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PROSPECTUS AND OFFERS
BY RICHARD C. TAYLOR.

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POETICAL.

For the Licking Valley Register.

"We shall meet Again."

BY E. M.

Dear one we part, but not for ever,
Hope shall be thy guide,
Hope shall be thy guide,
Hope shall be thy guide

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Ladies' Repository, July, 1842.

Neglected Children.

An aged divine at the funeral of a child said that "our children are not our own but are lent to us by the Lord, and the love he bears to them is infinitely greater than the fondest parent can possibly feel or conceive." This present thought has which peculiar force, and excited in my mind a train of reflections which I trust I shall never forget. It is a thought full of rapture to the pious parent: dearly as I love my babes, sanctified as I wish each development of character, and fervently as I pray for their salvation, yet there is a Being who loves them infinitely better than I do; whose eye marks the forming character with deeper solicitude, than the most devoted mother possibly can. This Being is omnipotent; and "in his hands are the issues of life." There with what confidence, with what unwavering faith, can I implore Heaven's choicest blessings to rest upon my children, praying that the Holy Spirit may breathe upon them; that his love may occupy the first place in their young hearts, and that living or dying they may be his forever.

But there is one thought connected with this doctrine, of startling interest. I have been so situated as to be compelled to place my infant in the arms of a nurse that she might supply to it the place of a mother, and with a mother's tenderness attend to all its wants. Now if this nurse had treated with harshness and severity the babe I committed to her care; or if through mistaken or pretended love she had gratified all its desires; if instead of giving it wholesome food, adapted to its constitution, she had indulged it in eating only sweetmeats, thereby endangering its health and life, would not my anger be kindled? Though she had entrusted me with none to permit her to retain the object of her charge, I would have snatched my darling from her arms as from a devouring beast, to place it in more prudent keeping.

The Lord has entrusted me with two dear children; but they are not properly my own—they are only committed to my care by their heavenly Father, who feels for them more than maternal love. He has required me to be their nurse, guardian, and teacher—he has given me instructions in his holy word how he would have them trained; and his will therein revealed is to be my guide in all my conduct towards them. I am not at liberty to treat them as my caprice might dictate, as their wishes might demand, or as imperious fashion might require. Their heavenly Father cannot be neglected, but marks with a jealous eye all my faults towards them. If, in attempting to amend the faults or allay the fretfulness of childish humor, I should repress and correct with angry tongue and cruel hand, and continue in such a course, so as to blunt all the finer sensibilities of their nature, blast in the bud every tender affection, and crush every gentle virtue, would I not, by such a course, incur the just displeasure of the holy One? or if, through mistaken tenderness, I indulge them in unbridled liberty—suffer them to follow the dictates of depraved nature, without endeavoring to eradicate from their young hearts such plant of noxious growth—neglecting to use my exertions to train them up in the way they should go—to water and cultivate every germ—in short, should I fail to employ every practicable means in my power to train them for usefulness here and happiness hereafter—for such neglect of duty would not the anger of the Lord be kindled against me? and might I not justly fear his judgments would inflicted on me, either in my own person, or in the persons of my children? I think it probable that the Divine Being has permitted thousands of children to be born from the arms of their aged parents by anticipation death; for no other reason than that those parents have recreant in their duty towards their children. The Lord out of compassion and love for his innocent ones, removes them from under the protection and influence of parents, where, to remain, would be ruinous to their souls. O, for wisdom to direct, for ability to perform, and for perseverance to accomplish the pleasing, the fruitful task of training young immortals for heaven!—*Quilla.*

Responsibilities of American Youth.

The following extract from a discourse on "American enterprise, or Christianity adapted to innovative powers of American Youth," by Mr. Albert Barnes, claims their serious consideration:

But our country opens a wide field for all that is active and mighty in the talents of young men. This is the land for Christian enterprise. Here mighty changes are coming in like a flood. Here foreigners of all opinions seek an asylum. Here the nations of the world are already represented, in the oppressed of other people seeking freedom, or in their outlaws seeking on our shores an asylum from justice. Here a vast continent is to be brought under the influence of Christian truth and Christian freedom. Here establishments of wickedness are to be broken up, the fetter outbraved, by argument, not by direction; the ignorant taught, the five hundred thousand drunkards reclaimed; and our young men to be saved from this all destroying vortex; here public opinion must bear all that is noble, all that is pure, all that honored. Here established laws are not to restrain a free people; but our colleges, our societies of benevolence, our Sunday Schools, our Bibles, our Sabbaths, our public press, must do what standing armies have vainly sought to do—preserve the constitution of a free people. Here the Christian religion, with paramount force, is to deal its blessings on all the cities, towns and hamlets of our country, or we soon ruined people. Here without being cramped or crippled in its energies, or pressed into an unnatural alliance with any system of state policy, or "union"

"The harvest is the time to sow the seed."

Among these its native powers for blessing must flow from this. Our influence elsewhere comes through our votes in our free elections; and the voice of Christian morals where in the case of Slavery intercedes, and they further spread their influence when they look at us. Engrave it, young men, on your hearts, that this land is the only spot on the face of universal nature, and on which the sun of universal tyranny and oppression shines, that can set up Christian free institutions, and establish the dark night of tyranny, Christianity, and pleasant country for Christianity. We should be glad to see her so [illegible]

[illegible] and on sub is the corner stone of regulation. Who is [illegible] this Christian welfare? Who to age of the good principles that are to have ascendant? Who but the young men of this nation—among to the day of their youth—entrusted with the last hope of man. In this great scene of things you will be called to act.

Will there be aught of meanness and degradation in summoning the vigorous powers of youth to the great business of virtue, of liberty, and of God; in forming the deep felt purpose, this night, to be Christian men, and to dare to face intemperance, and miracle, and profaneness, and infidelity, and to go forth to meet the mighty power of human crime? I plead for all that your hearts may be given to Jesus Christ tonight. And then I spread out before you this good end—this hope of man—this asylum of liberty—this pillar of Christian Church, as a field wide enough for all your powers. I summon you to this great work in view of the richest blessings ever conferred on man: in view of the hopes and liberties of the world.

Taming Horses.

A successful mode of taming the wildest horses by breathing in their nostrils has lately been tried by numerous experiments in England. Mr. Catlin, in his Manners and Customs of the North American Indians, says he has often tried the experiment so successfully on buffalo calves, in concurrence with the custom of the country, that they would follow at the heels of his horse as closely and affectionately as if accompanying their dams. The Indians tame the wild horses in the [illegible] manner, after having caught them with the lasso. Mr. Ellis, of Windsor, England, chanced to read the above facts. He determined to try the experiment. He did so upon a yearling colt particularly unmanageable, and so successfully as to astonish the owner and groom, who had tried in vain to subdue it. Mr. Ellis, is of the opinion that this is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse-tamers, who displayed wonderful powers in this way. They pretended to whisper to the animal, and played with his head, and then probably breathed into his nostrils.—This is a valuable discovery, if true, and may be the means of preventing a great many accidents. It is, at any rate, worth trying, and we therefore make it public for the benefit of those interested.

The Frugal Housewife.

