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POETICAL.

The Bible.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

"This book look I'd rather own
Than all the gold and gems
That ever in monarch's coffers shone—
Than all their diadems.
Nay, were the seas one chrysolite,
The earth one golden ball,
Yielding to me the wealth of mind
Contained in this book were worth them all.

How beautiful in ambition's eye
His blood-strung spoils must gleam,
When death's spalled hand is high,
'Bin the vanished dream!
Then how he hies with his grasping breath,
For one more moment crave!
Fool! would'st thou stay the arm of death!
Ask of thy gold to save!

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering heaps of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health:
But here's blessed balm appears,
'Tis pal the darkest woe,
And he that wishes fain to learn,
His tears shall cease to flow.

Here, he who died on Calvary's tree,
Hath made that promise blest,
To heavy laden come to me,
And I will give you rest.
A troubled world I will not break,
A contrite heart despise:
My burden's light, and all who take
My yoke shall win the skies!

Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All else to mortals given—
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared to joys of Heaven?
This is the guide our Father gave
To lead to realms of day—
It are whose that lead the grave—
"The Light—the Life—the Way."

☞ The following exquisite stanzas from the Christian Intelligencer, contain much truth, in hallowed fervor and with music of poetry:—

Abel entering Heaven.

Ten thousand times ten thousand sang
Hallelujahs round the throne!
When he, one solitary tongue
Began a song unknown!
A song unknown to angel ears—
A song full told of human tears,
Of perfected sins and chill'd by death!
Not one of all the heavenly host,
Could chant such melodious strains—
Not spirits from a Eternal world,
Dashed in the strain!
Till he who first began the song,
To sing alone not chanted long,
Was mingled with a countless throng,
And still as hours are fleeting by,
The angels ever hear
Some newly ransomed soul on high,
To join the chorus there!—
And as the years will under grow,
Till all redeemed by Christ below,
To that fair world of rapture go,
O give me, Lord, my golden harp,
And tune my broken voice;
That I may sing of troubles sharp
Exchanged for endless joys;
Then sing that ne'er was heard before,
A winner reached the heavenly shore,
But ne'er shall sound for evermore.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Lines

OF A RECENT VISIT TO THE ANCIENT RESIDENCE OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Old Time lays his finger, whilst stealing along,
On mansions and walls of renown;
He crumbles their mortar, and wears off their stone,
Shuts firmly his grasp as he stalks on alone,
And hastily hoppeth——————

He enters the palaces and walls of the great,
Falls the shrubs with his wasting scythe—
In furrows he carves the paths once so fair;
Their beauties he buries along on the air,
And in parting, says it's his time.

Such impress he lays not on deeds of our Sires,
Immortal alone them we find;
Their acts shine for ever, for evil or good,
Withstanding the force of his disroiring flood,
Beacon-lit for the guidance of mind.

Thy honored—illustrious Signer the last!
Silently tell us thy story;
Shown you the beauty of Time's wing as he's flitting past,
But from acts of thy greatness never can cast,
A ray the gaulient of glory.

If then from high Heaven, thy spirit would throw
Around on the Councils of state,
Such influence as governs thy powers on time and time,
When planting the roots of the Liberty Tree,
Their actions and thoughts to make great;
Then, then we'd behold, as in wandering round,
Annapolis City of old,
Such councils of wisdom, and patriot fire,
With mind reared rock and her honored old spires,
As long to her glory's be told.

Annapolis, Jan. 12, 1843. J. H. S.

From the Washington Examiner.

Lines on the Death of S. F. Key,

AUTHOR OF "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

BY DR. J. K. M.

Fell, gallant flag, thy glorious stars,
Thy bands of radiant beauty fold,
For he whose genius crowned thy fame,
Shall never more thy face behold!

He was a beacon steadily through life's storm
Of conflict, waving o'er its clouds,
And hail'd the victor of the fight—
Now pall thee, when his head is low'd!

Star-spangled banner! when that dawn
Of doubt and danger, caught his eye,
To Heaven he raised a pealing glance,
And sought thy presence to descry.

And when, through battle's lurid night,
Thy stars and stripes his vision blest,
Immortal times his lyre awoke,
To echoed from each patriot breast.

Those times have kindled countless hearts,
Those notes are sentiment by thee sealed,
Their echo ne'er shall die—and
The lips that breath'd them first are cold!

Then, banner of the brave, for ever
From his grand perch, throw eagle story,
And o'er the patriot poet's grave
Thy gorgeous folds with reverence drop.

SELECT TALES.

From the New York Express.

AN INCIDENT IN THE REVOLUTION.

"Nor rest with this, for many a passing fray,
Tradition records for a future day."—Brass.

"It is said that valor is the cheapest virtues and most dignifies the haver: if it be the man I speak, it cannot in the world be singly counterpoised."—SHAKESPEARE.

'Twas night. The landscape reposed in tranquil beauty, the silver rays of the moon revealing each nook, and mossy dell, while fancy might summon up elfin fairies from their dreamy homes, in some flower's fragrant cell, to sport beneath the moon-light, on the green sward; or, in sportive play, bathe in the dew drops that seemed distilling from leaf and flower.

The scenery in the back ground added the sublime to the beautiful in the picture.—The mountains rearing their heather-crowned tops, which had battled with the storms of past ages, now encamped with the mantle of night—their forms in graceful outline, gradually receding in the distance, like frowning ——— of the past; while the more finished work of man might stand shadowless beneath the perfect pencilling of nature.

The Connecticut river, at a distance, resembled a sea of sparkling diamonds, reflecting on its broad bosom, the countless eyes of night, that from the commencement of time have watched over the sleeping earth.

Far across might be seen the dim shores of Long Island, where lay encamped a foreign foe. The white canvass of their hats reflecting back the moon's rays—not a sound disturbed the stillness, the drowsy sentinels scene to have caught something of the general quiet, and are nodding at their posts.

In a tent, which seem the principal, a light burning round a table within, are seated men in earnest conversation, whose uniforms bespeaks them British soldiers. The death of the gallant Maj. Andre, and the treachery of the traitor Arnold, form the topic of their discourse. At length it was proposed, if carried through with success, to obtain the person of the gallant General Silliman, in command of the Connecticut side, and hold him prisoner in retaliation for the death of Andre.

It was a hazardous project, but four bold men pledged themselves to undertake it.—John Hartwell, a brave young officer, was selected as their leader.

Soon as arranged, they proceeded to a boat, and made the best progress they could across the river; on gaining the shore, they make for a small clump of underwood, where they lay concealed until they note what direction it is best to take.

Here too may be seen tents where repose the brave men who have sworn to protect their homes and country, or die in its defence against the invaders, who seek to control their free rights. Near by may be seen a spacious farm house, the abode of General Silliman, the brave soldier and faithful friend, who now slept, unconscious of danger.—Through some negligence, the sentinel posted had wandered from their posts, never dreaming it possible that any one would risk a landing, or could pass the tents unobserved. By a circuitous route they gained the house, and here the faithful watch dog gave the alarm, a blow soon silenced him; and ascending the piazza, Captain Hartwell opened the casement, and followed by his men, stepped lightly into the sitting room of the family.

They now struck a light, and with caution proceeded on their search—they passed through several apartments, while, strange to relate, the inmates slept on unconscious of this dool of darkness.

They at length reached the General's room—two of the men remained outside, while Captain Hartwell, with an other officer, entered, and stood in silence, musing on the scene before them.

A night lamp burnt in the room, dimly revealing the face of the sleepers—whose unprotected situation could not awaken a feeling of pity in their callous hearts.

"Jack," whispered his companion, "by Heaven I wish this part of the business had been entrusted to some one else—I could meet this man face to face, life for life, in the field of battle—but this savors too much of cowardice."

"Hold your craven tongue; Low," answered captain Hartwell, "perform your part of the play, or let some one else take your place—you forget the stages we are in, at the least alarm.—We might happen to salute the rising sun from some of the tallest trees on the General's farm—an idea far from pleasing."

"For my part, I could wish myself back on Long Island—but our General expects every man to do his duty—let your's be to prevent that female from screaming, while I secure her husband."

The ear of woman is quick, and from their entering the room, not a word had escaped Mrs. Silliman. At first she could scarce refrain from calling out, but her uncommon strength of mind, enabled her to master her fear—she scarce know what to think, her husband's life, herself and family, were at stake, and her courage rose in proportion as her sense of danger increased.

She scarce dared breathe, and even the infant at her breast, seemed to partake of its mother's anxiety, and nestled closer to her bosom.

The curtains partly shaded where she lay, and breathing a prayer to Heaven for protection, she silently stepped from the bed, scarce knowing how to proceed.

Her woman's tact led her to appeal to their sympathies, if sympathies they had—if she died, she but risked her life for one dearer than herself, whose existence to his country was invaluable—and perhaps by this means enable him to escape. In an instant she was before them, her infant at their feet, her pale beseeching face imploring what speech refused to utter.

The officers started—this sight was unexpected—the least hesitation, and all would be lost.

Captain Hartwell throw aside his heavy watch-cloak, and said—

"Madam, let this uniform be the warrant for our honor—our object is to take your husband alive, if possible—that depends, however, on your silence."

At this moment General Silliman awoke, and finding his wife in the hands of men whose calling he know not, his good sword was soon in his hand, but a strong arm wrested it from him—handcuffs were placed on his wrists and he stood their prisoner.

