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POETICAL.

For the Licking Valley Register.

MIRANDA.

What the pleasures of life and its joys of the heart,
For its cares with our ages increase;
And the light prophetic heart may be stung by a dart
That shall mar its maturity's peace.
And the wealth that has fostered the hopes of the gay,
May be lost by misfortune's dark lowering,
As the sun of the morning and brightest ray of day
Are smothered by shadows of night.—Wm. Platt.

Ah! bright the days that I ——— ——— ———
Have spent in the pleasant weather,
With the beautiful, the loved and true
Were perfected together—
Yes, on my life was clouded over,
For I had known a care,
And one life's lovely hours were
The cypress of despair!

Ah! those were happy days, but they
Will never more return!
And no such hours in this world
It seems as but in mourn!
Ah! bright indeed were youth's tinted brows,
Where I in summer strayed,
Yet still would perish the young flowers,
And still the summer faded!

The flowers fade and death's chilly dreams
All lonely, cold, and sere;
And every bright summer dream
Has left but a tear!
But sometimes, at such happy seasons,
Star vigils over last,
While young love's holy taper burns
To light the shadows of the Past!

"But does one trade smile amount
To all we suffered then—
Thank Heaven that I never
Can be a child again."—MIRANDA.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The Presence of God.

Oh, there who sing of the robe
Of clouds around the hills uncast
Those mountain pillars of this Globe
Whose peaks sustain thy throne, oh God!
At glowing round the sunset skies
Those dancing lights are lightly furled,
As if to shade from mortal eyes
The glories of yon upper world;
There, while the evening star ephemle,
In one bright spot their purple folds,
My spirit lifts its chant prayer
For them, oh God of love, art them.

The summer flowers, the hills, the wood,
Upspringing freely from the sod,
In whose soft looks few seem to meet
At every step, Thy smiles, oh God;
The humblest and their sweetness shower,
They bloom in palace, hill or cot;
Give me, oh Lord, a heart like theirs,
Contented with my lowly lot;
Where their pure incense rises hale,
In odors sweet, Thy spirit dwells,
Their breath may seem to bear the air—
'Tis Thine, oh God! for Thou art there.

Hark! from yon cottage low and dim,
What sounds are Voice that fill the breast!
It is the peasant's evening hymn,
Arrests the fishers on the wave;
The old man leans his silver hairs
Upon his light suspended oar,
Until those soft delicious airs
Have died into ripples on the shore.
Why do his eyes in enhance rain?
What make the manhood from his soul?
His heart is filled with peace and prayer;
For Thou, oh God, art with him there.

The lone among the sun-set blooms
Pour forth to Thee their hymns of love;
When, trembling on uplifted plumes,
They leave the earth and soar above,
We hear their sweet familiar strs
When's a weary nest is found,
How lovely is a life like theirs,
Diffusing sweetness all around!
From pinion to the clouds, pole to pole,
Task earnest anthems coldly roll,
Till, melting on the realms of air,
They meet Thy throne in grateful prayer,
And, oh, Father!
Of faith, of peace, of love and Thee,
Such raging storm that wildly blows,
Such billowy frames that like the roes,
Sublimely grand, or softly fair—
They speak of Thee, for Thou art there.
The spirit, oft opposed with doubt,
May strive to cast Thee from it thought;
But who can shut Thy presence out,
Thou mighty Guest, Thou can't unsought
In spite of all our cold reserve,
Magnetic, with whatever we be,
Still, the painful heart resistless,
And points, all trembling, up to Thee.
We cannot shield a troubled breast
Beneath the spotless of the blest—
Above, below, in Earth, in air,
For Thou, Thy Being, God, art there!

Yet far beyond the climate compass,
Where no spring fancy oft hath been,
There is a land where Thou dost bow,
The part of heart shall enter let ——— ———
There to behold, in calmly bright,
How many a loved and gentle one
Bathe their soft plumes in living light
Their sparkling from Thy radiant throne!
There, souls once soft and sad as ours
Look up, and 'mid the Jehovah flowers,
They dream no more of grief and care,
For there, the God of peace, art there.

The effects of Tootsalism.

Man of good then no one not,
Man to buy with, more to sell,
Man of comfort, joy of care,
Man to see and man to wear,
Happier homes with then bright,
At our hearts's constant light,
Constantly clear, hands much stronger,
Take much cheerier, purse longer
Hopes that drive every ill sweeper,
And propelling hold up for to answer

SELECT TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

What will the world say?

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Not Grace Allen, surely!" said Wilson Maynard, in tones of disappointment and surprise.

"Yes, Grace Allen," replied his friend.

"A milliner! There must be some mistake.—She is too sweet, too intelligent, too accomplished a girl for that! I cannot believe it."

"Just as you please, Wilson. But if you have any particular interest in knowing, and will just step down with me to-morrow morning to Mrs. Millinett's, you can see her in all the glory of principal workwoman to that very useful individual."

"Well, it's a shame!"

"What's a shame?"

"Why, that a girl like Grace—for, that she is no common girl, a single hour spent in her company has convinced me—should have to stoop so low."

"Then, like a true Knight, you should fly at once to her relief, and elevate her to what you think her true position in society."

"That I cannot do."

"Why? Do you not think her worthy?"

"O, as to that, I should think her in every way worthy, from the little I have seen of her; though if I were to think seriously of marriage, I should wish to see a great deal more of her.—But I find that there is one positive objection."

"Indeed! What is that?"

"How can you ask? She is a milliner!"

"Well, what difference does that make?"

"What difference? How strangely you talk!"

"I am sure, Wilson, that I am unable to see the great difference that it would make. For my part, it seems to me a recommendation."

"A recommendation! Really, I cannot tell what you are driving at."

"I will try and enlighten you.—The father of Grace Allen, though not rich, was one of those fashionable men, whose affections for their children shows itself in a disposition to relieve them from all kinds of care and toil. A very industrious man himself, he was enabled to provide for his family sufficiently to take away the necessity of labor, even in household affairs, from his daughter. She was provided with the best teachers, and no effort was spared to render her truly accomplished, so far as the sterling of the various branches of knowledge was concerned. Possessing, naturally, a good mind, none of these advantages were lost upon Grace, and her father had the pleasure of seeing her spring up to womanhood, an honor to himself, and the pride of the social circle in which she moved. But in one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, that meet us at every turn in life, the father of Grace was removed from this world.—And having lived fully up to his income, there was nothing left for his wife and loudly loved child.—

"Now came the trial that was to prove her.—Mrs. Allen was getting old, and in feeble health. Grace was in the freshness and vigor of early womanhood. Upon which do you think should have fallen the burden of supporting the other? It did not take Grace long to answer this question. She entered a milliner's workroom, and has ever since supported her mother."

"That was truly noble!" ejaculated the young man, while a glow of admiration lit up his countenance. "But!—and the glow faded—"why did she choose such an occupation? Surely, with her education, she might have found employment at something far more respectable!"

"I do not see, Wilson, why a milliner is less respectable than—what shall I say?—a music or French teacher."

"Well, I can then."

"In what way?"

"Why—why—why you see a milliner is not half so respectable. Any body can see that."

"Then, as I cannot see it, I suppose, upon the principles of logic, I am nobody," the friend said, laughing.

"I am sure," Maynard said with a serious look and tone, "the employment is not esteemed respectable. You know that, at least."

"I know so, because it is plainly apparent, that you do not think it respectable. And it is probable that there are others who think as you do; but you must excuse me when I say that the employment in which Grace is so honorably engaged, is not thus esteemed by the thinking and sensible portion of the community—those who can look beyond the surface—and, seeing, prize true worth, wherever it is found. Surely, were Grace to fold her hands in idleness, and suffer her mother to toil for her, when she is far more able to take care of her mother, you would not think her more respectable?"

"O no. But then, as I said before, there is a choice of employments; and, in that choice, a person, like Grace Allen, should discriminate more wisely than she has done."

"As to that, Wilson, as far as I have been able to learn, in her choice of an employment, she has discriminated with great wisdom. She has naturally a great taste for such employments as that in which she is now engaged. For years before her father's death, from choice, she made her own and her mother's bonnets, and I have heard my sisters say that none of their friends were better bonnets than Grace. All honest employments being in her eyes, as in the eyes of every really sensible person—you must excuse me, Wilson—respectable, she chose that for which she had, naturally, the greatest predilection.—The consequence has been, that from taking an interest and feeling a pleasure in her occupation, she has come to be Mrs. Millinett's most valuable assistant. Indeed, that individual's large custom mainly depends upon the tasteful air that every thing has which comes from her establishment—and well she knows whom to credit for this. The consequence is, that the compensation received by Grace is far above what persons in her capacity ordinarily receive, and much more than she could hope to obtain at any employment. And thus is she enabled to provide for her mother, every comfort which she can desire."

"Still, she is but a milliner," the young man responded musingly.

"I cannot see what great difference that can make, Wilson," his friend replied. "It certainly does not take away, in the slightest degree, from the real worth of her character. Her sphere of life, which really constitute the true worth of a person's mind remain the same. As your wife, or the wife of any one, she is not, intellectually considered, in the smallest iota less worthy for having filled the station she now does. Indeed, if I before respected, she is far more worthy than she was formerly. Because, the selection from principle, of her present employment, which, she must both know, were not looked upon by some prejudiced individuals as respectable, has strengthened her character, and given her a degree of independence, where right and principle are concerned, that must make her the better qualified to fill the position of a wife."

"That may all be—But—"

"But what, Wilson?"

"Why, what will the world say, if I were to marry a milliner?"

"I don't know that the world has any thing to do in the matter," the friend replied. "It is your business, not that of other people."

"Still they will meddle with it."

"Perhaps they will—but what of that?"

"I'll tell you what of it. It would be my wife that they talked about, and marred at, and I cannot bear that my wife should be alluded to in any such a way. And, besides, it would exclude her from good society."

"Not good society, Wilson."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that any person who would exclude Grace Allen from their associations, because she had been a milliner, would not be entitled to the name of good society. They might be exclusive, or 'elite,' or 'fashionables,' or any thing else you might choose to call them; but the title of 'good,' as applied to their associations, would be, altogether out of place."

"I would not do to let the world hear you talk in that way."

"I never conceal my sentiments—and, never intend to conceal them. And what is more, my friend, do not feel that there is the slightest necessity for doing so. The world is not so blind to true merit, nor so wonderfully exclusive as you seem inclined to think. The general opinion is always in favor of real worth, and is ever ready to elevate that worth to its true position. And you may rest assured, that if you neglect to pluck this beautiful and fragrant flower, now blooming unseen and unknown, there will be found some one, ere long, who will find it and wear it upon his bosom, the admiration alike of the very world from whose imaginary sneer you shrink so sensitively."

"Well, let him pick it that chooses—I am unwilling. Still, she is a charming girl. The hour that I spent in her company during the last evening, the first time, you know, that I met her, was the pleasantest hour that I have passed for a long time. Intelligent, easy, and graceful in her manner, a close and attentive observer of what with high personal attractions, she is by far the most lovely woman I have ever met. I have never seen one whom I would choose for a companion before her."

"You have thought of removing to the South," Maynard's friend said. "Her origin or rather her present employment, would not be known there."

"True, not at first. But then I should live in daily fear of something occurring to make it known. No—no. I had better run no risks."

