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## POETICAL.

From the Saturday Courier.

### The Land of Rest.

On many an [illegible]

[illegible]
And many the land of rest,
Where golden fountains spring;
Where wealth in shining floods
Comes rolling to that shore,
Where want hath taken wing,
And labor is no more—
But 'tis not there that rest,
That harvest home of flowers,
A storm is in the nest,
[illegible]

Hope, disappointed, wings
For yonder quiet dale,
Where many a beauteous flower
Waves to the gentle gale;
A little cottage there,
A silvery mountain rill,
A swell of happy song,
With daylight from the hill.
But 'tis not there *that* rest—
Death stands within the door;
The winds come sweeping by,
The flowers are bright no more.

Then where's that land of rest,
If not mid summer bowers,
Where sing the happy birds,
And smile the pretty flowers?
If not in princely wealth,
While want hath taken wing,
Where rolls the shining flood,
Where golden fountains spring?
If not when love ran greet,
When evening shadows come,
The laborer from his toil,
The cotter to his home.

Beyond the tread of time,
The waste of rolling years,
Beyond this changing clime,
Its sunlight and its tears;
Above yon starry way,
That gems that curtained night,
Bathed in an ocean flood
Of everliving light—
There is a sweet green isle,
Where celestial fountains play,
And blooms all the while
From fragrant grottos stray.
There clouds no gatherings make
On that eternal sky,
Unruffled by a storm,
There peace is like a flood,
And love all [illegible] there;
There crime hath never trod,
Nor sought a dwelling near;
There angels have their home,
And there the dove her rest,
And there the wearied one,
And never ending rest.

From the Boston Miracle.

*The New Englander abroad, at thought of his New England Home, upon the return of Thanksgiving.*

I love earth's bright and primrose paths,
Her lawns and blooming trees,
The warblers in the summer woods,
The music in the breeze—
But dearer yet the happy hearth,
The sounds that from it come—
The voices to my childhood dear,
*The voices of my Home!*

What pleasant dreams at night will come,
With their enchanting hue—
Where stoop those angel forms to bless—
I wake and wish them true;
But sweeter and more gentle ones
Do not in visions come,
Than they who smile and welcome me
*Around the hearth at Home.*

How many faces flit
Before me in the crowd:
I catch the faintest whispers well,
'Mid thousand voices loud—
A tie still binds my heart to theirs,
When far away I roam,
But oh! I'm bound by dearer ties
To those I love at home.

The weary frame may seek relief
In fairest climes of earth,
But one is dearer than they all—
The spot that gave me birth.
The voices to my heart so dear,
I hear where'er I roam—
How swells my bosom at the sound,
The magic sound of home!

The beauties of Italia's skies
May win upon the soul,
The sea in dread magnificence
Before the eye may roll—
But oh! while gazing on them all,
A sweeter thought will come—
The beauty of the sky that bends,
The stream I love, *at home.*

And maidens gay and beautiful,
On the sunny shores of France—
And Spain's proud daughters may have seem'd
Like visions of romance—
But dearer yet New England's hills,
Her bright eyed ones more fair—
I see their well known forms arise—
My own sweet home is there!

My father sits beside the hearth,
His child upon his knee—
And dearer yet than all the rest,
My mother's smile I see;
And sister's forms, so gentle, kind,
Upon my fancy come—
Oh, where are those so dear to me
As those I love at home.

Oh! tell me not of other climes—
Their maids with raven curls—
Give me New England's mountain's wild—
Her rosy cheek'd young girls.
My own loved land is dearest far—
*My own Thanksgiving Home.*

### Sonnet.

O sing that sweet and soothing strain again!
Oft in the quiet night it comes to me,
And memory of the past and home and thee,
And joys long gone are ever in its train:
Sweet strains! sweet days! if there be hours when pain
O'er pleasures sways, your joys remembering,
Soon can my heart those weaker thoughts restrain,
And nobler musing to my spirit bring.
Nor would I prize the uncertain dawning light
Above the splendor of a noon-day sun!
Nor live again the hours, however bright,
And full of joy, as when my life begun,
If my faint knowledge of the just and true,
And good and holy must desert me too.

## SELECT TALES.

### THE [illegible]

In the commencement of the [illegible] between the American Colonies and the mother country many persons were disposed to advocate the cause of Great Britain.

[illegible] city of nature. Of the latter [illegible] poor man of the western part of [illegible] chusetts who was in the habit of attending all the different meetings that [illegible] the usurpations and oppressions of [illegible]

At the same time that he did not attempt to justify the measures of the Parliament, he endeavored in his plain rustic way to palliate them, and deprecated the active measures of the Colonies as a subversion of order and the introduction of anarchy and confusion. He was a simple hearted man, but eminent for integrity and a love of truth, so much so, that, in his own neighborhood his word was considered as good as a bond—therefore, while his arguments against the resistance of the Colonies were not permitted to weigh a feather in the scale of popular opinion, his undoubted honesty of heart exempted him from the hatred which the "tories", as they were called, at that time, so commonly excited, and from the exhibition of that hatred in the usual form of forcible ablution and the coat of tar and feathers.

Affairs at length reached a crisis. The battle of Lexington and Concord roused the people to arms, and the Congress which assembled at Watertown resolved to raise thirty thousand troops; and the business of enlisting and drafting was immediately commenced with great vigor. There was, therefore, no alternatives left for the simple rustic of whom I have been speaking but to take up arms against England contrary to his conscience, or join the forces under General Gage. He determined on the latter, and in doing so experienced all that bitterness which is incident to a civil war, in leaving his wife and children unprovided for, and to the protection of those who necessarily became his enemies.

It was a beautiful evening in the early part of May. The labors of the day were over, and the father had returned to enjoy the hour of rest with his little family. He occupied his usual seat in the arbor by the door of his whitewashed cottage. Before him were two children playing on the green grass plat—a third lay in the cradle, and beside it sat the mother engaged in preparing the little articles of dress for another expected visitant. How many were the pleasant images of past conjugal happiness and [illegible] conjured up in the stillness of that soft evening hour—but the very recollection of them caused melancholy forebodings to cast a gloom over the spirits—for they were to be foregone for a time—perhaps forever.

Bland was the air around and laden with the odor of flowers, but the brow of the countryman was hot and feverish—bright the landscape before him which he had so often admired, and the distant hills with the golden hues of sunset; but he felt not their beauty. He looked upon his children—he heard the music of their happy voices, and then turned to the pale, interesting features of his wife. There was sorrow at his heart the convulsive twitching of the muscles of the mouth attested the inward working of his soul, and he turned aside to wipe with the sun burnt hand of toil the tear drops from his manly features. He attempted to speak, and while he so much needed consolation himself, tried to infuse comfort into the heart of his afflicted wife.

Supper was at length ready, and with an expression of gratitude to heaven they sat down to their frugal repast. It was in that solemn silence which sorrow imposes when the surcharged heart, like the brimming goblet, requires but the slightest touch to make it overflow with tears. It was probably the last time the father would ever break bread with his family.

The hour of prayer arrived, and oh! with what earnestness did the parent wrestle with Heaven, and implore His protection for the young and helpless he was leaving behind. The parents shed copious tears from the overflowing sensibilities of nature, and the children wept from sympathy and from an undefinable sensation of evil, which they could not comprehend. Yet there was relief in those tears, and the sanctifying efficacy of prayer calmed the tumults of the breast, and poured a soothing balm into the wounded feelings, which was not of earth.

The children were put to rest. The father kissed them affectionately as they lay smiling in slumber, unconscious of the bereavement they were about to sustain—embraced his disconsolate wife again and again, took up his musket, and, aided by the shades of night, started for the British camp. As he pursued his way, the moon that had been obscured, broke forth from the surrounding clouds, and, on turning to take a last look on his dwelling, the lamp shone through the open door in which his wife still stood to catch the last echo of his footsteps. The light of heaven and of faithful love he felt were united to cheer him on his journey.

On the eve of the following day, as he approached Boston, he fell in with the scouts of the American army then parading in the vicinity, and his answers not proving satisfactory, he was captured and taken before the proper officers. He did not disguise his intention, but made known his determination of joining the royal army. He was accordingly sent up into the country and lodged in gaol in one of the western towns to await his trial. The place was about thirty miles from his own home, and, as whatever of interest transpired was made known through the different committees of correspondence, [illegible]

[illegible] to which [illegible] of the prisoner chanting his morning psalm, as usual, broke his slumber. The next night on leaving his prisoner, he informed him that "there was something the matter with the key, and that, unable to lock the door he would tie it with a rope on the outside." At the same time he charged him not to think of escaping, as he had a very fleet horse and would certainly overtake him. As he walked away he muttered to himself, "the fellow is a fool if he does not understand that."

Next morning the prison door was open; but on entering he found the prisoner as he had left him; a wind during the night had blown open the door. The honest hearted rustic considered himself in the hands of lawful authority, and could not be tempted to break the obligations of that authority; holding, as he did, the maxim which his Bible had taught him; that he who breaks the smallest law of order is guilty of a violation of principle which tends to subvert the whole. He then thanked the keeper for the kindness which he had shewn him; and as he had given [illegible] opportunities to escape, which he could [illegible] conscientiously use, he besought him for permission to go into the harvest field, by day, and earn bread for his suffering family. The request was granted—the leather straps that bound on his chains were severed, and during the months of harvest, and for some time after, the prisoner went out daily to labor, and returned by night to be locked up in his cell.

One evening the keeper waited in vain for his return. The sun set—twilight set in and then darkness—and yet he [illegible] not. He waited until a late hour in the [illegible], and then retired to sleep, assured [illegible], that his charge had fled. [illegible] ing on awaking, he found th[illegible] his head pillowed upon the steps of the pris[illegible] [illegible] During the day and night the miserable man had been to visit his family, and in going and returning had traveled a distance of sixty miles.

The time of his trial came on, and the sheriff made preparations to conduct him to Springfield, where he was to be tried for high treason before the council of Massachusetts, at that time, the supreme executive of the state. The prisoner assured him that it was unnecessary to incur the trouble and expense of a journey, in order to take him there; as he could go, as well, by himself. His word was taken without hesitancy; and he set out upon his melancholy journey to present himself for trial and certain condemnation.

As he proceeded onward, night overtook him in a large wood, and coming to a cross road he was in doubt, whither to direct his steps. Fatigued with walking, and full of uncertainty, he sunk upon his knees and poured forth his soul in an agony of prayer, until he was aroused by the tramp of feet, and looking up beheld a person on horseback beside him. The stranger had heard his pious petitions, and with kind solicitude inquired into the nature of his journey, and all the little particulars of his history. He took him to his own home, and having entertained him for the night, sent him on to Springfield in the care of a friend. The officer, (for it was an officer of justice, in whose care the stranger placed him) conducted him to Springfield, and the trial began.

The country was then struggling against a sea of troubles, and compelled to restrain the agency of treason, by prompt and condign punishment. The crime of the prisoner was substantiated by ample proof—he even admitted it himself, and was accordingly declared guilty. Before reading the sentence, however, the President put the question whether a pardon should be granted.