He inquired by what right they entered his house.

"Our object sir," replied the officer, "is to convey you to Long Island—the least expression of alarm from you that moment you breathe your last—if peaceable no violence will be offered." Mrs. Silliman throw herself before them, and intreating for mercy, (gushed from her agonized heart) Oh! spare him—take what money is here but leave me my husband, the father of my children.—Think, if you have wives, or families, what their sense of bereavement would be to see some murderous band tear you from their arms, and then left in horrid uncertainty as to your fate.—Take all that we have but leave him." A sneer of scorn curled the officer's lips, as he coely replied—

"Madam, we are neither robbers nor assassins,—the compliment on our part is quite undeserved. We are British officers."

"Then, sir," exclaimed Mrs. S., starting to her feet—her eyes flashed—her proud form trembled, as her own wrongs were forgot in those of her country, "shame on the cause that sanctions such a deed as this,—in the silence of night to enter a peaceful dwelling and take an unoffending man from the arms of his wife and family. Truly, such an act as this would need the covering of darkness. You may call yourselves servants of Britain—that is your fit appellation. Take him—another victim is required of my country. But the vengeance of Heaven is abroad, and, ere long, the man who war for the price of blood, will find the arm who fights for his fire-side and liberty, nerved by a stronger consciousness of rights."

"Madam," interrupted the officer, awed by the stern majesty of her manner, "we pray not to interchange words with a woman—or, I might speak of warring against your lawful king. But you know, Tam," turning to his companion, "I never was good at preaching." Not to a woman, certainly, said Tam, laughing, or rather you could never bring one to your way of thinking."

A slight noise warned them of the impropriety of their longer remaining. The General, having completed dressing, took an affectionate farewell of his wife, assuring her he would soon be enabled to return. They left the house; but to gain the shore was a matter of some difficulty. The General was rendered incapable of making the slightest noise if he had wished to, and they had tied Mrs. Sullivan, and bound her mouth to prevent her from giving any alarm. But the tents were not so easily passed. The morning was fast approaching, and the foute they came would occupy too much time to retrace it—their only plan now was to make as straight a line as possible to the shore. Already had they passed one tent when the cry of "who goes there," was heard. In a moment they gained the shadow of an adjoining tent, another sentinel stepped before them and demanded their business. No time could be lost—the two officers proceeded on to the boat, with the General, while the remainder overpowered the sentinel and joined their companions as the dawn was faintly perceptible in the east. By the time an alarm was given they were far beyond the reach of pursuit.

Their prisoners were borne in triumph to their commander, who intended waiting superior orders as to the disposal of them.

In the meantime Mrs. Silliman was not idle. A council was called, and every plan was proposed that could tend to liberate her husband.

The womanly wit of Mrs. Silliman suggested that they should cross the river in the same manner as the British had done, and seize the person of one of their influential men, and hold him as a hostage until terms could be agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners. It was a risk, and if discovered no mercy could be expected.

The nephew of the General, a young officer of merit, and several others, volunteered their services. The following night was arranged for the purpose.

The difficulty, when the time arrived was to procure some mode of getting there. A whale boat was at length found, into which the adventurers got, disguised as fishermen. They soon arrived at Long Island and proceeded to the residence of Judge Jones.

With some difficulty they secured that worthy functionary, and notwithstanding his assurances as to being a good patriot, which they assured him they did not in the least question, conveyed the good man to the boat, in spite of his wish to finish his sleep out, and embarked pleased with their success. On reaching the house of Mr. Silliman they introduced their prisoner. Mrs. S. courteously apologized for the necessity they had been under for requesting his society without due time for preparation, assuring him that the house and all in it was at his service while he honored it as his abode.

The Judge was taken quite at a loss. A any time he was a man of few words, but the sudden transition had quite bewildered his faculties. At times he doubted whether the good old cognac, of which he had taken a plentiful supply before retiring to rest, had not turned his head.

He stood in the centre of the apartment gazing listlessly around him, until the voice of Mrs. Silliman, politely inquiring if her guest stood in need of any refreshment, recalled his fleeting thoughts. The tempting repast set before him did wonders in restoring his good humor, his sail having given him quite an appetite, and at any time a lover of the good things of life; and knowing arguments could produce no alteration in his fate, he submitted with as much good grace as possible, a little alleviated by the reflection that a woman's care was not the worst he could have fallen into. By a singular coincidence Mrs. S. learnt her husband was an inmate in the house of the Judge, on assurance in every way relieving, having been placed in his charge until conveyed from Flatbush.

Bettany were soon interchanged, the Americans refusing to yield their prisoner without the British doing the same. Terms were accordingly entered into, and the Judge prepared to take leave of his fair hostess at the same time her husband was taking leave of the Judge's wife. The Judge had been highly pleased with the manners of Mrs. S., who did every thing in her power to render his stay agreeable.

The two boats with their respective prisoners at length set sail, and meeting on the river, they had an opportunity of congratulating each other on the happy termination of their imprisonment, which, thanks, to woman's wit, so fertile in expedients, had saved them from what might have been a tragedy. With assurances of friendship they parted, the wives soon having the pleasure of embracing their husbands. Subsequently, letters couched in terms of the warmest gratitude were exchanged between the two ladies for the attention paid to their respective husbands.

Thus a good man was restored to his family, and a gallant soldier spared to fight the battles of his country, while he lived to hear the shout of liberty re-echo from North to South, from East to West, and the fierce invaders expelled from his country, which took her place among the nations of the earth.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Ladies Repository.

WHY NOT AT HOME?

OR, THE CHRISTIAN LADY'S NEW-YEAR.

BY REV. L. L. HIMES, A. M.

"Tis worse than death my God to love,
And not at home."

Mrs. Edson was a member of the Church. She had joined however as a "seeker," and knew nothing yet of the pleasures of religion. At first she was earnest in the means of grace; but the revival declined, the church grew cold, and its catechumens, of course, relaxed their diligence. Mrs. Edson, among the rest, grew weary and faint; and for several months had let down her watch, and became entangled with the world. She had returned to gay associations, and mingled with pleasure-loving souls. Not that she intended to deny Christ.—But she saw some who were reputed pious, freely partaking of the gayeties of life, and "why, should she deny herself?" Nay, some of her *pious* sisters applauded her liberal behavior and independence, and with such a plea furnished to her hand, it is scarcely to be wondered at that she became insnared. Yet she was not blameless. If we would be Christians, Christ must be our pattern. We must not aim to be like D., E. or F., but take up our cross, must follow him.

It was early in December. Mrs. Edson with becoming seriousness, turned her eye back upon the past. The year would soon close. How had it sped! Was it to bear a good report to heaven? Had it been employed in serving God—advancing his cause—ministering to the disciples, and communing with Christ? From what passages in its revolutions and employments could she derive peace and comfort? She paused to consider. The incidents of twelve long months were recalled. She viewed them in the light of reason—in the light of conscience—in their connection with time, the judgment, and eternity. The Holy Spirit enabled her to discern many things reproachful to her profession, and an entire absence of all that should adorn her.

Human nature is depraved. But the ties of grace variously affect us, producing in some a habit of truthfulness, which is highly useful and ornamental. Mrs. Edson was an example. She had a strong aversion to hypocrisy. She desired to be sincere.—While she had mingled with the worldly, and had been quite neglectful of duty to her God, she meant nothing inconsistent with the position she occupied as a member of the Church. Believing that some older Christians were sincere, she had followed them, supposing that they, of course, followed Christ. True, her unsoured nonscience now and then rebelled; but encouraged by their examples, she soothed it by well selected unctions, and especially by frequent appeals to their example.

But now this expedient failed her. Conscience roused itself, and would not be quieted. The disciples worn by avowed friends, but secret crucifiers of Jesus, were suddenly torn off. She saw them as they were. "If *they* can be Christians, (so she reasoned,) and conform to this vain world, I cannot be.—With me religion must be every thing or nothing. I have had a year's experience to prove it. I have tried my best to carry religion with me into the world. But what is the result? My life, the past year has been a scene of folly. I have proved to my loss, that for me to love Christ and the world is impossible."

She perceived that her life had been ungodly. She no longer attempted to conceal from herself that, like Demas, she had well nigh forsaken Christ, having loved this present world. Her heart was pained at the remembrance of the past, and she was concerned about the future. Yet what she had hope. Jesus had been merciful. He had spared her in her backsliding. He had not seized her rash and ungrateful forfeitures of priceless blood-bought blessings. He still reached out to her the golden sceptre, and exclaimed, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Soft and melting accents these to a wandering, wayward sinner.

Mrs. Edson was quick to resolve, and prompt to execute. Having seen and deplored her errors, she settled in her mind the purpose of amendment. She did not resolve without glancing at the difficulties which beset her path. She perceived that she was sadly involved. Her numerous gay associates blocked up her way, and she must break through them if she ever would be a Christian. The season of the year was inauspicious. Holyday scenes, least of all, favor an escape from the vanities of the world, and an entrance upon serious meditation and devotion. "How should she decline the calls and compliments of the season? What evasions could she practice, which would leave her conscience pure, and her conduct irreproachable? This nearly stumbled her. But thanks be to God, he taught her how to escape!