"Perhaps not," the friend said, in a changed tone, for he began to feel that Maynard was really unworthy of Grace, and that, in endeavoring to remove the difficulties that intervened, he was doing wrong.

"It seems to me a little strange," Wilson Maynard remarked, after a few moments silence, "that Mrs. Carpenter would introduce her into company at her house. It will not only injure her standing, when the fact becomes generally known, but it throws young men who visit there, into the danger of forming an engagement, and, perhaps, a very difficult association. Suppose, now, that I had permitted myself, after meeting her for a few times, to show her marked attentions. The result would have been unpleasant to both of us, as soon as I came to know the truth, which would of course have transpired."

"Of course. For no one thinks of concealing it. Grace herself would not have hesitated a moment to have given you that information. Indeed, she has told me that she uses the fact that she is a milliner as a kind of touch-stone to try the sincerity of professed good feeling from some quarters. It is surprising, she has said to me, how quickly the manner of some changes towards her, when it becomes known! But nothing of this moves her."

"There is no doubt of her being an excellent girl. I only pity the misfortune of her lot."

"By her it is esteemed a good fortune. She feels that it protects her from those who cannot discriminate between the real and the factitious; and she knows that if sought by a man of real intelligence and truth of character, it will be because he finds in her a likeness of his own mind—that he will take her for herself. And then she knows that she will be happy."

"May all the good fortune attend that she desires, is my fervent wish," Maynard said, with something of regret in his tones. "The flower of the wilderness must bloom on another bosom than mine. I dare not risk the certain consequence."

His friend urged him no farther. He felt that it would be wrong to do so—that, as has just been said, Wilson Maynard was unworthy of Grace Allen.

About the same time that this conversation was in progress, a young physician, universally esteemed in the community for his superior intelligence and high-toned principles, sat in one of the richly furnished parlors of Mrs. Carpenter, engaged in earnest conversation, with that lady. As relates to this conversation, we will commence at the beginning, and so regularly through with it, that the reader may perceive its full import.

"Who is that young lady whom I have met several times at your house, Mrs. Carpenter?" asked Dr. Norton, after he had been seated a few moments with the lady he addressed.

"Which one do you mean, Doctor?"

"Why, the most beautiful, interesting, and intelligent woman that was in these rooms last evening. Can you designate her by that description?"

"I think I can. But that will depend upon how new we estimate character and personal attractions alike."

"O, as to that, I think there is but little danger of going wrong. So speak out, if you please, madam."

"Did you mean the young lady, dressed in white, who sang and played towards the close of the evening, with so much sweetness and taste?"

"Of course, I do."

"Her name, Doctor, is Grace Allen."

"Grace! She is truly named, that is certain. And now, who is what is she?"

"What is she, you have already said—a beautiful, intelligent, and interesting woman."

"Exactly. That is settled. Now, who is she?"

"A poor girl who supports an aged mother, in ill health, with her needle.—In plain terms, a milliner's chief workwoman."

"Surely you jest, Mrs. Carpenter?"

"You know me better, Doctor."

"I do. But your information astonishes me. That superior woman in every way, a milliner! By what ill fortune has she been compelled to resort to such a means of livelihood?"

"By the death of a father who lavished every thing upon his child while living, and left her nothing when he died."

"Have you known her long?"

"Ever since she was a child. And the more I see of her and the longer I know her, the more I esteem her. Humble as her sphere in life is, I know few, if any, whom I consider her equal."

"Just my opinion formed from half an hour's conversation with, and an hour's observation of her," Doctor Norton said. Then, after musing a few moments he resumed—

"I believe I may speak out my mind plainly to you, as a friend, Mrs. Carpenter?"

"Certainly, Doctor."

"Then, is this young lady—this Grace Allen—engaged?"

"I believe not, Doctor. But why do you ask? You certainly cannot think of marrying a milliner?"

"No—of course not. I think of marrying an intelligent, virtuous, and accomplished woman, if I can find one who comes up to my ideas. And from the little I have seen and heard of Miss Allen, I think that she is just the woman I am in search of. Of course, I wish to see more of her—as to her being a milliner, I have no interest in the matter, as I do not want any one in that capacity. Will she make — a good wife? That is the question. If so, and she can fancy me, why it will be the easiest thing in the world, to lay off the milliner, and put on the wife."

"But what will people say, Doctor?"

"They will say, I suppose, that I have got a very sweet woman for a wife. What else can they say?"

"Why, they'll say—'But she was only a milliner.'"

"Indeed! Well, suppose they do? It will be a very easy thing to retort."

"How?"

"Why, if they charge her with having been guilty of the crime of 'making' bonnets, she can charge upon them the crime of 'wearing' them. Now pray, which is the greatest crime? If it is wrong to make bonnets—surely it is wrong for any one not only to pay another for making them, but to wear them after they are made! Is not that sound logic?"

"It seems so. And glad I am to find that my friend, Doctor Norton, can have the manliness and independence to discriminate thus wisely. I am sure that he will find in Grace Allen a woman not only to love, but to be proud of. As for myself, I number her among my choicest friends, and though I can, but in few instances, prevail on her to be present here, when I have company, I always esteem her, on such occasions, to be the chief attraction. Sometimes young men and young women have been present who did not treat her with the right kind of consideration, because they felt themselves above persons in her condition. Such, no matter to what families they belong, I never invite again to my house. I consider them to be unfit companions for myself or my friends. Their false ideas of life—their weak, vain, perverted notions, I wish not intruded upon her. Let them go to their own."

"Yes, let them go to their own," Doctor Norton responded, with warmth. "But when shall I be able to see Miss Allen again?"

"I will invite her here on any evening that will be agreeable to you."

"Say to-morrow evening, then."

"Very well. Let it be to-morrow evening."

After Wilson Maynard had parted from his friend, the image of Grace still remained pictured in his imagination, and he felt drawn towards her despite what he was pleased to call his better judgment. But he resisted this inclination, and reasoned against the absurdity of a man of his standing (a young merchant with a borrowed capital of four thousand dollars, and a business credit of four times that amount) bowering himself so much as to marry a milliner.

"Good morning, Wilson," his friend said to him, a few weeks afterwards. "Have you made up your mind to marry that milliner yet?"

"Don't talk about it, if you please.—If I did feel a little inclination towards that girl before I knew what she was, I can assure you that I am perfectly cured now."

"It's as well, perhaps," was the reply."

"But I have found one who is just the thing," resumed the young man.

"Indeed! And who is she?"

"Not a milliner girl I can promise you."

"O, of course not. But who is it that has so fully met your ideas?"

"Her name is Clarissa Howell. Do you know her?"

"O, yes. Very well."

"You do! Well, what do you think of her?"

"I think that she is a very good sort of a girl. Amiable, and all that."

"You speak indifferently."

"Do I?"

"Yes. And I should like to know what you mean by it?"

"O, nothing. Only that I never happened to see anything particularly interesting about Miss Howell. Still, I have always found her a pleasant girl, and have passed many agreeable hours in her company. But I think that her education is defective, as also her views of society."

"How so?"

"Why in the first place, she has not been raised by her parents to do any thing except to go to school. Consequently she might do well enough for a man to dress up and place in his parlor, by way of ornament, but certainly she is not fit to govern a household, or to manage the economical affairs of a family."

"I don't see that that is any great objection."

"You don't?"

"No. I do not wish to make a slave of my wife."

"Of course, not. But then, you certainly expect your wife not only to take charge of your domestic concerns, but to take a pleasure therein?"

"Well—I don't know. I am no friend to making slaves of women. Certainly, I do not expect my wife to live in the kitchen."

"Nor does any one of right feeling. Still, there are duties connected with a wife's position that requires her to know a good deal about the practical part of housekeeping. An ignorance of how to perform these, will cause a derangement in her family, that none will feel to be more unpleasant and annoying than her husband."

"As to that I am sure I am no judge. No doubt Clarissa's mother has taught her all that is necessary.—Indeed, I am sure she has, for I have heard her called one of the best of housekeepers."

"You must judge for yourself of course, Wilson," his friend replied. "But one thing is certain, Clarissa Howell is neither so handsome nor so intelligent as Grace Allen."

"That may be. But then she is a respectable girl and moves in good society."

"I do not like to hear you talk in that way, Wilson," his friend said. "The inference of course is, that Grace is not respectable, and does not move in good society. Now, I know to the contrary, and so ought you. I am sure you met her at Mrs. Carpenter's. As to the amount of respectability attached to industry and idleness it seems to me that the proportion is largely in favor of the former. And I am sure, that if you look at the subject with an unprejudiced eye, you will think the same."

"As to all that, I don't pretend to think much about it. But I do know that the world, that is the genteel class, do not esteem a milliner, or a mantua maker, or indeed any persons who have to work with their hands for a livelihood, as respectable. They are all classed with mechanics, and should associate together. They are well enough in their place, and useful. But, certainly, I am not going to connect myself with any of them."

"And yet, Mr. Howell was a saddler before he opened the store he now keeps."

"If he was, his daughter is not a saddler, nor a seamstress, and I am thinking about her, not her father. As to his having pursued a trade for a living, that is a fact of past times. He is a merchant now, and Clarissa is the daughter of a merchant?"

"That is, if a man who retails groceries, and has to spend every dollar he makes in the support of four or five idle, expensive daughters, may be called a merchant. Don't look so indignant! I am only telling you the truth in homely language."

"O, as to that, talk on. It don't make any impression."

"Then there will be no use in my talking," the friend responded, and the subject ——— ———

The allusions of the friend were pretty true. Clarissa ——— about as fit to make a man a wife as most girls are at the age of fifteen. She was one of five sisters, raised in idleness, their heads full of high notions, and contempt of every thing vulgar. She dressed well—talked pretty well, though there was no great deal of sense in what she said—sang well—danced well—and looked pretty well. Indeed, she was just the kind of a girl to captivate such a man as Wilson Maynard. And she did make a conquest of him—not by accident but from design; for she made herself particularly interesting to him. She studied his taste and predilections, and modified her actions and the expression of her opinions precisely to suit his own. She was, in fact, and so were all her sisters, mere husband-hunters. The business of her life was to get married; and everything she did, looked to that end.

In due time Maynard engaged himself to her, and in due time they were married.

Three days after that event took place, when he was again settling down to business, his friend, before introduced, came into his store to pass a word or two. While sitting and conversing, Maynard, who held a newspaper in his hand, let his eye fall accidentally on a portion of the sheet—

"Ha! what is this?" he said, suddenly.

"What is it?" asked his friend.

"'Married, on Tuesday evening last, Doctor James Norton, to Grace, daughter of the late William Allen.'"

"Indeed!" cried the friend, in a delighted tone, striking his hands together under the impulse of an instantaneous emotions of pleasure. "Really, I am delighted!"

"But that don't mean, certainly, Grace Allen, the milliner girl?"

"Yes it does, though! Her father's name was William."

"There must be some mistake, surely," persisted Maynard.

"Why so?"

"Because I don't believe a man of Doctor Norton's standing would stoop so low."

"You can think of that as you please, Wilson; but I can tell you one thing—I have met Doctor Norton several times of late at Mrs. Carpenter's, and Grace was there every time; and what is more, the Doctor always paid her marked attention."

"Well, if it is so, he is a great fool, that's all I can say about it. He will never be able to introduce her into good society, that's certain."