Scarcely had he ceased speaking, when a member occupied the floor, and in that spirit which the temper of the times appeared to demand, portrayed in glowing language the aggressions of England, the unavailing supplications and remonstrances of the Colonies, the slaughter of their brethren in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the conflagration of Charleston by the vandal torch of the invaders. He then spoke of the difficulties they had to encounter—of the power of the foe with whom they were grappling: and concluded by expressing a hope that not a member there would sacrifice the great interests of the country by granting impunity to the subtle and distructive agency of treason. Several speakers expressed similar sentiments with equal warmth; and the unfortunate man ceased to indulge a hope. For himself he dreaded not death; but in the yearnings of nature, his heart trembled for his wife and children, and concern for them clouded his manly features with melancholy. He did not weep—he bent not his head, but stood erect and pale as monumental marble, while his thoughts, abstracted from things around him, were with his family, and with that God, who is the protector of the widdow and the orphan.

As the vote was about to be taken, the [illegible] and Mr. E[illegible] member of the council [illegible] He [illegible] for a moment, and having [illegible] of the prisoner. The [illegible] recognized [illegible] who [illegible] overtook him in the woods [illegible] spoke of himself [illegible] knew not what it was, nor to what [illegible]

The speaker drew a distinction between the treason that results from [illegible] and that [illegible] which is the result of a misconception of duty; and [illegible] while in confinement, his [illegible], and concluded by saying that he believed it would be politic in the council to pardon the offence, and that he for his part must consider the sacrifice of a man of so much integrity and truth as a stain, not only upon the Colonies but upon human nature. Many a heart warmed with sympathy and admiration, as the character of the simple hearted countryman was unfolded, and he was pardoned, without a dissenting voice. As his word had been sacredly kept, they consented to consider him as a prisoner, on parole, and permitted him to return to his family.

As the vote was reported, the acquitted, who had hitherto in the prospect of death restrained himself, gave vent to his feelings, and wept like a child—then turning to thank his deliverer, his eyes fell upon the pale, bloodless features of his wife, who unnoticed had glided into court, and was standing behind him with her infant in her arms. As she hastened to meet him the child fell from her embrace, and overpowered with joy, she sunk insensible at the feet of her husband.

N. C. B.

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

From the Rochester Democrat.

### The Lost Found.

We had frequently observed a heartbroken looking lad pass by with a gallon oil-can in his hand, his tattered garments and his melancholy face were well calculated to excite observation and pity. It was but too evident that the vessel which he carried had been diverted from its legitimate use, and that it was now used, not as an oil-can, but as a WHISKEY JUG. Having seen him pass twice in one day with his ever-present can, we had the curiosity to accost him, and did so by inquiring his residence.

"[illegible]," said he, "five miles from the city on the —— road."

"You have been to the city once before to day, have you not?"

"Yes, sir, I came down in [illegible] but I couldn't get what I was sent [illegible] and I had to come again."

"What was you sent for my lad? It must be something very important to make it necessary for you to walk [illegible] miles in this storm."

"Why, sir, it was whiskey that I was sent for. Father had no money, and he sent me to Mr. ——'s to get trusted, but he wouldn't trust any more, so I had to go home without the whiskey; but father sent me back again."

How do you expect to get it now, when you could'nt get it in the morning?"

"Why, sir, I have brought a pair of shoes which sister sent mother. Mr. —— will give whiskey for them. He has got two or three pairs of mother's shoes now.'

"Do you like to carry whiskey home my boy?"

"Oh, no, sir, for it makes all so unhappy but I can't help it."

We took the responsibility of advising the boy not to fulfil his errand, and returned home with him. The family, we found, consisted of husband, wife and four children; the oldest (the Boy) was not more than ten years of age, while the youngest was an infant of a few months. It was a cold, blustering day. The North wind blew harshly, and came, roughly and unbidden, through the numberless crevices of the poor man's hovel. A few black embers occupied the fire place, around which were huddled the half naked children, and the woe stricken mother and wife. 'Her face was haggard—her eyes sunken—her hair dishevelled—her clothes tattered and unclean.

She was seated upon an old broken chair, and was mechanically swinging to and fro, as if endeavoring to quiet her infant, which moaned pitifully in its mother's arms. It had been sick from its birth, and it was now seemingly struggling to free itself from the harsh world into which it had, but a few months previous, been ushered. There was no tear in the eye of the mother, as she gazed upon the expiring babe. The fountain had been, long before, dried up by the internal fires which alcohol had kindled and fed. Yet she was the picture of despair, and we could not but fancy, as she sat thus, that her mind was wandering back to the happy past—the days of her infancy and girlhood, and her early home. Poor thing! She had given her affections and her hand to a man who had taken the first steps in intemperance. She had left her home full of buoyant hopes—hopes never to be realized—to spend a life of misery with a sot. Broken hearted—cast out from the society of her former friends—frowned upon by the "good society" humane—spoken of as the miserable wife of a miserable drunkard—with no hand to help, no heart to pity—she very soon became a tippler and a drunkard herself.

By the side of this woe-smitten mother kneeled a little girl of five or six years, down whose sallow cheeks tears were coursing; and who ever and anon exclaimed, "Poor little Willie, must you die?"

"Oh! mother, must Willie die?" and then kissing the clammy sweat from "little Willie's" brow, covered her face with her tattered apron and wept.

In the opposite corner of the chimney, and among the ashes which [illegible] covered the hearth, sat a boy of about seven years, digging from the half dead cinders a potatoe, which he broke open with the remark—"Mother, give this to little Willie. May be he's hungry. I'm hungry too and so is sister; but Willie's sick. Give him this potatoe, mother."

"No, poor boy," said the mother. "Willie will never be hungry again. HE WILL SOON BE DEAD."

This remark drew all the children around the mother and the dying child. The father [illegible] His head was resting upon his breast and his blurred eyes were fastened upon the floor, as if he were afraid to look up at the sorrowing group who were watching the countenance of the dying infant.

There was a moment of silence. Not a sound was heard. Even the sobs of the little girl had ceased. Death was crossing the hovel's threshhold. The very respiration of the household seemed suspended; when a slight shivering of the limbs of the infant and a shriek from the half conscious mother, told all that the vital spark had fled.

For the first time the father moved.—Slowly advancing to where his wife was seated, with quivering lips he whispered—"Is Willy dead?"

"Yes, James, the poor babe is dead!" was the choking reply of the mother, who still sat gazing upon the face of her little one.

Without uttering another word, the long brutalized father left the house, muttering as he left, "My God, how long!"

At this moment a kind hearted lady came in who had heard, but a few moments before, of the dangerous illness of the child. She had brought with her some medicines, but her angel visit was too late. The gentle spirit of the babe had fled; and there remained for her but to comfort the living. This she did, while we followed the father. We related to him the circumstances which had led us to his house, and briefly spoke of the misery which inevitably follows in the train of intemperance.

"I know it, sir," said he. "I have long known it, I have not always been what you now see me. Alcohol and my appetite have brought me to this depth of degradation."

"Why not master that appetite? You have the power. Thousands have proved it."

"Sir, I believe it. I have seen others [illegible] happy, but [illegible] ever spoken to [illegible] strong [illegible] formation myself."

"Well, will you not now make the effort?"

"I will. It has occupied my thoughts during the whole morning, and now, in the presence of Almighty God, I swear never again to touch the accursed thing which has ruined me and made beggars of my family."

Happy enough to hear his manly resolution, we returned to the house with him—in due time we made the fact known to the wife—and producing a pledge, THE WHOLE FAMILY *signed it upon the table which held the body of their dead child!*

The scene was an affecting one.

* * * * * * *

Two years had passed, when the incident was recalled to our mind by a shake of the hand from a gentleman who was returning west with a stock of dry goods which he had just purchased in New York. *It was the man who signed the Temperance Pledge by the body of his dead child.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**The Yeoman.**—The man who stands upon his own soil; who feels, that the laws of the land in which he lives,—by the law of civilized nations,—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is, by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion is his,—his, from the centre to the sky. It is the space, on which the generations before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected, by a visible link, with those who preceded him, as he is, also to those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the daily scene of his labors. The roof which shelters him, was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is conected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported, in his boyhood, by the side of the brook, which still winds through his meadow.—Through that field, lies the path to the village school of his earliest days. He still hears from his window, the voice of the Sabbath bell, which called his fathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where laid his parents down to rest, and where he trusts, when his hour is come, he shall be dutifully laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil.—Words cannot paint them; gold cannot buy them;—they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart;—they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy, generous national character.

Do not seek a wife till you know what to do with her.

The Birds.—[illegible] Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., the [illegible] editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, [illegible] from a Portsmouth, N. H. paper, he says: "We [illegible] the hope of bringing [illegible] the good feeling [illegible] contemporary. We might add, too, that having passed our guns, single barrel and double barrel, down to the rising generation, and put Hunter on the invalid list, we feel quite like moralizing on the cruelty of shooting small birds, blue jays, robins, [illegible] rail, sand snipe, &c., and [illegible] the sake of table comforts [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] looking at me so beseechingly—I had not the nerve to kill it; yet I dared not let it go, to starve to death: so after mustering courage I shut my eyes, and then crushed its head—it made me sick of this kind of sport."

There was another story told me, by a clergyman not far distant. "When I was a boy," said he, "like other boys, I went a gunning. After a long ramble I found nothing to shoot at but one poor little jay. This was my only trophy of the day's sport.—Feeling thirsty, I called at a house hard by where I had shot the bird, with my gun on my shoulders and *my game* in my hand.—When I got to the door, I saw a poor idiot boy, tied to a chair, sitting in the door way. As soon as he saw me he began to scream, and curse, and swear. It was shocking!—He appeared to be in a great rage, and all I could understand was 'birdie, birdie—my birdie!' I asked for water. It was given me in silence by his mother. I then asked what troubles the boy. She answered—"You have shot his little bird—one that had been tamed, and that he had fed at the door every day.' This cured me of the sport." Reader, don't shoot the "pet birds." It is not manly, nor humane, nor respectable.

**A Short Sermon.**—Winter is coming in good earnest! The Scripture says, *the poor ye have always with you.* When you are sitting round your good coal fire these dreary evenings don't forget that some poorer brother or sister may be shivering and hungry. A load of wood or a loaf of bread will take little from your plenty, and the thanks of the hungry fed, the needy comforted, the shivering frame warmed to new life and hope, will repay you a thousand fold.—*He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord!*

**Pretty Fair.**—At a meeting on a recent occasion, in a town in New Hampshire, the preacher addressed his congregation in the following style:—

"My hearers, some of our brethren tell us that the Lord is coming in power and glory on the 22d of April next, when time will end, and the elements melt with fervent heat. They say they shall want nothing after that date, and are consequently neglecting their fields, and suffering their property to waste. Now my friends, I think this is very unwise, even supposing their belief to be correct. I shall act on a different principle. The Lord should be treated as becomes his greatness and majesty. My house wants paint, and I shall paint; my fences need repair, and I shall repair them; so that if he does appear at the time appointed, he may be decently received."

*A good Toast*, whoever made it. *Married Printers*—May they never want *caps* for the *heads* of their little ones, nor *beds* whereon to lay their *forms.*

# GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

*Gentlemen of the Senate*
*and House of Representatives:*

Since the close of your last session, our beloved Commonwealth, I am happy to say, has been favored with almost uninterrupted goop health, and at the same time the most abundant crops. These blessings have been bestowed upon us by the Great Author of all good, to whom we owe the sincere expressions of our devoted and unceasing acknowledgements of gratitude.

You have again assembled as the Representatives of a free and enlightened people, to deliberate upon such measures of public concern as you, in your wisdom, may deem most essential to advance their interest and happiness.

It must be acknowledged on all hands, you meet under very embarrassing circumstances, and that the task which devolves upon you at this moment as the guardians of the people's rights, is unusually onerous and responsible. In truth it may be well said, at no period of our history, since the organization of the government, was ever more practical experience, more dispassionate firmness, more calm deliberation, or more enlightened judgment, requisite in the councils of the State.