The following which we slip from the Knickerbocker of the past month, is the neatest thing of the kind we have seen for many a day:

I know Deacon T. well.—He was the guardian of my early years, and I resided with him for a considerable period. There is some mistake I think, concerning his charity. My grandfather must have confounded the acts of some other individual with those of Deacon T. He was never known to give money in charity but once, and that was a bad fourpence-ha'penny which had come back to him some twenty times in the way of trade, and which he at last gave away in a fit of desperation. He always said when applied to for charity, "Go to Hannah, (his wife,) she always attends to such things." She was a woman in whose economy and discretion the Deacon of benevolence he could place the most implicit confidence—and he knew it. On one special occasion, a birth day, I believe, the good lady made up a batch of extra-nice custard pies, so nice, in fact, that after they were done, she hadn't the courage to eat them; but hoarded them up until they became sour and mouldy, and then endeavored to force them down the throats of her family. But they "wouldn't go down." She then mixed them all over again into a pudding, hoping to disguise the taste by the addition of pearlash and other culinary arts. This was a failure. The parlor fole quietly declined being helped to it, and the kitchen girls turned up their noses over it. But the old lady's ingenuity was not exhausted. She had a sick neighbor, a poor woman, who had been languishing for months, in a consumption, and with characteristic benevolence she determined to administer the rejected pudding to her. It was accordingly again dressed over and served up in the shape of a cup custard, and carried to the sick woman by the lady herself. But she was too ill to eat them; and the next day and the next passed away, and they still remained untouched. At last the nurse, who had looked at the nice little things with a longing eye, ventured to taste one. She thought it was sour; she tasted again was sure of it. The whole was then consigned to the pig sty, and its occupant, who "came in immediately after," finished his most delicious trough, and upset it; and thus the custards were lost beyond redemption. But the Deacon enjoyed the credit of the good deed; and months after, I heard the poor sick woman lamenting the loss of her custards: "If she could only have eaten them when they were first brought!"

Troubles among the Mormons.—From the following letter addressed to the editor of the Burlington Hawkeye, it appears that Gen. Bennett, the confidential adviser of the Mormon Prophet, and the Prophet himself, have got into a sort of a mess. Joe Smith a short timepaper, formally excommunicated Bennett, and now we suppose Bennett is about to excommunicated Joe. So they go—the world will be satisfied if they make a "Kilkenny cat fight" of it.

Nauvoo, Ill., June 27, 1842.

Mr. Edwards:—In your paper of the 22d you alluded to the "Trouble among the Mormons," and expressed a desire or hope that "the schism is incurable," and I assure you it is really so. The holy Joe Smith the concupiscent my disclosures, and has threatened to take my life, and has ordered some of his Danite band to effect the murder clandestinely—but he shall be prepared. If he attempts me, others will avenge my blood, and expect him; if I live, I will do it to the entire satisfaction of all. Just expect your judgment for a few days until you see my [illegible] in the Sangamon Journal of next week [illegible] over my own name. In haste,

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH C. BENNETT.

G.-The above Gen. John C. Bennett, is no other than our old friend, Major Bennett, well, chairgeant in Canada, in 1837-8. He presided, elections, upon the Belmont plan, [illegible] Bennett, and planted among the Canadians. We should be glad to see his [illegible] [illegible]

A man may learn that in four minutes, which may be valuable to him all his life.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, bringing dates from London and Liverpool to Saturday June 18th.

John Francis, the young man who attempted to shoot the Queen, has been tried and found guilty of high treason. When called on to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he made no reply. The judge placed upon their heads the black caps, and the Chief Justice, after a brief address, passed upon the prisoner the sentence of the law, that "you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be drawn from thence to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your head be then severed from your body, and your body divided into four quarters, to be at the disposal of her Majesty may think fit—and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

The unhappy wretch [illegible] this and fainted in the arms of the [illegible]

In the House of Commons on the 10th, in reply to a question, Sir Robert Peel said that he should advise the ratification of the British treaties with Texas. A few days after, in reply to questions, he declined in the present state of international negotiations, to make any statement concerning the North-Eastern Boundary question.

The election for Ipswich, June 4, resulted in the choice of the Tory members Earl Desart and Mr. Gladstone by 680 and 678 votes, in opposition to Messrs. Gisborne and Moffatt, who had respectively 543 and 541.

The Queen has issued a Proclamation declaring that gold coin under the established weight shall not be allowed to pass current in any part of her kingdom. Every sovereign of less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half is proscribed. Provisions have been made for the relief of persons holding light coins.

Lord Congleton, formerly Sir Henry Parnell, committed suicide June 8, by hanging himself with a bankerchief. He was 66 years old. He was the author of a number of works on financial reform, banks and currency, railroads, &c.

Dr. Thomas Arnold, head Master of Registry and Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, died June 11, of a disease of the heart, aged 52. He was an eminent classical scholar, editor of an edition of Thucydides, and author of an unfinished History of Rome.

The Bank of British North America held its annual meeting on the 7th of June, when it appeared, from the report, that the surplus of the Bank was £15,000, and the paid up capital £690,000.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, and twelve houses in the village, were recently totally destroyed by fire.

A new measure of emancipation has been introduced in the House of Commons. The purpose is to free thousands of women and children, now subjected in the mines and collieries to a servitude infinitely more rigorous, crushing and demoralizing, than ever was endured in the West India islands, or in those Southern States, whose condition is so strongly denounced by the philanthropists of this country. The bill, proposed by Lord Ashley on the 17th June, met with the assent of the house, and received the Cordial concurrence also of the nation. It provides that females shall be totally excluded from employment in the mines and collieries, and also all boys under thirteen years of age; that none but males above twenty-one years of age shall be admitted as engineers; and that the apprenticeship system shall not only be totally abolished, but all existing apprenticeships cancelled.

Ireland.—Terrible riots have occurred in the West of Ireland, caused by the scarcity of provisions—and in the attempt to quell them several were killed and a great number seriously wounded. In the county of Clare, near Ennis, an attack was made by the crowd, great numbers of women aiding, upon some stores in which provisions were kept. The police soon cleared the way, but were again assailed by the returning crowd. They then fired upon the mob and wounded nearly thirty—of whom nearly half were women. Several have since died, and *thirty-eight of the police men have been arrested for murder*; it is said they fired without orders, and the Coroner's jury returned this in their verdict. Nearly all the persons wounded were considered in a dangerous state.—At Galway, in Ballone Co. in Cork and in Tipperary serious outbreaks have also occurred.

A Majestic Flower.—In a late number of the Petersburgh Statesman, we find a description of a flower tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plants in the vegetable kingdom. The body of the tree is sixty feet high, and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. The vast crown of evergreens is of itself very grand, but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges, until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast, brilliant, golden colored flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of the queen of the forest. The tree never blooms but once, and does not long survive the grand display of its magnificence.

Long Life.—The Long Island Democrat says: "A son of Mr. Benjamin Tuttmond of Huntington, L. I., came to his death on the morning of the 13th inst, by the bolster. It appears that the boy [illegible] had lain against a stone, which [illegible] to which his parents applied [illegible] it until the boy complained of a sore throat, which terminated in the death [illegible] Nothing ever lived, but one month, the first child of a family numbering [illegible]

Col. C. F. Hayne, late U. S. Treasurer of Georgia, died at Rochester in a hovel worth $30,000 on the Comptroller's book, and consisting for such property and had realized of all $3,200 in cash notes. It is a bad case.