"Don't be so sure of that, Wilson. The Doctor can introduce her where he pleases, and what is more, her own real worth of character will be her passport."

"And now let us hear what the world will say about these two events—premising, by the way, that the opinions of one, or two or three individuals, are generally set down as the opinion of "the world."

"What a lovely woman Dr. Norton's wife is!" remarked the lady of a wealthy and "respectable" citizen, a few weeks after the marriage, to the lady of another wealthy and "respectable" citizen.

"Indeed she is a sweet woman."

"They say," resumed the first speaker, "that she was one of Mrs. Millinett's work-women when the Doctor married her, and that by her industry, ——— ——— ——— her aged and invalid mother."

"So I have heard."

"I think the Doctor deserves credit for his discrimination. A man of less observation and good sense would never have discovered her."

"No, that is certain. Well, she is a sweet woman worthy to fill any station.—I, for one, feel proud of her acquaintance."

"And so do I" was the sincere response.

"And so Maynard is married!" said one lady to another, about the same time that the last brief conversation occurred, though in a different circle, and in a conventional grade below.

"Yes," was the reply, "and a pretty bargain he has made of it! He'd a great deal better have married a woman that knows how to do something; a milliner or a mantua-maker, for instance, or some one at least that has a few ideas above mere dress and show."

"So I should think. But that's the way with our young men now-a-days. They must have ladies for wives. And pretty work they make of it! No wonder they don't get along any better than they do."

"No, indeed, it is not. Why, these Howell girls are no more fit for poor young men's wives than they are for ——for——for—I don't know what!"

"That they are not. But they'll all be picked off by foolish young men because they are ladies—that is, are above working."

Thus the world will talk! And if we study to conciliate its good opinion, with no other end in view, ten chances to one if we do not take a false step, and fail to secure the good opinion, we have been seeking into the bargain. There is a more general common sense estimation of things in all classes, than a few seem willing to believe. The weak obey fashion, and give out their narrow views as the ruling ones in social circles. But common sense and common honesty, in the appreciation of character, are far more general than some profess to believe.

Trouble.

Who don't get into trouble? Who passeth through the world smoothly? But trouble must be met manfully boldly, entirely. It is not to be expected that every thing will go on smoothly and calmly. Did ever a book run its course without encountering here and there a pebble which would cause a murmur in its onward course, and disturb the smoothness of its current? Can we expect to pass through life without its being chequered with crosses and sanctuaries? It is of no use to talk about living free of troubles—They beset the palace of the rich as well as the cottage of the poor. Wealth cannot prolong death from entering its doors. Wealth cannot prevent us from encountering troubles, cannot purchase an exemption from cares and anxieties; cannot make us always happy; cannot free us from ennui; in short, cannot make us perfectly happy.

Trouble will ——— upon us, domestic ——— ——— ———mary; and we ——— only to get over them the best way we can; not brood over them; not make a mountain of a mole hill; not imagine every thing is wrong when perhaps almost every thing is prosperous.

If you are over head and ears in troubles, the only way is to fight your way manfully, and you will be almost sure to conquer. Off coat, roll up your sleeves, and go to work in earnest and harder and more diligently you labor, the sooner will your troubles cease to annoy you.

Troubles do not often come alone. Their name is legion, for they are many, and you have only to fortify yourself the strongest against them; and you will hardly fail to conquer. Meet them boldly with the heart of a lion. Remember that repining does not help the matter—that groans and despondency do not make one happier—that they avail nothing although they cost many an aching heart—but if you are in trouble go to work with a right good will, and with a clear head a light heart and a pair of thick pantaloons, determined to make the best of every thing, success is sure to crown your efforts.

The following advice, which we copy from an exchange paper, although perhaps somewhat ultra, it is (at least some of it) worth remembering.

"Be content as long as your mouth is full and your body warm—remember the poor—don't rob your neighbor's hen roost—never pick an editor's pocket, nor entertain the idea that he is going to treat—kick dull care to the dance—black your own boots!—and we will add sew on your buttons when you but 'em off your trousers.

Boston Transcript.

Education.

It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once a grace and government to genius.

Philips

EDUCATIONAL.

Correct Views.

The Louisville Journal of June 8th contains an admirable editorial article on education, which we wish the advocates of cheap and driveling instructions to read. We are glad that Mr. Prentice, has come up *from* the turmoil of party politics and spoken as he has on *the great question*, on which depends the perpetuity of our institutions, and even the temporal, pecuniary prosperity of our country.

Mr. Prentice, we believe, has been a teacher, which makes any thing from him quite appropriate on this subject.

The article, from which we extract is headed with an article from the Cincinnati Message, commending the plan of Louisville, by which 30 boys are taken annually from the public schools "as a reward of merit," and instructed in the Louisville College at the expense of the City.—We regret that we have not room to the article entire.

"We find the proceeding in the Cincinnati Message, and are glad to perceive that our enterprising neighbors are beginning to appreciate this point of superior excellence in a system of public instruction. The more they observe its operations the more they will learn to admire it. We hope the time is far distant when the public councils of Cincinnati shall be cursed with public agents who will conceive that the whole end of education is "huckstering and [illegible]king," founded upon the three R's, "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic." We ardently trust the time is far distant when her public men will be found publicly boasting that they are in favor of the *narrowest*, most pinched up, pitiful, starveling scheme of public instruction that can be devised—advocates for the doling out of the means of instruction on the principle that regulates the feeding of public paupers on the merest fragments of bread and shadows of meat. The attempt has been made here to administer education upon the purest homœopathic principle, but we are inclined to think that the doctors will die before the patients are seriously injured. The influence which this movement may have upon the State system induces us to notice the subject.

"How any sane man can undertake to support the cause of public instruction, and at the same time advocate the most limited terms of study, we are at a loss to conceive. When any man argues that the public funds should be appropriated only to a certain amount of instruction, he aims a death blow at the whole system, because it is as much the duty of the public to give children the benefit of history, natural philosophy, geometry, grammar, geography, algebra, and the languages, as it is to teach them the alphabet. Every argument in favor of one will prove and sustain the other. If the public are bound to provide the means of instruction for children, they are bound by every consideration to make that instruction useful. The very same reasons that justify appropriations for grammar schools justify them for still higher departments, unless it can be shown that a high degree of education is injurious to society. What are the limits proposed? At what point is public instruction to cease? Who is to manufacture the iron skull-cap of ignorance for the children of Louisville, to keep the growth of their minds within certain bounds lest they expand into usefulness?"

"It behooves the friends of education to be on the alert, to keep an eye upon these proceedings, and to go on with that organization which is in operation among them, in order to save the State system of instruction. We are aware that it is their determination, at the proper time, to speak, upon this whole subject of *sans culottism* in education, in a voice not to be mistaken. But they should appeal to the intelligence of the people of Louisville, and inform the public mind on every department of this the highest of all earthly interests. No fear need be entertained of the action of this public on the subject. It will be quite an easy matter to teach the council that they are agents, not masters of the public."

"We cannot imagine how any man who loves his country, and has [illegible] the democratic principle that an intelligent people are capable of self-government, can advocate a low grade of public instruction. The universal fault of all the systems of public instruction in the West is that their grade is too low; and instead of being lowered, they must be greatly elevated to be in unison with that spirit of progress that is now animating the civilized world. For future honor among men, and for the consciousness of "duty recognized and duty performed," we would rather occupy the lowest station in this cause than the *highest*, if there be anything high in it, in opposition to the most comprehensive education that the means of the public can give. The hopes of the friends of free and liberal institutions throughout the world are centred upon these States; and upon their action in relation to schemes of education rest the hopes of freedom. The standard of these schemes should be elevated to the highest point that can be reached."

"Edmund Burke, too, one of the first men that ever lived, declared one of his greatest truths, when he proclaimed that "education is the cheap defence of nations." The nations of the earth are daily illustrating this great truth in the spirit in which it was uttered, not by paltry calculations of so many cents for a certain amount of reading, and for so many sums cyphered on a slate, but by providing means for expanding and strengthening all the faculties of the mind. This is the species of education that defends a people against the inroads of vice, and the prevalence of evil; this is the kind that elevates the moral and intellectual powers of man—that elevates him in the scale of being, and restores him in some degree to the image of his Maker. This, and this alone, it is that fits him for understanding the machinery of society and of Government; that presides over wholesome legislation; and that makes men respect the laws of nations, and obey the laws of their country. This education is the cheap defence of nations, no matter what may be its cost.—For it, a community may afford to be heavily taxed, because the remuneration stands upon the surest of foundations.

"We deeply regret that any man should feel that he would be tolerated in degrading the system of public instruction in this city; thus making Louisville a by-word and reproach among all the neighbors, and warning emigrants to cast their lot among a people influenced by larger and nobler conceptions of duty than those that prevail here.

"Under the present system of public instruction, which some of the council are so anxious to destroy, liberal provision is made for the education of a large majority of the children of Louisville. In addition to this the council has under its control a college; and by an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars, the city has the power to regulate the tuition fees of the professors, and to send thirty scholars per annum, free of charge. These scholars are very properly selected, not with reference to the ability of their parents to pay for their instruction, but solely from their merits developed in the city schools. And, in addition to these thirty, the board of trustees has the power to send any boy they please, free of charge. No scholar has ever yet been refused admission into the college on account of his poverty.

"By this organization, the highest incentives are given to the pupils of the public schools to labor for the acquisition of knowledge. This alone is worth the entire appropriation. In addition to this, the taxpayers of the city are provided with a course of instruction in the highest departments of learning, which saves the expense and sacrifice of sending young men away from home to go through a college course. We know of some instances where boys have been taken away from this institution and sent to other colleges; and such was their estimate of the teachers they left, that they expostulated with their parents until they were permitted to return.

"The lowness of the terms of tuition fixed by the council, enables men with "the fortune of peasants to give their children the education of princes." This is a feature which the friends of education wish to see engrafted upon the State system, and for this reason we are anxious that Louisville shall not wantonly destroy that which gives her system its pre-eminence.

"Another important consideration renders the support of the college imperative upon the council. The building and grounds used for college purposes were given to the city for this express object, and every impulse of honor and rectitude urges the city to do what she tacitly consented to perform in receiving this deed of gift. She can neither sell, nor appropriate, in any way, the property for any other purpose than a collegiate course. While, therefore, she holds this property upon these terms, she is bound to comply with their letter and spirit. If she violate them, public-spirited men will have little inducement to make bequests to her hereafter."

HOME LEAGUE.

ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO:

The undersigned were appointed, by a convention of the friends of Home Industry, held at Hamilton on the 16th of March last, a committee to present an address to the people of Ohio on the importance, at the present crisis, of encouraging domestic industry. A convention for the whole State is to be held at Columbus, on the 4th of July next, and it is necessary that the attention of the friends of home industry should be called to this subject previous to that convention, in order that the proposed meeting may be well attended from the different parts of the State, and be furnished, as far as practicable, with the information called for on that occasion. When the convention at Columbus shall be furnished with the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial statistics of the State, as requested, a much more satisfactory address on this subject may be presented to our citizens. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to some general remarks touching the importance, under existing regulations of trade with foreign nations, of curtailing our purchases of foreign manufactures, and encouraging, in place, domestic productions.

