

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

Wood.

Those of our subscribers living in convenient distances from Covington to bring wood to this market, and having it in preparation, would much oblige us by immediately delivering us a supply.

City Hall.

The citizens of Covington have been called on this day to decide by their voice whether the building, contemplated by the Board of Common Council, shall progress after the foundation has been laid, or be postponed, and its location changed to some other place. The question to decide is: "shall the building of the City Hall be postponed or not." This is an important matter upon which our citizens, no doubt, have made up their minds.

Ohio Elections.

The whole state of Ohio has gone for the democratic candidate, Cass, in a majority of about 400,000 over Mr. Fremont. The result of this election has astonished every one.

Rail Road Accidents.

The first accident on the Little Miami Rail Road occurred on Saturday morning last, and which resulted in the death of John Markell, Esq. of Hamilton County. As the train on its outward trip to O'Connell's, was passing round the curve at the west end of the high embankment in Columbia, Mr. Markell was discovered about eighteen rods ahead of the engine, walking the track in the same direction which the train was going. The train bolted immediately, and the engine ran over him; and every exertion made by the Engineer to stop, but in consequence of the descending grade, and the dampness of the rails, the train could not be stopped in time. The engine and all the cars passed over Mr. Markell, covering both legs just above the knees and injuring him much about the head. He died on Saturday night. He has left behind a large family. Mr. M. was about 80 years old and quite deaf.

Post Office Department.

This department is one of the most complicated and extensive in its operations in any in the government, and yet there is none more abused and by those, too, who cannot plead ignorance of the fact that in the great operations of this department and from its very nature, accidents and errors of delay may frequently occur, which are placed beyond the control of the agency, or oversight. In the United States are some fourteen thousand post offices, and perhaps nearly a thousand contractors. The mails are conveyed on horse back, by stage-coaches, by steam boats, rail-roads, ships, &c., over mountains, through swamps and marshes, over land, lakes, and seas, amidst storms, snow-drifts and swelling waters, how, then, it is possible to avoid, at all times, delays and even losses. But whatever may be the cause of any failure in the arrival of the mail at the appointed time, the Postmaster General is bound to attend the cause of delay, and to see that the contractors, to receive his commissions, which may be of little value to him, and heavy to the public, if it is possible for the Postmaster General to superintend in person, every mail route, to note down the departures and arrivals of each and every mail. Has he the power to prevent accidents? If so, find fault with him as much as you please but if he cannot do these things, then cease from such unmerited censure. It is certainly a matter of greater astonishment and wonder: that the mails go with the regularity they do, and with so few accidents than otherwise.

Amateur or Minn.

A lady recently passed through Covington, with huge beautiful apples, and forgot to stop at our office; she should have called on her nearest friend; the first we hear of her, she found herself in the Cincinnati Gazette office, where we copy the following:

Large Apples.

"Mr. Sarah Jones, living in Kenton county, Ky., on the Licking river, five and a half miles from Covington, sent us one yesterday, a large number of the finest apples (mammoth pippin) we have seen this season.

"She brought them in baskets, both on the same tree; the first very large; the second quite small, and the second growth of this season, and picked at the same time. Mrs. Jones says the tree is again in bloom."

The East and the West.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We learn by the Whigging Times, that this great work will be finished to Cumberland on the 1st of November, cleared off on the 2nd, and the Directors will pass over on the 3d, and it will be opened for travel on the 4th of November, 1842. It is a great event. From Baltimore to Cumberland, 178 miles, will be performed in 10 hours! Thence to Wheeling in 24 hours—making 34 hours from Baltimore to Wheeling. Freight will be taken through in the fastest time in four days.

The journey from Cincinnati to N. York will hereafter be performed in an average of four days, and a cost of less than twenty-five dollars.

Liverpool Fire.

A correspondent furnishes us with the following account of the loss sustained by the great fire, as the most accurate that has been published: Known and unknown quantities of Merchandise destroyed—45,000 sales of cotton, 250,000 of wool, 8,000 bales of terebinthine, 800,000 of flour, 2,000 bales of sugar, 80,000 of rice, and the cargo of the ship Blava, from Calcutta. Unknown quantities of India rubber, spermaceti, tallow, bark, Indian corn, fustic, and other foreign produce.

It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the total loss entailed by this disastrous event. The opinions based on the most reliable sources, the greatest amount being \$7,000,000 and the least \$2,000,000. Perhaps a mean between these two sums, which would give \$5,000,000, may be near the mark. The quantity of cotton destroyed reaches nearly 40,000 bales; and besides, in addition to which, much rice, turpentine, and other articles of merchandise have been consumed.