Religion makes I a disciples bold—not in word merely, but in principle. It inspires him with the *sweet graces, "sweeter in mode—fortiter in re,"* of blends in the character mildness and decision. Mrs. Edson finally resolved to invent no excuse, and to practice no evasions. As a member of the Church, she had openly given herself to the world; now and a dozen of the world, (for albeit her name was on the Church-book, such she confessed herself,) she determined to return, and resign herself as openly to Christ and to his Church. Happy for her that she came to this conclusion. Probably it was the only method that could have proved successful.

The last days of the waning year were spent in strict accordance with this religious purpose. Mrs. Edson sought retirement; at least so far as the world was concerned.—Her doors were closed to the gay, and her visits were to the place where prayer was wont to be made. She labored with all diligence to give her heart to God. A protracted meeting was in progress. Her seat was never vacant. She soon forgot what she had left behind in her anxious pressing after the things which were before. She listened to her life to the precious word of God.—Her sights bespoke contrition. Her manner was changed, and the countenance was devotional. Her very walk, as she entered and left the house of God, betrayed the new and deep emotions of her soul. Her attire, which had savored sufficiently of worldliness, now indicated care for something else than the exterior. She longed to be *clothed* with *righteousness*. She sought again the society of Christians, and of the most serious and cross-bearing among them. With them she bowed at the feet of Jesus, and implored pardon and a new heart.

In the midst of all these efforts she was blessed. Whether born again or not, she was strengthened to seek the Lord. Her heart was drawn towards him by new and strong attractions, and she felt that no sacrifice was to be valued in the hopeful pursuit of pardoning, sanctifying mercy. Thus she continued day by day, waiting in the use of means, for the full and saving grace of the indwelling Savior.

"But how," said one of her pious friends, "will you get along with New-Year's calls?" "If you know any feelings," she replied, "you need not ask ——— rest safe ——— receive the assurance that to her the unmeaning ceremonies of the day had lost every charm. A year ago, her house had been open, and thronged throughout the day with passing visitors, who dropped their formal salutations, and hurried on their way. The year would now be ushered in with different demonstrations.

The morning came. Mrs. Edson sallied forth at an early hour to make some necessary purchases. Her pious resolutions were soon tested. She encountered one of her familiar friends, who politely wished her a happy New-Year, and then added with all confidence, "You keep open house to-day?" To which she promptly replied, "No, sir." "Is your family ill?" "Not at all, sir."—"I believe, Mr. E. is well." "Never better in his life, sir." Here the gentleman paused, and Mrs. Edson added, "I am a member of the Church to-day we have religious services, and I intend to join in them." He hesitated a moment, bowed his good morning, and turned away.

Declension is the cold safe-guard of piety. Mrs. Edson had been taught it by experience and had now begun to profit by the things which she had suffered. This prompt and unequivocal declaration of her purpose, greatly strengthened her pious resolutions. She had now confessed Christ before men, and she soon found it was not in vain. Had she faltered in this instance, what encouragement it would have been to Satan, what a stumbling block to her own soul. But now she felt that there was an open door. The Rubicon was passed, and nothing remained but to move straight forward.

At the hour appointed, Mrs. Edson was in church. She preserved her integrity, and yet saw no visitors. There was many a ring at her door, and cards were handed in almost without number. She glanced at them in the evening, and found written on one in pencil mark the interrogation which heads this article, "Why are you not at home?"

And why not? thought she to herself.—The query roused reflection. She felt that she could give a ready answer. She found that there is a spirit in woman, and that it were easy to keep up arguments in reply to this interrogation. The difficulty is, her mind was, not to sinfulness her *absence* now, but to justify her presence at the last New-Year's day. What had she been doing in the world? How could she have been so blind by the sophistry of Satan, and the rais of sin, as not to perceive, that her gay associations were to her, at least, a pathway to perdition? It was now all plain. Such was the tenor of her thoughts as she held the card in her hand, and read over and over, "Why are you not at home?"

Had Mrs. Edson penned down her thoughts and (entering upon the avocation of the moralists) made the reasons of her absence matter of formal record, we may conjecture that they would have read nearly thus:

"I was not at home, first, *because my blessed Savior had invited me abroad.* He has a Church and ministry. His ambassadors, who are sent to announce the terms of reconciliation between God and man, must appropriate to ——— and place ——— execution of their trust. "What one does by another, he does as by himself." This legal principle applies to Christ and his ambassadors. They act for Jesus. When they invite us to his house to hear his word, or join in its devotions, He invites through them. Through one of them, who is approved as a true and faithful servant of his Lord, I was invited to God's house on New-Year's day. How could I decline! There were two reasons why I should not decline. First, God had the best claim to my attention; and, second, his business was more weighty than the interchange of compliments.

"Second; I was not at home, because *Jesus had invited me to meet his friends.* In this wicked world Christ has a few well-tried adherents.

"True, they are little and unknown,
Loved and prized by God alone."

But they are not the less his friends on that account. Of this I was sure, I know that several whom Jesus delights to honor—who, like the beloved disciple, lean day-by day upon his bosom, would be present in God's house. I knew that I would desire to share their portion in the heavens, and I thought I should be willing to take their portion upon earth. They were *his invited guests*, to a holy, sweet repast. The time was when I could willingly have passed them by, but now I felt that I must be one of the number."

"Third; I was not at home, *because my Lord himself had promised to be there.* He has said, "Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." There were but two ways to avoid the conclusion that Jesus would be present. The first was to doubt his word; the second was to believe his promise, but its condition, would be fulfilled. As to the condition I had no doubt, I knew, full well, that many would meet in Christ's name. Should I then, with bold and scornful unbelief, deny that Jesus was about to be amongst them? I dared not do it. Nor, expecting he would be there, could I, without great presumption, refuse to go and seek the blessing of his presence, rather than wait and receive the visits of some of his sinful creatures."

"Fourth; I was not at home, *because present enjoyment called me abroad.* To be happy is the proposed end of our actions. To be innocently happy is their just aim. All this I had hoped to compass by a New-Year's visit to the house of God. Was it unwarranted? David had said, "In thy presence is fulness of joy." Such a measure—*a fullness* of joy—the world had never bestowed. I doubted if it could. I had read, too, of rejoicing with joy unspeakable, and full of glory." To this I was a stranger. Let me then, said I to myself, go and search for these full springs of delight. Let me, like the woman of Samaria, get as near as possible to the well, the fountain, and see if Jesus will not be in me a well of water springing up into everlasting ——— This I disappointed? If so, it was what I was used to, for the world had *always* disappointed me. But I was not wholly disappointed. I tasted a little of the water of life; and gained sweet assurance that its Source was inexhaustible, and that he would in due time pour out to me blessings, till there should not be room enough to receive them. It is no small thing, in this life of emptiness, to have found where real good is, and to have lighted on the path which will conduct the wanderer thither. This I believe I have found."

"Fifth; I was not at home, *because I have resolved to prepare for the close of life.* How Should I do it? I had seen some die, who were accustomed to be at home on New-Year's day. I found they were and fearful in death. They always expressed regret for the worldliness of their lives, and the levity of their behavior. Some, who were not neglectful of religious forms, were in death very destitute of religious comfort. I have seen others, who stood aloof from the world, peaceful, and even triumphant in death. It seems to me that if I meddled with religion, I ought to do it in earnest.—Surely, thought I, it is absurd to dip into it at all, and yet draw no comfort from it in life, and derive no support from it in death. "Cæsar and myself," it seemed to me might be accumulated to express the *supreme* importance or the nothingness of religion. I believed its importance supreme. To be consistent, I resolved to make every thing, even the chief holyday of the year, yield to its duties, and subserve its sacred claims." I believe that in the hour of death I shall recollect that day with complacency."

"Sixth; I was not at home, *because I deemed it best to spend the day in forming friendships for eternity.* Had I waited at home I might have made, or at least have perpetuated, friendships. But how brief are the cherished friendships of earth? If not untrue, death will soon violate them. While they last they are poisoned by dissipation, interrupted by slander, and made bitter by jealousy. I want surer and sweeter friend-

ships. I hope to require them. I would have one *friend* at least, whom do insinuations can alienate; from whom the tongue of deceit cannot divide me! Such a friend I have found in Jesus. But I could gain him on one condition only—namely, "Ye are my *friends*, if ye do whatsoever I command you." And he commands me to take up my cross and follow him; and to come out from the world and be separate."

"Again; I was not at home, *because I had resolved to do nothing, upon which I could not crave the blessings of Jehovah.*—I found that in acting upon such a resolution I must watch, or taste would bribe my conscience. I was fond of company and ceremony. I loved the saloons of fashion, and it was not a small matter to forgo them. Hence, I had made a long and faithful effort to wed them to religion, and avail myself of the benefits of both. But I found between them a force of repulsion, which no efforts of mine could overcome. For years I had been in the attitude of a child, weeping with its hands full of toys, because it could not add to its firmly grasped gewgaws, the burden of an apple lying at its feet. I had often seized the toy of earth, and lost the precious things of religion. And I found that to attend, I must hold conscience to its duty, and that for this end I must prompt it. Prayer was my resort, and for a time I found my conscience quickened by its power. But I was guilty of one error. I did not 'pray *always*.' In some postures I could not pray. I now and then placed my—circumstance which forbade the hope of a heavenly benediction. I now resolved to do nothing, upon which I could not crave God's blessings, and crave it with unfaltering assurance. As I could not ask his blessings upon my stay at home, consistency obliged me to go abroad."

