it, when the time comes, by good, regular, and careful feeding.

Seeds of all kinds should now be obtained, clover, barley, corn, oats, &c., and of root crops, as beets, carrots, turnips, and don't forget the garden seeds.

Grafts of fine fruit may be procured: every man should endeavor to add something each year to his stock, if he only spends half a day for the purpose in each year.

Grafting plasters may now be made—use 8 parts rosin, 4 of beeswax, and 3 of tallow, melted and spread on old cotton, or paper, to be warmed over a kettle of coals before applied.

Trim apple trees—old bearing trees—that have thick branches; and prune hardy grape vines; so that they may not grow so dense, and have fine fruit.

Repair fences, where practicable, especially where the boards have been loosened from the posts; and observe the same toward gates. *Genesee Farmer.*

Culture of Mustard.

Permit me to call the attention of farmers to the cultivation of mustard seed. I believe it is not generally known how large a quantity of this seed is annually consumed. It is imported from Holland and the more southern parts of Europe, and sold in our Atlantic markets at from three to four dollars per bushel. It is also raised in England and manufactured for the table, in which state it is exported to this country in large quantities. I believe that farmers who have soils suited to the growth of this seed will find it much more profitable than any other crop. It requires a rich, clean, moist, soil; should be sowed about the time of other spring grains. Four quarts of brown seed will stock an acre sown broad-cast. It is sometimes sown in drills and hand hoed. It is usually ripens quite uneven, and should be cut when it is sufficiently green to prevent waste by shelling, and stacked upon canvass, the top being thatched with straw to protect it from the weather. It should remain in this situation till it is thoroughly cured. By this treatment, the unripe seeds will be sufficiently nourished by the stalk to render them plump and sound. It should be threshed upon canvass, as there would be considerable waste by removing it to a threshing floor. Particular pains should be taken in cleaning the seed. It will ordinarily yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre. Several individuals in the town of Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y. raised small patches last season which yielded at the rate of twenty bushels per acre. Messrs. French & Davis, mustard manufacturers of this city, offer to contract with farmers for what they can raise at $3,50 per bushel for brown seed. The yellow seed is less valuable for manufacturing purposes. For this description of the culture of mustard seed I am principally indebted to interviews with English farmers and mustard manufacturers. N. R. FARNUM.

Albany, 1842. *Cultivator.*

[illegible]

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Speech of Thomas F. Marshall, made at the Anniversary of the American Temperance Union at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, May the [illegible].

The following speech, or rather part of one is remarkable both for the [illegible] and the manner.—Mr. MARSHALL is a man of great [illegible] singular [illegible] of speech, and strong intellect. Though we most [illegible] differing from Mr. Marshall, in his views of men and things, we have, notwithstanding, entertained sincere respects for those [illegible] of mind with which God has so liberally endowed him. We are glad to find them engaged in the cause of truth and virtue; and trust that he may long continue to wield these powers in aid of the great moral movements of his age.

Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, of Ky. who delivered a most thrilling and eloquent address of an hour and a half, which was in substance as follows:

"He began by saying that he had prepared his imagination, to some degree for the nature of his own emotions, at the strangeness, the exceeding strangeness, of the scene by which he was now surrounded. That I, said he, should be standing, in the month of May, in the city of New York, in the midst of an assembly like this, whose numbers so far as my past experience though that experience has been somewhat large, in addressing crowds, has gone, exceeds any estimate I could have made—that I should be standing here and addressing an audience like this on the subject of temperance, may, I think, be justly considered as one of the phenomena attending this great moral revolution.

The gentleman who preceded me, and who gave a general outline of facts in the year which have marked the progress of the cause, has stated enough I think to satisfy any one that there is something in the present movement of the human mind on this subject that properly and justly marks it as an epoch in the history of man, and classes it as one of those great and extraordinary moral and social movements which from time to time have swept over the world, and advanced mankind in their progress from ignorance and barbarism to their present state of civilization and power.

Well, then, gentlemen, within all the bounds of the universe there breathed not a man, who knew or cared less of Temperance Societies or of the progress of the Temperance cause, than your humble servant, some four months ago. I had never been to a Temperance Meeting in my life; and I make the acknowledgement with shame and contrition, I had never been in a temperance meeting in my life; and if I chanced to pick up a temperance paper, or a political paper with any thing about temperance in it, I threw it instantly aside, as smacking of fanaticism and far beneath the notice of a person of my great ambition and vast intellect! [illegible] the state of temperance or of its history; and I cared as little as I knew.

On this subject I do assert that I had no correspondence with home or with any one at home; for less they knew about my movements the better did I like it—until I joined the Temperance Society. Now, though I by no means intend to make myself the hero of a marvelous story, let me state a fact; and it may have what bearing or what effect you choose, but that it *is* a fact, I give the honor of a gentleman. Without knowing any thing about things at home I joined the Society of Reformed Drunkards on the 7th of January, at night. Somebody—I didn't—wrote home about it; and somebody—a *Great many* bodies I believe—wrote to different newspapers about it—and I had the felicity *posted* as among the *honorable* (and I speak this not ironically) the honorable fraternity of reformed drunkards, from Boston, ranging along downwards towards, and I believe reaching, New Orleans!

But the next mail—the very next, allowing time for the news to reach my home—brought me the news that a most extraordinary stir had taken place; and that at that very particular time in the [illegible] and vicinity [illegible] and all over that district which I represented in Congress a tremendous movement had been witnessed; a Temperance Society had been formed, and the President and Vice President of that Society, elected just at the time that their representative in Congress had taken the same step without the slightest correspondence—men, gentlemen, whom if I was any judge of the matter, and I certainly ought to be a very good judge, I had left in a state of most comfortable inebriety the last night I passed at home. They must needs celebrate my departure, after that rational fashion; and we *did* celebrate it *after such a fashion* that it was with the greatest difficulty that I was enabled to commence my journey eastward; and the condition in which I left them rendered it impossible for them to make, or have any share, in a *movement* of any sort—either moral or physical!

In an adjoining city I had a brother, who asked, and indeed required of me in Washington, if I ever allude to the matter to be kind enough to draw a line of distinction between him and myself; for he says he never was as bad as I; and yet I know perfectly well he was in all conscience bad enough. Now that brother joined the Temperance Society at night—precisely the date at which his elder brother took the same step; and the next I heard of him he was made a President of a Temperance society, and was lecturing most learnedly only the subject in the adjoining country.

Now how happens it that these simultaneous movements take place in different parts of the world without the slightest communication, correspondence, combination or conspiracy? I say, isn't this a striking account, as though it were even magical? Is it not singular and does it not mark this at least a most extraordinary movement, as I termed it, of the human mind not of any individuals; nor can it be ascribed to any particular exercise or agency whatever. You see how it has swept and is still sweeping over the whole world with the force of a whirlwind. Whence it comes, I was going to say, we know not; but perhaps this would be to indulge in the skepticism of which I spoke, [illegible] the proprieties of this presence and of this audience.—Whence then did it come and how did it happen?

May it not be, that the [illegible] is connected by a [illegible] human body is connected by a [illegible]? May it not be that [illegible] on [illegible] on the body by the [illegible] or [illegible] affected at the same time in different [illegible] mind and the body as the [illegible] life and health.

May it not be that [illegible] mind connected by a [illegible] sympathy all the [illegible] fancy, rather than philosophy, to [illegible] there may be such a secret and mystic connection which we cannot understand nor explain, but which we feel; and that this chord of sympathy, established by Him who created all, may be from time to time swept over by the [illegible] hand of the Creator and made to sound in tones of high and stirring music through the whole human race? And surely if ever there were a time and facts which went to show that this is no philosophy and not in fancy, this is the very time and these are the very facts with which we are now [illegible].

And the agency, too, how simple, and to the eye of science how perfectly inefficient! What an utter want of proportion between the effect and the instrument by which it was achieved!—The Temperance pledge! A simple declaration that we will drink no more! And the Temperance pledge offered, and Temperance preached not by wise men and philosophers—but by men plucked from the ranks of the very lowest outcasts of society; men without [illegible]—without any of the ordinary means of influence—without learning—without wealth—without social dignity—without eloquence which deals with truth alone; these are the instruments which that power, whatever it may be, which set in motion this great cause, employed in its achievement.

That it will go on, gentlemen, I do not permit myself to doubt. Its final and complete triumph could not and would not astonish me more than that which has already happened. I know that the Temperance cause has yet vast difficulties to encounter; I know that the Temperance cause has yet to grapple with most bitter hostility. It has to encounter pecuniary interest; that which is more potent than all, established and inveterate habits—known by the name of fashion, and of elegance and pleasure. It has all this to encounter, and the death grapple in which it is to close at last has not yet come on.

I was speaking, not long since, of what could be said against the Temperance Society. Why on earth, and how does it happen that all mankind do not embrace it at once? Physicians demonstrate that alcohol is poison. Physicians demonstrate that the use of this thing leads inevitably to dissolution and death. Every man's experience—[illegible] moral constitution of man. Thinking of this, I endeavored to see what could be said on the other side of the subject. I learned from the works of Cicero—for I once used to read Cicero when I was a boy—I learned that in arguing a cause it was his practice always *first* to make the strongest possible argument [illegible]

[illegible]

Well gentlemen, for the life, and soul of me, and I did attempt it as far as I possibly could, I could find but one solitary view in which the subject presented itself to my mind, which would have the least weight on that side, and that was this. The appetite for alcohol is said to exist in men. The substance exists in nature. And man in ingenuity, or the operations of nature, [illegible] self are sufficient to elicit this substance from harmless materials. Now why, asks this side of the question, why did nature give man this appetite if men were not designed to gratify it? Nature does nothing in vain; she organizes and shapes the body, the passions and appetites of animals according to the mode of life they were destined to follow. Nature has done nothing in vain. Why should that power then, that has adapted every thing through the boundless universe so far as human examination has extended—why has that power who in arranging so stupendous a system as the Solar, has so adjusted the distance of the Earth from the Sun, and the diameter of its orbit, and that they should be accurately adapted in every particular to the organization of the smallest plant that you would under your foot, and who has so exactly shaped the size of the globe itself to the organization of the animals that live on its surface—whatever she has constructed these things, I say, with reference to the simplest vegetable; if that with which we live were to, say, any considerable extent [illegible] farther from the Sun than it is, that plant would never live and flourish as it does live and flourish on the earth, where we find it in such an [illegible] does it happen that in the beautiful Creation power, he has implanted the appetite, so unnatural that has been [illegible] in nature, the agency [illegible] given to man the capacity to indulge the effect of [illegible] not intend that it should be indulged?