POLITICAL.

Correspondence of the Sentinel and Tribune.

Washington, July 5, 1842.

I send you a copy of the message despatched by Mr. Tyler to the State Department, from my greeting and signing the Appropriation Bill.

The Repudiation.

"In approving the Bill, I feel it due to myself to say, as well that my motives for signing it may be rightfully understood, as that my opinions may not be liable to be misconstrued, or quoted hereafter erroneously, as a precedent, that I have not proceeded so much upon a clear and decided opinion of my own, respecting the constitutionality or policy of the entire act, as from respect to the decided will of the two Houses of Congress.

"In yielding my doubts to the matured opinion of Congress, I have followed the advice of the first Secretary of State to the first President of the United States, on the example set by that illustrious citizen, upon a memorable occasion.

"When I was a member of either House of Congress, I acted under the conviction that to doubt the constitutionality of a law, was sufficient to induce me to give my vote against it; but I have not been able to bring myself to believe that *a doubtful opinion* of the Chief Magistrate ought to outweigh the solemnly pronounced will of the Representatives of the people and the States.

"One of the prominent features of the Bill is that which purports to be mandatory on the States to form districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress in single districts. That Congress has power by law to alter State regulations, respecting the manner of holding elections for representatives is clear; but its power to command the States to make new regulations, or alter their existing regulations, is the question upon which I have felt many and strong doubts. I have yielded those doubts, however, to the opinion of the Legislature, giving effect to their enactment as far as depends upon my approbation, and leaving questions what may arise hereafter, if unhappily any such should arise, to be settled by full consideration of the several provisions of the constitution and the laws, and the authority of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Similar considerations have operated with me in regard to the representation of fractions above a moiety of the representative number, and where said moiety exceeds thirty thousand; a question which a diversity of opinion has existed from the foundation of the Government. The provision recommends itself from its mere approximation to equality than would be found in the application of a common and simple division to the entire population of each State, and corrects in a great degree, those inequalities which are destined at the return of each succeeding census, to greatly augment.

"In approving the Bill, I flatter myself that a disposition will be perceived on my part, to concede to the opinions of Congress in a matter which may conduce to the good of the country, and the stability of its institutions, upon which my opinion is not clear and decided. But it seemed to me due to the respectability of opinion against the constitutionality of the Bill, as well as to the real difficulties of the subject, which no one feels more sensibly than I do, that the reasons which have determined me should be left on record.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 25th, 1842.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, June, 9, 1842.

We congratulate our readers on the passage by the Senate of the bill for guarding against unnecessary collision between the State and General Governments on matters which properly belong, under the Constitution, and in the nature of things, to the General Government, to whom is given the superintendence of our foreign relations, the regulation of our intercourse with foreign nations, and the exclusive power of making war and peace. The passage of this bill was resisted with extraordinary perseverance and tenacity. But the argument was conclusively in its favor; and it accordingly passed by the unusually large majority (for the Senate) of 27 votes to 17.

The passage of the bill in the House of Representatives by a corresponding majority can hardly be doubted.

Rhode Island.

Things are becoming more quiet in Rhode Island, though martial law continues to exist.—Governor King has ordered that no further arrests be made except upon application to the Executive or his Council. Many of the captured insurgents have been examined and discharged, it being deemed necessary to confine the full rigor of punishment to but few, and those the leaders and instigators by whose influence others have been led into crime. It is remarkable, by the way, how many of those who are examined are discharged on the ground that they were "pressed" into the service of the great Rebel, at the same time that the whole pretence of right on his movement was that a majority of the people of Rhode Island were in favor of it.

Gen. McNeill, has resigned his post of Major General of the State forces, there being now no further occasion for his services. General Thomas F. Carpenter, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and committed to prison. Nothing definite is known as to the locality of Dorr.

Governor King has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, July 21st, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to the Father of mercies, for the signal interposition of his kind and Almighty love, so recently and strikingly manifested in rescuing the people of the State from the horrors of civil war, anarchy, and death.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Some of the papers received by the steamer Caledonia at Boston, contain an account of the burning of Lord Ashburton's homestead at Clapham, in Bedfordshire. There is some mystery in this. We are informed that Lord Ashburton has no property in Bedfordshire. His homestead, or principal residence, is the "Grange" in Hampshire.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The St. Louis Republican of the 2d, says: "The Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, is completely insolvent. The notes of the Commonwealth of the president, will be nearly worthless. Persons could be taken in by the notes of the Bank, and some thousands of dollars in specie have been taken in, in payment of debts, and carried off from below the mouth of the Ohio.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Treaty [illegible] Portugal. We have received the following extract of Wednesday morning. Peel is to copy the minister.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The British Treaty.

Notwithstanding the accounts from Washington today are adverse to the conclusion of a treaty between the Secretary of State and Lord Ashburton, we address with confidence in it—believe that the report which we gave yesterday, is substantially correct. Our sources of information touch as not to permit of a doubt.

The following from the National Intelligencer of this morning, we are sorry to say, tells a different story:

The Bartan Negotiation.—Considerable sensation was produced in the city of New York on Tuesday evening but by a report, which found its way into the "American," of that city, the substance of which was, that "Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton had finally agreed upon all the points in discussion between the two countries, and that a Treaty was drawn up and ready for signatures," &c.

Most happy should we be to know that there was sufficient foundation for this report. We are afraid that the news is entirely premature, but there is a possibility of its not becoming true at present. Certain it is, that rumor represent the settlement of one at least of the questions between Great Britain and the U. States to have been found so difficult as to leave a doubt whether it can be considered probable.

Which of the parties, principals or accessories, is indisposed to a reasonable compromise of the difficulty referred to, we are not informed; but if the negotiation should on this account eventually fall through, a heavy responsibility will not fail to rest, in the opinion of the world, upon the intractable party.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

To the Clergy and the Friends of Colonization in Cincinnati.

Having visited the city as Agent for the American Colonization Society, and advised with some of the friends of the cause, it has been deemed best, on account of the financial embarrassments of the country, not to make a public effort at the annual period of taking up collections in the city, but through the press and the pulpit, by a brief statement of the condition, prospects and present necessities of the society, to prepare the citizens to act intelligently, when called on individually by us.

There has never been a time when the friends of colonization have had more cause for devout gratitude to God, and encouragement to go forward in this noble enterprise, than at the present time. We now are rising into notice, on the Western coast of Africa, an infant republic of civilized and happy freemen, through the benevolent enterprise of the American Colonization Society. The utility and practicability of the scheme is no longer problematical; and that the condition and prospects of the colored man who emigrates to this colony are greatly bettered, is no longer questioned by any who are at all conversant with the condition of things in the colony.