It may be well to say, in the outset, that the friends of home industry are not opposed to free trade, between our own and foreign nations.—While we admit that the peculiar condition of a nation may render it proper, often times, to levy high tariffs on foreign imports, and even prohibitory duties, yet they do not believe that such necessity would exist in this country at present, if those nations with which we trade did not exact such high duties from our citizens. But while England and France, and other nations levy a high import duty on our produce carried to their markets, it cannot be properly considered as opposition to free trade to meet them with something like countervailing duties.

It strikes us not a little strange that while our opponents are opposed to all protecting duties on foreign imports levied by our government, so little is said of the enormous exactions of foreign governments levied upon our produce in their markets. If Congress levy a tariff of 30 per cent. ad valorem, therefore, trade is not free, but if England, and France, and Spain, and Germany levy a duty on our products of 100 per cent. on the home value, all is well—trade is free, and Congress must not disturb this liberal equality!

It may be well to examine here the amount of duties paid by our citizens into the coffers of European nations in carrying out the blessings of free trade. The following table will show the prices of the various articles of produce referred to, at Liverpool, and at Cincinnati on the first of April, with the duties on each at the former port.

	Liverpool.	Cincinnati.	Duty.
Flour per bbl	$8,50	$4 25	$3 88
Wheat per 60 lbs	1 85	0 75	0 80
Indian Corn per bush	1 20	0 25	0 60
Oats " "	0 72	0 20	0 55
Pork mess per bbl	18 00	6 50	5 75
Beef " "	14 50	8 00	5 75
Bacon cwt	10 80	3 08	2 72
Hams "	12 96	4 48	2 77
Lard "	12 96	5 04	1 92

The exports of grain from the United States, including all kinds, except rice, would not fall short of thirty millions of bushels annually, and which, if in wheat, and carried to England, would be taxed to the enormous amount of twenty-five millions of dollars! Yet the American farmer must submit to this tax or keep his wheat, so far as England is concerned. In France and other nations of Europe, the reception of our produce is regulated by a very similar *free trade* liberality. Our pork, beef, and lumber, is even taxed higher than grain. On about 100,000 hogsheads of tobacco which would be worth, in the United States, about seven millions of dollars, European nations levy a revenue of thirty millions of dollars. Europe alone, on about 18,000 hogsheads of tobacco, levies a duty of seventeen millions two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, in the form of duties, excises, licenses, &c. On tobacco alone, therefore, our planters pay a revenue for the benefit of foreign governments equal to the whole expense of our national government, and yet if a Tariff for the benefit of our own government, and the protection of our citizens, be proposed, we are immediately threatened with nullification, secession, or dismemberment of the American Union! These patriots seem to have reversed the maxim of our forefathers when they resolved that they would pay millions for *taxes*, but not a cent for *tribute*—the doctrine of the present free trade advocates is, millions for *tribute*, but nothing for *taxes*, even for our own benefit and protection. It would indeed be a curious document, and one which we doubt not would surprise the American agriculturalists, could we have a full table of the whole amount of duties paid by their produce in European markets, including the productions of all parts of the Union. When such table shall be presented, it will be found that not less than eighty millions of dollars are levied by the nations of Europe, in the form of duties, on the productions of the farmers and planters of the United States.

In reference more particularly to our own State it will be seen by examining the tables furnished by the late census, that we raise about 25 millions of bushels of wheat, 43 millions of bushels of corn, and 15 millions of bushels of oats. After making ample deduction for home consumption and leaving out of our surplus all the rye and buckwheat, we have at least 12 millions of bushels to sell. This surplus, being principally wheat, worth but an average of 75 cents per bushel at home, makes the aggregate value of 8 millions of dollars, but if sold in European markets it is taxed at the rate of about 100 per cent. and must therefore pay an additional eight millions of dollars for the liberty of selling it to the subjects of Queen Victoria.—The value of our pork and beef would even exceed our grain, and it is subject in European ports to a still higher duty, these articles pay an annual tax, if they reach the eastern continent, of at least ten millions more; and all this is called free trade—and any attempt to disturb this beautiful equilibrium of 100 per cent. duty on one side, and 20 per cent. on the other, is considered direct high treason by some of our political sages.

The fact is, nothing but the vast fertility of our soil has enabled our agriculturists to bear up under this heavy and unequal burden as long as they have—unprotected by countervailing duties. The weight of the burden, however, has been steadily increasing, as our tariff has gone down until it has now become intolerable. The home consumption has decreased to that extent, by withdrawing mechanics and manufacturers from their business and compelling them to become agriculturists or starve, that our grain, pork and beef, in Ohio, are now drugs, and in many places would not pay for transportation to even the nearest market.—Wheat, from the shortness of the crop last year, is an exception, but from present appearances of the new crops, it will soon be as great a drug as corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat.

It is in this state of things, and while the nations of Europe tax our productions in their markets at the rate of 100 per cent., that we are asked to receive their manufactures and produce free of duty, except such as the revenue may demand, not exceeding 20 per cent., and thus break down all our own manufactures, and turn out of employment our 800,000 manufacturers! Certainly, this is no modest request which the advocates of free trade make of the American farmers! But will they comply?—Will they even try any farther so fatal an experiment? Is it desired to see how long our people can bear up, under a system of so entire and rapid depletion, without one ingredient calculated to keep up or restore their exhausted energies?

In the absence of governmental protection against this unequal taxation, there is but one course for us to pursue; and that is, by voluntary agreement to patronize domestic industry alone, and thus, by inducing a large portion of our citizens now thrown out of their proper employment, and compelled to adopt temporary agricultural pursuits, to return to their business, and create a home market for a part, and a considerable part, of our surplus bread stuffs. The effect of this policy, if universally adopted, would be at once to save at home the immense sums which are now paid over and above our exports, annually for foreign goods, to encourage domestic labor by an adequate and certain reward, and to create home market for our surplus produce. The consumption of foreign goods in Ohio, for the few last years, has amounted to at least *ten millions of dollars annually* and if it were true, that our exports paid for these, when it is considered that by their introduction, thousands of our mechanics and manufacturers were thrown out of employment, embarrassed and ruined, it would still be a poor and profitless trade on our part. But it was still worse. A large portion of these foreign goods had to be paid for in specie. It is a debt of this kind, accumulating against the people of the United States ever since the tariff sunk below adequate protection, which now, year after year, drains, and must continue to drain us of our metalic currency. We often hear the general embarrassment in the monetary affairs and business operations of the country attributed to the public debts contracted by the several States for the contraction of internal improvements.—These, doubtless, have their influence; but when it is recollected, that in the aggregate, these amount to but a little more than $200,000,000, and that a considerable portion of this consists of domestic loans, and when it is further remembered, that the whole of the foreign debt was drawn for in Bills of Exchange, which if it had not been for an impolitic adjustment of our commercial regulations, would have been paid in specie, it can be easily seen, that this debt cannot account for the present embarrassment.—The amount of foreign imports alone in the year 1833, was 190 millions, quite equal to the whole public foreign debts of the several States; and for the last eight years, our foreign imports have amounted to the average of about 140 millions annually, making in that time, the enormous sum of eleven hundred and twenty millions!—Here is a debt contracted, which will fully account for the present scarcity of money, and the derangement of the business operations of the country, and beside which, our foreign debts dwindle into insignificance. It is true, however, that a great part of this debt was paid by our exports; but in the same period, our imports exceeded our exports, 200 millions. It should also be remembered, that while these State debts, (had no other relation with Europe existed) might, and would have been paid in specie, this commercial debt is due for goods which were consumed in their use, and which, if they added to our comfort, certainly rendered us none the abler to pay for them.

A want of attention to this feature in our foreign trade, is a source of error in our estimates. A balance of trade, so far as it saves us from a foreign debt, is always to be regarded as an advantage. But further than this, nothing to prohibit all imports into their dominions except such as are essential to the subsistence of their people, unless it be the raw material by which their factories are supplied, and their operatives furnished with labor. Thus their imports, instead of being such articles as are essential to their use, answer the double purpose of giving employment to their mechanics, and furnishing the source of their exports, in the varied forms of manufacture into which art converts the raw material. Their imports, therefore, become a source of wealth. But, however great the balance of trade in this country might be, consisting, as they principally do, of the manufactured article and goods to be consumed among ourselves, the nation is not enriched thereby; while, as these articles come in direct competition with our own manufactures and labor, our mechanics are thereby crippled in their business, and oftentimes thrown out of their employment and entirely ruined. Such is the general condition of the mechanical, manufacturing and laboring pursuits, in the U. States at this time, and unless the amount of foreign manufactures which are annually brought into the U. States, is curtailed by a protecting tariff, or by the voluntary resolutions of our people, total ruin awaits most of our manufactures and many of our mechanical pursuits, and a general depression in the prices of all kinds of labor and agricultural products must be the certain consequence.

By these last remarks, however, we would not be understood as intending to say, that all trade with foreign nations is injurious. The difference in soil, in climate, and other natural advantages, has varied the productions and facilities for manufacture of different countries, and places; and this difference constitutes the benefits as well as necessity of trade. Would all nations leave trade to be governed and regulated by this difference, we should have no reason to complain. The U. States would then be to the Old World, what the granaries of Egypt were to Syria and Palestine, during the seven years of famine. We would supply their hungry, and frequently starving population, with wholesome and cheap breadstuffs. But this the European nations will not permit us to do, without we pay into their public coffers, a tax, of at least 100 per cent., for the liberty of selling them our produce. The exaction does not stop here; we not only submit to this tax, but receive our pay in their manufactures, and, as a consequence of the introduction, turn out of employment hundreds of our own people.

We are aware that the plausible objection that protection to the manufacturer is but a tax on the consumer, misleads many who will not take the pains to examine this subject. But if such would only attend to the facts, or extend their theories to embrace all the laws of trade bearing upon this point, it would soon be seen, that protection much more generally lessens, than increases the price to the consumer. This results first, in the certainty of sale, and next, in the increased demand. If a manufacturer could immediately sell one hundred pieces of his cloth, and have the capital to invest again every few months, how much cheaper could he not sell, and yet make more money than if these 100 pieces should be compelled to lie on the merchant's counter, year after year, seeking purchasers, amidst ten times as much of the foreign manufacture? Who cannot see, that the effect of certain and speedy sale, the result of increased demand, would enable the manufacturer to sell at the lowest possible rates, while competition would compel him to do so, or raise up others who would soon supersede him in furnishing the necessary supply? The truth of this position is amply tested by experience, and our people are now paying the foreign manufacturer, in many instances, a higher price for an inferior article, than the same would cost with a proper protection.