I have stated the [illegible] itself to my mind. And to the best of my [illegible] in reply to the position; he should take [illegible] extent [illegible] might [illegible] petite for alcohol is natural [illegible] he, science [illegible] whatever [illegible] ture [illegible] You [illegible] from [illegible] this [illegible] have [illegible] nature [illegible] young [illegible] that [illegible] that you may—these two things are the [illegible]

[illegible] We might say that this appetite is given by Nature; and for one I believe that it is acquired in every instance. But admit the fact, and what then is proved?—that alcohol is not injurious—that it is not ruinous? The fact that it causes physical, intellectual and moral still [illegible] and shall we charge that nature is unjust—is cruel—in that it is a violation of that harmonious system of harmonious adaptation which pervades all her works? I think not—I think not! Nature has never deported this appetite to the lower order of animals. Among all the races and orders which Nature has left to the guidance of brute instinct alone, the appetite is wanting; and you cannot teach it to them.—You may make any animal but man drunk once, but never again. The experiment has been tried, and tried on an animal which approaches in some inferior degree to mankind. A couple of wicked wags, once on a time upon a 'frolic,' thought that it was not just to Jacko—their monkey—that he should be excluded from this rational pleasure; and when they went the next time to the tavern, they took Jacko along to join with them in the spree. They dosed the poor monkey, partly by constraint and partly from his spirit of imitation—for he doubtless believed that it would not harm a monkey to do that which an animal did who was armed with a larger portion of intellect than it had pleased Heaven to vouchsafe him; they therefore made him as drunk as any of them; and a very gay, chattering, frolicsome Monkey he was. But the drunkenness passed off; and the next day Jacko was awfully ill-disposed. He felt, I have no doubt, 'horrid bad,' at any rate he looked exceeding sad and dispirited. The youth were so pleased and tickled with the capers he cut that the next time they took him again. They brought him in, gave him a glass, but the Monkey would not touch it. He fought, and scratched, and chattered and ran away from them up the chimney of the house, and all they could do the Monkey would not drink their liquor.

Affairs of Florida.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, MAY 10, 1842.

The recent, for active hostilities in Florida having nearly terminated, my attention has necessarily been directed to the course of measures to be pursued hereafter in relation to the few Indians yet remaining in that Territory. Their number is believed not to exceed two hundred, and [illegible] of whom, there are supposed to be about eighty warriors, or men capable of bearing arms. The further pursuit of these miserable beings by a large military force seems to be as impolitic as it is unavailing. The history of the last seven years' campaign in Florida has satisfactorily shown that, notwithstanding the vigorous and incessant operations of our troops, which cannot be exceeded, the Indian mode of warfare, their dispersed condition, and the very smallness of their numbers, which increases the difficulty of finding them in the abundant and almost inaccessible hiding places of the Territory, render any further attempt to subdue them by force impracticable, except by the employment of the most expensive means. The exhibition of force, and the constant effort to capture and destroy them, of course places them beyond the reach of overtures to surrender. It is believed by the distinguished officer in command there, that a different system should now be pursued to attain the entire removal of all the Indians in Florida; and he recommends that hostilities should cease, unless the renewal of them be rendered necessary by new aggressions; that communications should be opened by means of the Indians with him, to induce them to a peaceful and voluntary surrender; and that the military operations should hereafter be directed to the protection of the inhabitants.

These views are corroborated by the Governor of the Territory, by many of its most intelligent citizens, and by numerous officers of the army who have served and are still serving in that region.

Mature reflection has satisfied me that these recommendations are sound and just. And I rejoice that, consistently with duty to Florida, I may indulge my desire to promote the great interests of humanity, and extend the reign of peace and good will, by terminating the unhappy warfare that has so long carried on there, and, at the same time, gratify my anxiety to reduce the demands upon the Treasury by curtailing the extraordinary expenses which have attended the contest. I have, therefore, authorized the officer in command there, as soon as he shall deem it expedient, to declare that hostilities against the Indians have ceased; and that they will not be renewed, unless provoked and rendered indispensable by new outrages on their part; but that neither citizens nor troops are to be restrained from any necessary and proper acts of self-defence against any attempts to molest them. He is instructed to open communications with those yet remaining, and endeavor, by all practicable means, to persuade them to consult their own interest by joining their brethren at the West. And directions have been given for [illegible]

REVISED TARIFF.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1842.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th March last, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House "the plans, views, and information and matters, called for in the following letter addressed to him on the 26th February last by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:"

"COMMITTEE ROOM OF WAYS AND MEANS, February 26, 1842.

SIR: I am instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to request you to communicate to them any plan which you may have for raising the necessary amount of revenue for defraying the expenses of Government by an increase of duties on importations, or by auction duties on goods imported, or otherwise; also, any plan or view which you may have on the subject of home valuation, cash duties, a warehousing system, or any other matters incidentally connected with these subjects, and especially any information which can be afforded by your Department as to the particular article imported which will best bear the increase of duty, and the amount of such increase.

As the committee are now ready to take this subject under consideration, they would be happy to receive your views at as early a day as possible.

Respectfully, yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE, Ch'n.

Hon. WALTER FORWARD."

I have the honor to state that, upon the subject of taxing "sales at auction of goods imported or otherwise," with a view "to increasing the revenue," [illegible] under the necessity, for the want of more full and distinct information respecting it, to defer the expression of any opinion in reference to the expediency of the tax question.

The opinion of the Department as to the impracticability of the "home valuation," provided in the compromise act, was expressed in a report on the finances, made on the 20th of December last, and remains unchanged.

Various substitutes, proposed with a view of securing the benefits promised to the manufacturing interests and laboring classes by such valuation, have been considered; but after mature reflection, it has been thought best to continue the existing mode of assessing the *ad valorem* duties, so far as those duties are retained, guarding it, as far as practicable, from abuse, by additional precautions against fraudulent invoices.

The plan of the Department "for raising the necessary amount of revenue for defraying the expenses of Government, by an increase of duties on importations" will appear in the accompanying bill.

The object primarily regarded in framing this bill was the supply of an amount of revenue supposed to be commensurate with the probable wants of the Government in future years. The limit of expenditures must of course be determined by Congress; and all estimates by the Department of their amount are necessarily, in some degree, conjectural. In reference to this matter, it possesses no means of forming a correct judgment other than those which are equally in the power of every member of Congress. The Department can go no further than assume that, whatever expenditures may be required to support the Government and maintain or enlarge our system of national defence, will be certainly incurred; and, being well convinced that the United States cannot be placed in that condition of entire security which appears to be called for by popular opinion as well as demanded by our highest interests without liberal and perhaps increased appropriations from year to year, the supposition of diminished expenses only which forbids prodigality and waste is not expected to interpose to frustrate a liberal system of measures for the national defence.

A secondary, though extremely important, object in framing the bill has been to afford some relief and encouragement to the laboring classes and the mechanical trades of the country, whose interests are now languishing under a severe and, in many instances, ruinous depression. While it is conceded that the primary object of duties on imports is the raising of revenue, it is believed that a proper discrimination among the articles made dutiable, as well as in the amount of duties, may be rightfully demanded by the interests referred to, and is favorable to the interests of all.

In order to carry out the views of the Department on this subject, it became necessary to institute inquiries in various parts of the United States, and to await the required details and statements. The delay, therefore, which has taken place, in replying to the letter of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as to the resolution of the House, was necessary, not only in affording the opportunity to those who are connected with the several interests above mentioned to present their views on matters vitally important, but also in allowing to this Department some reasonable time for due examination, and for an equitable and judicious arrangement of a subject so complicated and delicate in its character as that of framing a system of duty.

The following estimate of the expenditures of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, exhibits the measure of income necessary to be raised during the same period:

For the year 1842.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, military and naval, as estimated by the Departments		$21,421,338 95
Permanent appropriations		392,000 00
Debt due by corporate cities, principal and interest		135,000 00
Parts of the old public debt		5,000 00
Three and five per cent. funds due to the States, including the sums due to Mississippi and Alabama, under the late law		412,000 00
Interest payable in 1842, on the loan of 1841 and 1842	$313,000	
Redemption of Treasury notes, including interest	7,400,000	7,913,000 00
		33,8[illegible] 95

For the year 1843.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, military and naval	$24,434,358 95	
Permanent appropriations	932,000 00	
Debt due by corporate cities	132,000 00	
Parts of the old public debt	5,000 00	
Three and five per cent. funds due to the States	362,000 00	
Interest payable in 1843 on loan	1,003,000 00	
Redemption of Treasury notes, including interest	5,300,000 00	
		32,168,658 95

For the year 1844.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, military and naval	$24,434,358 95	
Permanent appropriations	932,000 00	
Debt due by corporate cities	128,700 00	
Parts of the old public debt	5,000 00	
Three and five per cent. due to the States	100,000 00	
Interest payable in 1844 on loan	1,003,000 00	
Principal of the loan, payable Jan. 1, 1845	5,668,976 88	
		32,262,035 83
Total		$98,347,953 73

The following is a statement of the probable amount of receipts into the Treasury to meet the expenditures during the years above mentioned, provided the scale of duties on imports now submitted by the Department shall be acceptable to Congress.

Probable receipts into the Treasury in 1842.

Customs, to June 30, 1842	$8,000,000 00	
Customs, to Dec. 31, 1842	13,721,667 00	
Lands for the year	1,000,000 00	
Treasury notes issued	5,000,000 00	
Loan of 1841 and 1842	11,331,023 12	
Miscellaneous sources	150,000 00	
		$39,202,690 12

Probable receipts for 1843.

Customs	27,443,335 00	
Lands	2,000,000 00	
Miscellaneous	150,000 00	
		29,593,335 00

Probable reciepts for 1844.

Customs	27,443,335 00	
Lands	2,000,000 00	
Miscellaneous	150,000 00	
		29,593,335 00
Total		$98,389,360 00

It will be perceived that among the estimated receipts into the Treasury the fund accruing from the sales of the public land is included.—The duties proposed in the bill submitted being in many instances higher than twenty per cent., its passage will, under the terms of the distribution act, restore the income from the public lands to the National Treasury.