The value of the warehouses is estimated at \$230,000, exclusive of small sheds, workshops and other erections which have been involved in the general ruin. Insurance \$250,000.—Glas. Gaz.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Great Democratic Party.—No. 2.

Mr. Editor.—In your paper of the 15th Inst. published, the preamble and resolutions intended by the writer of them, to express the principles of the political party in this country, which takes upon itself the style of "The Great Democratic Party." We will not stop to inquire into the appropriateness of the name which this party organization has assumed; believing that there is nothing in a name especially that degenerates time; when a lady, bearing the name of Charlotte Temple, set out to work house in one of our Cities as "a laffers" and a George Washington is put in the calaboose in another place for disorderly conduct. It will be better perhaps to examine the principles of this party without discussing its name; in doing which the "preamble and resolutions" above mentioned, may be taken as a just exposition of them; in as much as they were written by a distinguished leader of democracy hereabouts, and adopted by a large and respectable meeting of the democratic party, "the great democratic party," the style of which is a mixture of grandeur and conceit, and excitement; (treating for the liberty achieved for us by our fathers of the revolution. "The ship of state is on a stormy sea," the constitution is its chart, and equal rights their compass, but "the watch on deck is drunk, and has deserted the constitution (oath)." Now, the meaning of all this, I suppose is, that the whig party have deserted their constitution, and are endeavoring "to destroy equal rights," for the preamble goes on to say, that the whigs have taken some dangerous strides, and that they "came into power by a remarkable combination of circumstances." What combination of circumstances it was that brought the whig party into power, I am at a loss to know, unless it was a combination of dangerous and corrupt abuses of power under the administration of Martin Van Buren, and the failure of that administration to prepare for the wants of the people as far as it had power; all of which was made plain to the American people in 1840, but these matters about which gentlemen so honestly and so wisely differ, are matters of course, which very different opinions may be entertained. For instance do not agree with the "great democratic party" in supposing that, "our repudiated credit" is chargeable to the whigs, on the contrary I regard it as the legitimate offspring of the locofoco policy under the administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. What makes our national credit doubtful abroad? We are informed from the most reliable sources, that the bad odour which attaches to us in Europe is a loss of confidence in the American character, a distrust in the ability of our people to pay their debts, rather than doubt as to their ability. Have Europeans any reason to doubt the honesty of the American people? It will be conceded that the repudiation principle lately adopted by some of the states, furnishes some slight ground of distrust; and the existence of that principle, as well as the great disposition manifested by individuals, more or less, to repudiate their debts, are very properly chargeable upon the policy of the Federal Government since 1830. What else led to, or induced repudiation, but an insatiable desire to acquire wealth, which was a neglect of the duties of citizenship, and a disregard of the rights of others, which has affected the states like individuals, and has been brought about, by the same cause in both; a redundancy of circulating medium; which I hold to be one of the greatest evils, that can come upon the country; it gives the people means, and they are tempted to trade more than the real value of their property justifies, because it is greater than, and has been very much greater than the specie of the country, which is the true representative of value; it leads to corrupting speculation which "the democracy" call overruling; it has caused the states and the people, to go to debt beyond their means and the value of their property, hence repudiation of their debts, as states and individuals, hence the repudiation of our credit abroad, spoken of by the "preamble." Now if it has been shown, that the two great a circulation of paper money, did cause the repudiation of debts, which has lately destroyed the reputation of our country; and that this repudiation of debts has greatly injured, if not totally destroyed our credit abroad, then the question to be settled is, what caused this redundant currency? whose policy was it? Did the drunken watch on deck or did the great democratic party bring it about? It has been often proven to the satisfaction of every intelligent man, willing to admit the truth, that this inflated currency was the result of Gen. Jackson's policy in reference to the late Bank of the U. S. It will not be pretended that for several years previous to the expiration of that institution, the people of the U. S. States throughout the whole country in its length and breadth, did not enjoy a sound and uniform currency, which was equal to the demands of commerce and the wants of the people; it was not likely to become redundant, because it circulated uniformly throughout the states, and understood what amount the products of the country required; the bank could not issue too much paper and it presented state banks from issuing too much by its moral force. It prevented them from issuing more than enough, because any state bank paper, which could not maintain its equal to the issues of the U. S. Bank was exposed and kept out of circulation. But the glorious old Jackson desired, of adopting some conduct perhaps which would distinguish his administration, "took it into his head, that this worthy institution which was conceived in good sense and patriotism, and approved of by James Madison, was an "imposter" unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of the people. I am persuaded that in his opinion the great democratic party which was assembled at the great meeting on the 7th last, conceived the idea of doing away with the "preamble" that "the results made up on the constitution to secure a national bank are striking at the vital of our government." By this unqualified denunciation and assertion, he goes farther than the old hero himself, (who, I am fully persuaded, first put the notion of opposition to a bank into their heads) he was so complacent as to tell us "if we would consult him, he would let us have a bank constitutional and, ex-hibent; but our 'preamble' leaves us nothing to hope for by submitting to such a request to let us tell us the great democratic party, if the U. S. States, will not consent to the establishment of a national bank in any shape. This is now