At this time, a vessel is on its way to Liberia with a most interesting band of more than 200 emigrants, most of whom have been liberated by the voluntary act of their former masters; one, a gentleman in Louisiana, who has been for several years contributing liberally to the funds of the society, and who has also been for several years preparing his slaves for freedom in Liberia. They are all able to read well, and many of them can write. There are several preachers of the gospel among them. They are valued at $150,000. Eighty more are from Tennessee, and of good character. Sixty of them are liberated by one man. Thirteen of them are friends of one of the old colonists, who returned last year, and went to Tennessee to take them to his home in Liberia. Thirteen are free people from Illinois, who were received into the expedition after the most earnest entreaties; and the rest of the number are from Kentucky and Virginia. Thirty-five of this expedition pay their own expenses. Although the society is in debt, yet they could not refuse the appeals of these long-abused and injured men.

Prudence or cold calculating selfishness, would perhaps have said, we will send you when we have raised the necessary funds. But the society hopes that every friend of the cause will contribute a little, and if so, the aggregate will accomplish the work.

There are now more than twenty-five hundred slaves to whom freedom is promised as soon as the society shall be able to assist them to Liberia. There are now in the colony twenty-one organized churches, and between thirty and forty ministers of the gospel. There are near 6000 colonists associated with 20,000 natives. There are nine settlements or towns; the two most distant from each other are three hundred miles apart on the sea coast, and the others are at various distances intermediate. They have cut off the traffic in ardent spirits and slaves the whole distance. The government is modelled after our own, purely republican, administered almost entirely by colored men. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending, four printing presses are in operation, two newspapers, eighteen schools, and many flourishing sabbath schools. The little christian community is an object in observing the sabbath, and so correct in moral principle in any portion of this country; and they are accepting the influence of a christian community, over about 200,000 natives, among whom they are gradually exchanging all the sins and brutalities of this country.

The public can see from this brief statement that a scheme is commenced, which, if carried out and attended with the blessing of God, will result in benefiting two races of men; in short, in introducing among a population of perhaps 300,000,000, all the arts, sciences, literature and religion of this world.

It is hoped that the friends of the good cause will, when called on, a few days hence, do what they can to advance its interests.

LEBUEL G. OLDSTEAD,
Agent Amer. Col. Society.

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland, recently lodged in Covington, and could not get to Cincinnati, writes:

"It is true," as Gen. Richard Jones, of Georgia, said to his friends, "I have got into a tight place and had stick to it manfully, and yet will succeed, for my cause is the cause of God, and I am fighting in the strength of God."

But a volume of the Cincinnati Gazette, of Friday morning, has been received, containing the text of Gamaliel.

[illegible] Bank, Boston, Mass. Checkbook.
Ohio—Marietta Town Co.
Pennsylvania—Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Bank.
Pittsburgh Bank

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

EDWARD A. LAMBORN, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.

☞ **Democratic Candidates.**—We have been requested to announce WILLIAM DOLLENS as a candidate for Representative in the next Kentucky Legislature, from Kenton County.

☞ **Look to This.**—The next number of the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER will complete the first year. We regret to find of our subscribers have complied with the conditions of the paper. We have been prompt on our part. The publications have been as regular as the returning day—and if our subscribers think that half be punctual, we should commence a new volume under the most flattering auspices. Times, it is true, are hard, but still there are but few of our subscribers who cannot spare two dollars (or even one) almost without feeling it. All our expenses are cash, or what is equivalent to cash, and must be had, or the business stops.

Prior to publication we shall reduce the price of our paper on the next year to "two dollars, payable in six months—*provided*, we go on as other year. To our subscribers most determined to pay $2 50, to the first of September, at which time with a list of more than *five hundred* good names, we MUST STOP, if payment is not made. We must then close at *three dollars*, and make collections the best way we can. But we hope better things.

☞ Persons receiving their papers by mail can send the money to the post master who will remit free of postage.

Wheat Crops.—So far as we have heard, Wheat crops in Kentucky are much damaged by rust. A gentleman from the interior of this county told us a few days since that several of his neighbors would not attempt to harvest their wheat fields, as the rust had entirely destroyed the crop. Corn looks promising.

The Weekly Plebeian.

The first number of a new weekly with the above title has just made its appearance in New York, Edited by LUTHER G. SEARS, Esq., and published by *Stanton and Guion*. It is one of the Locofoco size, in quarto form. The high talents and political character of the Editor must insure to the Democratic party a most wonderful auxiliary. The number before us, just received, is highly interesting as a literary paper, and we have no doubt it will receive an extensive circulation.

Impeachment of the President.

A long article in the Madisonian of July 9, reminds us of an anecdote we once heard.—The mistress of a house returning from a walk found her chambermaid weeping bitterly. "Why Dolly, what's the matter?" "La ma'am, I was just thinking if I should get married and have a sweet little darling girl just tattling round the room, and she should only happen to fall into that great big fire in the fire place, and burn the dear little thing all up to cinders, how dreadful I should feel." So the Madisonian, it tells about the impeachment of the President, and the political conspiracy against him, that we have never heard of from any other source. We do not believe that it has ever yet entered the brain of an intelligent Whig to act so weak a part, knowing, as they must, that they could not sustain themselves. Mr. Madisonian, don't borrow trouble, it comes fast enough of its own accord.

Alhambra.—This excellent Temperance restaurant, is immediately under the Cincinnati P.O. Where every thing that is good and wholesome to eat and drink, can be found; nothing, however, intoxicating. Here the weary can find a comfortable resting place, a cup of good strong coffee to refresh him, and a general collection of Newspapers, from all sections of the country, to amuse and give him information. Here one can find rational enjoyment, without having his ears shocked with profanity and vulgarity. We recommend our Kentucky friends to call there occasionally and rest themselves. They will find an agreeable landlord, and a gentleman worthy of patronage.

Milford Band.—The editor of the Cincinnati Message, in a recent number identifies the "*Milford Band*," as SAMUEL L. FAIRFIELD, editor of a Magazine lately published in Philadelphia, Mr. Fairfield is a handsome writer but is not the Milford Band. We have for many years admired the writings of this author, and happening in Baltimore some eighteen months since, had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Dr. Lofryan, the real "*Milford Band*." He was then a Washingtonian, and a gentleman of a gentle and accomplished manners. We again met Dr. Lofryan some time afterwards, and were highly gratified with his acquaintance.

Circuit Court U. S.

☞ At the present sitting of this Court in Cincinnati the case of PECK & WELLS—Nuisance tried. The Cincinnati Chronicle says—"Mr. Peck is the proprietor and proprietor of the most important stage line in Ohio. Among others, he was at the time this suit originated, running a line from Zanesville to Marietta. There was also another line of stages on the same route which carried the mail. Opposition of course ensued, and at the time the accident occurred, the stages were racing. It did not appear that the defendants drove one particularly careless, or unnecessarily dangerous of the general wrong of racing, is apparent, nevertheless.

The plaintiff Mr. Peck, his wife and children were in Wells's coach. It was upset by the passing of the other carriage. The consequences were most disastrous to Mr. Peck. His wife was permanently injured, and so was his son." Damages $4,000. The son also sued and recovered $2000 damages. $6000 in all.