Annexed is a schedule, marked D, designed to show the amount of importations in 1840 of the dutiable articles included in the present bill, and of the revenue which would accrue from each, at the rates of duty now proposed.

The importations assumed as the basis of revenue are seen to amount to $93,817,085, yielding a gross revenue of	$32,603,335 27
From which deduct estimated amount of drawback on merchandise exported, on refined sugar and spirits, pickled fish, and expenses of collection	5,160,000 00
Leaving a nett revenue of	$27,443,335 27

In the existing state of the country, embarrassed and crippled as it is, from one end to the other, it is impossible to make any estimate of the amount of importations during the present and two following years, that can be fully relied on. In the port of New York, the importations in the first quarter of this year were much less than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1841, and in the succeeding quarters of the current year the disproportion is likely to be still greater. While the removal of a portion of the duties on the 31st of December last brought into the country a large amount of products which were waiting for that event, the increase of duties by the tariff now proposed, on many important articles, together with the cash system of payment, will operate, no doubt, for a time, to check importations. There are other circumstances, among which may be mentioned the decline in the prices of some of our staple articles of export, and the large State loans effected in Europe, which [illegible] manufacture, and are still outstanding as a permanent balance against this country.

Although the estimate of imports for the present and two next succeeding years is given at ninety-three millions, it is proper to state that owing to the circumstances above adduced, it will not be a matter of surprise if they should, in the average amount, fall short of the sum mentioned. But it is believed that the trade and business of the county, as well domestic as foreign, have reached, or nearly so, their lowest point of depression, and that, under the benign influence of the system of duties proposed, they will, in the course of another year, begin to improve, and, at the end of three years, recover their former prosperity. Under this expectation, the duties on tea, and coffee are limited in the bill to three years, after which period it is expected that the revenue accruing from other sources will be adequate to meet the current wants of the Government, and finally to extinguish the public debt.

I have already adverted to the influence of the system of cash duties in checking redundant importations. The annexed table, marked E, will show the influence, generally, of duties upon importations. It does not comprise all the articles included in the present bill, but embraces a number sufficient in amount and importance to exhibit a complete view of the principle which this statement is designed to elucidate. It commences in the year preceding the rise of duties under the tariff of 1824, and extends to 1840, inclusive, so as to embrace the periods when the highest rates of duty were exacted, and that of their decline under the compromise act. It will be perceived, on an inspection of this table, that, although the increase of duties was followed in some instances by a slight falling off in importations, the latter soon rose to their former amount, and suffered no material diminution under the operation of the highest rates of duty.

These facts are persuasive to show that the duties now proposed do not, in the main, exceed the true revenue point, and that the increase of income which they are expected to yield will, whenever our trade shall have resumed its regular and actual course, be realized.

But, should even a different result be experienced, and the foreign supply decline in a ratio exceeding that of the increase of the duties, or be cut off altogether, it by no means follows that there will be a corresponding decline in the aggregate receipts of the Treasury. On this subject, the views of Mr. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, contained in his report to Congress, made in December, 1822, are both pertinent and instructive: "But if," says the report, "contrary to present anticipation, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding if not a greater augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States. This supposition rests upon the two-fold conviction that foreign articles yearly equal to the value of the domestic exports will be imported and consumed, and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations not only does not, necessarily, diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value."

I desire, however, that the principle in view of the Department, in fixing the rates of duty upon wool, cotton, hemp, iron, and the manufactures of each of those materials, as well as from leather, should be distinctly understood.—They were regarded as objects of great national concern, and their permanent supply at home essential to our vital independence.

Although it is admitted that an entire home supply cannot be *immediately* attained without actual or at least possible prejudice to the interests of a portion of the American people, yet the imposition of duties at such rates as shall tend gradually but certainly to increase such supply, while they no more than meet the absolute wants of the Treasury in the mean time, is deemed to be not only expedient in itself, but entitled to rank among the obligations of Government to the whole country.

There are other articles which, though not strictly classed among the absolute necessaries of life or means of national defence, are yet of great convenience and importance; and the extent and variety of labor employed in their production are such as to call for the favorable notice of Government.

With regard to the influence of duties upon prices in our home market, it is not necessary to say much at this time. The subject was briefly considered in my report on the finances in December last, and I will only add, in this place, that the additional cost, if any, to the consumer of imported articles or those of a like description produced at home, arising from the imposition of duties, is not the single point to be regarded in determining whether or not such duties are to be treated as a positive uncompensated burden. We are to look much farther, and ascertain their effect in extending the home market of our agricultural products, and their influence upon the value of land and of labor of all descriptions. In such a survey it will be found that the benefit thus accruing will be enhanced out of all proportion to the increase, if any, in the cost of dutiable articles, while the yearly produce of the country, or, which is the same thing, the yearly earnings of the people, are thus materially enlarged: all this being but the natural consequence of the great truth, that labor and industry are the true source of national wealth and prosperity; and of another truth, plainly resulting from the first, that the earnings of labor and industry are much in proportion to the degree of encouragement they receive, and to the variety of employment which may be offered to their pursuits.

With a view to guard the revenue against fraudulent undervaluations, which cannot be entirely prevented by the existing scheme of *ad valorem* duties, specific duties are proposed in nearly all cases when practicable. The operation of the system of specific duties may not be perfectly equal in all cases, in respect to the value of the articles included under it. But this inconvenience is more than compensated by the security of the revenue against evasions, and by the tendency of specific duties to exclude worthless and inferior articles, by which purchasers and consumers are often imposed on.

In assessing *ad valorem* duties, the foreign value of goods imported has been assumed as the basis of the duty. In ascertaining this value by appraisement, it is attempted to place some new guards on the revenue. But it may be worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to adopt a regulation by which the option should be given to the collector, in cases where supposed undervaluation in the invoices exists, to take the goods for the use of the Government, on paying the importer for the same at the value mentioned in the invoice, together with the advance of ten per cent. thereon, and the average of costs and charges on the importation of similar goods.

A material and indeed a fundamental consideration, which reconciled a large portion of the country to the compromise act, was the home valuation which it promised. This consideration having failed, all parties are at liberty to project such scheme for the adjustment of duties on imports as the common interest may demand. But, in attempting such adjustment, the spirit of concession and forbearance, which should characterize every measure bearing extensively upon various and sometimes conflicting interests, or, speaking perhaps with more propriety, in this instance, of conflicting opinions, ought to be observed. In this respect, and this only, can the great principles which entered into the compromise act be substantially carried out.

The system of cash duties, although a material condition in the arrangement of the compromise act, must now stand upon its own intrinsic merits. In this view alone it is recommended to Congress. The abolition of custom-house credits is a measure sustained by reasons which appear to the Department to be conclusive. In order to appreciate the advantages of a cash system, it may be well to premise that more than one-half of all the imports from Europe, and a considerable portion of those from other countries, are on foreign account. In some branches of the import business, (silks, for instance,) American merchants have given place almost entirely to foreigners. The causes which have induced this state of things are various, and may not be equally operative. It is believed, however, that, among these causes, our credit system may not have been without some influence. But, waiving all discussion of this point at present, the fact that so large an amount of the import business is now in foreign hands, and that the advantages, if any, of the credit system, accrue in a great measure to them, is a consideration not to be disregarded. Another consideration of great weight in this matter is the circumstance that the fluctuations and revulsions so frequently experienced in our great marts of foreign commerce, the effects of which have been as often felt throughout the whole country, are to be ascribed, to some extent, to the facilities afforded by our system of custom-house credits. They are, for all practical purposes, a loan of money to the amount of the duties, by Government to the importing merchant. The credit itself becomes a capital in trade, and serves to stimulate and progressively enlarge the [illegible] which rests wholly on a fictitious basis.

It may be true that men of small capital, or without any capital at all, would be benefited by obtaining credit from the Government; but it is not less true that the claim to this extraordinary indulgence, if it exist at all, attaches solely to the American merchant, and belongs in no way to foreigners. It is, moreover, worthy of remark, that in a sound condition of the trade, when foreign supplies are really called for by the wants of the country, the means of paying the duties are ensured by the prospect of a ready market, or may be obtained upon the credit and responsibility of the importer, in the community where he resides. If he does not possess this credit or responsibility among his neighbors, there appears no very good reason why he should be trusted by the Government. The security which he offers in the one case would be equally attainable in the other.

The system of credits, established in the infancy of our commerce, when there was but little capital in the country, and the import business was on a footing totally different from what it now is, might have been productive of real advantage. But the state of things which attended its establishment no longer continues.—Capital is sufficiently abundant for supplying the country with foreign products, and much of the trade itself has been shifted from America to foreign hands.

Among the direct advantages expected to arise from the cash system is its tendency to check overtrading, and to restrain importations within limits indicated by the wants of the country and the probable amount of its exchangeable surplus. It needs no labored argument or research to prove that the present embarrassment in all our departments of labor and enterprise has arisen very much from overtrading, nor does it require much discussion to show that the spirit of overtrading and reckless adventure have been favored by the system of custom-house credits.

Another advantage of the cash system, no less obvious, is the reduction of expenses incident to the collection of the revenue. The number of custom-house bonds outstanding and unpaid is very great, and the amount of money lost through the bankruptcy of importers and their sureties must amount to some millions.—There is no reasonable probability that such losses would cease to occur hereafter. Add to this the expenses of litigation, which in many cases are enormous.

Connected with the subject of cash duties is that of the warehousing system, to which the attention of the Department has been anxiously directed. The Constitution of the United States, article 1, section 9, declare that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

It is manifest that under this restraint a warehousing system, if established, must be universal. Regarded in this light, the policy of the measure, as well as the expense attending its practical operation, are matters of grave importance, and require more consideration than it has been in the power of the Department to bestow upon them. The whole subject is therefore left to the better judgment of Congress.

Some modifications are proposed of the laws regulating the drawback of duties. The time within which goods can be exported for the benefit of drawback is found by experience to be unnecessarily long. The bill proposes one year, as in the earlier laws. It proposes also to retain, as formerly, for the use of Government, and to re-imburse expenses incurred two and a half per cent. of all drawbacks of duties on goods imported, other than foreign refined sugar, in respect to which it has been thought necessary to retain ten per cent. of the drawback, in order to check the interference which would otherwise take place with our commercial and manufacturing interests. The drawback on sugars refined, and spirits distilled from molasses in the United State, has also been modified according to the proposed change in the rates of duty.