Lastly; I may add—though it does not fill precisely in the line of these remarks—that I was not at home, *because I have no home on earth.* My dwelling is agreeable. I would be devoutly grateful to my heavenly Benefactor for every earthly comfort. He feeds me from his store-house, and clothes me from his vestry. I feel most unworthy of the care of his good providence. To speak without a figure, I would praise him most sincerely for house, and home, and friends, and safe abode. For friends, especially, let me never be ungrateful. But while my best earthly love is yielded to creatures whom Heaven permits me to hold dear and precious; I must feel and ought to say, that my best friend is not of earth, nor on the earth. And can my home be far away from my nearest and best friend? No: it cannot be. So then, I am a stranger and a pilgrim upon earth. What I call my house is a mere accommodation of the way, in which I rest and find refreshment to help me on my journey. Yes, blessed Jesus, thou wlo in thy travail and agonies here below hadst not a place to lay thine head, I will seek my home with thee! Like thyself I would have here no continuing city. I would seek one to come." Let me and mine be thy followers, in reproach and painful suffering; and then let me and mine be with thee in paradise."

Such, kindness, were the musings of Mr. Edson, not in form, but in spirit, as she read once and again the questions on the card. And the Holy Spirit was in those meditations. This was shown by the result. For Mrs. Edson is holding on her way, and waxes strong in God.

From the foregoing, how natural is the inference, that *careless professors are laying waste the Church.* O, how Jesus bleeds by wounds inflicted in the house of his own friends! How many lambs are beguiled and led astray by older, erring members of the flock. What an affection is diffused abroad from the sick, the dying, and the dead amongst us. Let aged men and women in the Church beware. They who betray unwatchful, and beguile unwary souls, are the most guilty and graceless of all transgressors.

Oregon Territory.

The debate on this question is still continued. We are glad of it. The subject is one of moment, and should be well and thoroughly discussed. We notice that party lines are somewhat disregarded in the debate.

Mr. Calhoun's speech was a very able one. It has kept Senators, who opposed, quite active in replying to it. Some of them, (for instance, Messrs. Henderson, Linn and Sevier,) have shown research and ingenuity; have spoken with great earnestness; but have failed, as we think, to meet his argument.

Since then, Mr. Choate has rejoined. He sustains the views of Mr. Calhoun. He is for keeping to the words of the treaties; Great Britain had done that; she had not violated a word of them; but, if Congress pass this bill, we shall violate them in the letter and spirit. She claimed jurisdiction over her citizens, not over ours. She protected them in their hunts and commerce; but set up no right over the soil. *All this was according to the compact.* But we set up jurisdiction, in the bill, over her citizens, and claim a right to the soil. *All this is contrary to the compact.* It will not do, as it appeared to Mr. C. to go beyond the treaty.

And such, we suppose, will be the decision of the Senate, though the vote will be, it is said, very close.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Another Accident from Camphine.

Another distressing accident occurred last evening at Mr. Guy's shoe store, near the corner of Eight and Main streets, by the explosion of a Camphine Lamp. Mr. G. and a young man employed by him were very badly burnt, the latter, it is feared dangerously—the skin being stripped from both his arms, from his shoulders to his fingers' ends, and also from his neck and breast. Mr. G himself is badly burnt on both his arms. It is surprising to us that persons will use this article, in the face and eyes of the many distressing and even fatal accidents that it has occasioned here within a year past. It is not a week since we read in a Wheeling paper an account of the explosion of a Camphine Lamp that was hanging in one of the hotels in that place. Fortunately no one was near at the time.—*Cin. Gazette.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS USURY AND EXTORTION.

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any borrower of money or goods, may exhibit a bill in chancery against the lender, and compell him to discover on oath, the money or thing really lent, and all bargains, contracts or shifts, which have passed between them relative to such loan, or the repayment thereof, and the interest, or consideration for the same, and if, thereupon, it shall appear that more than lawful interest was received, the lender shall be obliged to accept his principal without interest or other consideration, and pay costs.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall receive of money or other thing, interest greater than at the rate established in the act of 26th of January, 1798, the whole amount of interest received for the loan or forbearance, may be recovered from such person, or his or her representatives, on bill filed by the creditors of the person paying the same, who shall have judgment, and a return in substance, "no property," on an execution issued thereon; and if no creditor shall bring suit to recover the same for six months after it shall have been received, or the demands of such as shall sue therefor, shall not be large enough, together with costs, to include the amount so received, then the Commonwealth shall have the right to sue for the same, or the residue thereof, by action of debt in the proper court; such suit shall be brought at the instance of Commonwealth's Attorney of the district, or at the instance of any other person, or upon the presentment of a grand jury; and any money so recovered at the suit of the Commonwealth, shall be applied to the Jury Fund: *Provided*, That upon all contracts for the actual loaning of money, to be made within one year after the passage of this act, interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum shall be lawful, where the same shall be reserved by writing signed by the party borrowing; if the writing shall also state the fact of borrowing; but this *proviso* shall not allow such a rate of interest on any forbearance on any former transaction whatever, or on any renewal of a loan heretofore made; and if said writing, reserving such a rate of interest, shall state the rate of interest actually reserved untruely, or shall state a loaning of money as aforesaid, when there was not such a loaning of money as aforesaid, the contract shall be deemed usurious. The limitation to the actions of the Commonwealth, and suits of individuals, given in this section, shall be ten years instead of five years, as in other cases.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That when the payee of a note or other writing for the payment of money or property, shall bring a suit thereon, he or she shall, on or before the calling of the cause, file an affidavit therein, stating that said note, or other writing was not made upon any usurious transaction, affecting said note or writing, directly or indirectly, or if there be any usury affecting said note or writing, he or she shall, in the affidavit, declare how it affects it, and the rate of usury specifically, or he or she, or some one for him or her, in his or her absence, shall state that said note was not executed in Kentucky, or either of the adjoining States, as the person making the affidavit does verily believe; and if such affidavit be not made, the suit shall be dismissed at the plaintiff's costs; but if the affidavit declare a rate of usury, the judgment shall not be rendered for any thing but the principal sum. The affidavit required herein, may be made before any Justice of the Peace or Judge of this State, or before the Clerk of the court where the suit is brought, or, by a party residing out of the State, before any Justice of the Peace, Judge of a court, or Notary Public, and the certificate of such officer, without other authentication, shall be sufficient.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That where an action shall be brought by the assignee of a note or other writing, for the payment of money or property, and the plaintiff shall not file an affidavit, to be made as aforesaid, in the papers of a suit, stating that he or she knows of no usurious in the [illegible] of the note, and that the assignment thereof was not made to him, or her, at a greater rate of discount than ten per centum per annum for the time to run from the assignment till the note or other writing was payable, or an affidavit setting forth the usury specifically, if there be any known to the plaintiff, or setting forth the sum or value paid or rendered for said note or other writing, if a less sum or value were paid or rendered, than at the rate of discount of ten per cent. as aforesaid; and if such affidavit be not filed on or before the calling of the cause, it shall be dismissed at the plaintiff's costs; but if the affidavit shall set forth a rate of usury, judgment shall only be for the principal sum; and if the affidavit shall set forth a rate of discount larger than at the rate of ten per cent., as aforesaid, the party shall only recover judgment for the sum paid for the note or other writing, and interest thereon, and the residue of the sum payable on said note, or other writing, shall be adjudged to the Commonwealth, to be applied to the Jury Fund.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no Sheriff, or deputy Sheriff, shall, directly or indirectly, purchase any note, or other writing, or any interest therein, for the payment of money, or personal property, on any person within his county, where the amount is over fifty dollars; nor shall such officer, directly or indirectly, buy any judgment, or any interest therein, rendered against any person living in his county; nor shall he take any thing from any person, to forbear the levy or execution of any process, or delay any sale; nor shall he pay to the plaintiff, or his representatives, less than the amount collected on any execution (lawful commissions and fees excepted,) on any agreement with the plaintiff, or his representatives; and if any one shall offend herein, he shall be liable to a fine of twenty five dollars, on an indictment by a grand jury, to be applied to the Jury Fund, and, upon conviction, shall be *ipso facto* deprived of his office, and shall not be capable of ever after holding the same.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until the first day of April next. All acts or parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. This act shall not effect any contract heretofore made.

Below is a list of the Laws of a general nature, passed by the present Legislature of Kentucky.

An act to amend the several acts to prevent the practice of duelling. Changes the time of the duelling oath to the 1st day of January, 1843.

An act to amend the law concerning county surveyors. Declares the office of county surveyor to be incompatible with the offices of county or circuit court clerk, sheriff, attorney for the Commonwealth, or county attorney. Also declares the office of Justice of the Peace and attorney for the Commonwealth or county attorney, to be incompatible.

An act to amend the law requiring a seal or scroll to certain instruments of writing. Declares that all instruments of writing hereafter executed, shall be as effectual and have the same dignity in law, without a seal or scroll, as with one—with a proviso that the law requiring the State or county seal, or the seal of corporations shall not be changed thereby.

An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing executed out of this State. Authorizes the Governor of Kentucky to appoint commissioners for said purpose, and declares that their certificates shall be valid for the purpose of authenticating conveyances, &c. &c.