Persons among the Lawyers.—The immense number of lawyers in this city one have left their sang in pursuit of a precarious subsistence in other parts. Increased the number of practitioners in this city so much, that many of them have had to leave. Many, of them, have had to leave, and those who have left, have left, in Boston, Philadelphia in 1840 and 1841, without exception, flourishing. It is, then, a very strange fact, that this city, is not large enough to maintain, twenty, lawyers. Has the cost live in a manner and intemperate subject of inquiry.

N. Y. Tribune.

COMMUNICATIONS.

☞ The following communication is admitted as a matter claiming the right of free discussion. The sentiments and denunciations hurled against President Tyler, coupling him with Burr and the traitor, Arnold, can have no bad effect on him or his administration. A man sometimes receives more strength from the weakness of his opponent, than from the efforts of his friends. Nothing can be gained by slandering John Tyler.

For the Licking Valley Register.

To the People of the Licking Valley.

AS humble individual amongst yourselves, fellow-citizens, would call your very serious attention to a most important subject. He would indeed avoid the task; yet, seeing that no one else is likely to attempt it—he, even he, must take it upon him to address you, upon an occasion so crisis as ever heretofore occurred in the annals of very people.

We are all aware of the posture of our political affairs on the first of April, of 1841. An individual, not less beloved than respected by all orders of our vast and wide-extended population, had entered upon the conduct of our public affairs. With a view to his elevation, the wise had thought and planned—the industrious and enterprising toiled—the ardent and enthusiastic spoken out—and the pious addressed their warm desires to the throne of Divine Grace, and three fourths and more of the entire inhabitants of our land were rejoicing in the prospect of an administration, perhaps never equalled, in the wise conducting of the most favored communities. But you know the sequel. A baleful cloud arose upon our bright horizon, and covered it with blackness. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, than whom, a purer patriot never was granted to earth, was suddenly and mysteriously taken from amongst us. He did seem, in his transit from Earth to Heaven, to have one, and but one, sorrowful thought; and that arose from the view which he took of his about-to-be successor. For it would seem that he, at least, knew Mr. Tyler. In his almost prophetic vision (in death) he conjured him to study, to understand and to *carry out* the true principles of the Constitution.—Yet, full as Harrison's noble spirit was, of the anticipated bliss of "just men made perfect" in Heaven, still he thought and invoked, even *then*, in regard to that country for which he had lived, and for which, in his evening days, he had just been putting forth toil and effort that resulted in his death! Happy patriot! He indeed is blessed; BUT WHERE ARE WE?

Shall we all, fellow-citizens, allow ourselves to lose the benefit of *such a life* and of *such a death*, as that of Harrison?

Surely, surely not! For we behold the millions of our countrymen already crowing themselves like the great refreshed, and preparing for the approaching contest. We see them already rallying around the invincible standard of our own CLAY. It is evident the spirit of 1840 is not departed from the earth. It is clear that there is yet amongst us, much of the spirit of freedom and of virtue. It is a spirit which no temporary discomfiture can prostrate; one which can rise and triumph over all Burrism and Tylerism; one which dares still to attempt, and is fully able still to achieve the new-born liberties and welfare of this unparalleled republic.

Which, however, we are sure of success in the final triumph of our cause in 1844-5, what is, meanwhile, to be our course and our fate? It is on this point that I would speak.

What have we seen? The public will disregarded; the most cherished plans of the best men frustrated, and institutions crushed, around which the last hopes of patriotism had encircled themselves as at a sacred spot where they must either arise or perish! We have seen one MAN, (and that man less wise and less gifted than thousands of those who have never left the walks of private life,) act as though all of us had been expressly made for him alone; and were abundantly honored if we answered *his* freaks and *his* caprices! Mr. Tyler has crushed in embryo—first, the Bank of the United States—then an institution of the same kind, new-modelled according to his own suggestions—and now that TARIFF, which alone could either furnish (in times like these) a revenue for the Government, or delay amount as the last remains of the circulation of the people. It would appear that he delights, not only in the destruction of all the best interests of his countrymen, but in the wanton befiling of all their most cherished hopes. It is truly painful thus to assail the character of this man, of Virginia patriotic blood, and who has so recently had his name so associated with that of one whom freedom's friend's must ever honor: but the opinion is decidedly entertained that the name of John Tyler will only reach the ages that are to come after us to be *utterly execrated*, along with those of Nero and Domitian (among the Romans,) of the Stuarts, (of England,) and of Arnold and Burr, (among our own countrymen;) a classification distressing to make, to an American of this happier 19th century; yet one which is made freely, in the hope (perhaps a vain one) that our new-fledging traitors will take the warning and beware!

BUT WHAT ARE WE TO DO, countrymen! in this emergency! Must we hold popular meetings throughout the whole land, and urge Mr. Tyler to relinquish a post, which he only holds to his country's undoing! Utterly hopeless very a scheme like this—for in proportion to such men's incapacity to fill high stations, is their disinclination to relinquish them. Had Mr. Tyler promised these possibilities which accompany high and honorable chambers, he would have long since returned to private life. Seeing that it was his fixed resolve not to confess his public course to the evident desires of so large a majority of the good people of these United States—if he could not do the will of the country himself, he should have left it for others to do. We would have been far enough standing in the way of this great million's prosperity, and of securing her progress. The fact of his thus hiring acted the second part of the hyena and of the ass, is sufficient proof, how anxious would be the measures which is now suggested.

Or, abandoning the thought of Mr. Tyler's relinquishing his hold upon the five hundred and two fat places of office (which John Randolph so bogotly termed "the public pabulum,") we shall, we simply trust, do what we can to develope facts of patriotism which might easily be obtained amongst the American people, (if they could yet suppose that he regards the desires or the will of the "twinkle multitude,") urging this democracy to return to his duty, and point out to which the representatives of the people of whom the wishes of the sovereign and principle are good? This nation, alas! never just as rule as the other! Nay, Mr. Tyler regards his alleged mandatory as the proper Deity of his worship, to which which must be prostrated in all the considerations of duty and of country. He has turned high, *man are pride*, and adam and *self-aggrandizement* are to be placed far before all other considerations and interests. Nothing independent by all the humble petitions of any conceivable number of his fellow-citizens, (or shall we rather say of his subjects)—this poor creature, who "hath powers and legate rights," would be left by the cries of all these suffering millions as unmoved and callous, as was his prototype, King George the III, by the remonstrances and petitions of our honored ancestors. No, no; this man also a vain project, and ought not to be thought of!