Suggestions from various quarters have been made to the Department, as to the policy of extending our system of drawback upon certain articles of domestic manufacture, so as to embrace articles manufactured from hemp, iron, and wool, and to allow upon the export of those articles, when manufactured solely from foreign materials, a drawback equal or nearly equal in amount to the duty paid on the importation of such materials. The interests of commerce and navigation would no doubt be promoted by the adoption of some such system as that above recommended, while at the same time it would proportionably enlarge the sphere of manufacturing labor. The objection which is understood to have been urged against this system is, that it cannot be so guarded by legal provisions as to secure the revenue against frauds. The answer has been, that the exposure of the revenue to fraude, under the operation of the scheme referred to, would be no greater than that which attends the allowance of drawbacks upon the manufacture of refined sugar and distilled spirits; and that, in respect to the latter, the experience of the Government has shown that few, if any, faults have occurred. Upon this subject, however, the Department, though inclined to favor the idea, is not prepared to submit any specific plan, but leaves it to be disposed of as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE TREASURY TARIFF REPORT.

The comparative brevity of the Report from the Treasury Department upon the modification of the duties on imports for the purpose of providing a revenue adequate to the ordinary expenses of the Government, enables us to lay it to-day promptly before our readers. For the *project of a bill*, framed at the Treasury, "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," which accompanies the report, we have not room. Nor do we think that publication would serve to instruct those who are most interested in its provisions, but rather to mislead them; because, although we have no doubt that the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury will be respectfully considered by those to whom they are addressed, they still are but recommendations which Congress may or may not think proper to follow.

It is sufficient, perhaps, for present information to our readers, to state that the rates of duties proposed are in general apparently high, though probably not above the rate required for the purposes of revenue, having been graduated with evidently careful examination and adaptation to each other. Some idea of the general rate of duties proposed by the Secretary may perhaps be formed from a selection of duties proposed to be levied upon the most important items of taxation, as follows:

On wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall exceed eight cents per pound, shall be levied a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

On wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be eight cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpetings, blankets, worsted stuff goods, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

On cotton unmanufactured, a duty of three cents per pound.

On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, excepting cotton twist, yarn, and thread, and such other articles as are herein provided for: *Provided*, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not died, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value twenty-five cents per square yard; and if died, colored, printed, or strained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 30 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 30 cents per square yard, excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value 50 cents the square yard, which shall be valued at 50 cts. per square yard, and duty be paid thereon accordingly.

On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla, Sunn, and other hemps of India, thirty-five dollars per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, color, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, twenty-five dollars per ton, &c.

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.

On iron in pipes, ten dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound, &c.

On all vessels or wares, articles and manufactures, of cut flint or German glass, of one or more gatherings or pieces, weighing less than eight ounces, forty-five cents per pound; all articles of cut flint or German glass, of one gathering, weighing eight ounces or over, thirty-five cents per pound, &c.

All articles of plain flint glass, of one or more gatherings, or one piece of glass, weighing less than eight ounces, twelve cents per pound; all other vessels or wares, articles and manufactures, of plain, pressed, and moulded glass, not specified, ten cents per pound, &c.

On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on calfskins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen; on sheepskins tanned and dressed, or skivers, two dollars per dozen; on goatskins or morrocco tanned and dressed, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen; on kidskins or morrocco tanned and dressed, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, &c.

On men's boots and bootees of leather, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair; men's shoes and pumps, forty cents per pair; women's boots and bootees of leather, fifty cents per pair; children's boots, bootees, and shoes, fifteen cents per pair; women's double-soled pumps and welts, forty cents per pair; women's shoes or slippers, whether of leather, prunella, or other material, except silk, twenty-five cents per pair, &c.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Treasury of the U. S. has just published an account of the Treasury notes that are outstanding. They amount to $7,434,729 04.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected [illegible] Exchange Brokers, [illegible]

OHIO.—[illegible]

KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Banks [illegible]
INDIANA.—[illegible]
ILLINOIS.—[illegible]
MICHIGAN.—[illegible]
MISSOURI.—[illegible]
TENNESSEE.—[illegible]
ALABAMA.—[illegible]
ARKANSAS.—[illegible]
LOUISIANA.—[illegible]
GEORGIA.—[illegible]
NORTH & [illegible]
EASTERN BANKS.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE.
Selling rates by the Brokers.

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

SPECIE.
Buying rates by the Brokers.

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

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834 [illegible]; do since 1834 [illegible]; Sovereigns [illegible]; Napoleons [illegible]; Doubloons, Spanish [illegible]; do Patriot [illegible]; V. Thalers [illegible]; X Thalers [illegible]; X Guilders [illegible]; Frederick d'Or [illegible]

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, Green, Dried	[illegible]
BEEF	[illegible]
BACON	[illegible]
CORN	[illegible]
CIDER	[illegible]
FLOUR	[illegible]
FEATHERS	[illegible]
HOPS	[illegible]
HAY	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]
LUMBER	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]
OIL	[illegible]
PORK	[illegible]
PROVISIONS	[illegible]
RAGS	[illegible]
RICE	[illegible]
SALT	[illegible]
SEEDS	[illegible]
WHEAT	[illegible]
WOOL	[illegible]
WHISKEY	[illegible]

Tobacco Manufactured [illegible]

THROUGH IN DAY LIGHT.

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

THIS line of Stages is now in full operation and leaves Lexington at 4 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Cincinnati at 8, P. M.; leaves Cincinnati at 5, A. M., and arrives in Lexington at 9 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 [illegible] through.
McHATTON & THOMAS,
April 9, 1842. Proprietors.

To Rent.

A PLEASANT and convenient Brick Tenement on Madison, between 5th and 6th streets.—Apply to A. M. JAMESON, at the [illegible]
April 2, 1842.

Valuable Real Estate.
For Sale and Rent.

M. M. BENTON is authorized to sell [illegible] Houses and Lots, and building Lots, in Covington, desirable situated. He has, also, Houses, lots and [illegible] to rent. Enquire at his law office, or [illegible]
Feb. 19, 1842.

WOOD. WOOD.

We will receive wood for [illegible] paper, the sooner the better.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

[illegible] D. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

To our Subscribers in Covington and Newport.

On Monday next, weather permitting, we shall do ourselves the honor of paying our best respects to our numerous patrons, and in person thank them for the kind patronage we have received and hope then to receive. To us it will be an interesting interview, for our "bread and butter" is at stake, and the future prosperity of the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER, will be sensibly affected by the kind of reception we meet with. We hope every man who has not paid, will be prepared to give us something. We are prompt with our paper, and we ask our patrons to be as prompt with us. *Don't forget Monday!!*

Temperance.

Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, delivered a masterly speech at the anniversary of the Temperance Union Society, in New York City, on the [illegible] May, (inst.) a part of which we have copied into our paper of to-day. We call the reader's attention to this speech.

☞ These are times, which should call into exercise a spirit of forbearance and pecuniary indulgence—creditors should not, in most cases, pursue their debtors too rigorously. What if you sue and execute your neighbor's property, it will not sell for any thing like half its value, thus his property is sacrificed, and, in many cases the debt is not paid; then who is benefitted by this oppressive operation? why the officers of the law and the purchaser. To illustrate the fact we will state a case as related to us: in an adjoining county, a poor man's cow and horse were executed, sale made, and the horse, said to be worth sixty dollars, *sold for only five*; and the cow, a very good one, for ONE DOLLAR, and a *bonafide* sale at that. We have heard of other cases equally hard. Property may sell for a mere trifle, but people do not reflect that it is very hard to find that trifle to purchase with. In the case above, the poor debtor lost his horse and cow, the support of his family, and the creditor was not satisfied. We have heard of similar cases nearer home, landlords selling a poor family's little household furniture, and children's clothes for rent; fifty dollars worth of such property has been sacrificed for eight or ten. Such things ought not to be done in a christian land, by a people professing to be christians.

Gold and Silver.

"Where has all the money gone to—what has become of the specie? There used to be a plenty of silver in circulation, before Bank notes and shinplasters inundated the country—where's the money now?" are enquiries made almost every day. Avarice, Aristocracy and Pride are the engendering evils which have tended greatly to overwhelm our country in general ruin. Avarice, when it takes hold of the human heart, absorbs the nobler faculties of man; blinds him to patriotism and moral honesty, and in their stead the seeds of crime are deeply planted—deception, fraud, theft, and blood. Look back during the last four years, [illegible] list of public defaulters, peculators, bank delinquents and robbers, fraudulent agents, and swindlers, what and astounding list it would make! and upon this scroll [illegible] how many names can be found who have heretofore borne irreproachable characters. The highly responsible trusts they held were the strongest evidences of their worth and integrity—but alas, avarice and false pride destroyed their honest principles, steeped their senses in the Lethe of sin, and withered those virtues which had adorned their natures, and shown so conspicuous in their lives. In secrecy they vainly hoped to shield their crimes—mistaken calculation—what are they now? the objects of pity, scorn and degradation.

Whilst Avarice was carrying on her mischievious work, Aristocracy kept creeping in and spreading its direful influence over the weakness of man. Our Republican simplicity and plain style of living, which has elevated so truly the American character, and ennobled her in the scale of human greatness, could no longer charm or influence the proud aristocrats of the land. They must imitate the empty-headed lordlings of foreign nations, who, lacking wealth of intellect, seek by external pomp and show to make up for the deficiency in mind—they not only attempt to imitate them in their bodily ornaments, but in the wicked extravagance of massive gold and silver plate, and household furniture. But, says one, what has this to do with the hard currency of the country? Why, a great deal. The gold and silver coin has been withdrawn from circulation and hoarded up as so much dead property, in the shape of plate, cups, tankards, vases, urns, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, &c. to a vast amount: not less than *fifty millions* of dollars have thus been rendered useless to the public, to gratify the pride and vanity of the degenerated sons of Adam; and these are the very ones, who cry out against bank bills and paper currency; the very Nabobs who *pretend* to so much [illegible], yet practice upon the opposite principle. But whose business is it, if one can afford it? it may be asked. Because a man has the power, it does not make it right for him to monopolise what was designed by the GREAT CREATOR for the general benefit of man. A man possessing immense wealth has the power of using that wealth for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, and yet to his own advantage. He may employ it in such a manner as to afford to many an industrious laboring man the means of support for his family, at the same time making useful and ornamental improvements, thereby adding to the value of the neighborhood contiguous. In cases like this wealth produces blessings—whilst on the other hand, the sordid, purse-proud aristocrat, may not use his money for any other purpose than to gratify himself. He may purchase up the gold, and silver of the land, and takes it to be manufactured into [illegible] articles of plate, and other trinkets of great value, yet do no earthly good. He lives for self and self alone, but because he has the *legal right* [illegible] his property, he [illegible] the *moral right*. Upon these [illegible] of gold and silver so [illegible] heavy [illegible] pay [illegible] a [illegible] revenue might be derived, and much of the embarrassment now existing relieved.