An act to give the holders of Kentucky land warrants further time to have surveys made, and to return platts and certificates to the Register's office. Allows them until the 1st of January, 1845.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Kentucky Penitentiary.

We find in the Frankfort Commonwealth Mr. THEOBOLD'S report on the Penitentiary, which has in it some interesting facts.

The whole number of prisoners is 240.

The most numerous crimes committed are those of stealing in its various forms, of which Horse-Stealing constitutes a conspicuous item. No one was confined for murder, and not more than six or eight for crimes of *violence*.

We call the readers attention to this fact, because, from the number of murders which appear in the newspapers an idea may be formed, that *crime* is increasing. It is not so; and there is no country where the proportion of *crimes of violence* are so small—*stealing*, however, is a very frequent offence and it may be seriously asked whether *conscousness* is not the greatest sin of the Americans! The state of *intelligence* among the prisoners may be seen in this table.

EDUCATION. (e)	
Classical and scientific,	4
superior English,	8
Common English,	69
Poor,	33
None,	49
	163

To this is offered this note.

(e) Many of the prisoners, who were utterly destitute of a knowledge of letters, on commitment, had been taught to read and write; a few have been so far instructed in the science of numbers as to be able to keep their accounts in future; and one, named Alfred Craig, may not only be almost called a man of science, but I have not the slightest doubt is a thoroughly reformed man, who will become a useful citizen. He came here ignorant of the alphabet.

The facts stated in this note are highly honorable to Mr. Theobold, the keeper who thus interests himself in the happiness and improvement of those, thus committed to his care. *Ignorance* is every where the parent of *folly* and *crime* too often treads in the steps of folly. The *nativity* of the convicts is thus:

Natives of the United States,		138
Do.	Ireland,	10
Do.	England,	9
Do.	France,	2
Do.	Scotland,	1
Do.	Germany,	1
Do.	Sweeden,	1
Do.	Jamaica,	1
		163

These tables have also interest.

SOCIAL CONDITION.	
Married,	38
Unmarried,	125
	163

COLOR.	
White's, (g)	156
Blacks and mulattos,	7
	163

SEX.	
Males,	163

(g) One of these, though classed as a white, having a very white skin and white hair, is unquestionably an Albino, a race of white negroes. He is an object of great curiosity to the physiologist.

We wish these Penitentiary statistics were as intelligently kept everywhere, and then published in the news-papers, so that some person might gather them up, and give the world the moral and physical analysis of crime. The imaginations of men are now, as they always have been, evil: but, we feel very certain, that two-thirds of the crimes committed in our society, never need have been had there existed among all classes, that religious, and intellectual training, which is absolutely necessary to preserve a well balanced mind in our excited and extensive age of the world.

IN SENATE.

January 21.

Mr. PIRTLE, from the Judiciary committee, to whom had been referred a bill to amend the law regulating the trial of the right of property, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

The bill, as amended, is as follows, viz.

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter, when a Sheriff, or other officer, shall summon a jury to try the right of property, he shall not sell the property unless a *majority* of the jury shall agree that the property levied on by such officer is subject to sale under said levy and execution, but in every other particular the officer shall be governed by the law now in force regulating the trial of the right of property, approved December [illegible] 1825, and the right of the plaintiff to have a sale on indemnifying the officer, shall stand as heretofore.

The Choctaws.

Since our notice of this Indian Tribe on the 26th we have received the message of John Ross, its Executive. It is a plain document, explaining in a few words the condition and wants of the Choctaw nation.

Certain sections of the country, during the past year, have been afflicted with fatal sicknesses. Many Indians have died. Among others James Spears, a member of the National Committee, to fill whose place a writ of election has been issued.

Otherwise the nation has been blessed. The crops were never more abundant; the industry of the Indian farmers never more constant; so that with restored health, it has more than enough to meet all its wants.—And there is a cause for greater rejoicing still; the Choctaws have good code of laws; such as is well suited to their condition; and a good school system, which cannot fail to instruct the youth of the nation in right principles, and elevate the views and principles of the whole people. All that is needed is harmony; if party spirit can be kept under, this can be secured; and then, says this Indian Chief, our labors would bring joy to every cabin and cottage, spread peace and content around the domestic hearth, and ensure unity and honesty in the public councils.

It would seem that their affairs are not settled with the United States. A delegation went on to Washington, in fall for the purpose of making a new treaty, on the basis of assurances made by President Tyler in a letter to the Choctaws, dated Sept. 14th, 1841. The subjects of the negotiation were discussed with the Secretary of War; but without any good result. "I am compelled to state," solemnly says Mr. Ross to the council of the Nation, "that, throughout our intercourse with that distinguished officer, our views and propositions were met by him with an *over-cautious bearing*, indicating the want of a proper understanding of the true merits of our demands, and at the same time, evincing an indisposition to meet us in the spirit of the President's promise." Mr. Spencer was willing to buy more land, if the Nation wanted money; but what it claimed was "indemnification for the wrongs done to or the sacrifices made of Indian property by the whites." For this them were no means to settle the President and his Secretary had no time; all that the Indians could get were vague generalities, and a promise that the matter should be looked to *hereafter*.

It is a pity that the claims of the Tribe could not be fully and *fairly* settled. They are now in a condition in which they may become civilized, if not driven again from their homes by lawless whites, or the neglect of the Government. The Commissioners selected on our part to arrange affair with the Indians ought to be men of sterling integrity, men who will not stoop to speculate in lands, or make money out of Indian means. Mr. Ross speaks warmly of the kindness of Col. Trigge, who commands at Fort Jessup; we only wish all officers would furnish him and his people the same occasion to return thanks, by showing to them the same honest and uniform kindness.

The Condition of Illinois.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes, under date of the 11th instant.

"The Secretary of State appeared within the bar of the House, and read to that body a communication from the Governor, urging upon the Legislature the immediate necessity of action in regard to the finances of the State. He affirmed that, for the want of means, it was with the utmost difficulty that necessary supplies could be procured for the two branches of the Legislature, and when they were, it was at the most exorbitant prices. Wood, which he stated could be purchased for one dollar and seventy-five cents cash, the State now had to pay three dollars and a half for; candles, which for money could be procured at thirty-seven cents per pound, now cost the State one dollar, and other things in the same proportion: all arising from the fact that there was nothing but Auditor's warrants to pay them with. He also stated that it was with the utmost difficulty that money enough could be procured to pay the postage on letters addressed to the Executive department, and entreated that some action might be had in regard to the finances of the State *at once*."

Is not this a melancholy finale to party misrule and misgovernment?

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

19 Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship CALEDONIA, Captain Lott, arrived at the Wharf at East-Boston on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 4th.

The Steamship was delayed by encountering boisterous gales, but, as was predicted, sustained no damage and came through in safety.

Dreadful Fire and loss of Life in London.

A fire broke out on Wednesday, Dec. 14, in Prescott street, Goodman's Fields; Minories. The premises consisted of a house four stories high, let out to numerous families, containing no less than 25 individuals. The discovery of the fire was not made till 10 o'clock, at which time almost all the inmates were asleep, and it was a long time before they could be aroused. When the doors were opened the entries were so full of smoke it was impossible for any living being to pass through it. Two females made their appearance at the windows of the second floor, in an object state of suffering.

It was evident the window was their only means of escape, and the mob, which had now increased to nearly a 100 persons, shouted out to them to hold on until some ladders were brought, while others called to them to jump out. One poor creature got one of her legs over the sill of a window, and after remaining in that position a second or two, threw herself out, and fell with awful violence upon the pavement, smashing, apparently every bone in her body, the height being upwards of thirty-five feet.

Directly afterwards the other precipitated herself in a similar manner, but fortunately her fall was in a slight way broken by alighting on the lead front of the shop window. Before being picked up she proved to be dreadfully injured. The other unfortunate sufferer proved to be dead. She was recognized to be Julia Holland, and the other her sister, Nancy Holland, young women, under the age of three and twenty.

At one o'clock in the morning, the bodies of two children were found among the rafters of the flooring, on the second floor, shockingly burnt and disfigured. Shortly after another body of a child was found on the same floor, apparently a girl of about six years.

Among several other bodies, were found that of an elderly female and two children. It is impossible to identify the others, nothing remaining but their trunks, which are burned to a blacken cinder.

Great Fire in Liverpool.—The Liverpool Courier of Dec. 28th, says, on Thursday morning last we had another of those destructive conflagrations which have given Liverpool such unenviable notoriety. In a very short space of time, a turpentine distillery, two large warehouses, full of goods, and some smaller buildings were entirely consumed. It spread till the principal buildings included within that are no less than 3300 square yards in extent [illegible] stroyed.

The amount of loss is not stated—the property was ensured to the amount of £50,000.

The Capture of Monterey.