The people, with a perfect knowledge of the precarious posture of their public affairs, fully confiding in your intelligence and known attachment to the honor and welfare of the Commonwealth, have selected you at this critical juncture, especially to gaurd and protect its best interests.

They do not, I presume, expect from you a redress of all their grievances of which they have the most perfect right justly to complain, because they know the great remedy for the evils they are bearing, is not in your hands; but at the same time, they look to you not for unsafe or dangerous experiments, but for prudent, practical and wholesome legislation.

Animated, as I am convinced you are, by the same high consideration of common love of country, of sincere devotion to its interest and its honor, ready to stand by it in the hour of its greatest need, I feel the most abiding assurance, that momentous and responsible as the duty confided to your charge may be, it will nevertheless be performed in a spirit of true and exalted patriotism.

Our country at this moment, I am grieved to say, presents an aspect truly astonishing, and at the same time equally afflicting. Abounding in every variety and profusion of the richest products of the earth, enjoying the blessings of peace with all the world at home and abroad, no pestilence, no famine; yet, with all these great advantages, our chief rulers have, by some means or other, so contrived to mismanage and derange our public affairs as to empty the National Treasury, to destoy confidence in monetary matters, to reduce the price of every species of property, to cripple commerce, to paralize enterprize, to put down the wages of labor, to deprive the States of the proceeds of the public lands, and to create universal distress and distrust in the nation. That such is the unfortunate predicament of the country, throughout its whole extent with here and there occasional exceptions and modifications resulting from local advantages, it appears to me admits of no sort of controversy.

And all these calamities result as I believe—with all due deference to the opinion of others—mainly from the simple fact, that the General Government has failed to comply with its high constitutional functions in refusing to provide and establish a sound, uniform national currency, adequate to the business wants of the country. It seems to me perfectly manifest—and I say it most respectfully—to place the country in a proper position, to restore to its former prosperity, to enable it to regain its lost character, to give it life and strength and confidence, we must have a fixed, equal, good circulating medium, furnished either through the agency of a well regulated National Bank, or, in some other mode equally salutary and efficient. Once, we were blessed with as good, if not the best, currency in the world, and being deprived of that, we have experienced little else than trouble from that day to this.

We have seen the thrifty man suddenly ruined, we have seen the man of enterprize and industry visited by a similar reverse, we have seen the laboring man at the same time thrown out of employment, and his family at once deprived of their accustomed comfort and support, we have seen the farmer in the midst of his surplus abundance, greatly distressed for the want of a market. In short, we have seen a whole country with a good currency cheerful and happy, and without it, gloomy and wretched.

We have been deluded and tortured from time to time with experiments, expedients and substitutes, all to no useful purpose, and now, a Government Exchequer financial contrivance is proposed, which, if adopted, I fear will have no better effect.

The sovereign remedy for the afflicting malady under which we have suffered so long and so severely is, I think, in the power of our national rulers. Whenever they may be pleased to administer it, speedy symptoms of recovery will soon follow. Until that is done, the disease can never be entirely eradicated, though there may be occasional temporary intervals of improvement.

But upon this subject, and also in reference to the necessity of a good, substantial, permanent tariff, affording an ample revenue, and at the same time just protection to our own home labor, when coming in competion with foreign labor, I have upon two several occasions given, most respectfully to the Legislature, my views more in detail, and it is not now my purpose, by any means, to repeat the arguments which influenced those views. I beg leave, however, to say, the opinions I then had the honor to express, are still entertained with the most unshaken confidence in their correctness.

But amidst all these appalling embarrassments of prostrated confidence and reduced prices of property, to which I have alluded; it affords me great consolation to say, the people of the State have borne themselves most firmly and nobly. Admonished by experience to adopt the wisest course of action in such emergencies, looking for assistance from no other quarter than Divine Providence and their own united efforts, they determined promptly, if that desirable end could be attained, to extricate themselves from the oppression with which they have been so wrongfully visited. They therefore engaged in the work at once actively and earnestly; hence during the present year, a large amount of debts has been both extinguished and arranged upon time. This has been effected by self-sustaining energy, untiring industry, and rigid economy of the people.

Practicing upon the safe maxim of *selling more* and *buying less*, they have sold every thing that would command a market even at prices shamefully low, and gone in debt for nothing they could possibly do without. By this process, the aggregate amount of indebtedness has been much reduced and is still reducing, and at the same time better symptoms of reviving confidence in some degree appear to prevail. It is now hoped that the great crisis has passed, and that more cheering prospects are ahead. And should the creditor portion of the community in a laudable spirit of liberality, of sympathy, of forbearance, extend to the honest struggling debtor class all proper indulgence, and avoid, as far as practicable, ruinous sacrifices of their property, and thereby weaken their ability to pay, the fruits of such forbearance would be highly beneficial in most instances to both parties, and of course, a further improvement would immediately follow.

In this trying period of adversity, our Banks—which have undoubtedly been conducted with great caution, and which we believe to be as safe and as sound as any Banks in the Union—have afforded, though in a limited degree, no inconsiderable assistance to the community. They adopted, I think, the most advisable course of furnishing facilities in aid of the business of the country in smaller amounts than had been their previous practice; and in that way, a greater number of persons received accommodations. They resumed specie payments the first of June last, and have been fully able to sustain themselves without the slightest difficulty, and without diminishing their circulation. The amount of specie now on hand, moreover, in the Banks, is considerably larger in the aggregate, as appears by the official reports, than it was at the period of resumption. Of their entire and complete ability to sustain themselves in specie paymen's, no reasonable doubt can be entertained. But hereafter, under no circumstances whatever, as it appears to me, should another suspension of specie payments ever occur, or be allowed so long as there is left in the vaults a single dollar. They are in a condition I am happy to say, to increase their circulation without hazarding their safety. And should the business of the country require it, I am encouraged to believe they will adopt that course cheerfully and promptly. This step on the part of the Banks of extending their circulation is the more necessary, important and expedient as it is quite evident, there is still in the country, to some extent, a pecuniary pressure which they can be very instrumental in relieving until the new crops are brought into market, without endangering by any means, their ability to meet all their own engagements.

Their paramount duty, of course, is to hold themselves in a position at all times to redeem all their liabilities in specie. That point should be guarded vigilantly. Their next duty is to aid the great agricultural interest which is now much depressed—and which, at last, is the foundation of all other interests—with such facilities, as may be useful in sending their surplus products to market.

Our crops of every description—most providential for us—I am happy to say, have never been so great, indeed so exceedingly abundant in any previous year since the settlement of the country, as they now are. From these resources—taking into the estimate also our surplus horses, mules, hogs and cattle, reduced as the prices are—we shall be able to realize quite a heavy amount of money, and great as the pressure has been, and to some extent may still be, may not the strong hope, indeed conviction, be entertained, by pursuing the course which has already been adopted, of persevering industry, systematized economy and mutual forbearance and indulgence towards each other, the good people of this Commonwealth will be able, triumphantly, to cast off the load of oppression which they have borne so long, and be once more restored to a state of prosperity? And may not the consoling hope be furthermore indulged upon the happening of that event—profiting by the lessons of severe experience—they will never again place themselves in a similar condition, under the vain expectation that just measures will always emanate from the General Government, or that unpropitious fortune will never overtake them.

It will be seen by the annual report of the Second Auditor, made at your last session, that the balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1841, was $28,345 80. I have now the pleasure of informing you, that by the report of that officer, which will be communicated to you at an early day of the present session, it will be perceived the receipts into the Treasury of the ordinary revenue for the fiscal year ending the 10th October, 1842, have been sufficient to pay all the demands upon it, and left a surplus of $61,887,69. With the exception of the two periods above mentioned, the ordinary annual expenses of the government exceeded its receipts, in sums varying from $17,000 to $26,000; and the revenue of the succeeding year had to be anticipated by over drafts or loans from the Banks.

The Auditor's report for the present year will also show the amount which has been received into the Treasury and paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under the act of the 17th February, 1841.

In my message at the commencement of the last session, it was stated, that the sum borrowed for Internal Improvement purposes, and for which bonds have been issued on behalf of the State—exclusive of those issued to the Board of Education and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—amounted to the sum of $3,401,500, of which $515,000 was at an interest of five per cent., and $2,886,500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Since that time, bonds and scrip have been issued bearing an interest of six per cent, to the amount of $501,263, making the actual debt of the State $3,902,783, as will be seen from a statement made by the Secretary of State and annexed to this communication.

It will also appear by that statement, that $34,283 of the increased indebtedness of the State the past year, has been incurred for the repair of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, leaving $437,000, expended for public improvements other than the Railroad.

The act of the last session authorized the expenditure of $420,000 for the rivers and roads, and $100,000 for the repair of the Railroad; and directed the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for those amounts; subject, however, to the condition, that the amount issued should not exceed the resources of the Sinking Fund, to pay the interest thereon. In consequence of that provision in the act, and under the advice of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the whole amount of the appropriation of last session has not been issued.

And I take the occasion here to state, that in estimating the resources of the Sinking Fund to pay the interest of the public debt, the Legislature doubtless acted on the supposition, that the act of 17th of February, 1841—which was limited to two years—would be re-enacted and continued in force for at least several years after that period. The increase of the public debt authorized by the laws of the two last sessions, was based on that presumption. And it is very clear, indeed must be palpably evident to every one who will look into the subject for a single moment, that without the continuance of that act, more especially as there is a falling off within the last year in the aggregate value of property assessed for taxation of thirty millions of dollars—the resources of the Sinking Fund will be insufficient to meet the interest of the public debt. I deem it unnecessary at present to give the details showing the correctness of this opinion. It will be seen by the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which will shortly be laid before you, exhibiting the several amounts received and disbursed the present year, and an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next year.

It affords me great satisfaction to say, the interest, as it accrued on the public debt, has been punctually paid, without the delay of a single day up to the 1st of January, 1843, and that our credit deservedly stands as high abroad as that of any State in the Union.

The renovation of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, in virtue of an appropriation of the last Legislature, is now in active progress. It would have been finished by the last of November, but for the failure of some of the contractors to deliver timber in due time. The locomotive engines have been purchased and delivered; and the work has been thus far remarkably well executed; and when completed—which will be in a few weeks—the road will be very serviceable to the public as well as profitable to the State.

The controversy with the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, growing out of the stupendous fraud perpetrated by that institution on the Bank of Kentucky—in which the state is very materially interested—is still undecided. Aiment in chancery authorized by a special act of the last Pennsylvania Legislature, embracing the whole subject matter in dispute and bringing all the offending parties before the court, is now in vigorous prosecution. I am advised a speedy and favorable decision, without any doubt, may be expected.

Our portion of the proceeds of the public lands under an act of Congress, amounting to the sum of $24,731 31, has been received. It is to be regretted that this act, shortly after it went into operation, was repealed, by which, as I think, we have, with other States, been deprived of our just rights, but I trust only for a very short period.

Congress, at its last session passed an act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census," a copy of which is transmitted herewith. It will be seen from this act, that the number of Representatives to which this State will be entitled in the next Congress, is reduced to ten. The duty of laying off the State into that number of districts will devolve on the present Legislature.

Permit me to call your attention to the laws authorizing the collection of fines imposed in prosecutions for misdemeanors. I have been informed that a recent decision of the Court of Appeals has made the question a doubtful one, whether under the existing laws, a defendant committed to jail under a writ of *capias profine*, is not entitled to the prison rules, the limits of which are co-extensive with the State. It is important the law on this subject should be made clear and explicit.