settled on one of "the principles." Those in favor of such an institution at all, in any shape, should feel themselves opposed to the great democracy, and rather as it may seem they should fearlessly assert their opposition. I cannot agree with this line of the old Bay State. I hold that any man who is a bank man at all, should be strongly so; he cannot agree in the policy and at the same time talk of abandoning it as an obsolete idea. If the downfall of the late bank was the cause of the spurious redundant circulation, which followed the event for ever, were there, then, I think that it must be admitted that the remote cause of the late repudiation of debts, at least to a great extent it must be so considered, and consequently the remote cause of "our repudiated credit." Our repudiated credit is the result of the policy supported by the great democratic party, and now they, by implication, charge it upon the whigs and yet as much to say they still insist upon the policy which has lost our credit abroad, which has made the European people, to meet their honest engagements; a policy which has made the check of the distinguished patriot to blush for the degeneracy of the Anglo Saxon race in the U. S. States. The "preamble" speaks of a drunken watch; does it mean President Tyler? If so I am surprised. It is true that the American people have reason to censure the whigs, for the conduct of that man. They placed him there in the position, where he is doing injury; they threw him some of them, some of those did not believe in him, and they who knew him not, are censurable for their ignorance; they are all alike to blame for voting for him; the subscriber among the rest, for in order it must be admitted that it was for the purpose of making capital for him, and part candidate, that Captain Tyler was placed upon the Whig ticket in 1840. It was wrong to vote for a man, of whom we did not think well, or did not know, for the sake of availability; but why should the "great democracy" complain of his conduct, if they had elected their own man, they could have been better suited, as regards the conduct, and lately avowed doctrines of John Tyler. They ought rather to console themselves for the loss of their favorite, by rejoicing in the folly of the whigs, in electing a man of the same stripe. John Tyler is with them on the bank question, hence in a great degree the inability of the whig party, to relieve the country from the evils of locofocoism; hence the whigs have been unable to establish a currency which would restore our credit abroad. The whigs are still unable, and they are not likely to be, to bring about a more essential check to impudent legislation, or in other words, they are delighted that the "preamble" should be so much abused, and Congress, has been prevented by the exercise of that power.

Mr. Editor, you must give me further time to review the preamble and resolutions, as I have not said near all I would like to say on the subject, but because I entertain no very respectful opinion of the "principles" of "the great democracy" party? I would like to have the liberty through your columns to tell them all I think about them. S. S. K. Oct. 29th, 1842.

For the Licking Valley Register.

God in Nature. A Composition, composed and read by a little Girl of about twelve years of age, at her semi-annual examination.

With the works of a Supreme Being we are every where surrounded. We cannot turn our eyes in any direction without discerning the hand of Him, who framed, and who sustains the universe.

The skeptic and those who are incredulous of divine revelation, but contemplate the works of God, and let such contemplations have their due weight upon an unprejudiced mind, surely they would not be found, so stupid as to deny the hand of God in all these wonders of nature.

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The Advantages of Education.

In taking a view of all mankind, and seeing the discordance which exists between labor and the lack of education, I am brought to conclude that it is the most important of all things—because the glory of nations, the stability of empires, and even individual character, depends entirely upon the cultivation of the intellect. We may look back through the vista of past ages, scan the history of conquering and conquering kingdoms and empires, and we will there see the advantages of education. When Greece ascended that elevated pinnacle, from whence the whole stream of her glory flowed, we find the learned Minerva, Pericles, Homer, and Aristides at the head of affairs. Rome also flourished in the days of her emperors, and learned Seneca; when Seneca and Cicero displayed their talents, she wielded an almost omnipotent influence; though great as she was, she has fallen. Yet as long as a literature survives Rome will not be forgotten.