The Seasons [illegible] of Human Life.

The seasons of the year, with their variations and changes, bear a strong analogy to the vicissitudes of human life. Each season has its fluctuations, its clouds and its sunshine; just so with the events of each grade of human life. From the cradle to the grave, every day witnesses the progress of change.—With the dawnings of infancy, are interwoven the buds of early spring, just opening to view. The sun's genial warmth gradually, though imperceptibly, expands the unfolding leaves of the vegetable kingdom. The teeming earth sends forth her countless myriads of shoots and plants. Soon, very soon, we see them burst into bloom, with their various beauties and divers hues, pleasing to the eye, and filling the air with fragrance and perfume.—In like manner is developed the faculties and properties of the infant mind; its expansion and improvement is a theme of daily observation, and matter of the deepest interest to its anxious parents.—A smile lights up its cherub cheek; presently its little tongue begins to articulate; the limbs strengthen, until it can walk erect unaided. Degree by degree the "march of intellect" advances, and bodily activity and vigor increase; the progress is slow and indiscernable, yet certain. [illegible] the roseate tint of youth appears. Health, with ruddy glow, and animation beam forth in morning brightness; the mind is enchanted with dreams of the future; visions of delight dance harmoniously before them; for them all nature smiles, and Hope, fair charmer, has thrown her radiant loveliness around. O, what an interesting period is this! With what truth has the inimitable bard observed, "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Their future destiny, their earthly welfare, hang as it were upon a balance, and their own hands shall turn the scale, be it for good or for evil. Happy the youth whose ambition shall lead him to the ways of virtue; to explore the unsearchable depths of wisdom and true knowledge. In his soul hope shall spring up like a crystal fount of living waters; and happiness, like never withering flowers, for ever fill his heart. His march is still onward, like the orb of day—there is no resting place. Manhood has ripened him into dignity and consequence in the world. He beholds himself a member of the great human family, with important duties to perform, and objects to accomplish. A space in society is allotted for him to fill; and how worthily he shall perform his part, the autumnal fruit of his life shall determine.

Summer has advanced—leaves and flowers, and the tendrils of the vine, have attained firmness and consistency—the tender growths of the season have come to maturity. Blossoms of an hour have lived out their brief existence and withered away. Harvest approaches with its active toil; and anon is passed; but no definite line marks the summer division or commencement of autumn; yet the sear and yellow leaf, the ripe and mellow fruit indicate with unerring certainty its presence and progression. The fields no longer wear their verdant livery—their gaiety, with the heat of the summer's sun, has departed. The autumn of human life, in like manner, is marked with deep decay—the rose-tint has given place to the pale lilly on the cheek—time has carved its wrinkles on brows once round and comely—old age is legibly written on the bended form, the palsied hand and trembling limb. At last the winter of death closes the scene—the chilling blast has congealed the current of life. The pall, like the snowy mantle which covers the earth, enshrouds the mortal remains of infancy, youth, manhood, and old age. Man goes down, like the fallen leaf, to the ground, to await the final trump; that shall call him forth to enjoy eternal spring, and flourish in "immortal youth," or driven to the dreary mansions of perpetual gloom and eternal night, where hope can never come, and joy can never enter.

Writing on Newspapers.

There is an edict gone forth from the Post Office Department, that comes but little short of a Russian Autocrat's. The writing of one's name or his initials, only, on the margin subjects the writer to a penalty of five dollars. Although the Postmaster General has said that the wrapper constitutes no part of the enclosure, yet fines have been ordered against persons who have barely written thereon the *initials* of their names, conveying no intelligence whatever. How often does it happen that a man, receiving newspapers from a distance, upon which the printer has written his name, is desirous of sending it to a friend in another part of the country, he leaves his name on the paper, not placed there by himself, and this may subject him to a fine of five dollars. Is there any reason, justice or common sense, in such rigid proceedings? Thousands of papers are sent from friend to friend, upon which postage is paid, thereby adding to the revenue of the department; but the practice will be discontinued, if they cannot even give a hint to a friend from whom sent, without incurring so great a penalty. Several gentlemen who have been in the habit of sending our paper abroad, have ceased to do so on this very account, they dare not even write the initials of their names on the margin.

Whilst noticing the Post Office operations, we will remark the great injustice there is in charging double postage on small letters in which there may be barely a one dollar bill. It is often the case that a one dollar bill, or even a five, is enveloped in half a sheet of letter or cap paper, done up small and snug—upon such, double postage is charged, although there is no guaranty nor responsibility on the part of the Department for its safe conveyance, at the same time there is no more trouble in mailing such a letter than a single one, which is not unfrequently larger or heavier. If a printer recieves from a subscriber at a distance two dollars for his paper, he pays fifty cents postage—twenty-five cents more than in justice he should do—which reduces his honest price at least [illegible] and a half per cent discount. This unjust postage falls heavier on printers than any other class of people. This should be remedied.

☞ The sheriff of Hamilton county, Ohio, in one advertisement to be found in the Cincinnati Gazette, offers for sale on the 7th of June next, property in real estate, valued to over $312,000. Truly times are hard.

Hon. J. M. Niles, late Post Master General, has been elected by the legislature of Connecticut, U. S. Senator, in place of Perry Smith.

Western Baptist Theological Institute.

An advertisement for the sale of Lots belonging to this Institution may be seen in another column of our paper. These lots are truly desirable, their location being of great beauty, and commanding a most delightful view of Cincinnati, and the surrounding country. Improvements to a considerable extent are in progress, and we may expect to see several fine brick edifices going up in a short time. In our next we design to give a more general description of this valuable Institution, and its appendages.

The Tariff.

The Sunbury, (Pa.) American of Saturday last, says: From all parts of the country we hear of Iron works abandoned, factories stopped, and hundreds of industrious mechanics discharged from employment. The necessity for a protective tariff is so apparent, that no one can any longer, doubt about it. The action of Congress upon the subject is delayed for the purpose of receiving an important report from the Treasury department. When that is obtained, we hope the bill before them will be considered at once. Nothing but prompt and decided action will save our iron establishments from destruction, and restore the business and prosperity of the country generally.

Gen. Jackson.

It will be recollected that a fine of one thousand dollars was imposed by Judge Hall, on Gen. Jackson, when at New Orleans in 1815, for contempt of court. The fine was paid: to remit that fine is now warmly debated in the U. S. Senate. It meets, as it justly should do, with strong opposition. After a lapse of twenty-seven years he comes forward and appeals to the gratitude of the nation through the sympathies of the people. His supporters acknowledge he does not want it he cannot live long to enjoy it, yet to please his whim, they would establish a most pernicious precedent. The debt of gratitude to General Jackson has long since been paid at an awful and ruinous sacrifice. There is one strong reason, if no other, why this fine should not be remitted. It was not two hours from the time the fine was entered against him, before the amount was made up by voluntary contributions of one dollar each, no larger sum being allowed for one individual to pay. This money was handed over to Gen. Jackson, who refused to accept it. Ultimately he did accept it, on condition that it should be appropriated to the benefit of the N. O. Orphan Asylum—this was done. He now seeks to have this donation refunded to him, although he has received the full credit and applause of the transaction, making for him an immense amount of political capital. To keep up the Jackson influence, this thing is now moved by those political agitators who have but small capital of their own.

Murders and Horrible Things.

We have scarcely taken up a newspaper from the South or West, for the last two months in which is not detailed some aggravated case of homicide. Some of them are too shocking for detail, and altogether more barbarous and brutal than the annals of Savage life furnish accounts. Since the introduction of Bowie knives, and the carrying of concealed weapons, the wearers seem to have imbibed a thirst for human blood, and a spirit of ferociousness, equal to that of the most ignorant and Savage nations of the earth. We regret to see respectable papers copying so many of these horrible scenes of more than brutal violence, in which human depravity is so glaringly conspicuous. There are some so utterly depraved of heart, and so eager for notoriety that they will seek it, no matter where or how, even in the annals of the blackest infamy, or crimes of the deepest dye. Let the press remain silent in these matters, and one at least of their murderous objects would not be accomplished.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

The Convention.

Hearing that a convention was to be held at Independence, on Monday last, I mounted my horse, and rode some miles to attend it. I took no part in the proceedings, but looked on, with grief, at the hopeless prospect before us. A respectable number of citizens were there. I supposed they would pass some sensible resolutions, and select a candidate for the Legislature, suitable for this important crisis; but to my utter astonishment, a considerable portion of the people were excluded from all participation, upon the miserable, contracted, and selfish principles, that it was a Democratic *party* convention.—Many an ass has brayed himself into office on this party system, when the situation of the country required a sensible man in his place.—Is it not lamentable, at such a time as this, to see a whole county gull themselves for the sake of a beardless ignoramus, who ought to go to school instead of the Legislature!

We have no party question now before us, and there is no sense in forcing a division of sentiment, or raising a contest for Tom, Dick or Harry. As a people we are embarrassed, and we want relief. When a man's Cow sells for a dollar—his horse for two, and his farm for a song, it is time to lay aside such folly, and act like rational men.

I hope we shall have a convention of THE PEOPLE, at the next County Court, or sooner, that the condition of the country may be seriously considered, and that a man of intelligence and respectability may be selected to represent us.—Let us not choose a man for his own sake, but one who will be likely to accomplish something for us.

Why should the County seat affair be agitated now? No one expects that its location could be changed at this time, and it would be the height of folly to attempt it. I am sure the people of Covington have too much good sense to disturb that subject—and one candidate may pledge himself that he will not advocate a change, at the coming session. We have matters of more importance to think of, and if we do not attend to them now, we shall repent it when too late.