The new buildings, consisting of the Clerk's Office, the Arsenal, Store rooms, &c. attached to the Penitentiary, have been handsomely finished, and add very much to the convenience of the establishment. The institution is managed in the same commendable manner as heretofore noticed, and is, I think, doing exceedingly well. Its discipline appears to be based upon principles of benevolence, mixed at the same time with firmness and decision.

Owing to the numerous and constantly increasing obstructions in both the great western rivers, Mississippi and Ohio, navigation is rendered extremely unsafe and hazardous. The immense destruction of life and property which is daily occurring in consequence of the shameful and wretched condition of these rivers, is almost beyond credence or endurance. Many, very many, Steam Boats, to say nothing of various other trading vessels with their valuable cargoes, within the last year have been totally wrecked upon these waters. Our citizens have incurred heavy losses in this way, and the evil is daily increasing. It is the business, indeed the imperative duty of the General Government, to make adequate appropriations to remove the obstructions in these National rivers without delay. Formerly, it was attended to but recently it has been very much neglected. It is true, at the last session of Congress by great exertions on the part of our members, a small sum was appropriated for this purpose, but it is scarcely enough to prepare for the work. Our stake, in this matter is too deep, too vital, to allow us to remain longer silent or inactive. I recommend, therefore, that a memorial conveying the opinions, feelings and anxiety of the citizens of our State upon this momentous subject be speedily transmitted to Congress. I am persuaded if the subject were perfectly understood in all its connections and aspects, the necessary appropriations could not, and would not, be withheld. The cause is one of justice and humanity, and calls aloud for immediate action.

The law creating the office of Second Auditor expires by its own limitation the present session of the Legislature. This department has been conducted with great efficiency, and it gives me pleasure to say, has proved most useful to the Commonwealth in every respect. I deem its re-enaction highly necessary, to the interest of the State, and therefore recommend it most respectfully to your favorable consideration—In the event the law is re-enacted, I recommend, moreover, the duty now in charge of the First Auditor, of calculating the interest and making the proper endorsement upon the six year State Bonds, when presented by the holders for the payment of interest due thereon, be transferred to the Second Auditor. The performance of this duty requires great accuracy in calculation, and it is highly important to the State to avoid all mistakes. The First Auditor, I am sorry to say, has been in feeble health for a considerable length of time, and it would, therefore, be quite proper to place this branch of business under the control of the Second Auditor.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will shortly be laid before you, showing in detail the progress of the Common School System, the number of school districts established under it, and their present condition.

It will be perceived the State is in arrears to the organized districts. The sum to be sure is not large, but still, immediate provision should be made to pay it. The dividends of the Bank of Kentucky, which the Common School Commissioners expected to receive, it will be remembered, were appropriated by an act of the last session of the Legislature, to the benefit of the School at Louisville for educating the Blind.

It is quite apparent, I think, from the slow progress which is made in the establishment of Common Schools, and the fierce opposition with which they are met in almost every quarter of the State, that a system which is by no means generally acceptable to the country. It is no doubt materially defective, and in its practical bearings in many instances, operates oppressively and unjustly upon portions of the community. I recommend, therefore, most respectfully, that it be amended, modified or so changed as to remove its objectionable features. The whole subject is one of too much moment to the coming and present generation to be neglected or abandoned. It cannot be doubted by any one, at this enlightened period of the world, that a wise and well regulated system of general education, in a free government, creates of itself a tower of strength both moral, civil and religious. It forms a *broad mantle*, which covers the poor man's offspring as well as the rich man's. It protects the fatherless, and provides for the penyless; imparts to them a word of comfort, bids them to be of good cheer, opens the way to the highest stations in society, places them upon more just grounds of equality with those who have been born under better auspices, and holds out the encouraging promise, that, though they may be destitute and obscure, they shall not be forgotten by the country. Those who are thus cherished and educated are not likely ever to prove traitors to the country, either in the ranks of the army, or at the head of the civil department of the government, and may frequently turn out to be the most useful and illustrious citizens of the Commonwealth.

Our institutions of learning of the higher order in the State, I am gratified to believe, are succeeding admirably well. The Transylvania University having recently been re-organized, has opened under the most flattering auspices, and I am happy to say, now promises to become highly useful, and to fulfil the expectations of its warmest friends.

The annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement will in a few days be submitted to your consideration, to which I beg leave to refer you for information in detail, both as regards the present condition of the public works and the expenditures connected with the same.

From this report it will be perceived that the navigation by means of slackwater upon the Green and Kentucky rivers, both as regards safety, certainty and utility, is tested beyond all question, even at the lowest stage of water. The Green river works, it affords me great pleasure to say, though in their infancy, by means of tolls during this year, have paid into the Treasury $1,500, and I understand will in a few days pay a further sum of $500. This is certainly a flattering beginning, and the hope is entertained that they will hereafter yield a handsome income to the State. The works on the Kentucky river, including lock and dam No. 5, have been completed. The water power created by these improvements, to say nothing of many other advantages, is deemed of essential value and should be carefully guarded.

The improvements of Licking river, it will be seen from the report, have been discontinued.

It is very manifest that the Turnpike roads, with a few exceptions, are not in a flourishing condition, indeed that many of them are badly managed, and unless the Legislature devise some efficient regulations to enforce a more certain and speedy accountability against those who have them in charge, the interest of the State will suffer materially.

The existing laws upon the subject are either defective or very—lamely executed. The state has incurred enormous expenditures in making these improvements, and certainly it is her duty to guard herself against all imposition. The whole proceeds derived from the roads, for the year ending the 10th of December, amount only to the sum of $11,978.

The plan suggested in the report alluded to, of leasing the roads for a term of years, taking care to protect the interest of the State, both as to repairs and securing the amount stipulated to be paid in the safest manner, is a proposition worthy of your serious consideration. The whole subject, however, is before you, and I beg you to look into it closely.

I heretofore, in two several communications to the Legislature, most respectfully admonished them against a further increase of the State debt for purposes of Internal Improvement. I now repeat the admonition most earnestly and anxiously, but at the same time with all due humility. I do not mean to underrate the utility and the value of the public works already completed. I am aware, also, our debt, comparatively speaking, is not large, and that our resources are great; but still, frankness and duty compel me again to express the opinion, it is both expedient and unjust to prosecute the scheme further at this time. The State is not in a condition to justify a further expenditure. Let us look to the payment of the existing debt without turning to the right or to the left. Let us concentrate all our energies and all our means to rid the State of embarrassment, and once more place her upon elevated ground. Our constituents are faithfully alive on the obligations of good faith; they are honest in all their transactions; lofty in their bearing, and closely wedded to the Commonwealth, its honor, its character and its glory. They wish to pay what they owe, *and to owe no more*; they scorn repudiation in every form and shape, and never will, I venture to assert, allow it an abiding place in Kentucky. This fact is established by the unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature, at its last session upon this subject. What is the character of a repudiating State worth in the estimation of the people of the whole civilized world? Our constituents may be hard pressed, but never can be induced voluntarily to bring disgrace upon themselves or their posterity. Repudiation and Kentucky are not words made for each other. Our character now stands without blot or stain before the world, and I must say, it is worth preserving at all hazards. These, I verily believe, are the sentiments and feelings of every human being in the State. Let us always maintain that character. Let our renowned Commonwealth keep herself covered with a mantle that shall forever remain unpolluted by the vile touch of repudiation.—Let her be so upright in all her actions, and so discreet in the management of her public affairs, that the humblest citizen she may have when he crosses the borders of the State, shall feel proud to acknowledge himself a Kentuckian. May the day never come when he shall be ashamed to own his country.

In conclusion, allow me to express the ardent and sincere wish that your deliberations may be harmonious, and that the fruits of your labors may prove highly salutary to the country; and at the same time, to assure you that I will cordially and cheerfully cooperate with you in all measures which may be adopted for the good of the people of our beloved State.

R. P. LETCHER.

DECEMBER 31, 1842.

*Statement showing the actual amount, &c. of the public debt of the State of Kentucky to the 24th day of December, 1842.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Present amount of debt, | $3,902,783 |
| As reported last year, | 3,401,500 |
| Actual increase, | $501,283 |
| Of which there was issued for the repair of the Railroad, | 64,283 |
| For other purposes of improvement | $437,000 |
| Of which there was issued under the act of 1841, $69,000 | |
| Special acts to Hulme and Stoughton, 8,000 | |
| | 77,000 |
| Issued under the appropriation of the 3d March, 1842, of $420,000, | $360,000 |
| Leaving unappropriated, | 60,000 |
| | $420,000 |
| Appropriated, for the repair of the Railroad, | $100,000 |
| This amount expended, | 64,283 |
| Leaving unappropriated, | $35,717 |
| Amnt bearing an interest of 5 per ct. | $515,000 |
| Amount at an interest of 6 per cent, | 3,387,783 |
| | $3,902,783 |

Under the act of the last session $38,500 of the 6 year 6 per cent bonds have been exchanged for bonds payable in 30 years, which has reduced the issue of six year bonds from $609,500, to $571,000. In making the exchange a bond for $500, issued under the act of February 22, 1839, was included, reducing that issue from $33,000 to $32,500.

JAMES HARLAN,
*Secretary of State.*

December 24, 1842.

*Statement showing the amount, &c. of State Bonds issued to the Board of Education and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of five per cent. Bonds issued to the Board of Education, | $850,000 |
| Amount of six per cent. Bonds issued to the same, | 67,500 |
| Total amount issued to Board of Education, | 917,500 |
| Amount of six per cent. Bonds issued to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, | 20,000 |
| Aggregate amount issued to the Board of Education and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, | $937,500 |

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of State.*
December 24, 1842.