Let us for a moment examine our own country, as recently a gloomy wilderness, and inhabited by a few scattered and benighted savages. Look at her now! Where late the savage Indian hunted the immense herds of buffalo, now blooms a fruitful land. Her commerce is great, yet, wide as the earth—and her inhabitants are a free and independent people. What has been the cause of this? Education is here! The standard of education, which was erected upon the solitary rock of Plymouth, has been followed by most glorious consequences. The tree of liberty has been planted in the American soil; it was filled by the spirit of patriotism, and nurtured by the blood of heroes; it has spanned the surface of the whole western continent, and cast a delightful shade over its lands; and all nations have tasted of its delicious fruit, at beneath its shade, and basked in the beams of the golden sun of liberty.

It is with joy that we view the mighty Newton, whose starry mind could soar away through the boundless realms of eternal space, and converse with creation and creation's God, and reduce to the nicest certainty, the structure of the universe. With inexpressible joy we admire a Luther, whose gigantic intellect, pierced the deep shades of aristocracy, and cast the blinding yoke of Popish apostasy from the laden neck of the universe.

In fact, paper would almost fail, and type give out, were I to continue the productions of my pen, and tell a long story about a Sheridan, a Cincinnatus, a Bacon, a Byron, a Howard, and myriads of others, whose names stand conspicuously on the roll of fame; and though kings, princes, and nobles—poets, priests, and potentates, shall have sunk into oblivion, they shall rise afresh upon the annals of each generation, to tell the pleasing story of the world's triumphant diethment from the bonds of ignorance. J. T.

Transylvania University.

The academic department of this institution has been re-organized under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees, and the Faculty of the Institution.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
M. O. Johnson, Chm., Stephen Chipley, Benjamin Gratz, William M. Reed, John Taylor, Richard H. Jackson, James Logue, John Higgins.

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Rev. J. K. Kemp, A. M., Adj. Prof. of Mathematics, Preparatory Department.

Transylvania University.

This institution, as recognized under the direction of the Board of Trustees and Commissioners of the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and patronized and supported by the Kentucky annual conference, will be opened for the reception of students, by the regular inauguration of the faculty, the usual inaugural address, and other appropriate ceremonies, on Monday the 7th of November next.

The faculty of arts now consists of four principal and two adjunct professors. The facilities for good and cheap boarding are believed to be equal to those of any similar institution in the west. The trustees and the church are concerning measures for the accommodation of indigent young men, who may prefer being educated at Transylvania, and I am pleased to say, no such tuition fees. About one hundred and fifty students are already engaged to enter at or shortly after the time of opening.

H. B. BASCOM.
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 20, 1842.

The papers of the Church, and others, are respectfully requested to copy.

H. B. BASCOM.
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 20, 1842.

Protestant Episcopal Church.
The Sabbath School meets each Sabbath afternoon at two o'clock. In their school-room, on Market Space, after which Divine Service commences at three o'clock, P. M.

For the Licking Valley Register.

The Times.

BY J. R. DART.
If one would list and hear the constant chime, He soon will think of nothing but the time, Time hath enough to do, without our care, Our want will whirl quick, to screen.

Foot ladders slings back into the shade, And pride hath more than half the trouble made, Too proud, too lazy to apply their hand, Vile clunkers, while rank waste o'ur ruin's hand.

Up all ye fools, apply yourselves to work, The plough, the rake, the harrow and the fork, An all-wise farmer, without more delay, And give ye health and bread and cheerful home.

No honest man ever lets his fingers rest, The loaves are crumb, and crumbs in the dust; Earth, air and water all abound with meat; Be active, honest, eat, and then rest.

There's another Yegon? We like to encourage true merit, and hence the publication of the foregoing. Mr. Dart is evidently none of your love-sick, crack-brained, sentimental poets, such as Byron, Campbell and Moore, but he speaks his mind boldly and bluntly, in the true democratic style; giving the reader to understand, if he is capable of understanding, what he means—if he means anything!

By the way, it is a pity that so gifted an author as the writer of the above stanzas should suffer for the "rich" pen of his brilliant genius to be obscured by excessive modesty, or be displayed only in the columns of a newspaper. It ought by all means to cease writing for the Daily press, and give us a volume of poetry at once. This would give him a place in the Temple of Fame as elevated and glorious as the eye of Mortality could never reach his perch.