We have sent some worthy, honest men to the Legislature—but they are modest, and have retired.—The prospect now is, that we shall have two Democratic candidates. Many of their friends will vote for neither on that account, and the Whigs may slip in another Incumbence.—They are represented in the Senate to their heart's content. Let us not induce them to *Doctor us in the lower House.* KENTON.

A Daring Robbery Prevented.

On Tuesday Night about 1 o'clock, Theodore [illegible], who was sleeping in the drug store of W. G. [illegible], N. E. corner of Sixth and Western Row, was awakened by some one taking down the shutters of the shop. He immediately opened the door and went out, encountering three [illegible]. He had with him a [illegible] pistol, which he discharged, wounding one of the robbers, but not severely, and then felled him to the ground by a severe blow on the fore-head, that the cock of the pistol was left in the wound. He then floored one of the others, and the third [illegible] alarmed by the approach of the watch, took to his heels, after stabbing the young man just above the thigh-bone in his side. The two robbers captured are lodged in jail, and named Shields and Heimes, the former having been out of the penitentiary but about two weeks. The courage of the young man could not have been truer. We trust his wound will not prove dangerous.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Gov. Boggs.

This gentleman has been murdered. The following account of the foul deed we find in the St. Louis Republican:

A FOUL DEED.—By the steamboat Thames we learn that LILBURN W. BOGGS, late Governor of this State, was shot by some villian on Friday, 6th inst., in the evening, while sitting in a room in his own house, in Independence, Mo.

His son, a boy, hearing a report, ran into the room, and found the Governor sitting in his chair, with his jaw fallen down and head leant back, and on discovering the injury done his father, gave the alarm.

Foot tracks were found in the garden, below the window, and a pistol was picked up, supposed to have been overloaded and thrown from the hand of the scoundrel who fired it. Three buck shot, of a heavy load, took effect, one going through his mouth, one in the brain, and another probably in or near the brain; all going in through the back part of the head and neck.

The Governor was alive on the morning of the 8th, but no hopes of recovery by his friends and but slight hopes from his physicians.

LEAD.—The quantity of Lead received in St. Louis city, from the upper Mines, since the opening of navigation, is 140,000 pigs, or nearly ten millions of pounds. The New Era says:—The average price of lead in that market has been about $3 25 per 100 pounds.

C. F. CLEVELAND has been chosen by the Legislature of Connecticut to be Governor of that State (no choice having been made at the popular election) for the ensuing year; and on Friday last entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

Letters from Washington state that a strong effort will be made by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, to place him before the people as the opposition candidate for the Presidency.

The Whigs of Washington county, (Pa.) have nominated Thomas M. T. Mc Kennan, for Congress, in place of Mr. Lawrence, deceased.

Naval.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 30th ultimo announces the arrival of the frigate Macedonian, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Wilkinson. We are indebted to the politeness of Com. Wilkinson for a Tampico paper of the 7th. The frigate left on the 14th, and the U. S. Consul informed Com. W. that 400 men were on their march from the South to join the 500 to be sent from that place to Matamoras, for the invasion of Texas. The Governor of Tampico also informed the officer sent by Com. Wilkinson to call upon him, that it was the intention of the Mexican government to invade Texas without delay.—*Balt. Patriot.*

We find in the Newbern, N. C. Spectator of the 7th instant, the following paragraph:

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.—We have been informed that the Secretary of War has ordered the Major General of the Wilmington Division of the Militia of this State to hold himself in readiness for a requisition upon his for a number of troops. We presume they are intended to set Rhode Island to rights. This is the first time, we believe, that such a requisition has been made since the Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, during the administration of General Washington.

MR. LEVIS.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says:—"We understand from an unquestionable source, that Mr. Levis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, is now in the city, under the plenary protection of the Governor and Attorney General. Important disclosures may be looked for, in relation to the disposition of the funds procured by the spurious issue of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, as well as the parties who were privy to that forgery, and who have heretofore stood masked before the world, as pious, moral and exemplary citizens. We hope no concealment will now be made of the real actors in this disastrous fraud, and that if Mr. Levis has been tempted from the path of honor and rectitude by evil counsellors, who have themselves exclusively profited by the fraud, that he will vindicate the cause of public justice and pure morals, by a full revelation of the facts."

Rhode Island.

On the 11th instant, Governor King issued a proclamation accompanied by a letter from President Tyler, the substance of which is briefly, that his opinions as to the duties of the Government to protect the State of Rhode Island remained unchanged, but he trusts that no exigency will arise in which the military power will have to be employed against any portion of the people. "The terms of this letter," says the Providence Journal of the 12th, "are incapable of misrepresentation or perversion, and those who are engaged in the present treasonable enterprise will do well to be admonished before it is too late."

The New York papers of the 13th, state that by letters received from Washington, they learn that the President has instituted a commission to settle the Rhode Island question—that two members of the Cabinet—probably Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer—are to go to Rhode Island, and that there are to be three Commissioners of the Suffrage party, and three of the Charter Government. In case the State Commissioners disagree, the two members of the Cabinet, representing on their part the Federal Government, are to be the Umpires. This arrangement, it is said, has been acceded to by the Rhode Island members, and by the Sufferage Commissioners.—It is added, all the Revolutionary Party now ask for, is that the Constitutional Party, call a Convention to frame a Constitution, allowing persons to vote for members of the Convention without a property qualification. We do not see how the Executive could institute such a commission, or any of the parties assent to it. We take this to be sheer gossip. Nothing, we may add, is given in the Intelligencer, of the 16th of this Commission.

Two more members of the Sufferage Legislature—T. G. Hazard, and Sidney S. Tillinghast, have resigned.—*Cin. Gazette.*

In Boston 20,000 have been enroled among the Washingtonians within the year.

DIED on Monday morning last, quite suddenly of inflamation on the brain, Mrs. MALINDA SCHOLES, consort of Mr. Wm. Scholes, of this city. She has left five small children to mourn the want of a mother's care.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renewed to an indefinite length of time, to any one producing [illegible] of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to [illegible] all that the Proprietor claimed it [illegible].

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a meeting of Covington Lodge, No. 109, on Monday evening next at four o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at business of importance will be laid before them.

By order of the W. M.

Covington, May 21, 1842.

Masonic Celebration.

TO all transient brethren in good standing: You are respectfully invited to attend a celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June next, at Petersburg, Kentucky.

By the committee,

SAM'L. HARDESTY, Ch'n.

May 21, 1842.

Great Sale of Town Lots at Auction.

IN Covington, Kentucky, (in the vicinity of the Baptist College.)

On Monday, July 11th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, will commence the sale at auction on the ground of the Western Baptist Theological Institute of a

GREAT VARIETY OF TOWN LOTS, around and in the vicinity of the College Buildings.

A stronger demonstration need not be presented of the value in which lots are held, than that already upwards of one hundred buildings have been erected in the ground around and near the College during the last three years, and there are at this time many additional buildings about being erected, six or eight of which are large and substantial brick edifices, and it is believed there is no spot in the vicinity of Cincinnati which presents more decided evidences than this of a rapid improvement in population, and in the value of property.

There will be offered at the same time, a few large lots containing from one to four acres each, for the accommodation of those who wish to enclose and occupy a larger space of ground immediately around them. These lots are also beautifully situated on high ground, commanding a view of Cincinnati, &c., and amidst the most luxurious scenery.

It is expected that the property at this sale will be sold at very low prices, owing to the great scarcity of money. It therefore presents an unusually favorable opportunity for an advantageous investment for those who have even a small sum in cash.

The terms of sale will be one-third cash, and the balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest.

—ALSO—

There will be offered at auction at the same time, on permanent leases, for the purpose of enduring [illegible] for the College, some very [illegible] expressly for the accommodation of those who, amidst the severe pressure of the times, feel unable to purchase and pay for a lot, and who are unwilling to become indebted therefor, but who may wish to obtain for a mere trifling annual rent, a handsomely situated lot, on which they can have perpetual possession, and proceed to enclose and make permanent improvements. Such persons can, by attending this sale, procure a permanent title to a valuable lot in consideration of paying annually a sum so small as to come within the means of every industrious laboring man in the community.

The company will assemble in the morning at 9 o'clock on the large square immediately in front of the College building. For further particulars apply to E. ROBINS, Superintendent,

At Protection Insurance Office, Front street.

May 15. 43-ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Simeon Bohannon, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

MARY ALGUIRE, Adm'x.

May 21, 1842. 43w3.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Covington, Ky., May 21st, 1842.

FRANKFORT LOTTERY, Extra 95, drawn at Covington, Monday, 23d of May, 1842.

1 prize of	$8,000	is	$8,000
1	"	6,000	"	6,000
1	"	2,500	"	2,500
1	"	1,935	"	1,935
2	"	1,000	"	2,000
2	"	1,000	"	2,000
5	"	400	"	2,000

Tickets $3, halves $1 50, quarters 75 cts.

FRANKFORT, Extra 99, drawn at Covington, Friday, May 27th, 1842.

2 prizes each	$7,000	is	$14,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,396	"	1,396
60	"	350	"	21,000
155	"	100	"	15,500

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters $1.

GREGORY & CO.

43w1 Covington, Ky.

Commissioners' Settlement.

THE heirs and creditors of the estate of Wm. M. Fish, dec'd, and all persons interested, are hereby notified that I will, as Commissioner in Chancery for the Pendleton circuit court, (pursuant to an interlocutory decree, entered up in said court, at the March term thereof 1842, in the case of John McClure et. al., heirs of Wm. M. Fish, deceased, against Ezra K. Fish, Adm'r. of said decedent, et. als.) on the 23d day of May next and continue from day to day up to the 28th inclusive, at my office in Falmouth, Pendleton County, Ky., proceed to state and settle the accounts of said estate and take proof of all claims offered. And all persons by said decree are enjoined and restrained from collecting any debts due from said intestate otherwise than therein directed.

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

May 14, 1842. 43w3 Prs. bill $1 25

Commissioners' Settlement.

THE heirs and creditors of the estate of Theophilus Johnson, dec'd., and all persons interested, are hereby notified, that I will, as Commissioner in Chancery for the Pendleton circuit court, (Pursuant to an interlocutory decree entered up in said court, at the March term thereof, of 1842, in the case of John Wheeler, Adm'r. of the estate of Theophilis Johnson, against the heirs and creditors of said decedent) on the third Monday in May, next, at my office in Falmouth, Pendleton County, Ky., proceed to state and settle the accounts of said estate and take proofs of all claims offered.