As a refutation of the benefits of protection it has been said stating that we have exported more domestic manufactures since the reduction of the tariff, and imported more specie into the country than we did under the protection of the high tariff of 1838. It does not impair our confidence in protection, nor disprove the necessary consequence of draining the country of specie by its abandonment. The periods selected are from 1828 to 1832 inclusive of protection; and from 1833 to 1837 under descending duties.—That the manufacturers under the high tariff of 1828 should not immediately abandon their business, at the passage of the compromise act, is not strange, and that failing to find a market at home, they should send their produce out of the country for the purpose of sale, at a sacrifice, is not more unaccountable. In fact such might be expected, as the natural consequence of depriving them of the market they had before enjoyed at home. This operation, ruinous in most cases, if persevered in would account in itself for some increase of specie imported. But the authors of this argument have omitted to state that the government of the United States in pursuance of treaties against the laws of trade imported during the latter period many millions of specie. No wonder, therefore, that during this period, 1833 to 1837 inclusive, we imported five times as much specie as during a similar period, from 1827 to 1832. To make the argument complete our opponents should have brought their tables down to 1841 and compared the amount of specie imported, and exported in each year. But this would not have answered their purpose. It would have shown in the last two years our exports of specie averaged at least $6,000,000 more than our imports. That our manufactories, or such of them as will be able to outlive European competition, may still continue to seek a foreign market is not improbable; and that our exports of domestic manufactures may increase in the aggregate would not surprise us. Some of these compete with European manufactures in the foreign market better than at home, as the U. S. is the point at which the English manufacturers aim, with the hope of suppressing our infant establishments, and, therefore, they have left unoccupied some portions of South America, where the enterprise of our Yankees driven from the domestic market seek a demand for their goods. But while some kinds of business and some establishments can live without protection, seeking a market abroad while they are denied at home; this is not the case with many others, nor with the more expensive and important, yet in their infancy in this country and wholly unable to survive the struggle which is made for their destruction. Many of these have already ceased business, and in all has their operations been much restricted, and the greater portion of their hands dismissed. Hence a principal reason for the little demand for agricultural products. By the census of 1840 it appears, that there were in the United States about 800,000 persons employed in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits and kindred employments. Add to these for their families, and those dependent on them for support, which has been found to be about three to one, and we have 2,4000,000 engaged in and dependent on those engaged in manufactures and trades. To supply these with bread stuff alone at 10 bushels each (an allowance made by some in the United States though double the usual calculation made in Europe,) and we have a demand for 24 millions of bushels from this source alone. Increase these to a number adequate to supply all the manufacturers required to supply us, and you increase the demand at least three fold or to seventy-two millions of bushels, or their equivalent in other articles of agricultural products. But the demand does not stop here. Each manufacturer requires more or less of the raw agricultural product with which to carry on his business, and perhaps the demand from this source may be estimated at four fold on the average of the demand for bread stuff. To elucidate this point, we take the case of the Glenham woolen factory in Dutchess county, New York, the statistics of which have been so frequently referred to in Congress, at the present session. By this single factory, containing 170 operatives, and including their families, in all about 500, a market is furnished for the products of that county to the amount of $35,000 annually. These products, besides the necessary bread stuff and eatables, amounting to $10,400, consist 170 thousand pounds of wool, wood, soap, &c., used in manufacturing. The mere demand for bread stuffs created by the manufacturing interest, therefore, in this instance amounts to about one seventh of the whole consumption of agricultural products by that establishment. The annual products of this factory are given at $187,000 in round numbers, and if we take this as an average case, it will be found that a similar consumption allowed for increased value to which our manufacturers would soon extend with proper protection, would give us a demand for agricultural products of more than forty millions of dollars worth, an increased demand which would always secure to the agriculturists of the United States a certain sale and a good price for all their produce.

Ohio has a deep interest at stake in this question. She is the first grain growing State in the Union, and her resources in this particular are not half developed. Her Wheat crop this year will probably amount to 25 millions of bushels, one half of which will be a surplus to be sold beyond her limits. Where is she to find a purchaser? The advantage she has hitherto enjoyed by her vicinity to Canada, is most probably already taken from her by imposition of a duty on grain and flour exported from the U. States to Canada; and the effect of the reduction of the tariff has been to increase the production and lessen the domestic demand. In this condition of things, what can be expected? The home market has been discharged, and the foreign one closed against us. A very and unprecedented low price of agricultural products and labor of all kinds seems to be inevitable.

At the present moment, however, it is thought that Congress is disposed to adopt a protective tariff. Should this be satisfactory, and afford adequate protection to every branch of American Industry, all will soon be well again, and the objects of the Home League will have been attained. But before these associations are abandoned, its friends should be well assured that such protection has been secured by Congress. Should the tariff bill now pending, be passed before the meeting of the Convention on the fourth of July; it will be proper on the occasion to examine its provisions, and determine whether the protection be sufficient. If still pending, the opinion of the Convention in relation to its principal pro[illegible] be expressed, and such measures recommended as existing circumstances and prospects may render proper. But never shall we abandon this association for the protection and encouragement of Home Industry, until Congress places us on terms of substantial reciprocity with foreign nations.

A. H. DUNLEVY,
E. D. MANSFIELD,
L. D. CAMPBELL.
} Committee.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

Bank	Rate
OHIO.—Life and Trust, Co.	2 pre
Lafayette, Commercial, & Franklin Banks	[illegible] pre
Western Reserve Bank	par
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville	" par
Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon	" par
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	" par
Bank of Mount Pleasant	" par
" Marietta	" par
" Zanesville	" par
" Circleville, (old)	" par
" Muskingum	" par
" Norwalk	" par
" Wooster	" par
" Sandusky	" par
" Xenia	" par
" Massillon	" par
" Geauga	" par
Dayton Bank	" par
Commercial Bank of Scioto	" par
Clinton Bank of Columbus	" par
All small and post notes	" par
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
Mechanics & Traders', Bank	par
Franklin Bank of Columbus	13 dis
Urbana Bank	70 dis
Farmers', Bank of Canton	56 dis
Lancaster Bank	12 dis
Chillicothe Bank	12 dis
Hamilton Bank	50 dis
Bank of Cleveland	70 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	45 dis
Miami Exporting Company	70 dis
Cincinnati Bank	75 dis
Exchange Bank Cincinnati	75 dis
Whitewater Canal	75 dis
Granville Bank	75 dis
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Banks	2 pre
INDIANA.—State Bank and Branches	par a 2½ dis
State L and V Scrip	43 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bank and Branches	60 dis
Bank of Illinois & Branches	27 dis
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair	3 dis
Endorsed by J. O. & H. Smith	24 dis
MISSOURI.—State Bank and Branches	par
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee	22 dis
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks	20 dis
ARKANSAS.—State Bank and Branches	nominal
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans Banks	12½ a 25 dis
Municipality Bills	25 dis
GEORGIA.—All solvent Banks	15 a 20 dis
NORTH & S. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks	par a 2 dis
EASTERN BANKS.—New York City Banks	3 pre
Boston	3 pre
Philadelphia	3 pre
Baltimore	3 pre

EXCHANGE.
Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York	4½	prem
Boston	"	prem
Washington	"	prem
Baltimore	"	prem
Philadelphia	"	prem

SPECIE.
Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold	4	prem
English Gold	3	prem
Other Foreign Gold	"	prem
Silver	"	prem

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834	$10.66	Forty Francs	$7.85
do since 1834	10.00	Georgia, $5 br. mint	5.00
Sovereign	4.85	N. Carolina do	5.00
Napoleon	3.85	Pistareen	18¾
Doubloon, Spanish	15.83	Guinea	5.00
do Patriot	15.53	Ducat	2.00
V Thalers	3.92½	German Crown	1.00
X Thalers	7.85	French Crown	1.06
X Guilders	4.00	Louis d'Or	3.85
Frederick d'Or	3.99½		

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	bush	1 00 a 1 30
	Dried	bush	1 00 a 1 25
BEEF,	Mess	bbl	6.00 a 7 00
	Prime	"	5.00 a
	Dried	lb	5½ a 6
	Tongues	doz	5.00 a 6.00
BACON,	Hog Round	lb	2½ a 3
	Joles	"	1 a 1½
	Shoulders	"	1½ a 1¾
	Sides	"	2 a 2½
	Hams	"	3 a 5
	Canvassed Hams	"	5 a 5½
	Sugar cured, & extra do.	"	8
CORN,	In the ear	bush	20 a 25
	Meal		
CIDER,		bbl	3 00 a 3,50
FLOUR,	City Mills	per bbl	$4.12 a 4,25
	By Canal	bbl	3.87 a 4,00
FEATHERS,		lb	25 a 30
HEMP,	Brown	cwt	5 50 a 6 00
	Manilla	cwt	10 50 a 11 00
HOPS,	Western, crop of 1841	lb	20 a 20
	Eastern	lb	25 a
HAY,	Loose	ton	10 00 a 12 00
	Bale	ton	11 00 a 12 50
LARD,		lb	4 a 5
LUMBER,	Boards, clear, in yard, per M		25 00 a 30 00
	do common do		10 00 a 15 00
	Shingles		2 00 a 2 50
	Hoop poles	M	2 00 a 20 00
OATS,		bush	20 a 25
OIL,	Linseed	gal	[illegible] a 95
PORK,	Mess	bbl	5,00 a 5,50
	Clear	"	6,50 a 7,00
	Prime	"	4,00 a 4,25
	Rump and Chine	"	3.00 a 3,25
	Joles	"	00
	Hog Round	lb	2 a 2½
	Joles	"	
	Shoulders		1 a 1½
	Sides	"	a 2½
	Hams		3 a 4
PROVISIONS,	Butter, in kegs or bbls	lb	5 a 8
	do in market inferior	lb	12½ a 18
	do fresh	lb	18 a 25
	Cheese, Western Reserve	lb	6 a 6½
	Onions	bush	75 a 1 00
	Potatoes	bush	44 a 50
RAGS,		lb	3 a
RICE,	Fresh, in tierces	lb	5 a 6
SALT,	Turks Island	bush	46 a 50
	New York	bush	40 a 45
	Kanawha	bush	20 a 25
	do washed	bush	20 a 28
	do alum	bush	25 a 37
	Conemaugh	bush	25 a 30
	Zanesville	bush	25 a 30
SEEDS,	Clover	bush	3 00 a 3 50
	Timothy	bush	1 50 a 2 00
	Hemp	bush	2 00 a 3 00
	Flax	bush	87 a 90
WHEAT,		bush	70 a 80
WOOL,	Common	lb	20 a 30
WHISKEY,	from boats	gal	12 a 13

Tobacco—Manufactured. Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky. best	cwt	$12 00 a 15 00
" 2d quality	cwt	8 00 a 10 00
12 Plug, best	cwt	12 00 a 16 00
6 Twist, No. 1	cwt	5 00 a 6 50
6 " No. 2	cwt	5 00 a 5 50
In Leaf, No. 1	cwt	2 00 a 2 50
In Leaf, No 2	cwt	1 50
Cigars Spanish	per M	10 00 a 23 00
" Half "	"	4 50 a 5 00
Common		87 a 1 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

BERNARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

The third quarter of Mr. Kerr's school for the present year will commence on Tuesday the 5th of July.

Fourth of July.—We call public attention to the notice of the committee of arrangements for celebrating, in a suitable manner, this approaching anniversary.

The spot selected for the occasion is convenient and beautiful. Seats will be prepared for the Ladies. Should the day prove rainy the oration will be delivered in the Methodist Church.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOSEPH RIDGWAY for a copy of Mr. Fillmore's Revenue Bill, which had passed through a second reading and ordered to be printed.

☞ Our fair correspondent MIRANDA, whose beautiful "lay-rels" will be found under our poetical head, first page, need not fear to overburden us with her productions. We shall receive her communications with pleasure, without the postage being paid.