Only half more project will be fathomed further. Let us assemble, fellow-citizens; and let us do so now! Let us address one another in our primary assemblies, in regard to the great duties which are demanded by the crisis. Let us come to the Constitution *not to use any fabric or production of Foreign make or growth*, SAVE OUR OWN CHIEF MAGISTRATE SHALL HAVE COME TO RESPECT OUR INTERESTS, OUR WANTS, AND OUR MORAL! Thus let us withhold from "what is commonly called Government," (to use another Randolphism)—the sinews of strength, derived from duties upon foreign importations, UNTIL THOSE WHO ARE IN AUTHORITY OVER US SHALL HAVE COME TO THEIR SENSES! It was thus that proceeded the immortal Jefferson, and those who acted with him in that (of embargo) do-or-die patriotic fervor and steadfast adherence to the maxims of republican right. And thus let us proceed in a day when we have as real enemies and oppressors, and who are the more formidable because they are "of our own household," and assail us in the dark and from masked batteries!—Yes, fellow-citizens and fellow-sufferers! let this be our course; and He, who gloriously led our progenitors to Freedom and Independence, will alike favor us, and bless us, in this and day of degeneracy and retake!! Nor let it be said, that Mr. Tyler will be found to have his rallying friends, and that re-action will be the result.—No—for Mr. Tyler has no friends. He is a President—without even a party, a faction! The Whigs (the country's muscle and bone) will be as one man. All of the Democrats (so called) who retain *any portion* of the spirit and the views of that good man and wise, Th. Jefferson, will be with us also. But above all THE GOD OF ISRAEL will be with us! He who led the armies of His chosen people, by His cloud by day and His pillar of fire by night! He who crowned our father's saint-like efforts with the most glorious success! He who will never abandon Human Nature, until Human Nature shall have abandoned herself!!!

These, fellow-citizens, are the honest views of one of your own body. He has no selfish ends to promote. He is not—he never was—he never can be—a candidate for any office within your gift. And the only personal advantage which he can possibly promise himself from the subversion of the public prosperity, will be both to share in share with the people at large. But this common advantage was enough to stimulate him to address you together with that love for friends and country, which forms one of the greatest ornaments of our fallen nature, and without which any human bosom were poor and miserable, indeed! Will you hear? Will you act promptly with all your souls, with power and effect? We wait your movements.

Having thus addressed, briefly, our countrymen—having thus brought before them some bird's-eye view of our present condition of difficulty and alarm—having thus pointed men to the evil genius who sits an incubus upon the public breast and praises down our people's energies and aspirations and happiness; we have only to assume, as we close our effusion, and invoke our fellow-citizens to burning thought and energetic action, the sacred and venerated name of

HARRISON.

P. S.—I call upon my friend, William W. Southgate, in the name of those Republicans with whom I am intimate, to maintain this cause before the people. He possesses the ability to do so. The crisis demands, too, the sacrifice at his hands. He is urged to the field in his country's behalf by considerations of the greatest moment and urgency, and which it will scarcely be allowed such a spirit as his to disregard.

HARRISON.

For the Licking Valley Register.

The School system—The State Superintendent—The Office-Seekers.

Some of our candidates pledge great friendship to the School System, and go strong for general education, at the same time taking sides with the enemies of the System, in their endeavors to abolish the office of Superintendent of Schools. They wish to cut of the head that the body may fall into their hands, thus enabling them to filch the school fund from the pockets of the people. To rob it while alive might be too barefaced, and might not be so well defended before the bar of public opinion.

Now, in relation to this matter, facts are better than arguments. In the Kentucky Legislature the *enemies* of the School System have gone against the office alluded to, and the *friends* have as unitedly gone the other way. They undoubtedly had their reasons. We know that the School Systems of Massachusetts and Connecticut are of long standing. But none are erect since, from thorough investigation, the schools were found to be running down and many were pronouncing the system a failure. Well, superintendents were appointed, according to the systems of Prussia and France, to devote their entire attention to the subject—to collect information, diffuse information—to go among the people, and by lectures and exposition instruct, awaken, arouse teachers and parents to the great subject. As might be expected the results were very favorable, the schools having improved vastly under the operations of the system.

New York, finding her schools in a wretched condition and seeing the good effects of school agents, in the States alluded to, passed a law allowing one superintendent for each county, and at this time her rising 60 School Superintendents, while some of our wise-men think that Kentucky does not need one. They think that the School System can go into operation without a Superintendent and flourish without one, even though the Legislature of the Sister States found it go up without, even after they had been in operation. Once had a Superintendent of Schools, and the Legislature, in a fit, abolished the office to get rid of the man, and now they find the system working badly, especially in the country, and the Governor earnestly recommending that the office be re-established, on the ground of saving the system from disgrace if not from death.

The friends of the system generally move together in such matters. They have done so in Kentucky; and when a candidate comes out on the stump, and takes the very ground taken by its enemies, while professing friendship for it, we may well question either his sincerity or his knowledge of the subject. We may look out for some humbuggery and a small sprinkling of the demagogue.

If a canal were to be built ten miles long, a superintendent would, of course, be appointed to attend to it, and it would be indeed singular if the school system could go into operation and work successfully as well as of itself, without any assistance, as with the aid of a man, practically acquainted with the subject, devoting to it his entire energies.

If the candidates will go for having the law so amended as to require the entire undivided attention of the Superintendent to the business of his office, without mixing with it other kinds of business, sensible men will not object. Such a reform I think highly necessary. I hope that the people will take interest enough in this matter to have it fully discussed. There is no question of greater importance before the people at this time, than the school question. X.

For the Licking Valley Reg'ster.

A NEW EDITION OF

"The Good old days of Adam and Eve."

Sing he, sing he, I can't lay grieve,
For the good old days of Adam and Eve!
When old Eve tuck was all in woods, sir,
And Adam didn't live by the selling of goods, sir;
When men didn't wear their hats like goats, sir,
And the women stood at home to weave their coats, sir,
When our grandsires held divided in hunting-coats clean, sir,
And boys did's make or swear by oaths, sir.

Sing he, sing he, &c.

Then our Doctors were men of science
And on their patients placed reliance;
But they are liberal now, and to save expense, sir,
They will kill a man for twenty few cents, sir.
Then the *great Lawyer* was but a cipher,
And lawyers were too grand to plague,
Then our young men rose with the lark, sir,
And we were not lured by Commissioner C——k, sir,

Sing he, sing he, &c.

Then mechanics worked from day to day, sir,
And at the end of the week received their pay, sir,
But they yet banking down in all its variation,
And now they have nothing but *Working Institution*.
Then politicians were not sunk by rum, sir,
And a man wasn't judged by the cut of his coat, sir,
Then a clown was a clown all the world over,
But now these gents are quite in the clover.

Sing he, sing he, &c.

Then our ladies went dressed in silks and satins,
But were plain cloths without pads or bustings,
Always the same where'er you might find 'em,
Nor w'er had huge called *Tycoons* behind them;
Hoop they had a la Gem—wear Pa'ma boon,
And carry little rum shades to hide their faces:
But the good old times have gone and fled, sir,
And such are the times we have instead, sir.

Sing he, sing he, &c.

RIGN AROLE.

Children are inquisitive bodies:—for instance, "What does *cleave* mean, pa?" "It means to unite together." "Does John unite wood, when he cleaves it?" "Hem,—well, it means to separate." "Well, pa, does a man separate from his wife when he cleaves to her?" "Hem, hem,—don't ask so many foolish questions, child."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COVINGTON LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this institution will commence August 29th, 1842, under the charge of T. S. GOODHUE, A. M., who has successfully conducted it for the last three years. A select library, with a well selected cabinet of minerals, and shells, is connected with the school.

Lectures will regularly be given, to the school and its patrons, by the Principal, and Literary gentlemen, who have volunteered their services, upon Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, History and various other branches.