WILLIAM C. NAYLOR,
S. M. Com. in Chancery.

May 14, 1842. 43w3 Prs. bill $1.

[illegible] FIRE, LIFE [illegible] COMPANY.

INSURES property of every description against perils by Fire and Water. [illegible]

The [illegible] for the above company, at his office on Columbia street, between Main and [illegible], Cincinnati.

The payment of losses is regulated by the [illegible] rules governing other [illegible] Companies in the West.

JOSEPH WARE,
Agent for Covington.

May 14, 1842. [illegible]

NOTICE.

Catharine Dodson, } vs. } For Divorce. Jeremiah Dodson.

THE defendant will take notice, that on Saturday the 18th day of June next, at the office of James Kelly Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in the City of Covington and Commonwealth of Kentucky, the plaintiff will take the depositions of Sarah Dodson, Wm. [illegible], to be read in the above cause at the trial thereof in the Circuit Court of Kenton County in said Commonwealth.

If the taking of the depositions is not finished on that day the same will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been taken.

H. P. GAINES, Atty.

May 7th, 1842. 41-6w for the plaintiff.

Beautiful Country Seat for Sale.

THE undersigned offer 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 25 acres, in a high state of improvement. The residence is a new, well constructed and well finished brick building, containing ten rooms, and cellar, with out-houses and stable, garden and orchard of 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 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 is also offered. Persons wishing other information are, to see it, will please call on either of us in Covington. If not sold before, it will be offered 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.

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

May 13. 41tf

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, &c. 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 written essays on 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,

ALBERT PICKET, sen. President.

G. R. Hand, Secretary.

Cincinnati, April 28, 1842.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee—J. H. Harney, F. E. Goddard, E. P. Yandell, O. L. Leonard, of Louisville, Ky. Albert Picket, sen., C. E. Stowe, John P. Foote, O. M. Mitchell, Wm. Phillips, jr., Oliver [illegible], Vandoren, G. R. Hand, of Cincinnati, O.

W. W. SOUTHGATE & J. W. CALVERT ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE opened an office in Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, where the latter can always be found.

May 14, 1842.

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's Pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my own handwriting thus—B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at the expense of several thousand dollars.

The Brandreth Pills.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills, have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessing that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated Pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven, that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually, it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immovable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the children of [illegible].

"The Condition."

The condition upon which God has given health to man is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood.

Good healthful medicine is only a species of food; when the animals, whose habits we have the means of observing, are sick, they wander through the fields, and woods instead of food, those herbs which open their bowels and purify their fluids, which, immediately restore their health.

When a dose of Brandreth's Pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system, but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's Pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and we constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by incorporating itself. [illegible] They, the bowels body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any [illegible] prevents its free course [illegible] commences.

The following are the only authorized agents in the places to which their names are attached.

A L & T Greer, Covington Ky.
S Lindsey, Florence, Boone, Ky.
C L Southgate, Newport Ky.
Cave & Foster, Burlington, Ky.
W W Hedges, Frankfort, Ky.
W B Murphy, Walton, Ky.
John Thompson, Williamstown, Ky.
J & W M'Cabe, Dillsborough, Ky.
G C Lightfoot, Falmouth, Ky.
F Bacon, Alexandria, Ky.

[illegible] April, 1842.

Justices' Blanks

The Cut-Worm.

From the American Farmer.

Mr. Editor.—The inclosed means of a speedy remedy for the cut-worm, which is said to destroy many thousands of acres of corn, tobacco, clover, &c., annually throughout the valleys of the Alleghany mountains. I have seen the communication in the "American Farmer," and other agricultural papers for a history of this insect. It has by some been estimated that a black bug, about an inch in length, of a quick and lively motion, was the parent of the cut-worm. Its making like a rational history of its changes and habits has ever been given, so far as I have been able to ascertain. A very slight knowledge of etomology would be sufficient to convince any one that a *black bug* would not be the parent of a larve of the caterpillar kind, such pair is the cut-worm. We are then to seek among the genus papilio as produces for its parent.

It is somewhat remarkable that the history of an insect so destructive to the principal crop of the farmer as is the cut-worm, should be so shrouded in darkness or veiled in obscurity. Having suffered myself and having long witnessed the sufferings of others, by the ravages of this destructive insect, I have for some years past made its history a subject of study and observation; and if I shall be so fortunate as to cast such light upon it as shall be useful to the agricultural community, for which I have a high regard, I shall consider myself amply rewarded.

In the year 1839 I had a short conversation with E. P. Roberts, Esq. then editor of the "Farmer & Gardner," on this subject, and informed him that I was prosecuting some enquiries on the history of the cut-worm, at his request. I promised him when they were completed, to communicate them for that journal. Until last year they were not satisfactorily accomplished. On the 20th of July, 1841, I took from the root of a cabbage plant a full grown cut-worm, and put it into a glass jar with a little fresh earth, as that I might observe the changes it underwent. On the 30th it had become a chrysalis of a brown mahogany color, and on the 15th of August it underwent the last metamorphosis and become a moth, of a grayish hue, and of about one inch in length.—These operations and changes were carefully noted in my farming and gardening diary, from which is the above extract is made.

Being then possessed of the parent moth, I was enabled to fix on the order, genus, and species of the insect, which are the following:

Phalena—moth, of the order Lepidopters; flight nocturnal, of the assortment noctuæ; wings incumbent, antennæ setaceous, of a grayish hue, corded and variegated, about one inch in length. It changes to a chrysalis in July, and the moth appears in August. It lays concealed in the shade of green herbage in the day time, devotes a few nights to love and sexual embraces, deposits its ova on the stems of green and growing plants near the roots; when having performed the offices appointed by nature for the propagation of its progeny—it dies. The eggs hatch in a few days, the young brood commence their ravages on the green clover and attain about half their growth the same season, and lie buried at the root in a torpid state during winter. As the warmth of spring reanimates them they become ready for the corn crop, or the first green plant that is presented to their gluttonous appetite.

It is entirely gratuitous to say that fall or winter ploughing will destroy them.—I have found a cut worm, nearly full grown, early in March at the root of ripple grass (plantago.) After the extract which I shall presently make from good authority, it is to be hoped that the destruction of the cut-worm will never again be mentioned as an apology for the pernicious practice of fall or winter ploughing—a practice tending equally to empoverish the soil with that of leaving it exposed, naked, to the scorching rays of a vertical sun.

In the 3d vol. of the old American Farmer, page 94, will be found the result of an experiment by Dabney Minor. He had a field of 110 acres of heavy clover stubble, 95 of which he had ploughed with two yoke of oxen to a plough in the fall of 1820.—Ten of the 95 we had tasted in the spring.—Five he left standing in clover. The whole field thus prepared, with the exception of the five acres in clover, was planted in corn about the middle of April. The worms commenced their depredations with the coming up of the corn. A large portion of the corn on that part of the field ploughed in the fall had been destroyed, and the remainder so crippled as to render it doubtful whether it will recover. The corn in ten acres of the lands land, together with the clover in the banks, has been destroyed root and branch, and the five acres of clover adjoining has shared the same fate. I have never seen an instance of so entire and complete destruction. I have on this day, May 22d, re-ploughed and re-planted the whole piece, with however, but little hope of succeeding in a crop from it, for the worms are as numerous as ever." After this, for no one attempts to fall or winter ploughing—*to kill the cut worm.*

The only method to prevent the scourge is to lure under the clover crop early in August, before the eggs are deposited; and if this were done the second year after the clover was sown, it would be the better method, as well for this purpose as to prevent the bluegrass from getting too much ahead. The rotation of crops should be changed, so as to let corn follow the wheat crop.

I have judged of the history and habits of insects in both in the former, that he may be the better enabled to counteract their pernicious influence. Next to the Hessian fly, the cut-worm is the most destructive to the growing crops. When grown more than half the size of the third year, that is this does not come so immediately under his cognizance, it is overlooked by the farmer, and well it may.

The flight of the cut worm moth is low, round, and they are attracted by fire. By *shielding from a few nights in August*, in and about corn fields, great numbers may be thus destroyed; and it may be observed, that for every moth destroyed at that time we prevent the probable increase of some hundreds of their progeny.

Last Fall I spread on a clover field mixed for corn next spring, about twenty bushels of fresh slacked lime to the acre, in the full belief that it will destroy the cut-worms; if I should be disappointed in this experiment, it will not be hither lost, as the land will be improved by the lime sufficiently to pay the expenses.

The corn crop is so important to the farmer that he should not spare any reasonable exertion to secure a full one. Replanted corn never comes to much, and it is notonly a loss of time but perplexing to have our crop thus mutilated.

The rotation, that appears most likely to succeed is the following—wheat, corn, oats, wheat, clover, clover. This will bring two fields each in wheat, one in corn, one in oats, and two in clover. This will serve for the six field system. For the five field, the following: wheat, corn, wheat, clover, clover. Either by letting the corn crop follow wheat will be found a sure protection from the cut worm, without fall ploughing. It is the clover which serves as a harbor and nursery for the cut-worm, as well as other insects; and as before observed, it should not be permitted to remain longer than two years.

W. L. Horton.

Westtown, Feb. 10, 1842.

Important to Farmers.

Hart Mussey, Esq. of this village, took a small portion of the seed corn with which he planted a field, and soaked it in a solution of salt nitre, commonly called salt petre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with salt petre, yield-ed more than 25 rows, planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that the one kernel, saturated with salt petre, was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation.—He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if reasonably known would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this country alone, in the article of corn. It is a fact which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated as to the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty, healthy tree, about twenty-five or thirty years old, but has never in any one year produced over about two bushels of apples. While in blossom last spring, he accended the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will this season yield twenty bushels of apples. Now if the plaster will prevent the blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of trees adjoining a meadow where the plaster had been sown at a time when there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well, while the others produced no fruit.

Watertown Standard.

Culture of Root Crops.

Parsnips.—40 rows of sugar parsnips two feet apart, in length 384 feet, about five eighths of an acre, rows on the 17th of May by hand, produced 480 bushels at the rate of 768 bushels to the acre.

Carrotts.—50 rows of carrotts two feet apart, length 384 feet, about seven-eighths of an acre, produced from 12 to 13 bushels to the row—assuming 12,000 bushels, at the rate of 688 bushels to the acre. These were sown on the 17th and 18th of May.