The strange intelligence received here a few days since, by the barque Anahuac, that Com. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, the American Naval Officer on that station, had captured the Mexican city of Monterey on *surmise*, that the United States had declared war against Mexico, proves to be literally true. The Madisonian of yesterday contains the translation of an article in the Diario del Gobierno of Dec. 14th, published at Mexico, giving all the particulars of the transaction. Monterey is the capital of California, and is a small village about a hundred miles South of San Francisco. A number of troops, under Commandant General Micheltoreno, were on their march towards the place when the following circumstances took place:—

On the 19th of October, Commodore Jones arrived at Monterey, in the frigate United States, accompanied by the Cyane, under Captain Stribling. As soon as the ships had anchored, Captain Armstrong, the flag-captain of the United States, landed, and delivered to the acting Governor, Don Juan Alvarado, a letter from Commodore Jones, requiring the immediate surrender of the place, with its forts, castles, ammunitions, arms, &c. to the United States, in order to save it from the horrors of war—which would be the immediate consequences of a refusal to submit. Alvarado, upon this summons, consulted the other military and civil authorities; and finding that the garrison consisted of only twenty-nine men, that the artillery was composed of eleven pieces, entirely useless from the rottenness of their carriages, and that the whole number of muskets and carbines, good and bad, did not exceed a hundred and fifty—he surrendered the place; which was in consequence immediately occupied by the Americans.

The articles of capitulation signed on the occasion provided that the Mexican soldiers shall march out with colors flying, and shall remain as prisoners of war until they can be sent to Mexico; that the inhabitants shall be protected in their persons and property, so long as they conduct themselves properly, and do not infringe the laws of the United States, &c. &c.—Commodore Jones at the same time issued a proclamation to the Californians, declaring that "he came in arms as the representative of a powerful nation, against which the existing Government of Mexico had engaged in war, but not with the intention of spreading dismay among the peaceful inhabitants," and inviting them to submit to the authority of a nation which would protect them forever in the enjoyment of liberty, &c. &c.

All these things took place on the 19th of October. Two days afterwards, on the 21st of the month, Commodore Jones addressed another letter to the acting Governor Alvarado, to the effect, that information received by him since the capture of the place, left him no reason to doubt that the difficulties between Mexico and the United States had been adjusted; and that, being anxious to avoid all cause of future difficulties, he was ready to restore the place, with its forts and property, to the Mexicans, in the same condition in which they were before the seizure. Monterey was accordingly, on that day evacuated by the Americans, and re-occupied by the Mexicans, whose flag, on being rehoisted, was saluted by the ships.

Thus terminated the *three days* at Monterey.

Immediately after the restitution of the place, Commodore Jones despatched a letter to the Commandant Micheltoreno, in which he stated *that he had been induced to invade California by the Manifesto addressed by General Santa Anna to the Diplomatic Corps at Mexico, wherein His Excellency continually declared War against the United States*: that the capitulation of Monterey had been as honorable to Mexico as circumstances would permit; and that he had restored the place and ceased all offensive operations so soon as he became convinced of the existence of Peace between the two Nations.

The commandant Micheltoreno, according to his despatch to the Minister of War at Mexico, received the news of the capture of Monterey on the 23d of the month, when he was at the *rancho* or farm of San Francisco, near Angeles.—On the following day, he issued to all the commandants on the coast, to exert themselves to the utmost for the defence of their country against the perfidious North Americans, the declared enemies of Mexico; who had taken possession of Monterey with four ships of war and eight hundred men; and, with that view, to join forces at Angeles, by whose bravery he—last not that he should triumph and secure additional glory to the Mexican nation. On the day after the date of these orders, the Governor received Commodore Jones' letter, in answer to which, he sent a series of propositions for the settlement of such of the difficulties as might be arranged there, leaving the question of the seizure to be discussed between the two Governments.—Commodore Jones, in his reply, dated the 1st of November endeavored, as far as possible, to soothe and conciliate the excited feelings of the Mexicans; and expressed his readiness to meet Governor Micheltoreno at Santa Barbara, without delay to confer with him on his propositions.

Things remained in this state on the 19th of November, when the vessel which brought the papers from the Governor to Mexico, quitted California; at that time Commodore Jones had not met Micheltoreno.

The Mexican Diario contains some observations on these occurrences, the acrimony of which may perhaps, under the circumstances of the case, be pardoned.—The writer, however, plainly declares his conviction, that Commodore Jones had attacked Monterey agreeable to order from his Government, with the object of conquering California; but that, finding the country in such a state of defence—thanks to the care of Santa Ana, and Tornel (the Secretary of War)—he had been obliged to abandon his plan, and to invent a story for his justification.

Mexico.

Since the affair at Monterey, complaints are made of further outrages, on the part of our squadron, in the Pacific. San Diego, it would seem, has been entered by our men, the fortification seized, and eight cannon spiked. The officers of the *Alert* are charged with this depredation. If this be true, (and we hope it is not,) our officers must have strange orders from the Department, or queer notions of law and discipline. The very fact that Mexico is a weak Government, should make our nation more strict in observing towards her a just conduct.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Texas.

We learn from the Houston Telegraph of the 11th inst., that Congress had resolved to adjourn on the 10th without day.

President Houston had despatched Captain Smith with a detachment of men and wagons to Austin to remove the public archives to Washington. The wagons were loaded in open day without resistance, and proceeded on the way to the Brazos. The citizens of Austin raised a troop of 90 men, well armed, who went in pursuit with a light field piece. They overtook the wagons about 20 miles distant, surrounded and captured them, and took them back to Austin. This move has greatly exasperated the people of that quarter against Houston. They say they will interpose no obstacle to the removal of the seat of Government, if Congress will pass a law to that effect, but they were determined to resist every attempt of the President to remove it without authority of law.

Florida Indians.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 11th inst., says:

"A detachment of Indians, numbering ninety-nine, arrived last Saturday from Florida, and are now confined at the barracks below the city. They came over under the charge of Lieut. Britton, of the army, and among the number are the notorious chiefs Tigertail and Octiarchio. The latter is a Creek, and one of the noblest specimens of his tribe, so far as intelligence, personal appearance, and bravery go. Among the number at present here are forty-four warriors. They will remain at the barracks under the charge of Lieut. Britton, until the arrival of other parties which are expected from Florida, until all will be removed to their new home in the West."

Western Navigation.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed resolutions UNANIMOUSLY in favor of improving the navigation of Western Rivers, and also in favor of Marine Hospitals—Congress do not seem to feel the necessity there is of paying heed to this matter.—They appropriate a million to build a custom house in New York or Boston, and fifty thousand to Western Rivers! The right way is, to reverse this proportion exactly. Appropriate fifty thousand to the custom house, and a million for the Ohio and Mississippi. Let Congress appropriate a million per annum for five years to come, and the work will be done.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

There are no women in the Kentucky Penitentiary.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY

SATURDAY, FEBUARY 4, 1843.

The Exchequer.

Mr. Fillmore, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, on the 27th ult., offered a resolution, "That the plan of an Exchequer prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the last session of Congress, entitled, 'A bill amendatory of the several acts establishing the Treasury Department,' ought not to be adopted." After considerable discussion, the subject was disposed of by yeas and nays, and the Resolution adopted by a vote of 133 to 18—*So it was resolved that the Exchequer plan ought not to be adopted.*

The Fine of Gen. Jackson

Is still under discussion. They had better give the old General the Cash at once, it will cost the country three times as much as it comes to, interest and all, in talking about it.

Gen. Case.

This distinguished citizen, says the "*Keystone*," was escorted into Harrisburgh on the 17th by the military and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on horseback." He left on the 19th, and arrived at Pittsburgh on the 21st, where he was received by a cavalcade of the citizens and escorted to his lodgings at the Exchange Hotel.

At Wheeling and at Columbus Gen. Case received the attentions of their citizens.—On Thursday he arrived at Cincinnati, where he was met by a large concourse of citizens to welcome him to their City, and escort him to his lodgings at Noble's Hotel.

"Lo the end is not yet!"

The poor deluded fanatics, believers in *Millerism*, or that the end of the world will take place in April next, have to undergo another sad disappointment. The knavish impostor, as the time draws near, when all his foleries must be exposed, and himself exploded, sets his inventive genius to get out of the difficulties that involve him, in some way or other. As the last resort he still continues to gull his weak followers and if possible save his credit among them, by acknowledging he had made a mistake of a *thousand years*. Happy discovery—our hope of Nature's dissolution for a thousand years to come may now go to rest. Read the following:

"THE TIME BARLOXONIS.—It is understood that Miller and his associates have recently carefully reviewed the calculation upon which they found the prophecy of the near approach of the end of the world, *when an error was discovered in the footing of one of the columns, of a thousand years.* This is a very important discovery just now. It will dispel the uneasiness about so sudden a go off, and give promise that we are to witness the filling of many a bubble, and realize the enjoyment of many a panic before the end of all things. The 'ascension robes' with which many of the Millerites on Long Island have provided themselves are not likely to be wanted."—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ To most important of all considerations for the contemplation of man, individually, and which should engross his most serious attention, is the welfare of his soul and the health of his body; and yet there is nothing regarded with so little concern, or so much trifled with. How many of Adam's race are led away by the sophistry of knaves or the fanaticism of false teachers. Men of restless minds, vain imaginations, and designing purposes, often prey upon the credulity of the illiterate and the unsuspicious of guile, and lead them to believe the most crude absurdities, and practice mummeries at which even folly itself must laugh—they are thus brought to jeopardize their best, even their eternal interests. By them truth becomes perverted, facts distorted and falsehood dressed up in alluring smiles and shining garments, to bewilder the weak and lead astray the unwary.