Home League.—Through the politeness of our friends of the Cincinnati Gazette, we are enabled to lay before our readers in another column the able Address of the Committee appointed by a convention of the friends of Home Industry, held at Hamilton, O., on the 16th of March, last, to the People of Ohio. It suits every portion of our Western country, and is as applicable to Kentucky as to our sister State.

Police.—On Wednesday last, a man named James Treat was brought before Justices KELLY and COLVIN, charged with forgery, committed in March last. It appears that an order was given by John W. M'Nickle for three dollars, in favor of a colored man, on the store of M. C. Daugherty, which order had been transferred to Treat, and altered to *thirty* dollars instead of three. The order was presented for payment and the goods cut off, but for some cause, perhaps from suspicion arising that all was not right, were not called for—Treat had not been seen in this quarter until Tuesday last, when he was arrested. The defence not being good, he was committed to Jail at Independence, to await his trial at the next July term of the Kenton Circuit Court.

On Thursday, Samuel Treat, brother to the above, and a James C. M'Cormick were brought before the mayor, for riot and noise in the street the night before—found guilty and sentenced to a fine, Sam'l Treat in $5 and costs, and M'Cormick in $10 and costs. Treat paid up, but M'Cormick, for want of cash, was sent to the City Jail, to break stone for 20 days. This last, we learn is an old offender, though young in years, having served a time in the Ohio Penitentiary, and not recently let out of the Cincinnati Prison.

On Sunday last, a son of John Marks, aged about 8 years, was fishing in a skiff near the Covington shore, when by some accident he was thrown out and drowned.

Provisional Tariff.—Yesterday was a day of unusual interest at the Capitol. The temporary and provisional Tariff Bill for continuing the existing tariff until the first day of August, with a proviso against its interference with the operation of the act for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of thirteen votes, in one of the fullest Houses of the session, two hundred and nineteen members having voted on the question. This decision is considered important, as indicating beyond reasonable doubt, the disposition of the House of Representatives to pass at this session a bill for establishing such a permanent tariff as the necessities and wishes of the country unite in demanding.—*Nat. Intel.*

A Governor in a Bar.—Governor McDonald, of Georgia, has issued a circular to the Attorney General and Solicitors of the State, directing them to prosecute all Bank officers who have refused to [illegible] their notes. This offence is punishable in Georgia by confinement in the penitentiary; and an action can be maintained against the offending party, at any time within four years after its commission. The Tuscaloosa Monitor says that less than four years ago, Governor McDonald was President of one of the worst broken Banks in Georgia! This being the case, if the law is faithfully carried out, the Governor may find himself fairly caught in his own trap.

The Trial of Edwards.—*New-York, June 18.*

The trial of Monroe edwards on charge of Forgery was brought to an end on Tuesday morning—the Seventh Day of its continuance—by a verdict of Guilty from the Jury, after an absence of about sixteen hours. It is one of no high importance to all the Interests of Society, and of so deep interest, from the nature of the evidence and the ability of the Counsel engaged, that we have given to it a large portion of our columns this week, as well as last. The whole report, we fire sure, will be read with interest by all.

The evidence, for the prosecution was clear, and unequivocal. The first letter, written for the purpose of obtaining the desired New-Orleans signature, was put, marked Jone's Hotel, Philadelphia. Edwards was proved to have been there at that time. The hand-writing of the forged paper was proved to be his. By nine witnesses was declared to have been the identical person who presented the draft obtained by the forgery, and who received the payment of them; and by one other, who knew him well, he is proved to have been in Baltimore on that very day. The money thus obtained, as nearly as could be ascertained, was found in his trunk—part of it in the very bag he received from one of the men who paid the drafts. He is shown, immediately previous to the fraud, to have been in circumstances of extreme poverty, and immediately after, it is found heaping loadly of his ill-gotten success and of having $40,000 at his command. These facts—proved with the utmost minuteness and beyond all cavil established his guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt.—*Tribune.*

Murder of Mr. T. Hutchison.—We regret to learn that this gentleman so well known in this State, formerly as the able editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent, has been recently killed on his plantation, in Texas, by a connection, we hear, named Thatcher.

Some words passed between the parties, Stockton sitting on the fence, when Thatcher suddenly shot him, the charge passing through his thigh; Stockton fell, and while on the ground, and in the act of raising his gun, he received the contents of Thatcher's second barrel in his breast, and expired.—*Ib.*

☞ Mr. Stockton was an old and particular friend of ours, and a most excellent man.

Ex. Register.

The Apportionment Question Settled.—The Apportionment Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and now requires only the approbation and signature of the President of the U. States to become a law.

The result was brought about, earlier than we anticipated, by the House of Representatives receding from its own first opinion and from its first and second decisions against the Senate's amendments, by which amendments the ratio of apportionment was proposed to be enlarged, the number of members to be diminished, and the ratio in each State work a moiety of the ratio to be entitled to an additional Representative on account of such fraction.

The effect of this decision is that the House of Representatives, instead of its present number of two hundred and forty-two Members will, after the termination of the present session of Congress, consist of *two hundred and twenty-three Members*.

The final decision by the House of Representatives upon this question was somewhat influenced, probably, by the allowance of the additional Representative for each fraction exceeding the moiety of the number fixed upon as the ratio. *Seven* States thus gain each a Member.

Without stopping to inquire, however, how the change of opinion by the House of Representatives is to be accounted for, we sincerely congratulate the Country that this always perplexing question is *settled*, for ten years to come; and that, in addition, a great triumph is achieved, in the passage of this bill, for the true representative principle in our Government, by establishing the rule, never, we predict, hereafter to be departed from, that the election of representatives shall be made uniformly in all the States, *by Districts.*—*Nat. Intel.*

From Florida.—The following harrowing tale of savage murder and massacre is copied from the *Star of Florida*, (published at Tallahassee) of the 9th inst.

"On Wednesday, the 7th instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a party of about 40 Indians came upon the plantation of Capt. Rosseau, near the Spanish fort, on the Suwannee river. Captain Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing in the field; they were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians; three young men were shot dead; and the other mortally wounded. Captain Robinson, who was at some distance from the young men, when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house. When he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard; they saw his wife and daughter break from the house and endeavor to escape—Mrs. R. was shot and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian, who caught her by the hair as she fled, and cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and, with her wounded mother, she was thrust within doors and the house fired. The living and the dead were consumed together.

"Captain Robinson rallied the neighbors, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field was found still alive, though he did not long survive.

"This is the fifth or sixth massacre in the same neighborhood by the same band, within a twelve month, and yet no an effort has been made by the commanders of the posts to dislodge them."

Late from Buenos Ayres.—An arrival at Philadelphia brings dates from Buenos Ayres to May 3d. It is stated that the completion of the political news conveys the belief that Gen. Rosas has succeeded in completely putting down Liberal Ideas. The horrible system which had been perpetrated on the supposed enemies of Rosas in Buenos Ayres had, in a great measure, been checked: but the whole country nevertheless, remained in a deplorable state of unrest, and business was almost entirely suspended. The U. S. corvette *Decatur* was left at Buenos Ayres.—[Nat. Intel.

From the Natchez Courier, June 7.

Atrocious Murders and outrages.—A manuscript was left in our office yesterday morning, from which we condense the following statement. The passengers on board the steamboat Sunflower, which stopped at Mr. E. P. King's wood yard, were informed that some horrible murders had been committed in that vicinity, and that the citizens were in pursuit of the murderers. After wooding, they had proceeded but a short distance, when they perceived a crowd upon the Bank, which they rightly concluded were the pursuers. They stopped, and it appeared that a negro named Joseph, belonging to Mr. Voorhees on Bayou De Glaize had been pursuaded to run off and join him by a negro runaway from New Orleans named Enoch! They murdered a Mr. Harrington, and took with them into the woods his wife and a young lady. They called Mr. Harrington out of his house, he unsuspectingly went, a pistol and gun, was presented at him. He was guarded into the house, when the negroes laid their weapons on the bed, and declared their purposes to be to murder him, and abuse the females. Harrington seized a pistol, aimed it at the breast of Enoch, and exploded the cap without discharging the load. Joseph aimed the rifle at Harrington, the young lady clung to Harrington, the rifle went off, killing him and wounded her. His body was thrown into a lake, and the females carried off. The negroes had with them a mulattress named Margaret, whose entreaties saved the lives of the poor women, who were inhumanly outraged. They then killed a Mr. Todd, and carried off his wife and child. They also killed another person, name unknown.

The citizens caught Joseph on Sunday, and the girl Margaret, Enoch escaped, though supposed to be wounded by some one or more of the balls fired at him. Joseph confessed, and they determined to burn him alive. He was chained to a tree, the faggots piled around, and in that situation being questioned by Mr. F. Routh, he declared as before, that he had no other accomplice than Enoch, and that Enoch made him kill the man who were murdered. His cries were terrific when the flames reached him, and by superhuman exertions, he wrested the staple which confined the chain to the tree. He was then shot, and his body cast back into the fire. The girl is in jail in Vidalia. They are still pursuing the other villain.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman of that neighborhood that only one female was at, and carried away from Harrington's, his young daughter. The statement is substantially correct in other particulars.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

Sectional Prejudices.

In these days of spreading light and diffusive knowledge we hear much about political prosperity and happiness; much of the glories of free and republican institutions; of the prosperity, power, and happiness of the United States of America.—Pencils and pens are busily employed in picturing her attractive scenery, portraying her natural beauties, and the grandeur of some of Nature's wildest exhibitions. Her natural and superabundant resources are made the theme on which the eloquent in word and thought delight, so much is given. On this, the literati and the orator give full scope to the descriptive and imaginative powers. The romantic and the sublime are dwelt upon in round and flowing periods, and poetic numbers in sweet profusion roll. The road to wealth and fame is opened wide, all are invited to enter and instead of the doubled prize such as do not, are called idle and insane. From the universal scramble after wealth, at the expense of every higher and nobler consideration, one might well suppose that man anticipated eternal and uninterrupted enjoyment of those resources which the Creator has given to be not the sole end of man's desires, but tributary to his social well-being. True, we have good reasons to be moderately proud, (not vainly though) of the exalted advantages of our country, spread out with such magnificent profusion. Yet, with all this, how vain our glorying if our political condition be not such as to adapt our abundant means to our social happiness.—Our enjoyment must be forever prospective.

How many complacently fold their arms and cry, peace and security.—Apathetic confidence too much prevails, and, it is fearful, will prevail till irrevocably too late. It has been said by a greater than whom but few can ever vainly hope to be, that the seeds of self-destruction exist in every earthly Government. In the foremost rank of the alimentaries of destructive seeds, I would place Sectional Prejudices. It is a cankly working at our social and political vitals. It is sapping the very foundation of that, without which, human existence is most miserable. It is highly incompatible with our political safety, as it is with every thing noble, elevated, refined, and dignified in human nature. Still it exists, with its growing unhappy consequences, in every grade of society from the highest to the lowest, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned—it arrays the North against the South, the East against the West, and *vice versa*. By it, State becomes hostile to State, County against County, and individuals that would otherwise be friends. It gives rise to thousands of imaginary wrongs and faults, which, were it not for this despicable thing, so nearly allied to the green eyed monster, would never have been supposed to exist. Instead of all being regarded as members of one great family, whose interests are based upon mutual love and protection each must be the object of another's hate, because he happens not to be of the same *loci ed gratis*.