The Building Committee of the German Catholic Church in Covington, takes the liberty to invite the citizens of this city, to the church of Covington, to attend to the solemnity of the consecration of the said church. The consecration will be on Sunday, the 30th of October. An English and German sermon will be preached on that occasion.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Cov. Oct. 29, 1842.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, October 13th, 1842, in the 92nd year of his age, JESSE HOITON PEPPER, youngest son of William Pepper, Esq. of Bracken county, Ky., leaving an extensive circle of relations and friends to lament their loss. He was a young man of unexampled morality previous to his union with the Christian church, which important event took place about one year before he was married. A Christian, he lived devoted to the cause he had espoused. A short time previous to his death, he had fair hope of eternal life, but when seized with the alarming illness, he died with a Christian resignation, informing his friends he felt resigned to the will of God, and died rejoicing in the hope of a resurrection. He was a good and a glorious immortal beyond the tomb.

Youngster in Zion, thou hast fought a good fight, Thou wast sad and girdled, and burning thy light, Nor wast thou frightened, but ready to say, O, Lord, at thy coming I hasten away. A. L. P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Co.
Capital \$500,000!
INSURERS. We have a large amount of money against loss or damage by Fire and by Water. It also insures Lives and grants annuities. Rates of insurance low.

Office on Front door below the corner of Sycamore street stairs.
JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.
Cincinnati, Oct. 29, 1842.

OVER SEED.

110 BUSHELS Clover Seed, of the best quality in store and for sale by JOHN F. REED & CO.
Corner Lower Market & Sycamore streets.
Cincinnati, Oct. 29th, 1842. 141

TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned has on hand \$500,000, first class Brick in one kiln, which will sell on a credit or for cash, and will be sold at a low price. Those wanting paving Brick can be supplied. Now is the time and season for making good bargains and putting up buildings cheap.

JOHN W. HOPKINS.
Covington, Oct. 29, 1842. 14w3

MARSHALL'S SALE.
WILL be exposed to sale at public auction, in front of the Public Square in the city of Covington, on Thursday, the 10th November, 1842, the following real estate, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654,

THE LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.
(Second volume.)
Published Weekly in the City of Cincinnati.
The Licking Valley Register is published weekly in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the corner of Main and Water streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Cincinnati Press. It is published for the Proprietor, J. W. BENTON, by J. W. BENTON, at the corner of Main and Water streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Cincinnati Press. It is published for the Proprietor, J. W. BENTON, by J. W. BENTON, at the corner of Main and Water streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Cincinnati Press.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
Consumption and Liver Complaints.
ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup in Children, Whooping Cough, Pain or Weakness of the Lungs, Croup, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of PRUNUS VIRGINICA, or WILD CHERRY BARK, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.
The Physician who has skill in his hands, can cure the most difficult cases of Consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, in a very short time, and without the use of any other medicine, by the use of this Great Remedy. It is a purely vegetable compound, and is highly approved by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.
A Wonderful Recovery. - Mrs. S. E. Austin, who was afflicted with a violent cold, settled upon her lungs. Various remedies were resorted to, but the most skillful physicians were consulted, but step by step the disease increased, and she became unable to get up. In this distressing situation, she began to pray upon her knees. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, after all the various remedies had been tried in vain and when nature had given up, seemed to her a prospect of relief. She purchased a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Lung and Throat Remedy, and after using it a few days, she felt a great improvement. She continued to use it, and after a few days, she felt a great improvement. She continued to use it, and after a few days, she felt a great improvement.

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Business Directory.
The office of the REGISTER is supplied with a great variety of Job types, for printing bills, cards, circulars, &c. &c. The office is at the corner of Main and Water streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Cincinnati Press. It is published for the Proprietor, J. W. BENTON, by J. W. BENTON, at the corner of Main and Water streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Cincinnati Press.

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MILLER & McCULLOUGH.
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THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that the P. P. P. Pills are genuine, and that the last few labels upon it, containing a fac-simile signature of my own handwriting, are the last. There have been some cheap imitations, but they are not genuine. The public will please observe that the P. P. P. Pills are genuine, and that the last few labels upon it, containing a fac-simile signature of my own handwriting, are the last. There have been some cheap imitations, but they are not genuine.

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The remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills, have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have succeeded in the greatest blunders that ever were given to the world. The most celebrated Family Pills have such a universally good effect, because their action harmonizes with the human body. "Purge out the old, and bring in the new," is a maxim which is true in all cases. A figure applied spiritually, it is true, but it has any application upon confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter. The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as inviolable as the laws which govern the tides, or that regulate the thunders of heaven.

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