To us it does appear that the world of mankind is completely enveloped in *Humbuggeries*, in almost every thing which relates to his health, his salvation, or his worldly interests. Theory upon theory is set forth, for his spiritual instruction and improvement. Creeds and beliefs multiplied, and the roads to heaven made so numerous, by man's invention, that there is but little wonder that many become perplexed and bewildered and know not what to do, or which way to go. Touch the scriptures may well be applied, *Ye blind leaders of the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.*

In the matter of health, nostrum upon nostrum—quackery upon quackery is spread forth in every city, town, hamlet or village to catch the eye of the invalid, or of those who are over careful to *prevent disease* before it comes. For every species of disease, or pain or wound, or suffering, there is a "Never failing cure"—"A certain remedy"—"A sure specific." So certain is the efficacy of those "invaluable medicines" that all are perfect fools or sliegy wretches, who die before their time comes, or old age puts out their lamp of life.—And what, gentle reader, do you suppose all this great show—this parade of handbills, and endless string of certificates of astonishing miracles wrought is for—think you it is *disinterested benevolence* towards the sick and feeble child of misfortune and poverty!—Not so: Philanthropy has but little share in this matter.—*Avarice*, the curse of Avarice, is the *primum mobile* of the inventors' actions. They have learnt that man will give all that he hath for his life, and the sick and afflicted with disease, will grasp at any thing that *promises* a restoration to health; or mitigation of pain, and they will swallow down drug after drug—they know not what, in hope of relief—which in reality seldom does any permanent good. Their sufferings may be ameliorated for a time—but the system is often left in a worse condition, and a prey to worse complaints. The body is therefore not much bettered, but the pockets of the credulous drained. We will venture to assert, that there is not a single bottle of any description of patent medicines which sell for *a dollar*, costs over *twelve cents*, nor a box of pills, sold for 50 cts. that costs 6. Thus it is that people are flooced of both health and money.

In these general remarks there are many honorable exceptions. We do not wish to be understood as embracing indiscriminately, *all* medicines presented to the consideration of the afflicted. Many valuable medicines have been prepared by scientific men, that have proved a blessing to mankind, as we can bear testimony from personal observation. Such we do not rank among the list of quackery and humbug.

Commander McKenzie.

The Court of Enquiry, says the Philadelphia Gazette, has acquited this officer of all blame.

The Ladies Repository,

For February, is a number containing much valuable and profitable reading—we say profitable, because if those who *read* will also *reflect*, it cannot fail to prove profitable, but if reading is not accompanied with close attention, then it will be like water spilt on the ground.

The reader's most serious attention is called to an article on our first page, from this very valuable periodical, headed "*Why not at Home?*"—more particularly do we invite the christian portion of our readers to ponder over the subject and reflect most deeply on its importance. How many professing christians are wedded to the world—they love the things of the world, and yet desire to be christians—they love the vain and foolish fashions of the world—they would be considered humble and pious followers of Christ—Let them remember and beware of this fact, that if they only follow Christ in this way, they will never find him: With the meek and the lowly, the humble and contrite is the Savior's earthly dwelling.

We published some weeks since an interesting article on Burr and Blannerhassett, from the Licking Valley Register. The Detroit Advertiser conjectures that the writer is Robert Wickliffe, Senior, of Kentucky, and adds that Judge Williams, formerly Senator from Tennessee, always maintained that General Jackson was possessed of facts which would have convicted Burr at Richmond, if he had thought proper to testify to them. Certain it is, that Col. Burr was always a warm friend of the General.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The "conjectures" of the Detroit Advertiser, as to the authorship of the article on "Burr and Blannerhassett," are wrong.—The gentleman who furnished us with that interesting sketch, was raised in that neighborhood, and then, a youth familiar with the occurrences which then took place. From Col. *Robert Wallace*, who resides near our City, we received the article spoken of, as well as several other valuable productions of his able pen.—Ed. L. V. Reg.

Melancholy Accident.

Mr. WILLIAM COOK, who shipped a large quantity of stock on board the Ohio Belle last week; for New Orleans, and accompanied them, accidentally stepped off the Boat, about two o'clock, on Sunday morning, just below Madison, In., and was drowned. He had connexions in Bourbon and Nicholas counties Kentucky.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Somers Case.

The widow of Cromwell has a second time made application to Judge Betts (U. S. District Court,) to apprehend Capt. MacKenzie. The Court refused to entertain the cause, chiefly on the ground that the Court was too much engaged in other business, and the statute allowed other officers to make the preliminary examinations.

She has made application to several other magistrates, but all refused to meddle in the matter.

EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, Loco, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from the State of Indiana, in place of OLIVER H. SMITH, the present Senator. The result was brought about by one Whig voting against his party, and a Locofoco Senator from Wayne county voting against the instructions of his constituents. Mr. SMITH has been an able and useful Senator. The Senate might have lost other Senators with less regret.—Indiana, however, will not forget her faithful servants.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

We see the remarkable fact stated in the New Bedford Bulletin, that the "veteran of the Press, Benjamin Russel, has heard every Election Sermon since 1783. He was at the Old South on Saturday, to hear the 60th!"

We believe that the veteran Major has not missed going to church once or twice every Sunday for more than sixty years!

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Licking Valley Register.

What Meaneth This?

Mr. EDITOR.—Are we not on the retrograde movement? More than ten years ago, one of the largest and most respectable temperance Conventions met in Utica, (N. Y.) at which were delegates of Moralists, Lawyers, and Statesmen of various denominations. After long debate, and deliberation, the traffic in ardent spirits was pronounced by a large majority *immoral, piratical!*

Since that period (1833) the same sentiment has been reiterated throughout the land. The voice has been sounding louder and louder, like peals of thunder, in the ears of the *rumseller*. Hear the testimony of many witnesses, in 1837. Hear the language of Dr. Edwards on the immorality of the traffic in ardent spirits. 1st. "It is the selling of that which is a real and destructive poison. 2d. "It is the selling of that which tends to form a very dangerous and destructive appetite.

3d. "It is the selling of that, which causes a great portion of all the pauperism in our land, and excites a great portion of all the crimes that are committed."

4th. "It is the selling of that which makes wives widows, and children orphans—which tends to lessen the health the reason and the usefulness, to diminish the comfort and shorten the lives of all who habitually use it."

Hon. R. H. Walworth, Chancellor of N. Y., says: "The time will come when reflecting men will no more think of making and vending ardent spirits, or of erecting and renting grog-shops as means of gain, than they could now think of poisoning a well from which a neighbor obtains water for his family."

Dr. Burke says: "The dealers in this liquid poison of Ardent Spirit, may be compared to men who would advertise for sale consumptions, fevers, palsies, and apoplexies.—I challenge any, who understands the nature of Ardent Spirits, and yet for the sake of gain, continues in the traffic, to show, he is not in the guilt of murder!"

Judge Daggett—"To make or sell Ardent Spirits for common use is as wicked as to make or sell poisons for the same purpose."

Dr. F. Wayland, President of Brown University.—"Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease and poverty, and premature death, throughout my neighborhood?"

Rev. Mr. Pierpont enquires: "Who made the 300,000 drunkards that now bow and disgrace our country? Who caused the death of the 30,000 souls who have died in the United States within the past year? Where does this responsibility rest? It can be no where else than upon the dealers in ardent Spirits."—The Methodist Conference at Washington: Believing the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits to be *unnecessary, injurious and inconsistent* with the christian profession, therefore, resolved, that we will not manufacture sell or use ardent spirits, and we will do all in our power to discountenance the manufacture sale and use of them by others." Sir, I might go on to fill a volume of similar testimonies; The above were all given as early as 1837, and now after the lapse of years, during which time light has been *streaming* and *pouring* upon us from medical day, it is possible there can be one in our community holding on to this horrid traffic? One Tavern keeper pleading his stale apologies! Happy, *thrice* happy should I be, were there none.

Will it be right for us, Mr. Editor, as the lovers of benevolence to patronize these establishments of death? Shall we not be partakers of their guilt in so doing?

Will you, my Dear Sir, as a watchman and guardian of the public morals, keep your eye on the *lookout*, and *mark* that man (after kindly and faithfully admonishing him) who is an enemy to his species?

"Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor and not suffer sin upon him."—*Leviticus* 19: 17. ARISTOBULUS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

Mr. EDITOR.

QUERY 1st.—What would you think of the principles of a man who solemnly pledges himself to abstain wholly from the intoxicating bowl, or any other degrading practice, and afterwards returns to his cups "like the dog to his vomit." And moreover, were this man a professor of religion, what would you think of his conscience or christianity?

"When thou vowest a vow to God, defer not to pay it; for he hath no pleasure in fools—pay that which thou hast vowed."

"Better is it that thou shouldst not vow, than that thou shouldst vow and not pay.—*Solomon.*

QUERY 2d.—What would you think of a man who was the owner of a Brewery, Distillery, Tavern, Grocery or Steam-Boat, where conscience was so tender he could not manufacture or vend poison himself, but could rent his property for other men' to do it. Is he not verily guilty in the sight of God, a partaker of other men's sins?

QUERY 3d.—Suppose a Merchant or Grocer becomes convinced, that the traffic in ardent Spirits; in any of its forms; is an evil, an abomination in the sight of God, (as it really is) is it not his duty to abandon it immediately and forever. Or is he at liberty to continue his traffic, poisoning the souls of his fellow beings, destroying the peace of families &c., until he has sold the remnant of his stock?