Turnips.—About six or seven acres of turnips, sown broad cast with orchard grass and clover, on the 10th of August. The heaviest rains of the whole season was on the night of the 10th—it was a very severe and great damage to my newly sown fields, yet I gathered upward of 300 bushels of the finest turnips, and left the field as finely set with young orchard grass and clover as any one could desire to see. The land on which the turnips were sown, was under corn last year in part—about two acres in turnips after hay. James Gowen, of Pennsylvania.

Farmers' Cabinet.

From the Maine Farmer.

A preventative of the Weevil in Wheat.

Mr. Holmes:—Great loss has been sustained in this section of the State for several years by the weevil. *A remedy has been found*—first suggested, I believe by *our estimable and useful friend* Dr. Leach, of Sangerville. The remedy is no less than this: Sow spring rye with the wheat—I sowed a square lot of six acres to wheat last spring, and then to get this preventive, I sowed the borders of the field, two rods in width, with twelve quarts of rye. The result was, the weevil were deposited in the rye in such numbers as to produce a famine in nearly every head. There were so few left in the wheat, and I think there was not a quart of rye grown in a hundred bushels of the wheat. My neighbors were surprised at my design of sowing the rye, but they were wanting in the faith; and their grain sown at the same time suffered very considerably.

Calvin Chamberlain.

Useful Hint.

It is not generally known that if the linings of drawers, in which clothes are kept, is made of pencil cedar, no moths or other destructive insects, will get into them; and as the wood is much cheaper than Wallnut or mahogany, and gives a delightful perfume to the clothes contained in the drawers; the facts only require to be known to bring it into very general use.

A clear conscience makes our slumbers sweet.

MERCHANDISE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE.—TYLER DAVIDSON & Co., No. 118 Main street, Cincinnati, would announce the receipt of their Spring stock 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 such, they confidently believe as will induce merchants generally to examine the assortment.

100 cases Cut Tacks, Brads and Spanikles;
60 " Scythes, Sickles, Hoes and Rakes;
150 do Scythe stones, Bullon etc.;
170 casks Cut & Wrought Nails, assd;
8 do Trace Chains Nos 1 2 3, and 6 & 7 fi
6 do Jones' and Amer wood Screws 3-8 to 4 in.);
4 do Iron Chamber Candlesticks, 4 to 6 crates Tea Kettles;
6 casks Carpenters' and Mechanics' Curry combs and
2 do do Hinges, Rim and Knob Locks and Latches;
4 do Butcher's and Graves & Son's Files, all kinds;
Ring's Bixby & Andersen's Patents Nail Plates, Vices & Anvils;
Steel, Cast Shearer, Steele & Co's Cincinnati do;
1,000 best Rifle barrels, ass'd calibre, 25 to 30;
10,000 lbs sheet Brass and German Silver;
10,000 lbs bright and Annealed Iron wire, Nos 8 to 30
5,000 lbs English and Cincinnati Wrought Nails, all sizes;
6 casks Sheffield Table and Pocket Cutlery;
3 do Roger's, Wade & Butcher's do do
30 cases Ames' Cutlery, made by C. & D. N.
O. Ames' Spades and Shovels, Nos 1 to 5
Collins & Co's Hunt's & Co's, and Williams' warranted Axes
10 cases Low's and Hoe & Co's Mill and Cross Cut Saws;
40 cases Wilson's and Parker and White's covered Coffee Mills;
Also—
Horse and Collar Chains; Sad Trees; Wagon Boxes; Norfolk and American Latches; American Locks, Guns, Pistols, and Rifles; Braces of all descriptions; Planes, Saws and Tools of a variety; Cincinnati Locks and Covers; Steel Pen Factories and Skeleton Pan Rifle Locks. House Furnishing Hardware in all its varieties, &c. &c.
Feb. 25th, 1842. 3t-4t.

SUPERIOR IVORY SETS.T

THE subscribers have this day received direct from the Cutlery, manufactured expressly to order, a package extra fine Ivory Sets. The patterns and quality superior to any heretofore imported. TYLER DAVIDSON & Co.
No. 118 Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank.
March 24. 3t. Cin. O.

"O. ARES." SPADES & SHOVELS.

THE subscribers are now receiving large consignments of their celebrated Spades & Shovels. For 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. 3t. Cin. O.

Logborn Hats.

THE subscribers are now receiving an extensive and handsome stock of *Logborn Hats* of every description:
Gentlemen's white double Rims
do do colored do
Infants' Hats; a very neat article.
Misses' Hats,
and a variety of other descriptions, which will be sold at wholesale and or retail, at a small advance on Eastern prices.
WILLETTE & DAVIS,
Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.
April 2, 1842. 3m

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. 3t. Cin. O.

MAY SCHEMES.

THE 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—1 prize of $25,000—1,000 do $1,000—1,478 do 10 prizes of $500—10 of $400—10 of 300—10 of 200—30 of 300; 370 of 120; 63 of 100; &c. &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; 3,500; 2,000; 1,000; 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 36 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.—For Improvements in the Colleges, and Common Schools, in the State of Delaware—Useful Manufacture in the State of South Carolina—Greene and Pulaski Monument, in the city of Savanah, and State of Georgia—378 Numbers—15 Drawn Ballots. Grand Scheme—Capitals—$50,000; 20,000; 12,500; 10,000; 6,000; 5,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,617; 2 of 1,250; 50 of 1,000; 10 of 600; 20 of 500; 27 of 400; 29 of 350; 25 of 300; 300 of 150; 120 of 100; &c., &c., &c. Tickets only $15. A certificate of a package of 26 whole Tickets in 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 14, 1842—75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots—Grand Capitals—$30,000; 10,000; 6,000; 5,000; 4,000; 3,500; 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. 7, for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, May 14, 1842—78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots—Splendid Scheme.—$20,000; $10,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,500; 1,0171; 100 prizes of 1000; 10 of 500; 30 of 250; 64 of 200; 100 of 150; &c. &c. Tickets only $10. A certificate of a package of 26 Whole is 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 Philadelphia office,
No. 4 Exchange, 209 Broadway, N. York.

Blanks, Blanks.

DYER B. HOUGHTON, & Co. Improved and Stereotype Blanks, for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at their Office,
ALSO—Improved Commercial Blanks, for sale as above.
Feb. 5, 1842. 3m

WILKINSON & MIER, DRUGGISTS AND POTTERIES, Covington, Ky.

Have for Sale

Dr. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT has been used successfully for eight years in the cure of these diseases.—"Flamed after their kind."

CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.—As a general remedy for these diseases, it fully merits the confidence it has received. It is no medicine of mystery, but is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, which are known by all persons in every condition. Diseases 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. Only for a few days have we been ill for ten years. She was extremely nervous, and at times so weak that she could not attend to her domestic duties. By the use of this medicine, her strength is wholly restored, and she is as healthy as I can wish her to be. My address is at Dr. Taylor's office.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a 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. Taylor, fearing it was consumption, 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 she did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose and found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instantly; and we had the pleasure of witnessing her happy recovery to health. Rev. WILLIAM SMYTHE.

FEMALE BEAUTY.—CULPABLE NEGLECT.—It has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the first cultivated taste, that the beauty of society 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 the outward person, the hair, which is confessedly the finest gift to man or woman, is totally neglected.—THIS is the more inexcusable, consequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fairest and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet these drooping locks which once adorned their heads fallen, and never again return to their original beauty, it is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can neglect so much neglect on this point when a "NEVER-FAILING REMEDY" can be obtained by calling at No. 30, South Third street, Philadelphia, and applying 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 by the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st. Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD,
March 19, 1842. Agent.

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

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

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

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

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

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.
March 19, 1841. 3t-6m JOHN S. PERRY.

CLOCKS & WATCHES of every description, repaired in the most careful manner, by
WILLIAM GALLUP, Jr.
On Scott street, three doors south of Geddes & Brother's Store.

Cabinet Ware.

A. ROSE continues to carry on the cabinet making business in the various branches at his old stand on Scott street between Front and Fifth streets, 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 9, 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.
Jacob Ellis & Co., *New York.*
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
Joseph Leonia & Co., *New Orleans.*
Henry Starr, Esq., *Cincinnati.*
T. S. Goodman & Co., *Cincinnati.*
Jan. 33 Mar 15 1842 3m

COVINGTON & PETERSBURG MAIL AND LINE.

A CONSTANT supply of the above article for sale at Cincinnati prices, by GEDDES & 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. 3m

THE CULTIVATOR.

A CONTINUATION OF THE "CULTIVATOR AND THE GENESEE FARMER."

"It is the object of this Journal to improve the mind of the Mind," and to "Elevate the standing and character of the Cultivators of the American soil."

W. GAYLORD and L. TUCKER, Editors.
Published at Albany N. Y., by Luther Tucker & Co.

Terms.—One Dollar per annum—Three copies for Two Dollars—Ten copies for Five Dollars. Subscriptions received for any number of months to embrace topics of enduring interest, and its publication be persevered. Each being one year, and such the desire of the Proprietors, we shall never seek to obtain payment of a year unless it is often received, if promising many that we can perform. On the other hand, we shall generally give a brief outline of the work.

The Magazine, as its name indicates, will be devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. Our own lovely region will principally claim our attention. Already, its political influence—its population, and natural resources, the ample preparation in favor of the Valley of the Mississippi. We believe it to be the duty of the people of this section to avail of the importance of ascertaining their own interests instead of continuing tributary to the East. We have, therefore, made such arrangements, that, we shall be able to fully abound in the active interest of the west, of a high order, and give the public a periodical, which, in this respect, will proudly exhibit to the literati of other sections, and say, "*this is the production of western mind.*" To effect this, we require but a society of the patronage with which our citizens foster eastern writers, and we will have a literature of our own, or wanting in talents no one is thereas they possess to inspire the pen. Our history is fraught with deep interest—our rivers rail for thousands of thorough vigilant enterprise—our fertility, in beauty of soil, unsurpassed—our forests, and present landscapes far more lovely, than is seen under the bright skies of Italy.

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We shall diversify the Magazine with graphic original tales, and with poetry of the highest order. In each department we shall have the aid of the most popular writers of the west.

In connection with this we will insure the public that, the publication of the Magazine will not depend upon the amount of patronage to be obtained.—Its permanency is already guaranteed. The efforts we have made, and the heavy expenses incurred, we trust will be duly appreciated.

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TERMS

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