Instruction given in all the English branches, Greek, Latin, and French.

Persons indebted to the principal for tuition will confer a favor by settling, during the present vacation.

Covington, July 16, 1842. 4t

BREWERY FOR RENT.

THE undersigned will rent his brewery, situated in the flourishing city of Covington, opposite Cincinnati. It is an excellent establishment, with a good brick house 30 by 45 feet, also a frame 35 by 42 feet, both, two stories high together with a Malt house 40 by 16 feet, and a kiln 14 feet square, and several other offices; 2 cellars, also a first rate well of never failing water, and an engine to grind grain and pump water from the well. The brewery is in a fine location at the upper end of Scott Street, and now in successful operation, and has a constant demand for Ale and Beer. Every thing is in good repair, and furnished with every necessary utensil, barrels, kegs, &c. The whole will be rented for five or ten years, at a bargain. Apply to F. N. JONTE,

at the Brewery.

Covington, July 16, 1842. 3t w3

COMMISSIONER'S SETTLEMENT.

THE heirs and creditors of the estate of Ross McCall, dec'd., and all persons interested are notified, that I will, as Commissioner in Chancery for the Pendleton Circuit Court, pursuant to an interlocutory decree entered up in said court, at the June term thereof 1842, by the case of Ross McCall's Adm'rs. against Ross McCall's heirs et als, on the fourth Monday in the present month, being the 25th day, and continue from day to day until completed, at the former residence of the deceased, on the ridge 2 miles North East of Falmouth, in Pendleton county, Ky., proceed to state and settle the accounts of said estate and take proofs of all claims offered.

WM. C. NAYLOR, Com. in Ch'y.

July 16, 1842. 3t w3

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for land, a farm of fifty acres, in the flourishing neighborhood of Pleasant Ridge, in Hamilton county, Ohio, six miles from Cincinnati, and within half a mile of the Reading Rail Road. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, one half is Timbly meadow, 3 acres of fine orchard of the finest varieties of fruit, grow in profusion Blackberries, and some 15 acres in wheat; an orchard of valuable fruit, apple, pear, peach and cherry trees; the improvements good and very healthy; well and cistern in the house; the farm is well suited for a dairy; the improvements are a one and a half story brick house, and a large frame barn.

ALSO—One share of stock in the Madisonville Rail Road, paid in full.

There are five thousand BRICK for sale in the place, for cash and its equivalent, very low.

MOSES FLINT.

Covington, Ky., July 16 1842. 3t

Cash Store.

THE subscribers, after returning thanks to their friends, and the public, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, beg leave to inform them, that they have made arrangements through a friend in the East, by which they will be enabled to supply them with goods, cheaper for cash in the Eastern cities, than will enable them to sell so cheap as they can be had West of the Mountains. Please call and see for yourselves. (Terms of sale cash.)

A. L. & T. GREER.

Covington, July 9, 1842. 50w3

L. GOOFER & CO.

At the corner of Market st. and Market Space,

HAVE in store for sale, 3 half chests Tea
35 kegs Rio Coffee, 25 catty boxes G P Tea
50 bgs 6 twist Tobacco, 15 doz Plough Lines
200 bbls Rosendale Salt, 1 tun of Castings
20 " N O Molasses, 10 bbls of Vinegar
12 bbls N O Sugar, 15 bbls Cement Lime
30 kegs Nails assorted, 20 bbls Whiskey, Ohio and Bourbon
5 doz wooden Buckets
15 bbls No 3 Mackerel, 80 pairs Trace Chains
10 boxes glass assorted, 1000 gallons Blame Ware
500 lbs Leaf Sugar, 1500 lbs Cotton Yarn
50 reams Wrapping Paper, 50 boxes Spermaceti and half Spanish Cigars
200 cans of Tar, 5 gross Shumard's Blacking
25 doz Bedcords, 6 boxes Candles &c.
6 boxes 12 pig Tobacco

Covington, July 9, 1842.

J. BOYLE,

Corner of Market Space and Scott Street.

WHOLESALE and retail grocer, and dealer in country produce. Also, manufactures Soap, and Candles, which he will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce.

Covington, July 9, 1842.

TO CARPENTERS,

And others wanting Lumber.

THE undersigned has a good assortment of the above article on hand, including white pine Boards, Scantling, Joice, Plank, and Shingles. Also, a lot of cherry and poplar staff, which he will sell for cash cheaper than ever before known in this good City.

Persons wishing to buy, and especially those from the country, are invited to call on *Madison street, between Fifth and Sixth*, before purchasing at any other place.

C. CARPENTER.

Covington, July 9, 1842.

S. GROSSMAN, TAILOR.

Corner of Greenup and Second Streets.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for his share of their patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and charges made low to suit the times, to merit a continuance of the same.

Covington, July 9, 1842.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, taken in any weather, in the most approved style by E. CLINCKINGBEARD.

Covington, July 9, 1842.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

20 BBLS. of the above article just received and for sale by the subscribers, they being the regularly appointed agents for the manufacturers will keep a constant supply on hand, which they warrant not inferior to any in the west, and will sell as low as can be obtained in Cincinnati.

A. L. & T. GREER.

Covington, July 9, 1842.

Cash! Cash!!

THE subscribers would respectfully invite all persons indebted to them, by note or book account, to call on us before the 15th of August, as they are determined to close the business of the collection of their outstanding debts. Especially those indebted by book account, will call and close the same by note or cash, no longer indulgence must not be looked for.

A. L. & T. GREER.

Covington, July 9, 1842. 50w3

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Covington, Ky., July 9d, 1842.

FRANKFORT LOTTERY, Extra Class 130, draws at Covington, Tuesday, July 5th, 1842. $12,000; 12,000; 5,000; 2,000; 15 of 1,000 each. Tickets $5, shares in proportion.

FRANKFORT LOTTERY, Extra Class 132, draws at Covington, July 8th, 1842. $7,000; 7,000; 3,000; 2,000; 5 of 1,000; 500 &c. Tickets $4, shares in proportion.

FRANKFORT Class 134, drawn at Louisville, July 9th, 1842. $30,000; 20,000; 5,000; 2,000 2,000; 1,000; and 100 each of 1,000. Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2,50.

FRANKFORT, Extra 129, draws at Covington, July 15th, 1842. $15,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,000; and 20 each of 1,000. Tickets $5.

FRANKFORT Class 140, draws at Louisville, July 16th, $20,000; 20,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,000; and 100 each of 1,000. Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2,50.

FRANKFORT Class 142 Extra, draws at Covington, July 19th, $10,000; 3,000; 1,500; 3 of 1000. Tickets $3, halves 1,50, quarters 75.

FRANKFORT 145, draws at Louisville, July 23d, 1842. $30,000; 10,000; 6,000; 4,000; 2,000; and 50 each of 1,000. Tickets $10.

FRANKFORT 147, Extra, draws at Covington, July 26, 1842. $15,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,000; 20 each of 1,000. Tickets $5.

FRANKFORT Class 150, draws at Louisville, July 30, 1842. $20,000; 10,000; 4,000; 2,000; and 50 each of 1,000. Tickets $10.

4 11 58 whole of $1,063 drawn June 24, sold at the Managers office.