As before stated, it is in every class of society. Not unfrequently does it overshadow science upon it for political purposes. It is in the pulpit, on the judicial bench, and not least, in the legislative hall. How far must he fall below the dignified and responsible station of Legislator, (not of the modern kind) who will avail himself, of such means to carry his point when argument failed. Still it is done and sometimes meets with just rebuke. As an example, it is only necessary to refer the reader to the debates of last winter, in the Kentucky Legislature, relative to the Common School Law. In that debate it is called by one, favorable to the system, a Yankee notion. This term was doubtless used as an approbious epithet, (for which some have such a *sovereign contempt*, they know not why,) to influence those who might entertain prejudicial notions against the North. But happily for the School system, there was, at least, one noble spirit who could appreciate and repel such base insinuations with becoming severity and promptness.

Sectional Prejudice is believed to be the offspring of ignorance, or the want of correct principles. Many are doubtless disposed to create and foster such a spirit through sinister designs, while others follow their ignoble example, being not aware [illegible] they are thereby working. Its operations are not generally boisterous, but sure. It creeps stealthily along in its work of destruction, subtle and insinuative in its movements, therefore the more dangerous.

It is the imperative moral duty of every friend of union and harmony to discountenance every manifestation of a disposition to foster or encourage it, whether privately or publicly exhibited. If the current of prejudicial malignancy be not stayed, if it be permitted still to roll its turbid waters over the land, the Tree of Liberty, now so happily planted in our borders, will be thoroughly washed up by the roots, and we shall ere long be what Rome is.

The thoughtless and unreflecting, such as do not mark the course of human events, may regard these remarks, as the socialist's mad dream. True, other causes may also co-operate to overthrow our fair fabric and appear more formidable, but this one is not, by any means, to be disregarded in looking after our public safety.—If it be, well may the veteran of '76, look with trembling anxiety upon the growing discords, and predict, that, when our noble eagle shall have wittessed, in his hoverings over us, the departure of the last of his veteran compatriots who so nobly defended the rights of man, will flap his broad pinions and soar away to other climes, leaving us to enjoy the bitter fruits of disunion, anarchy and misrule.

PHILANTHROPIST.—

For the Licking Valley Register.

Covington Market.

Mr. LANGDON:—Your remarks in reference to our market were read with approbation by many persons of my acquaintance—and I, for one, have long been surprised at the indifference of our citizens on that subject. Is it not an extraordinary case, that a young and thriving city should witness so long our unprofitable dependance on a neighboring market, without making an effort to remedy the evil? We can no longer send, or take our servants over the River with safety—yet ladies and gentlemen must tug their provisions from the very place, that has been so hostile to our rights and our convenience. Laboring people also lose their time and the expense of ferriage to purchase articles which might as well be had at home.

Until the present season perhaps there has been some apology for this disadvantageous trade; but now we have extensive market gardens in our vicinity—vegetables are taken from them to Cincinnati, and frequently bought to lug back again by our own citizens.

It is said that marketing is cheaper in Cincinnati than on our side, and this may be true as to meats and poultry; but our gardeners assure me that they will pledge themselves to sell as low as they do in Cincinnati—and proper encouragement will soon increase the supply of other articles. I propose, therefore, that we hold a meeting of buyers and sellers, and agree that we will purchase in Covington, two days in the week, by way of beginning. On Mondays and Thursdays, there is no convenient market on the other side, let us meet on those days at the Covington market, and this arrangement will soon introduce an entire and permanent change, much to the credit and advantage of Covington.

Merchants, and all other citizens are deeply interested in this matter, as it will save a large amount of money among us, and be far more convenient to us all.

W.

☞ The process of resumption by our banks, we hear, is going on very finely. All demands are paid promptly and cheerfully, and so far from losing, it is understood that, on the whole, they have gained specie. This gratifying proof of public confidence, strengthens their ability and disposition to extend their discounts, which, we are informed, they continue to do. The late revulsion among the New Orleans banks has not the slightest effect upon the action of our banks. Strong in means and strong in the public confidence, let the banks now liberally increase their discounts each week, till the real business wants are met. They can do this with entire safety; and this course of action is demanded by a regard and love to their own than the public interests. We have no doubt they will continue this course already so wisely begun. Nothing else at this juncture can so effectually strangle the dangerous cries for that false legislative relief which would serve but disgrace Kentucky and which will again, if adopted, destroy her character and credit, now proudly elevated to the highest rank among her sister States. The identity of the people will bring them genuine, solid, permanent relief and but little distress will be felt if the banks will enable them to anticipate a portion of their earnings. *Commonwealth.*

Snow in June.—*Snow* fell all day on the 7th inst, at Benington, Vt., and *ice* formed of considerable thickness.

At Concord they were visited with snow and hail storms on the 10th and 11th inst. The snow fell thick and fast for a short time, giving the earth the appearance of winter.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 11th says:

"There was a severe frost again last night, and scales of ice on the side-walk this morning. The Troy Whig of Monday says: "On Saturday night ice of considerable thickness was formed in the vicinity of this city, and much injury sustained by vegetation. Snow was falling all day at Grafton."

"At Boston, on the 11th inst., snow fell. The mountains of Berkshire were covered with snow on the same day.

"In Essex county, New York, on the 10th inst., snow covered the ground to the depth of 4 inches.

"On the 14th, there fell for 3 hours at Brunswick, near Troy, New York. In the Catskill mountains the same day, the snow was laying five foot deep in the ravine of the falls.

"At Chambersburg, Pa., on the 10th, they had a light spinkling of snow. West of that place, on the mountains, the snow was quite deep.

Temperance Meeting.

The Covington Temperance Society will meet at the Methodist Church Monday evening next, (June 27.)

Hon. B. STORER, of Cincinnati, will be present to address the meeting, *without fail.* "Rain or shine," let there be a crowded house.

Fourth of July Celebration.

A joint meeting of the several committees, appointed by the Covington Temperance Society, Workingmen's and Tobacconist Societies, and Covington Fire Company No. 1, to make arrangements for celebrating the ensuing Fourth of July, was held on Monday evening, June 20th.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. H. JAMESON appointed Secretary. The following arrangements were unanimously agreed upon:

Procession to form under the direction of

A. H. JAMESON, Grand Marshal, and

JOHN MACKOY, assistant G. Marshal, on Madison Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the right resting on Sixth Street, in the following order.

1. Orator of the day, Reader of the Declaration of Independence and Chaplain.
2. Clergy.
3. Mayor of the City and the President and members of the Common Council.
4. Fire Guards.
5. Hose and Fire Companies.
6. Tobacconist Society.
7. Music.
8. Workingmen's Society.
9. Temperance Society.
10. Sabbath Schools.
11. Citizens generally.

THE LINE OF MARCH AS FOLLOWS:

Down Madison Street to 4th, up 4th to Scott down Scott to 2d, up 2d to Greenup, down Greenup to Front, up Front to Garrard, up Garrard to 3d, down 3d to Greenup, up Greenup to 4th, down 4th to Scott, up Scott to 5th, down 5th to Madison, thence to Kyles Orchard, near Mr. Levi Ashbrook's, where an Oration will be pronounced by Hon. W. W. SOUTHGATE, preceded by prayer, by the Rev. J. L. KERR, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by WILLIAM EARLY, Esq.

After the exercises are concluded, the procession will form again, march to Market Space, and there be dismissed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That the citizens be respectfully requested to suspend business from 8½ o'clock, A. M., until the close of the ceremonies of the day.

2. That the citizens of the surrounding country be invited to unite with us in the celebration.

3. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and be published in the Licking Valley Register.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Ch'n.

A. H. JAMESON, Secretary.

The Annual Examination at West Point commenced on the 6th. The Board of Visitors organized by choosing Gen. R. B. McKee, of Ky., as President, and the Rev. Prof. Potter, of Union College, as Secretary.

WILKINSON & BIRD,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS
Covington, Kentucky,

Have just received a supply of

MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE MEDICINES!

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

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

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

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

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

Oct. 13, 1841.

THE AMERICAN PIONEER.

CONTENTS of No. 1. of Vol. 1.—FRONTISPIECE View of Fort Harmer in 1798. The American Pioneer. The Logan Historical Society. Logan and his celebrated speech. Tale about Logan. Territorial Chronology. History of Fort Harmer, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth. Border incident, by ditto. Navigation by steam—Hon. R. Wickliffe's letter. Signification of Hockhocking and Wheeling. An ancient date discovered. American Chronology.

THE AMERICAN PIONEER

Is a monthly periodical, devoted to the objects of the LOGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, or to the truth and justice of history; being a collection of historical incidents, &c., relative to the first settlement and successive improvements of the country.

There will be given in monthly numbers, of which the within is the first, 448 pages per year; in advance, for one copy, or ten dollars for six copies sent to one address. Agents who credit subscribers should charge fifty per cent. to indemnify themselves for the trouble and risk of collections.

A drawing, suitable for the pioneer, with a correct history of the subject, will entitle the contributor to the Pioneer one year.

Editors publishing our terms and monthly contents regularly, will be entitled to exchange with the Pioneer, and to extract from it, "*by permission*," for their papers.

Published at Chillicothe, O. by J. S. WILLIAMS. Price two dollars per year, in advance.

☞ A specimen of the above work can be seen at this office where subscriptions will be received.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

I HAVE constituted Jonathan Hathaway, of the city of Covington, my general agent to collect, receive and receipt for any moneys, dues, or demands I have or may be entitled to in the State of Kentucky, and, also, to rent any property I have in the County of Kenton.

JOHN A. GOODSON.

April 23, 1842. 39.tf

WOOD. WOOD.

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

New English Goods.

THE Subscriber has lately come from England, with a superior assortment of dry

FANCY GOODS,

of every description of Lace, figured and plain Bobbinet Lace Caps, Muslin Caps and Collars, Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Insertion, Ribbons, Muslin Delaines, Saxony Blankets, Flannel, Stockings, Shawls, Broad Cloth, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves of the best quality, Gentlemen's Stocks, &c. &c.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash; opposite the Public Square, on Greenup Street. JOHN GILBERT.

Covington, January 8th, 1842. 24-tf

DR. WM. S. BROCKENBROUGH,
(LATE OF VIRGINIA,)

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

He can be found at his office, over the store of Mr. I. COOPER, and immediately in the rear of the law office of PHELPS & STEVENSON.

Covington, Jan. 22, 1842. 26tf

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

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

☞ GUN MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Lamps and ornamental brass work rebronzed and gilt equal to new.

December 11, 1841. 20m12

Latin, Greek, French, Italian,
Spanish, German, Hebrew,
Mathematical and Miscellaneous
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD LUCAS,
112 MAIN STREET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 13th, 1841. 16.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

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

ALSO—Direct from G & D N Ropes, Portland, Me., a complete variety of cocoa, salt tip and Ivory Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers, &c. TYLER DAVIDSON & Co.

No. 118 Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank,

March 25. 35 Cin. O.

Palm Leaf Hats

NOW opening and for sale, corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, a large and well selected stock of Men and Boy's *Palm Leaf Hats* of every variety.

VALLETTE & DAVIS.

April 2, 1842. 36tf.

CHINA AND QUEENS WARE

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

ALSO,

Common Teas, Common Blue-edged Plate Twiflers, Muffins, Dishes, and common Bowls and Pitchers. For sale, wholesale and retail by

ALDRICH & CO.