But little progress has been made in the Court of Inquiry in the Somers case.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly, for the Licking Valley Register, by
T. R. GOODMAN & CO.,
Exchange Broker, Main st. near Third, Cincinnati.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OHIO.—Life and Trust, Co., | | |
| Lafayette, Commercial, & Franklin Bnks | 2 | pm |
| Western Reserve Bank, | 2 | pm |
| Farmers' & Mechanics Bank, Zanesville | | par |
| Columbiana Bank of Salem, Salem, | | par |
| Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, | | par |
| Bank of Mount Pleasant, | | par |
| " Marietta, | | par |
| " Zanesville, | | par |
| " Circleville, (old) | | par |
| " Muskingum, | | par |
| " Norwalk, | | par |
| " Wooster, | | par |
| " Sandusky, | | par |
| " Xenia, | | par |
| " Marietta, | | par |
| " Geauga, | | par |
| Dayton Bank, | | par |
| Commercial Bank of Scioto, | | par |
| Chillicothe Bank of Columbus, | | par |
| All small and Post notes, | | par |
| SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS. | | |
| Mechanics & Traders', Bank, | | |
| Franklin Bank of Columbus, | | par |
| Urbana Bank, | | par |
| Farmers' Bank of Canton, | 62 | dis |
| Lancaster Bank, | 50 | dis |
| Chillicothe Bank, | | |
| Hamilton Bank, | 7 | dis |
| Bank of Cleveland, | 30 | dis |
| Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, | 75 | dis |
| Miami Exporting Company, | 75 | dis |
| Cincinnati Bank, | 65 | dis |
| Exchange Bank Cincinnati, | 55 | dis |
| Whitewater Canal, | 75 | dis |
| Granville Bank, | 75 | dis |
| KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Banks, | 2 | pm |
| INDIANA.—State Bank and Branches, | | par |
| State L and V. Scrip, | | par |
| ILLINOIS.—State Bank and Branches, | 37 | dis |
| Bank of Illinois & Branches, | 60 | dis |
| MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair, | 10 | dis |
| Endorsed, | 5 | dis |
| MISSOURI.—State Bank and Branches, | 50 | dis |
| TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks, | 4 | dis |
| ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks, | 20 | dis |
| ARKANSAS—State Bank and Branches, | | nominal |
| LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks, | | par |
| Municipality Bills, | 1 | dis |
| GEORGIA—All solvent Banks, | 25 | a 30 dis |
| NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA—All solvent Banks | par | a 2 dis |
| EASTERN BANKS.—New York City Banks, | | par |
| Boston, | | par |
| Philadelphia, | | par |
| Baltimore, | | par |
| EXCHANGE. | | |
| *Selling rates by the Brokers.* | | |
| On New York, | ½ | pm |
| Boston, | ½ | pm |
| Washington, | ½ | pm |
| Baltimor, | ½ | pm |
| Philadelphia, | ½ | pm |
| SPECIE. | | |
| *Buying rates by the Brokers.* | | |
| American Gold, | 1 | pm |
| English Gold, | 1 | pm |
| Other Foreign Gold, | 1 | pm |
| Silver, | 1 | pm |
| LEGAL VALUE OF COIN | | |
| Eagle before 1834,.....$10 66. | Forty Francs, | $7 51 |
| do since 1834.....10,00 | Georgia, $5 br. mint, | 5 20 |
| Sovereign,.....4,85 | N. Carolina,.....do | 5 30 |
| Napoleon,.....3,85 | Prussia,..... | 93 |
| Doubloon, Spanish,...15,53 | Guinea,..... | 3 50 |
| do Patriot,.....15,53 | Ducat,..... | 2 20 |
| V Tinlers,.....1,92½ | German Crown,..... | 1 10 |
| X Tinlers,.....7,95 | French Crown,..... | 1 10 |
| X Gilders,.....4,00 | Louis d'Or,..... | 3 25 |
| Frederick d'Or,.....3,92½ | | |

BANK NOTES

*Received and paid out by the Covington Branch Bank.*
Kentucky Banks,
Commercial, Franklin, and Lafayette Banks of Ohio
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

## Cincinnati Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, | Green | bush | 25 | a 31 |
| | Dried | bush | 50 | a 62 |
| BEEF, | Mess | bbl | 5,00 | a 5 25 |
| | Prime | " | | a |
| | Dried | lb | 4 | a 5 |
| | Tongues | doz | 3,00 | a 4,50 |
| BACON, | Hog Round, | lb | 5½ | a 5½ |
| | Jowls, | " | 2 | a 2½ |
| | Shoulders, | " | 5 | a 5½ |
| | Sides, | " | 5½ | a 5½ |
| | Hams, | " | 4,50 | a 5,50 |
| | Canvassed Hams, | " | 5 | a 6 |
| | Sugar cured, 6 cents do. | " | | |
| CORN, | In the ear, | bush | 20 | a 25 |
| | Meal, | " | 20 | a 25 |
| CIDER, | | bbl | 2,00 | a 2,50 |
| FLOUR, | City Mill, | per bbl | $2,75 | a 2,75 |
| | Country, | bbl | 2,50 | a 2,62 |
| FEATHERS, | | lb | 37 | a 40 |
| HEMP, | Rough, | cwt | 5,00 | a 5,50 |
| | Dressed, | cwt | 10,00 | a 12,00 |
| HOPS, | Western, crop of 1841, | lb | 20 | a 25 |
| | Eastern, | lb | 25 | a 30 |
| HAY, | Loose, | ton | 9,00 | a 8,00 |
| | Bale, | ton | 8,00 | a 10,00 |
| LARD, | | lb | 4 | a 5 |
| LUMBER, | Boards, clear, in yard, per M | | 25,00 | a 28,00 |
| | do common do. | | 10,00 | a 12,00 |
| | Shingles, | | 2,00 | a 2,50 |
| | Hoop poles, | M | 2,00 | a 2,50 |
| OATS, | | bush | 15 | a 18 |
| OIL, | Linseed, | gal | 70 | a 75 |
| PORK, | Mess, | bbl | 5,50 | a 6,00 |
| | Clear, | " | 6,50 | a 7,00 |
| | Prime, | " | 4,00 | a 4,50 |
| | Rump and Chine, | " | 4,50 | a 5,00 |
| | Jowls, | " | 60 | |
| | Hog Round, | lb | 4 | a 5 |
| | Shoulders, | " | 4 | a 4½ |
| | Sides, | " | 4 | a 4½ |
| | Hams, | " | 3 | a 5 |
| PROVISIONS, | Butter, in keg or tubs, | lb | 5 | a 6 |
| | do in market, inferior | lb | 3 | a 4 |
| | do fresh, | lb | 10 | a 12 |
| | Cheese, Western Reserve, | lb | 5 | a 6 |
| | Onions, | bush | 50 | a 60 |
| | Potatoes, | bush | 12 | a 15 |
| RAGS, | | lb | 2 | a 3 |
| RICE, | Fresh, in tierces, | lb | 5 | a 6 |
| SALT, | Turks Island, | bush | 40 | a 45 |
| | New York, | bush | 37 | a 40 |
| | Kanawha, | bush | 30 | a 35 |
| | do washed, | bush | 35 | a 40 |
| | Liverpool, | bush | 25 | a 30 |
| | Conesville, | bush | 25 | a 30 |
| | Zanesville, | bush | 25 | a 30 |
| SEEDS, | Clover, | cwt | 4,50 | a 5,00 |
| | Timothy, | bush | 2,00 | a 2,50 |
| | Hemp, | bush | 2,00 | a 2,50 |
| | Flax, | bush | 60 | a 75 |
| WHEAT, | | bush | 60 | a 65 |
| WOOL, | Common, | lb | 20 | a 25 |
| WHISKEY, | from hoop, | gal | 13 | a 15 |

**Tobacco—Manufactured. Covington Prices.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cavendish, Ky. best | cwt | $12 00 | a 15 |
| " 2d quality, | cwt. | 8 00 | a 10 |
| 12 Plug, best | cwt | 12 00 | a 15 |
| 6 Twist, No. 1 | cwt | 5 00 | a 6 |
| " No. 2 | cwt | 3 00 | a 3 |
| In Leaf, No. 1 | cwt | 9 00 | a 12 |
| In Leaf, No 2 | cwt | | 18 |
| Cigars Spanish | per M | 30 00 | a 35 |
| " Half | " | 4 50 | a 5 |
| Common, | " | 3 50 | a 4 |

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.


To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received some communications which should have been noticed before.

"X" is too great a libel on the fairest work of Creation for our columns.

If "SPIER" will send us the book from which he has made his extracts, we can probably make some selections more suitable to our own taste, at least.

"THE YOUNG ATTORNEY," &c. "A Tale by a Gentleman of Newport" has three objections—1st. it is too long; 2d, bad orthography; 3d, too strong of fiction. These objections are sufficient to exclude it from our columns.

"ENUDIA" shall appear in our next.

In order to make room for the Governor's Message we have been obliged to lay over until next week matter which had been prepared for to-day's paper.

### Kentucky Legislature.

On Saturday last the 31st of December, the Legislature of this state convened at Frankfort. M. V. THOMPSON, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate, took his seat. James Stonestreet was elected clerk —John Mayhall, Sergeant-at-Arms—and I. B. Fenwick, Doorkeeper, and thereupon the Senate was duly organized.

In the House, JOHN L. HELM, was elected Speaker, upon the second ballot.

Mr. Thomas J. Helm, was unanimously elected clerk, and Mr. Herndon was elected assistant Clerk.

Mr. Jos. Gray, was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

For the office of Door-keeper, Mr. Haggard was elected on the 4th ballot by a considerable majority—and then the House adjourned.

We received the Governor's Message on Thursday morning, which we lay before our readers.

## EARTHQUAKE.

On Wednesday night last at about 9 or 10 o'clock, this place experienced quite a shock of an Earthquake. It lasted for some seconds. How far it has extended we have not heard.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says, "a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city, last night, about 15 minutes after nine. It lasted three or four minutes, and shook furniture, looking glasses, &c., in an extraordinary manner."

### Tobacco Chewing in Church.

Chewing tobacco is bad enough in all conscience take it in the most favorable light you can, but to chew in church is a perfect outrage on decency and good breeding—the fact is no well-bred gentleman will do it.—The house that has been dedicated to the worship of Almighty God should not be so lightly esteemed as to be made the receptacle of the filthy saliva which is constantly running from the mouths of inveterate tobacco chewers. Take a look at the condition of the floor of our church after the forenoon service, and it resembles a stable where cattle have been stalled more than a temple of worship. We have seen it almost impossible for a devout man to kneel without getting into a puddle of nauseous spit.—Surely no man can be so attached to any vice that he could not abstain from its indulgence at least two hours. Try it.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI.—We have received the annual report of these most interesting schools, by the politeness of E. P. Langdon, Esq., the former president of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Common Schools. Mr. Langdon, we regret to say, has been compelled to resign in consequence of the imperious calls of his own private business. The services, however, rendered by his philanthrophic exertions, have been eminently useful to the schools. To fill such an office requires talents, much time, much expense, and great anxiety. Still, perhaps no philanthropist deserve more just praise than those who labor in behalf of the common schools.

GOODMAN'S WESTERN COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, for January, 1843, is of increased interest to the commercial man. Several new counterfeits are described, and other useful matter inserted of great utility to every one who handles money at all.

The *Franklin Bank*, of Cincinnati has made an assignment of its effects to Messrs. GROSSBECK, KILGOUR, and CULBERTSON:—This institution is one of the best in the United States, and is placed, without any fault of its own, in this predicament, by the folly and ignorance of political demagogues. No difference (we presume) will immediately take place in the transactions of business, except no notes can be issued.—*Cin. Chron.*

MR. NICOLL has been displaced as Secretary of the New York Life and Trust Co. because it was discovered he dwelt in Lottery tickets, such a habit being deemed unsafe for so important a station.—*Ib.*

COLD.—January 3d the Thermometer stood at 7° only, at sunrise.

### To the Young.

How mistaken, in their ideas, are those who place in wealth their only hope to climb ambitious rugged path, and, as the *summum bonum* of human happiness. Wealth is desirable for many purposes—when properly directed it is a source of exultation to its possessor as affording the means of comfort and happiness to the poor and pennyless.—Genius often sighs for wealth as the principal aid in carrying out its plans, inventions and experiments; but let it be borne in mind that riches never yet of themselves produced a man of genius—they rather serve to dry up and absorb the genial current of the intellect. To poverty, as the spur of genius, as a stimulant to the inventive powers of the mind, is the world indebted for much of the curious and many useful inventions, and improvements in mechanics, arts and sciences, which marks the present era. Where are the instances in all history that rich men's sons have arrived at any great eminence, or acquired distinction by the force of native talent alone? But how many constellations of greatness adorn our intellectual hemisphere. —stars of Fame, whose rising glory have shed a light of knowledge that has illuminated the world, whose origin was from the depths of obscurity, who have arisen as it were from chaotic ignorance. They have felt the pain of conscious dependance and it has drawn forth those latent principles of genius —those hidden energies which once put into active exertion have never failed to develope and expand the mental powers and crown with success the most ambitious aspirant, for greatness. The most common genius without talent or mind, may, and often does possess wealth, but a great and noble soul can alone lay claim to true and exalted merit. The many examples afforded by history should stimulate the youth, however low and humble his present condition, to attempt the steep of learning—the cultivation of his intellect.—The greatest monarch that ever adorned the kingly character, was the shepherd son of a shepherd father.—The first and greatest law-giver we read of was the son of a poor woman, and the most eminent prophet in all Israel was so obscure of birth that his origin could not be traced out. One of England's most illustrious Chancellors was once a poor New England beggar boy. Our own great men have mostly been the architects of their own greatness. These hasty sketches are drawn with a view to encourage the young, even with poverty staring them in the face, to commence their labors. Let them resolve that whatever has been achieved by others can be accomplished by them—that they can do what any one else has ever done before them. The first step is a firm resolution—the next perseverance and industry—these have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties and even remedied defects in nature.