Address your orders to

GREGORY & CO.

Covington, Ky.

SOAP, CANDLES & STARCH.

STEARINE CANDLES, at 10 cents per lb. hardened to stand the heat of the summer sun. Also, at the same price, a fine article of Tallow Soap, Mould Candles, Palm Soap and Starch, manufactured and for sale by

PROCTOR & GAMBLE.

224 Main street Cincinnati.

July 2, 1842. 49w3

GRAVE STONES.

GOOD BARGAINS can be had in Grave Stones, at my Stone Yard, near Dorsey's Inn, as I am determined to move farther to the West.

JOHN CLEMONS.

July, 2, 1842. 49

ALHAMBRA.

THIS Establishment, situated in the new building occupied by the Post Office, on Third st., in the immediate vicinity of all the leading business and business centre of the city, is now open for the reception of company. In the construction of the house such arrangements have been made as cannot fail to render it as agreeable, as it is a convenient place of resort for strangers and persons wishing meals at any hour. Strangers visiting the city, can be accommodated with meals at the very shortest notice.

A READING ROOM, embracing newspapers from every State in the Union, is attached to the ALHAMBRA, and will be made a leading feature of interest to visitors.

ROOMS accommodated by the day or week, and served at a regular table.

PRIVATE MEALS served up at all hours, from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.

OYSTERS, Confectionery and Fruits at all hours.

Cordials, and all kinds of Game, in their season.

GAME and PRIVATE Breakfast with dinner and supper.

In the meantime, of necessity, the proprietor of the ALHAMBRA has spared no pains, to make the place such as to find favor with the Multitude, and better is patronage.

C. NICHOLS.

Cincinnati, July 16, 1842. 4m

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE sales and testimony of the authority of Mr. Fisher, are hereby notified, that Tuesday, at Market Court House in Covington, for the Grant county Circuit Court, (provided the Judge, Grant County, Ky., does not then, to state and settle the accounts of the said Daniel Fisher's estate, and to take proofs of all claims against the same.

JOHN F. GOOCH, M. Com.

July 16th, 1842. 4w3 in Chancery.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE.

Disease what will destroy Life, and the world will tell you Regular.

"There are therefore, hardly and intelligent and, within us, with which we are unable to have difficulty, and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S Universal Remedy, or Liniment, which by its extraordinary powers, abolishes pain or uneasiness; their spasms, stiff sinews, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, the effects of mental business, stiff neck, sore throat, cramp, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous disorders, tender feet, and every description of injury effecting the exterior of the human body, cured or relieved by his never to fail, sufficiently original remedy.

CERTIFICATE.

The following letter from Major Gen. Stanford, as to the qualities of the Universal Remedies, speaks volumes!

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it ameliorate of immediate relief in several cases of deformed injury in my family. A few evenings since my son not relief was seized with a violent attack of cramp, which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing his chest and throat freely with the Universal Remedy. I think you ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done, to your particular acquaintance.

C. W. STANFORD.

Dr. B. Brandreth, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at my office on Third street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.

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

A. L. & T. Greer, Covington, Ky.
S. Lindsey, Florence, Boone, Ky.
C. L. Southgate, Newport Ky.
Cone & Tupper, Burlington, Ky.
W. W. Hughes, Petersburg, Ky.
W. B. Murphy, Walton, Ky.
John Thomas, Williamstown, Ky.
J. & W. McClure, Milleersburg, Ky.
G. C. Lightfoot, Flemingsburg, Ky.
F. Brown, Alexandria, Ky.

30w6 July 16, 1842.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Covington, Ky., on the 1st day of July, 1842.

Adkinson James A 2
Allen Rev
Anderson C M
Ambrose Andrew
Bryant Francis Francis
Bryant George
Birney M
Blanchard John
Brown Jesse B
Butler Charles D
Baker Mrs E S
Brown J F
Brown James
Bell R H
Bamford A & Co
Bennett L E
Craig Alex
Cayton Henry
Cheraller Nancy
Clarkson Wm
Craddock Miss L H
Cook J B
Cassilly John F
Cook Mr
Cleveland James
Cills William 2
Cryer Charles
Cooper Henry
Clemons John
Coleman James
Casey E W
Cook Mark
Carpenter Lydia
Cravens James
Clear John T
Carson Stephen
Carter Mrs Susan 2
Cofford Wm
Drake Mrs A S
Duncan James M
Daugherty George L
Darling Jonathan
Dignan Jerome 2
Dewey Mrs Mary
Dulany John K
Davis William D 2
Dillon Alford
Elliott Wm A
Elliott E N
Ellis L
Ewing Samuel
Frisby John or Mary
Faunet John
Fox W H
Fulton A 2
Fitzgerald Samuel
Flagg William
Fraser Jessie
Farrell John
Fitt William
Flinn James
Ford H
Galbreath John
Goss John 2
Grant W L
Getting Henry
Goff Jesse
Gray Edmund
Grant Agnes M
Grant Robert M
Graves Samuel
Hotel Isaac
Henderson S M
Hamilton James
Hunt Henry H
Hemellington Edward
Hagan Valentine
Henry Jourdan
Hill Elmer
Hunt Henry A
Hinton Wm
Hobinson Wm
Howard Jas H
Harris Mrs Jane
Haley Washington
Hunt W H
Jordan Thos
Jones W L
Johns James
Jones E
Jones William
Jones John M
Jones Jesse
Jones Ta
Jones William
Kinney Mrs
Kinney Mrs
Kinney Mrs

WITHERS & BIRD,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS
Corner of Main and Fifth streets,

MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE MEDICINES!

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring energies of life, to a glowing vigor thereof the constitution; as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of such found help in certain parts of the country, concerning 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 cary, 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 in certain cases of the most inveterate debility and weakness; remedy in all cases of active debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

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

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners, 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 variety vessels of 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, for 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 sour and acrid kind—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Biliousness, 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 bile by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the healthy secretions in the mucous membrane of the bowels. *Piles*, by storing the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout*, in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they regulate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst of *Gravel*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the windings of the bowels the slimy matter in which these creatures shelter. *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 inadequate, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvy, Ulcers, and Cutaneous 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 most bid state of which constitutes all *Eruptive complaints, Boils, Gravel*, and other *disagreeable Complexions*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions in the Skin, Common Colds and Fluxes*, will all be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. *Pain* as a remedy, has been universally and obstinately resisted; but the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this City, that the operation of these invaluable Pills, was himself affected with that complaint for upwards of *Thirty Year*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine here recommended to the public, and he was cured in a very short time; after his recovery had been pronounced not only incurable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

Oct. 13, 1841.

THE AMERICAN PIONEER.

Contents of No. 1 of Vol. I.—Frontispiece View of Buffalo in 1836. The American Pioneer.—The Legal Historical Society.—Logan and his celebrated speech. The about Logan. Territorial Chronology. History of Fort Harmar, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth. Boone incident, by Gilbert Imlay. Indian war of 1790. Gen. Harmar's letter. Constitution of Hockhocking and Wheeling. An ancient date discovered. Ancient Chronology.

THE AMERICAN PIONEER

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