No. 138 Main street, between 4th and 5th sts.

Nov. 13th, 1841. 16 Cincinnati

BRITTANNIA WARE.

JUST received, Brittannia Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Slop Bowls, Covered Molasses Cans, and Lamps. Also, 4, 5 and 6 Bottle German Silver and Brittannia Castors,

For sale by

ALDRICH & CO.

No. 158 Main Street.

Nov. 13, 1841.—16 Cincinnati, O.

P S. BUSH, offers for sale, upon liberal terms, either of his farms in East Bend Bottom, Boone county, one containing 240 acres, the other 124 acres; better cannot be had. He has also for sale, a few beautiful building lots in Covington, among which is the "Reserve of one acre," adjoining the Catholic property. Cov. Oct. 6.

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

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

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

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

Covington, Sept. 15, tf.

STONE YARD.

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

Covington, Jan. 15th, 1842. 25m6

CHINA TEA WARE,

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

ALSO,

Raised figure, White and Sprig enameled China Tea Ware, For sale by

ALDRICH & CO.

No. 158 Main Street.

Nov. 13, 1841. Cincinnati, O.

WILLIAM DRAKE,
FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Covington, that he has opened a SHOP, on Scott street corner of Fifth, where he is prepared to attend to the hair and beards of all who will favor him with their custom.

May 14, 1842. 42tf

Business Directory.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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

M. M. BENTON,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law. Office west end of Market Space.

G. W. CUTTER,

Attorney at Law, Covington, Ky. Office on Greenup street, near the Methodist Church.

U. P. JAMES,

Bookseller, Publisher & Stationer, No. 26, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, has always on hand an extensive assortment of standard Historical, Scientific, Classical, and School Books. Also, paper, and every description of Stationery.

Sept. 29.

COVINGTON HOTEL.
LEWIS C. BAKER.

Corner of Greenup Steet and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

MILLER & M'CULLOUGH,

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

I. COOPER & CO.

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

D. MOOAR.

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

HOLDEN & LOWRY,

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

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

A. L. & T. GREER,

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

GEDGE & BROTHERS,

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

JOHN CLEMONS,

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

COVINGTON POTTERY.

C. KIRKPATRICK carries on the Pottery business, in all its varieties, on the Bank Lick road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Ashbrook, where he will supply his customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 28.

DR. W. D. HOLT,

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

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

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

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

July 21, 1840-tf

DRS. MADERIA & YOUNG,
DENTISTS,

Office on Vine Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

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

Nov. 13, 1841. 16m6

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET WARE HOUSE

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

Sept. 32.

BURIAL LOTS
In the New Cemetery, laid out by the Western Baptist Theological Institute, Covington,

WILL be disposed of at the very low price of $10 per lot, measuring 16 feet by 20; of $5 for the half lot, measuring 10 by 16, if immediate application be made to

JNO. MACKOY, *Market Space,*
H. C. WATKINS, *near the Theological Institute.*

Single interments on the ground, at $2 each.

Aug. 11-tf

Worms! Worms!!

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Of all the diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. They are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to another, winding themselves up into large balls and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat, causing convulsions and too often death.—The desired remedy will be found in DOCTOR JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will very soon destroy the worms, and invigorate the powers of digestion so as to prevent a return of them.

Prepared by Dr. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125, Main street, Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

aug 11.

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave under the mistaken name of *Consumption*, is always cured be JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The symptoms of this disease are *Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness*, Difficulty of Breathing, *Asthma, Hectic Fever, Spitting up of Phlegm, or matter*, and sometimes *Blood*. It is an *Inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels, which runs through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflamation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street Price $1. March 19, 1843.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125, Main street, Cincinnati.

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

JOB PRINTING.

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

HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

MANSION HOUSE,
Main street, near the Canal, Cincinnati.

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 2,-3 6w

DENNISON HOUSE,
Corner of Main and Fifth Sts., Cincinnati.
Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years, begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and the canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this House, is one rarely equalled, and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers.

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithographic drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE,
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9-2-tf.

EIGHT MILE HOUSE.

WILLIAM DOLLENS respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with *Boarding* at the EIGHT MILE HOUSE, which is beautifully situated on the Lexington & Covington Turnpike, one mile from Florence. He has one of the best and strongest *Sulphur* and *Mineral Wells* that can be found in Kentucky. From this healthy location, with pure medical water, the invalid might look with confidence, for a speedy restoration to health.

He is also prepared to entertain travelers in the most comfortable manner, and no pains shall be spared on his part, to render his guests comfortable.

Sept. 15, 1841.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

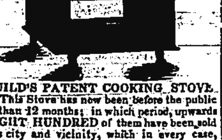
THAT delightful place called the EIGHT MILE HOUSE, one mile this side of Florence, is offered for sale. Hard times [illegible] in debt, alone, compels the proprietor to make this offer. The farm consists of about *One Hundred and fifty acres of Land*, of the most beautiful location, and in fertility of soil not surpassed. It is under good cultivation and has an extensive orchard of fine young apple and other fruit trees. It is needless to detail the advantages of this location as a Hotel. It is situated on one of the best turnpike roads in the United States, at a suitable distance, (eight miles) for a pleasant ride from Cincinnati. It is finely watered with pure water, and on the premises is a *mineral well* of strong medical properties, similar in quality to the celebrated Harrodsburgh springs. Persons desirous of purchasing a situation possessing so many advantages, will do well to make a speedy call.

WILLIAM DOLLENS.

May 28, 1842. 44

Cincinnati Gazette copy three weeks in weekly paper.

QUEEN OF THE WEST.



GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE. This Stove has now been before the public more than 12 months; in which period, upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED of them have been sold in this city and vicinity, which in every case, have given the most perfect satisfaction. There are five sizes: the smallest will answer for a family of six to eight persons; the next size, 12 to 15; the next, 15 to 25; and the two largest are intended for Hotels and Steamboats.

We, the subscribers, having used for some time *Guild's Patent Cooking Stove*, called the Queen of the West, feel no hesitation in giving our unqualified testimony in its favor. For neatness, convenience, economy and general usefulness, we think it surpasses any other cooking apparatus that we have seen in use. It seems to have supplied one great desideratum not heretofore attained—an oven, capacious, and at the same time heated uniformly and equally on every side—and the fire, being placed over the oven, brings the heat immediately in contact with the boilers, so that it performs all the different offices of boiling, baking, broiling, and heating smoothing irons at the same time and with the least possible quantity of fuel. And the different sizes manufactured, seem capable of supplying the wants of all, from the smallest family to the largest Hotels and Steamboats.

N. Guilford, J. P. Tweed, John Shilito, John Whetstone, Lewis H. Shalley, Samuel Borden, Capt. R. Brickell, J. Richardson, J. N. Florer, B. Furlow, Charles Foster, W. Rankin, Samuel King, George Selves, N. W. Florer, Elijah Campbell, Amasa Higbee, W. Jolly, F. H. Knoblough, Geo. W. Pacer, Jacob Rudolph, John Secrist, Richard Watts, Thomas Sharp, Samuel Holden, John B. Wyman, Wm. S. Merrell, S. J. Browne, H. E. Hughes, Joseph W. Lyon, J. B. Coeert, William Briggs, Joseph Bamfill, Albert Kellogg, J. O. Crawford, Enoch G. Clingman, E. Converse, W. A. Alcoke, Wm. Porter, Wm. T. Greenleaf, John B. Cobb, John Creagh, John B. Russell, E. Singer, Dr. Stephen Mosher, Cap. R. Wallace, Cov., Ky., James Hughes, T. B. Ducnick, Dr. J. S. Dodge, J. A. James.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4, 1841.

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

Blanks, Blanks.

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

IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
A Dictionary of
ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES,
CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ, Hanov. Mulil, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-One Engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the master of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to students of those kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach the Capitalist, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievement of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank, and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and, usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, wich sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers,) at twenty-five cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable *Agents*, this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 138 Fulton street New York.

⁂ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

LEXINGTON, KY.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital $300,000.

INSURES property of every description against perils by Fire and Water. It also insures lives and grants annuities.

The subscriber [illegible] marine and fire risks for the above company, at his store on Columbia street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati.

The payment of losses is regulated by the same rules governing other Insurance Companies in the West. JOSEPH WADE.

Agent for Company.

May 14, 1842. 42tf

Leghorn Hats.

THE subscribers are now receiving an extensive and well selected stock of *Leghorn Hats* of every description.

Gentlemen's white double Rims.
do colored "
do " single "
Infants' Hats; a very neat article.
Misses' Flats,

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

VALLETTE & DAVIS,
Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

April 2, 1842. 36tf

CABINET WARE.

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

Jan. 1, 1842. 23tco

THE FAMILY MEDICAL [illegible]ARY.

A [illegible] prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines. Revised and enlarged, with the addition of A VEGETABLE MATERIA MEDICA, pointing out the virtues, preparations, and doses, of our most valuable native medical plants, and an Appendix, illustrated with eighty-four engravings, four of which are colored,

BY N. G. NORWOOD, M. D.

Extracts from the Preface.

"Among the American writers whose works have been freely put in requisition for this work, may be mentioned Doctors Rush, Chapman, Caldwell, Cooke, Barton, James, Dudley, Eberle, Short, Drake, Dewees, Yandell, Dunglison, and Cartwright. Also to the labors of Cooper, Abernethy, Burns, Mackintosh, Armstrong, Johnson, Thomas and other English writers, who stand at the head of their profession in their own country. The object throughout the entire work, being to give the history, characteristic, symptoms, progress, and termination of all common diseases, in as correct, simple, and intelligible terms as possible, suited to the capacities of all who ought, in any event, to undertake the treatment of a disease, in the termination of which human life may be atstake."

"Among the subject treated of, are Malignant Cholera, Peripneumonia Notha, Billious Plurisy Varioloid, Vaccination, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Dyspepsia, Lientery, Negro Consumption, White Swelling, Locked Jaw, Prolapsus Ani, Fallon, Tetter, Scald head, various Eruptive diseases, Issues, Setons, diseases peculiar to women and children, Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Measles, Quinsy and Putrid Sore Throat, Cancer, Poisons, Hydrophobia, Surgery, Dislocations, Fractures or Broken Bones, St. Anthony's Fire, Mumps, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, Scrofula, Palsey, Epilepsy, &c."

"The treatment pursued by the generality of practitioners and found most successful, particularly, the diseases endemic to the South and West, has been detailed with as much minuteness as the nature of the subject will admit."

"The work is not intended to induce people to neglect medical assistance, and place too great confidence in their own discrimination; but to enable families to make prompt use of suitable remedies in sudden attacks of illness, and in case of accidents, when the services of a physician cannot be immediately procured."

This work has been pronounced by all Physicians who have seen it, and several of the most eminent have examined it, to be the best, for family use, extant.

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

A. F. ROGERS, M. D.

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

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

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

☞ CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and some difficulty of breathing, and in a few days thereafter she had a violent cough, pain in the sides, which no medicine would relieve.—She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.—When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instanter; and we had the pleasure of witnessing her happy recovery to health. Rev. WILLIAM SMYTHE.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD

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

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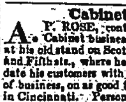

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