What if you should be deprived of a few social gatherings, curtailed of a frolic or two, or shooting match, or hurling sport—or should even go without a broad cloth coat or shining beaver. The renown of a gay fellow, a fine jovial companion, or generous spendthrift becomes soon, not only shorn of honor, but leaves a stain behind. But let this truth be borne in mind that in whatever unenviable light you may be contemplated whilst wading through the privations of poverty to attain learning, your slouched hat, threadbare coat or patched up shoes will be forgotten, and sink into utter darkness —in the splendor of your acquirements shall be once exhibited your toils and privations will be regarded as the moving springs and lamps that have thus lit you on to eminence—an eminence, and of usefulness which you have gained amidst toils and privations; the remembrance of which cannot fail to produce in your heart feelings of proud gratification.

An example or two of what has been accomplished by patient perseverance, may have a beneficial influence on our youthful readers; the pictures are drawn from actual sittings, and are given in unvarnished truth. Many years ago, in the city of N.—z, we became acquainted with a boy of some twelve years of age, not very robust, but of quite a sprightly disposition. He was engaged in a porter-cellar as a tapster, to wait on gentlemen who frequented this place to pass away their evenings or other idle hours.—At that time porter drinking was considered quite respectable, and no stain rested on the characters of those who visited porter cellars; even clergymen and ladies were not censured for a little indulgence in this kind of beverage. W. M. was a poor boy, his father had a large family, all girls but himself, he had been an old sailor, and given to intemperance, and not able to labor. The support of the family devolved principally upon the mother and the daughters, who by their needle were enabled to provide for their wants. William was therefore allowed to shift for himself, he got a situation as above stated to do the drudgery of a porter cellar, and obey the calls of its customers, for a trifling compensation above paying for his board. Being a lively little fellow, he became quite a favorite with the visiters of the cellar, and they would throw him a bitt, a quarter, or even a half dollar, as they happened to have change, for in the south at that time money was plenty, and men liberal; they thought less of a ten dollar bill than we do now of a dime. William saved enough money, thus given him, during the summer and autumn, to enable him to go to school a quarter in the winter months. During this time he made astonishing progress in learning. He was then taken into one of the most extensive mercantile houses in the city, as a kind of man-of-all-work, to sweep out the store, run of errands, &c., in this situation he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his employers that the next winter they resolved to send him to school at their own expense. In the interval of going to school, however, William had not been idle, books and study were his delight, and every leisure moment was profitably employed. Whilst other boys of his own age were engaged in frolics or amusements of foolishly spending their time, he was poring over some useful book, and storing his mind with knowledge. Another year he was placed behind the counter where he gained the esteem and confidence of his employers. William was assiduous to his business and zealous in his studies. His whole time was employed: when not in the performance of the active duties of the store he was engaged in qualifying himself for future usefulness—step by step he advanced in business until he became the head clerk of the establishment.

"Well William," said Mr. F. the senior of the firm, "you are this day twenty-one years of age, and it is time you should look out for your future welfare. What do you propose to do?" "That is a subject I have not thought about," was the young man's reply—"I have not thought of leaving the employment of such kind friends as you have proved to be." "Well, William, during the last seven years you have been with us, we have ever found you faithful, diligent and honest, and we know you are capable, and have experience sufficient to carry on business on your own account. Select for yourself a place in which to make a commencement, and you may command our endorsement to the amount of thirty thousand dollars." William was almost overcome by this noble act of disinterested generosity, which he modestly accepted.—He located himself in P—t-G-, where his good fortune did not forsake him. He attended to his mercantile business steadily—superintended in person his whole concern, and was not led away, as many a promising young man has been, by the allurements of company and scenes of dissipation, into which too many fall victims, but pursued a straight forward course, which led him on to wealth and respectability. In less than ten years he had not only paid off his debt to his benefactors, but had acquired a handsome fortune, and such was the confidence reposed in him that he was elected president of the Bank.

He purchased a small plantation for his parents, and provided handsomely for his sisters, and was highly esteemed wherever he was known.

Chancellor T. of M. is another instance of what perseverance can do. He was a poor boy bound out to learn the trade of a hatter. He was considered a very dull stupid boy, so much so that his master was glad to get rid of him. [illegible] ship was out. By some means he continued to work part of the time and go to school the remainder. He then got into a lawyer's office as a student at law, to work about the office and do its druggery.—Time rolled on, he was admitted to the bar, but was considered no bright genius—his prospects for success at his profession were any thing but flattering. He went to N., opened a law office, was indefatigable in his studies, always to be found in his office; and whilst other young lawyers, with collegiate educations and splendid talents, were spending their time in dissipation and amusement, and could seldom be found at their office when wanted, he was on the spot ready for business. He mingled but little with the bucks and bloods of the place, hence often he was the butt of their ridicule and the object of their sneers and contempt. All this he heeded not, business continued to increase with him, whilst their's fell off, and he lived to see the day when those young men, who commenced life under the most favorable circumstances, with wealthy parents to draw upon in the hour of need, splendid acquirements in point of education, had dissipated all their energies and means, and become lost to themselves and to the community and at last died in poverty and disgrace. By perseverance and industry that knew no resting place, and firm integrity, he at last arrived to the height of his profession. Was first made Juge of the Circuit Court then of the Supreme Court, and next Chancellor of the State in which he lives. Wealth and honors have not failed to reward him for his early toil and privation.

In the course of our remarks upon this highly important subject we shall add many other examples, which have come under our own observation, for, the encouragement of the young to commence and persevere in acquiring knowledge and learning that will qualify them for any station in life, in which they may be called.

### City Matters.

The Board of Common Council, after having discharged their duties for the past year adjourned on Thursday evening last, *sine die*. At the close of their business, the following just testimony of respect was paid to their able president.

*Resolved*, unanimously, that in closing the labors of the Board of Common Council, we cannot suffer the opportunity to pass, without tendering to our President, JAMES G. ARNOLD, Esq., our thanks and good feeling, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the arduous duty of President.

The president in reply made a handsome though short, and appropriate speech, which was received with the best of feeling and with much applause.

Mr. Foster's Singing School will commence this evening, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

MARRIED on the 25th December by Elder J. G. Arnold, Mr. JAMES T. EUBANK to Miss MARY ANN M'COY, daughter of Mr. Wm. M'Coy of this neighborhood.

——on the 5th inst by ——, Mr. KINGSMAN LINVILLE of Ohio, to Miss ZERELDAY STEERS, of this vicinity.

——on December 22d, by Rev. A. Drury Mr. JOHN HAMBRICK to Miss ELIZABETH AMBROSE.

——on December 25th by the same Mr. THOMAS M'DANIELS to Miss ARMILDA THOMAS.

## EXPECTORANT

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures ASTHMA—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP, or HIVES of Children, in from fifteen minutes to one hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of WHOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and other Pulmonary affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds and thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

**Important News from Providence.—Jayne's Expectorant Triumphant!—A Case.**—I give to the public the following facts, that all interested may be benefitted by the operator;

I am sixty-four years of age, have been four years very seriously afflicted with the ASTHMA, have tried several physicians, and taken many "certain" cures, all of great expence, and without any essential advantage. For two years I was not able to pass the whole of a night in my bed. On consulting Dr. Wadsworth, of this city, about my case, he advised me to take DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine operated as he told me it would do. I have taken five bottles of it, and consider myself in a manner cured by it. I can now lay comfortably all night, am free from tightness of the lungs and weakness of the stomach which so dreadfully distressed and reduced me. In short life had become fairly burdensome to me—now I enjoy it; though I am not free from other infirmities attendant upon old age.

EBENEZER WEBSTER.

*Providence, Oct. 26, 1841.*

*Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE, 20, South Third st. Price $1.*

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

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."—One would naturally be led to the conclusion, *from the apparent negligence of many who are suffering under the baleful influences of Consumption, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words,—"I would not live always," or that believing their cases to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But none need despair, while "life and being lasts," of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of pulmonary disease. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the World, for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs or Breast. No one ever yet used it without finding relief.*

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

November 12, 1842. 16

TOOTH ACHE.—It should be known to all whom it may concern, that a large number of the citizens of Cincinnati, for a few weeks past have been testing the efficacy of Dr. De Herty's celebrated Muscovitus Tooth Ache Drops, and that in every instance it has effected a radical cure, even in the most inveterate cases of this horrid complaint. All persons, therefore, subject to this most distressing malady, and desirous of retaining their teeth for future use and ornament, may rest assured that a remedy is now within their reach, which is a certain death to the tooth ache.

It is also highly efficacious in the preservation of decayed teeth, and in removing all tartar and scurvey without the use of an instrument.

Only one agency in Cincinnati. The genuine is for sale by SANFORD & PARK, No. 15 Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore.

For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD, Apothecaries and Druggists, Covington, Ky.

## Dr. Martein's Family Medicines.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Medicine, have excited the wonder and astonishment of all who have witnessed them.—Thousands have been raised from a state of the greatest weakness and debility, to perfect health and strength. It acts mildly on the system in all cases, and being diffusible in its operations, will produce a free circulation in the blood vessels.—It does not exhaust like drastic purging, but operates by cleansing and purifying, and acts in perfect harmony with the known laws of life, and all who use them will cheerfully bear testimony to the truth of this declaration. It is almost incredible the many blessings these Medicines have already, under Providence been instrumental in producing. Let it suffice, to mention diseases in which they have been used with unparalleled success, and in which the afflicted have been restored to perfect health, viz: Cholera Morbus, Inflamation, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Ague, Asthma, Billious Fever, Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Liver, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gravel, Piles, Gout, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Scald Head, Eruption of the Skin, Heartburn, Flatulency, Bad Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Urinary Obstructions.

For all the diseases to which Females are liable, these Medicines will be found to surpass all others now in use. Parents, and all who have the care of families, should be supplied with a box of each kind of this Medicine.

*Dr. Martin's Never Failing Vegetable Worm Destroying Medicine for Children*, is now universally acknowledged by all who have used them, to be superior to any other now known, for destroying worms in Children. The conviction of the intrinsic value of this Medicine, will, in all cases, follow its use.

All the above Medicine is sold by

E. S. NORRIS & CO.
Main street, Cincinnati,
GEDGE & BROTHER, Covington, Ky.
Nov. 5th, 1842.

PROOF UPON PROOF.—Who can doubt the excellence of Jayne's Hair Tonic, when everybody says it is the best article in the world to restore the head from baldness, and beautify the hair. Read the following from the Rev. John F. Hall of Ridley, Pa.:

*Dr. Jayne*—The "Hair Tonic," which I obtained at your office has been of service in preventing the falling off of my hair. Indeed, there is an appearance of young hair on my head.

Yours affectionately,
J. F. HALL.

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

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

THE AIR-TIGHT STOVE.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY OF FUEL, and perfect ease of management, is unrivalled. It is new in structure, and must be set and used strictly by the printed directions, otherwise it will more or less [illegible] of other stoves.

It has been brought into notice chiefly by members of the medical profession, who give the most unqualified testimony in its favor, as capable of producing a regular and genial heat, unattainable by any other process. To [illegible] and invalids it is invaluable.

[illegible] Esq. Nashville, Tennessee, after using the stove a year, says, "it merits surpass in my opinion, all that can be said of it." Which sentiment is concurred in by

J N Campbell, D.D. Albany, New York;
J. T. Rice, do. do. do.
S. Ridder, M.D. Charleston, Mass.
J. Salter, do. Boston, do.
Jeremiah Warder, Springfield, Ohio;
John A. Warder, M.D. Cincinnati, do.
[illegible], Attorney at Law, do. do.

Manufactured, and for sale by
GOODHUE & CO.
At the "Queen of the West" Cooking-stove Establishment, No. 22 Main street, Cin. Ohio.
Nov. 12, 1842. 16

PROSPECTUS OF THE
LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.
[SECOND VOLUME.]
*Published Weekly, in the City of Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky.*

THE experience of the past year fully proves that a newspaper can be sustained in Covington if the people only so will it. The experiment has been made, and amidst all difficulties, and the pressure of the times, the REGISTER, thus far, has been published regularly every week, and our exertions have not been remiss, to make it a good *Family Paper.* Times are hard, it is true, at the present moment, but we trust a better day is not far distant, when prosperity may again brighten our prospects, and our fellow-citizens reap and enjoy the reward of their industry.

THE LICKING VALLEY REGISTER will be continued on the same general principles by which it has been governed during the past year. Becoming more familiar with the people of Kentucky, and better acquainted with their local policy, and general interests, we shall take a more active part in public affairs than heretofore. We intend to give the proceedings of our State Legislature, and of Congress, in an extensive summary form; also, intelligence of a general character, Foreign and Domestic.

Kentucky being an AGRICULTURAL State, a goodly portion of the Register shall be allotted to the immediate *interests of the Farmer*, in the selection of such articles for publication as are directly adapted to our soil, climate and agricultural pursuits. Information of this kind, at a suitable season of the year, is, to the husbandman, matter of vast importance, and should be regarded as worthy of consideration. New inventions and improvements in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, shall claim our attention.

A BANK NOTE LIST, giving the state of the currency, will be corrected by an able Broker, and published weekly; Also, a PRICES CURRENT of Produce, and such articles as are in general use. Care will be taken to have these tables correct.

*The columns of the Register will be open to an honest discussion of political principles, whether WHIG or DEMOCRATIC. Whilst we avow Whig doctrines, we shall abuse no party for differing with us in opinion—the right of opinion should be held sacred to all. That our Democratic friends may believe we are in earnest, we will yield to them the entire control of one page of the Register, under the supervision of a judicious member of the party, provided it is asked for, and they will not withhold their support on party grounds. We think this course reasonable, and that no reasonable man can well object to it.*

We need not urge upon people of common intelligence, the public utility and importance of a well conducted newspaper. Its advantages are too apparent. No town, village or city, can ever rise into note without this necessary appendage, to give it character and consequence. The property of every man owning real estate in town, is increased in value more than double the amount of subscription, by the publication of a good NEWSPAPER. It invites immigration; people at a distance are able to form an opinion of the advantages our location presents to the enterprising merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, professional or business man. These things are sought for by persons at a distance more than by those among us, and they can never arrive at a thorough knowledge of our true position, in any other way than through the medium of the Press, and without which a city can have no legitimate claim to respectable rank or standing among cities. It becomes, therefore, a matter of duty, for every honest man to give it his hearty support; it is, in fact, an evidence of a lack of intelligence, or want of taste for knowledge, for a man not to take a newspaper, he appears willing to remain in ignorance of those very things which most deeply concern his best interests. Look to the families of those who subscribe for a paper, their children are intelligent, they have a general knowledge of passing events, and the history of the times, that others do not possess.

In fine, the REGISTER will be made an useful FAMILY PAPER, useful to the husbandman and to the mechanic, and a welcome visiter to the Ladies' Parlor. The Literary department will be blended with moral and instructive tales, essays, &c. With this brief exposition of our course, we ask for public patronage.

RICHARD C. LANGDON.

TERMS.—THE LICKING VALLEY REGISTER will be published at the low price of TWO DOLLARS a year, payable in advance, or within six months; after which time *two dollars and fifty cents* will invariably be charged.

☞ Farmers residing in the country who find it difficult to raise money, can pay in produce at the market price. Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Beeswax, Tallow, Bacon, Hemp, &c., will be received, if delivered at some point which shall be agreed upon. July 30.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER
WITH THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION
IN THE WORLD!!

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. IT IS STRICTLY NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original AMERICAN TALES, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the AMERICAN FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FOREIGN LITERATURE AND NEWS.

Determined to spare no expense in making the SATURDAY COURIER a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provisions, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our

PRICES CURRENT

of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, par money, and postage free, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for 5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five Copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

CABINET WARE.

H. MARTIN, having recommenced the CABINET BUSINESS, on Fifth, two doors east of Madison street, is prepared to sell any article in his line, twenty-five, or thirty per cent. lower than ever before. [illegible] always in readiness.

Jan. 1, 1842. 22tco.

## Business Directory.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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

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

U. P. JAMES,
*Bookseller, Publisher & Stationer*, No. 26, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, has always on hand an extensive assortment of standard—Historical, Scientific, Classical, and School Books. Also, Paper, and every description of Stationery.
Sept. 29.

COVINGTON HOTEL.
LEWIS C. BAKES.
Corner of Greenup Street and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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

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

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

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

C. CARPENTER,
*Dealer in Lumber.* Madison street, between Fith and Sixth, Covington, Ky.
July 30, 1842. 1

O. CROSSMAN, 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.

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

WILL be disposed of at the very low price of $10 per lot, measuring 16 feet by 20; or $5 for the half lot, measuring 10 by 16, if immediate application be made to
JNO. MACKOY, *Market Space,*
H. C. WATKINS, *near the Theological Institute.*
Single interments on the ground, at $2 each.
Aug. 11.tf

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY DR. J. ALLEN,

UPON the latest, and most approved principles, at his old stand, No. 26, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati. He warrants the utility of his operations, and makes low charges. July 30, 1842.

Orchard and Blue Grass Seeds Wanted.

WE wish to purchase Orchard and Blue Grass Seeds, for which the highest market price will be paid.
JOHN F. DAIR & Co.
Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets
Cincinnati, Ohio. 7tf Sept. 10th, 1842.

LAW NOTICE.
J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.
Covington, Ky. Aug. 27, 1842.

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave under the mistaken name of Consumption, is always cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The symptoms of this disease are *Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, Spitting up of Phlegm, or matter, and sometimes Blood.* It is an *Inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street. Price $1. March 19, 1842.
For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125, Main street, Cincinnati.
J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

HENRY E. GOODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
109 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Where he will attend to the duties of his profession.
Collections made in Hamilton County and vicinity.

REFERENCES.
John Ward & Co. } *New York.*
Jacob Little & Co. }
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh,*
Joseph Bandin & Co., *New Orleans,*
Henry Starr, Esq. } *Cincinnati.*
T. S. Goodman, & Co. }
March 12, '42

HOLDEN & LOWRE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
And Manufacturers of Tobacco.
*Corner of Fourth & Scott street.*

WILL keep constantly on hand a large stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS and SALT, which they will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce. Those persons wishing to barter Country Produce for Groceries will please call and examine for themselves, as we intend making it a matter of interest to the farmer.
Covington, Aug. 20, 1842. 4

NEW GOODS—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

JUST received 75 packages of Crockery, consisting of black, entire, pink and purple dipping, tea, and toilet wares, blue edged Toilets, [illegible] Muffins, common Teas, Bowls and Pitchers, C C do do, which, being added to our former stock, makes our assortment complete. For sale at reduced prices by
ALDRICH & CO.
No. 152, Main street, Cincinnati.
June 17, 1842. 47tf

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT AUCTION PRICES.

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & Co. *Auctioneers and Commission Merchants*, No. [illegible] Main street, west side four doors above Fifth, are constantly receiving direct from manufacturers and importers a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Carpeting, Cutlery, Guns, Clocks, Books, &c. &c.* which they will sell for CASH ONLY at prices much less than can be bought at the regular trade.

Merchants, Pedlars and Families, preferring to purchase at private sale, will always find a favorable opportunity to make good selections from our stock, as they can rely upon obtaining goods at usual average auction prices.

N. B. One of our firm remaining in the Eastern Cities, will enable us to receive weekly supplies of desirable goods of all new styles and late fashions on their first arrival in market.

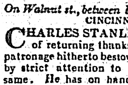
HAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO.
Cincinnati, Sept. 10, 1842. 6m1

## NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD

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

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st. Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD,
March 19, 1842. Agent.



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

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

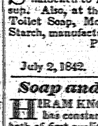
CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of returning thanks to the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand at all times, engine, cabin, and steamboat Bells, of every description; brass Banisters and Railings, for steamboats,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

☞ GUN MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

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

December 11, 1841. 20m12

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY.



DAVID S. ACKERMAN, thankful for past patronage, informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he is prepared to furnish them with a general assortment of SPLENDID CHAIRS, the neatest and cheapest ever before offered in this city, at his old stand on 5th street near Scott, Covington. N. B. Chairs painted and repaired.
Sep. 17, 1842.

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 Toilet Soap, Mould Candles, Palm Soap and Starch, manufactured and for sale by
PROCTOR & GAMBLE.
224 Main street Cincinnati.
July 2, 1842. 49m3

*Soap and Candle Factory.*

HIRAM KNOWLTON Manufactures and has constantly for sale, *Soap and Candles,* both of first quality, and at the Lowest Market prices. Factory No. 5. Water street, near the foot of Main, in Latham's buildings, Cincinnati.
N. B. The highest Market price in cash given for rendered tallow.
Sept. 3, 1842. 3m

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in every description of
GRASS SEEDS,
*Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore Streets,*
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

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

ALSO—Direct from G & D N Roper, Portland, Me., a complete variety of cocoa, salt tip and ivory Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers, &c. TYLER DAVIDSON & Co.
No. 118 Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank,
March 25. 35 Cin. O.

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH
IRON, NAILS AND GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of the above articles for sale at Cincinnati prices, by GEDGE & BROTHERS, at their store, on Scott street, between 4th and 5th streets. Also, a large assortment of PLOUGHS; Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 5, 1842. 28-tf

Blanks, Blanks.

Deeds & Mortgages, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper.
ALSO—Jurors' & Constables' BLANKS of good quality, for sale at this Office.

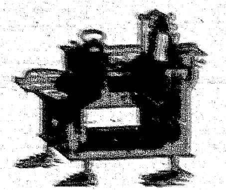
Cabinet Ware.

A. P. ROSE, continues to carry on the Cabinet business in its various branches at his old stand on Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth sts., where he is prepared to accommodate his customers with every article in his line of business, on as good terms as can be afforded in Cincinnati. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere.
He keeps a HEARSE in readiness at all times for the public accommodation, and all kinds of COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
His private residence is on Turnpike street, between Scott and Madison sts., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.
Covington, April 19, 1842. 38tf

JOB PRINTING.

BEING provided with an extensive Job Office, we are prepared to do all kinds of printing, viz: BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BILLS, CARDS, [illegible], BILLS OF EXCHANGE, [illegible] Forms, Checks, Steam Boat Bills, Blanks of all kinds for Clerks of Courts, Justices of the peace and others, all of which will be executed accurately and in the best style. [illegible]

QUEEN OF THE WEST.



GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

The manufacturers of the above celebrated Stove respectfully invite the attention of those desirous of supplying themselves with a cooking apparatus decidedly superior to any other now in use.

No similar invention has given such general satisfaction, in point of economy of fuel, and the most perfect manner in which every description of cooking is done, in proof of which, reference may be made to either of the following well-known citizens, who have satisfactorily tested the utility of the "Queen" Stove.

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

Nathan Guilford,
John Creagh,
Geo. Carlisle,
John Shillito,
W. S. Merrill,
W. Rankin,
Salmon P. Chase,
Thomas Sharp,
J. A. James,
'Squire Singer,
Caleb Bates,
Dr. S. Mosher,
Lewis Einstein,
James Lyle,
Dr. J. P. Harrison,
Nathan Baker,
James C. Hall,
Capt. T. J. Halderman,
John B. Russell,
Geo. Selves, *Bank Ex.*
Cap. A. Owens, *Cov. Ky.*
R. C. Langdon, "
S. Kennedy, "
John T. Levis, "
J B Duerinck *St Xav Col*

John P. Garniss,
J. P. Tweed,
J. C. Crawford,
John D. Thorp,
J. Richardson,
Amasa Higbee,
Samuel King,
A. N. Riddle,
John C. Avery,
Joseph Hopple,
Joseph Newhouse,
Thos J. Mathews,
Dr. J. S. Dodge,
P. Wilson,
S. G. Brown,
Col. A. Dudley,
Lewis Baker,
S. S. L'Hommedieu,
Capt. Joe Harrison,
James Hughes,
J. Young, *Am Hotel*
M. Slough,
Nichols, *Alhambra,*
George Wood,
F. G. Ringgold.

Manufactured and sold by
GOODHUE & CO.,
22, Main St., (near the river) Cincinnati, O.
August 27, 1842. 5-1y

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

TYLER DAVIDSON & Co., No. 118 Main street, Cincinnati, one door above the Commercial Bank, Importers of Hardware and Cutlery, are now receiving their assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham Hardware. Having also made arrangements with the *Manufacturers of American Hardware*, the prices will be much lower—Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the assortment.

100 cases Cut Tacks, Brads and Sparables;
60 do Scythes, Sickles, Hoes and Rakes;
150 do Scythe stones, Rifles, etc;
10 casks Clark's Patent Butt Hinges, ass'd;
8 do Trace Chains Nos 1 2 3, ass'd 6½ to 7 ft
6 do James' and Amer wood Screws 3-8 to 4 in.;
4 do Brass Chamber Candlesticks, 4½ to 6½ in;
6 crates Tin'd Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles,
6 casks Carpenter's and Kenrick's Curry combs ass'd;
2 do do Rim and Knob Locks and Latches;
4 do Butcher's and Graves & Son's Files, all kinds;
King's Higby & Anderson's Juniata Nails;
Lazelle, Perkins & Co's Boston do;
Shreeve, Steele & Co's Cincinnati do;
1,000 best Rifle barrels, ass'd calibre, 25 to 200;
10,000 lbs sheet Brass and German Silver;
20,000 lbs bright and ann'ld Iron wire, Nos 0 to 30
8,000 lbs English and Cincinnati Wrought Nails, all sizes;
6 casks Sheffield Table and Pocket Cutlery;
3 do Roger's, Wade & Butcher's do do do
10 cases Amer. Cutlery, made by G. & D. N. Roper, Portland, Maine;
O. Ames' Spades and Shovels, Nos 1 to 5;
Collins & Co's, Hunt & Co's, and Williams' warranted Axes;
10 cases Rowland's and Hoe & Co's Mill and Cross Cut Saws;
40 cases Wilson's and Parker and White's covered Coffee Mills;

—ALSO—

Horse and Cotton Cards; Sad Irons; Wagon Boxes; Norfolk and American Latches; American Locks, Guns, Pistols, and Rifles; Brushes of all descriptions; Planes, Saws and Tools of all varieties; Cincinnati Locks and Catches; Steel Fire Sets and Standards; Swivel Percussion and Skeleton Pan Rifle Locks. House Furnishing Hardware in all its varieties, &c. &c.

Feb. 26, 1842. 31-tf

SUPERIOR IVORY SETTS.

THE subscribers have this day received direct from Sheffield, manufactured expressly to order, 1 package extra fine Ivory Setts. The pattern and quality superior to any heretofore imported. TYLER DAVIDSON & Co.
No. 118 Main st., 1 door above the Com. Bank,
March, 25. 35. Cin. O.

PREMIUM COLORS.

NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, *Corner of Gano and Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Cincinnati.*

This is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited by Wm. Teasdale at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, were adjudged to be equal to those of Foreign Dyeing, and to be superior to any exhibited—in testimony whereof, this certificate is awarded. Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1842.
J. P. FOOTE, President.
C. W. TAPPAN, Secretary.

N. B.—Skein Silk or any description of Goods dyed and finished in a superior manner at Eastern prices—the facilities of this establishment surpass any other West of the mountains. Those who formerly sent Goods East can have them as well done here. Call and see.
WM. TEASDALE.
August 27, 1842. 5m12

Valuable Real Estate
*For Sale and Rent.*

M. M. BENTON is authorised to sell some Houses and Lots, and building Lots, in Covington, desirably situated.
He has, also, Houses, lots and land to rent—Enquire at his dwelling, on Market Space.
30tf. Feb. 19, 1842.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and make immediate payment. JOHN S. PERRY.
March 19, 1841. 30-6m

CASH will be paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, and Mustard Seed, at
WILKINSON & BIRDS
12. Drug Store, Covington, Ky.

VIEWS AND LOCAL SCENES IN KENTUCKY
*Being a Series of Poems,*
BY DR. NEWCOMB.

THE subscriber proposes publishing by subscription a work with the above title, descriptive of the early history and present state of Kentucky—comprising, in the First Part, among other subjects—The first settlement of Kentucky by Daniel Boone, the great pioneer—The great progress of the Pioneers—Their difficulties with the Indians—Sketch of Wayne's army—The Escort—The Red Man—A Fort in 1776—A [illegible] and a log house—The Rool [illegible]—A Christmas [illegible]. Second Part—Contrast between the former and the present day—Sketch of the late war—Tour of the Author from Cincinnati to Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1825—Agriculture of Kentucky—Hon. Henry Clay's [illegible] Mansion in 1825, and his importations of Cattle, Sheep, &c.—On the late Col. Meade's Garden in Kentucky, including 65 acres, at the period of 1825—A new county Park—Winter scene at Louisville and the Mechanics—Medical Board at Lexington and Physicians in Fayette county—Address to the Ladies—Exportations—Wealth and grandeur of the present day, &c. &c.

The following certificate from an old resident of Kentucky, is appended for the information of the public, as it regards the character and merits of the work:

the above work, and think it worthy of the attention and perusals of those interested in the history of the settlement and the present condition of that portion of the western country of which it treats. The Doctor writes much of the Indian Wars, a subject of much interest to those who now enjoy in peace and plenty the homes which were earned for them with danger and difficulty by the hardy Pioneers, of which I am well acquainted by tradition from the early settlers. I am a nephew of the Hon. Samuel Reynolds, who spoke to Simon Girty, the enemy, and his colleagues at Bryants Station, and caused them to retire. STEWART L. REYNOLDS.

The subscriber will make a tour in Kentucky and the adjoining counties in Ohio, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the work, in the month of October next. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the undertaking.

LUCIUS NEWCOMB.

Fairfield Co. Sept. 1, 1842.

*UNITED STATES' MAP.*

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish a MAP OF THE UNITED STATES on which will be carefully laid down all the most interesting and useful information heretofore published, together with much obtained from the most recent United States Surveys relative chiefly to the new States & Territories, which will be very full and accurate, and in addition the Missouri and Oregon Territories will be given on a reduced scale. It will be four feet ten inches by five feet four in size, elegantly engraved, each County differently colored, all the important Rail Roads, Canals, Publick Thoroughfares &c. carefully delineated. It will be embellished with the PORTRAITS of all the PRESIDENTS, and the whole completely finished in the best manner, forming one of the largest and most elegant Maps ever published in this country. It will be afforded to Subscribers only, at the low price of Seven Dollars, payable on delivery.

The Map will be accompanied by a STATISTICAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, containing an Alphabetical List of all the Cities, Towns, Villages, and Townships, in the Union, designating the County and State in which they are situated, the distance from the Capital of their State and from Washington, and population in 1840, all the Post Offices with the receipts of each for the year 1841, and a Table of all the principal Rivers, with their lengths and places of termination, the whole numbering over Fourteen Thousand names. The Constitution, together with a short sketch of the History of the United States, a Synopsis of the Constitution and sketch of the History of each State separately, their Internal Improvements, population at different periods, and recent vote for President by Counties. *To which will be added Tables containing much valuable statistical information respecting the Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Education, Public Lands &c. of the United States, compiled from the Census of 1840, and Public Documents. No pains or expense will be spared to make the work a complete Reference Book of the Statistical Geography of the Union. It will contain over four hundred pages, printed on good paper, and new type procured expressly for the purpose, bound in marble paper and morocco, and delivered to Subscribers at the low price of Two Dollars and twenty five cents, or at Two Dollars per copy if taken with a Map, payable on delivery.*

MANNINGS & DARBY.

*Akron, Ohio, 1842.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
LADY'S WREATH,
AND
YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE.

ON the first of August, 1842, will be issued the first number of a new magazine with the above title.

*Among the many periodicals now published, there are none which are devoted to light literature, and lay claim to literary excellence and taste in mechanical execution, which are not excluded from general circulation by the high price at which they are issued. To supply this want, which has long been felt by many, the subscribers have determined to establish a magazine that can be offered to the public at a price sufficiently low to bring it within the reach of all, and at the same time issue a work which will bear comparison with any now published, both in literary merit and mechanical execution. This work has not been undertaken lightly, but with a determination to make good what ever our prospectus may promise; and we mean that the remark of a celebrated modern writer,*

*"To be like the prospectus of a new magazine" shall in nowise apply to us.*

*The contents will be entirely original, and from the pens of the most popular, talented and pleasing writers of the day. A large list of paid contributors have been secured, and among the number are many whose names stand high upon the brightest pages of American literature.*

*Each number will be embellished with a fine steel or mezzotint engraving, from the first artists in the country; also a beautiful colored engraving of flowers, and one or more pages of popular music.*

*The work will be printed on new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and on fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight octavo pages, with a clear, wide margin, and a neat and appropriate cover.*

*A number will be issued on the first of August, October, December, February, April, and June.*

*To bring the work within reach of all, it will be published at the low price of*

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

*invariably in advance, or seven copies for five dollars.*

*All orders and communications (post paid) must be addressed to* DREW & SCAMMELL,
*57 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

*⁂ Editors who give the above a few insertions, and send a copy of the paper marked with ink, to the publishers, shall receive a copy of the work one year.*

*Paper Hangings.*

CORNER OF FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, CINCINNATI.
*Prices to suit the times.*

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of Wall Paper, of his own and Foreign Manufacture suitable for Parlors, Halls, Chambers and common Rooms, also Landscape Views, Fireboards, Borders &c., which are offered at a small advance on the cost.
S. L. BRIDGES.
Nov. 10th 17 6m.

BLANKS *always on hand.*