You will doubtless smile, Mr. Editor, that questions, so simple in their nature, should be put for your solution, in this enlightened day: but, alas! so it is—so blending, is selfishness in the forms of avarice and sensuality, that reiteration is necessary.—"Line upon line and precept upon precept" until the day dawns and the day star of pure benevolence arise in our hearts."

ARISTOBULUS.

German Language.

TO persons wishing to learn the German Language, the subscriber will give private lessons at a moderate price. Should any one be desirous to learn to read the *Sacred Scriptures*, in their (original language), he will cheerfully give lessons in Hebrew and Greek, gratuitously.

J. G. STOCKFELD.

Covington Classical Academy, Jan. 21, 1843.

Extra Session.

It is said, that in case Mr. Tyler is not sustained by this Congress, an Extra Session will be called. If so, it will be a stirring time. The U. S. Gazette says:

Our Washington Correspondent speaks of the possibility of an Extra Session of Congress; and we find the following in the Baltimore Patriot:

"Extract of a letter from Washington.—The Cabinet had a meeting yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, in which it is understood the question of an Extra Session of Congress was under discussion. It is thought an extra session will be determined upon."

Ib.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday, January 30th, in the 43rd year of her age, Mrs. WILLIAMS wife of our worthy citizen, Major Elijah Williams, after an illness of only four days, of abdominal mortification.

Mrs. Williams was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and, although she suffered intense and unremitting bodily pain during the greater part of her illness, her mind remained calm and serene as a summer's eve, until her happy spirit winged itself away to the Paradise of God, furnishing another evidence of the truth of the christian's hope.

Just before she expired, she called her friends around her bed, and bade them an affectionate adieu—evidenced her peace with God by saying with the martyr Stephen, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit."

How applicable the Revelation saying "Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

H. G. J.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly; for the Licking Valley Register, by

T. S. GOODMAN & CO.,

Exchange Brokers, Market near Third, Cincinnati.

OHIO—Life and Trust, Co.		½ pre
" Lafayette, Columbus, & Franklinsville		par
" Western Reserve Bank		par
" Farmers & Exchange Bank, Sandusky		par
" Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon		par
" Belpre Bank of St. Catarville		par
" Bank of Mount Pleasant		par
" Marietta		par
" Zanesville		par
" Circlevill, (old)		par
" Hamilton		par
" Newark		par
" Wooster		par
" Sandusky		par
" Xenia		par
" Steubenville		par
" Gregg's		par
" Peyton Bank		par
" Franklin Bank of Columbus		par
" Clinton Bank of Columbus		par
" All small issues		par
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.		
Mechanics & Traders' Bank		par
Commercial Bank of Sandusky		25 dis.
Urbana Bank		62 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton		50 dis
Lawrenceburgh Bank		40 dis
Chillicothe Bank		25 dis
Hamilton Bank		25 dis
Bank of Cleveland		25 dis.
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie		25 dis
Miami Exporting Company		62 dis
Cincinnati Bank		par
Exchange Bank, Cincinnati		75 dis
Whitewater Canal		75 dis
Granville Bank		75 dis
KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Banks		par
INDIANA—State Bank and Branches		par
" Scrip, 1 & 2 Years		37 dis
ILLINOIS—State Bank and Branches		62 dis
" Bank		75 dis
MICHIGAN—Bank of St. Clair		10 dis
" Detroit and by J. G. H. Smith		2 dis
MISSOURI—State Bank and Branches		50 dis
TENNESSEE—All Tennessee Banks		par
ALABAMA—All Alabama Banks		16 dis
ARKANSAS—State Bank and Branches		nominal
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks		1½ dis
" All solvent Banks		1½ dis
NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA—All solvent Banks		par & dis
EASTERN BANKS—New York City Banks		par
" Boston		par
" Philadelphia		par
" Baltimore		par

EXCHANGE.

Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York	½	prem
" Boston	¼	prem
" Washington	¼	prem
" Baltimore	¼	prem
" Philadelphia	¼	prem

SPECIE.

Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold		½	prem	
English Gold		½	prem	
Other Foreign Gold		½	prem	
Silver		½	prem	

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN

Eagle, before 1834	$10 00	Forty Francs	$7 75
do since 1834	10 00	Georgia, 22 hr. mint	3 25
Sovereign	4 75	N. Carolina, do	3 25
Napoleon	3 85	Florence	1 61
Doubloon, Spanish	15 00	Genoa	1 61
do Patriot	15 33	Bucca	2 00
Y. Thales	3 32	Germ. Crown	1 06
Doubloon, Mex.	15 00	French Crown	1 06
Y. Guinea	4 00	Louis d'Or	3 87
Frederick d'Or	3 50		

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 40
Dried	"	37	a 50
BEEF, Mess	bbl	5,00	a 5 50
Prime	"		
Dried,	lb	4	a 5
Tongues	doz	3,00	a 4,50
Hog Round	lb	7	a 8
Jole	"	11	a 12
Smoked	"	8	a 9
Sides	"	11	a 12
Hams	"	8,00	a 9,00
Canvassed Hams	"	9	a 10
Sugar cured, 4 extra qs.	"		
BACON, In the salt	"	15	a 20
Hogs	"	20	a 23
CIDER	gallon	6 00	a 9 00
FLOUR, City Mills	per bbl	5,00	a 5,50
By Canal	bbl	4,50	a 4,62
Shipping	per bbl	4,00	a 4,25
GRAIN, Wheat	bush	75	a 80
Rye	"	45	a 50
Indian	"	25	a 30
Oats	"	15	a 15
OIL, Linseed	gal	56	a 1 00
PORK, Mess	bbl	5,50	a 6,00
Clear	"	5,00	a 5,50
Prime	"	4,00	a 4,25
Hams and Chins	"	3,00	a 3,25
Jole	"	00	
Hog Round	lb	7	a 8
Smoked	"	8	a 9
Sides	"	8	a 9
Hams	"	8	a 9
PROVISIONS, Butter, in kegs or firkins	"	5	a 6
do in market in lb.	"	8	a 9
Lard, in kegs	"	5	a 6
Cheese, Western Reserve	lb	6	a 6½
Onions	bush	50	a 60
Potatoes	bush	16	a 18
RAGS, Fresh, in Cincinnati	lb	3	a 4
RICE, Clean	lb	3	a 4½
SALT, Turks Island	bush	60	a 61
Ken'ny Kanawha	bush	18	a 20
Kanawha	bush	18	a 20
do washed	bush	20	a 22
do alum	bush	27	a 30
Onondaga	bush	25	a 30
Zanesville	bush	20	a 25
SEEDS, Clover	bush	3,50	a 4,00
Timothy	bush	2,50	a 2,75
Hemp	bush	2,75	a 3,12
Flax	bush	56	a 62
WHEAT, Spring	bush	75	a 80
WOOL, Common	lb	15	a 20
WHISKEY, from hoots	gal	13	a 15½

Tobacco—Manufactured. Covington Prices

Cavendish, Ky.	per lb	8 00	a 11 00
Twist	"	8 4	a 10 00
18 Flat	cwt	9 00	a 16 00
8 Twist, No. 1	cwt	6 00	a 7 50
8 " No. 2	cwt	5 00	a 5 50
In Leaf, No. 1	cwt	3 00	a 5 50
In Leaf, No. 2	cwt		3 50
Cigars Spanish	per M	12 00	a 35 00
" Half	"	8 00	a 12 00
Common	"	3 74	4 00

semi-annual Examinations and Exhibitions of Covington Classical Academy.

Rev F. H. Bladen, *Principal.*

The examination of the Students will take place on Thursday the 16th inst. The exhibition will commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, in the Baptist Church. The exhibition will consist in the declamation of various pieces, original and select, by the young men of the Institution. After which a German Eleg on the grave of Klopstock, will be delivered by the German section, and addresses on Education by Hon. W. W. Southgate and Rev. Mr. Blanck.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Covington Station Quarterly Conference of the M. E Church, a visiting committee. Rev. G. C. Light, R. C. Langdon, G. W. Tarvin. The patrons of the Academy, and the friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm For Sale.

THIS Farm on which the subscriber resides, is situated between the Covington on the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road, is for sale. It is one of the most pleasant locations on the Road. The Improvements are, a frame Dwelling with four rooms and kitchen, a Barn and other out houses, a Cistern and a good Well of water at the door. On the premises are upwards of 100 Apple trees of choice fruit, commented Peaches, together with Cherry, Peach, Plumb, and other fruit trees.

ALSO,

Several lots with or without dwellings in the City of Covington; any person wishing to purchase can see the subscriber either on the farm or in Covington. W. W. WADE.

Covington, January 24, 1843. 28

GRASS SEEDS.

600 Bushels Clover Seed.
450 " Timothy Seed.
100 " Herd Grass Seed,
250 " Blue Grass Seed.
150 " Orchard Grass Seed,

All of the growth of 1842, and of the best quality, and are now for sale at the store of Lower Market and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati, by

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

January 28, 1843.—27

ASSESSOR'S BOOK.

NOTICE is given that the Assessor's Book for the year 1843, has been received by the Common Council, and will be open for inspection at the Covington Branch Bank, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. each day, until the 15th day of February, 1843, that those who may consider themselves aggrieved by access to valuation, may have an opportunity of obtaining redress by application to the Council, (after which time no alteration CAN be made.)

A. H. JAMESON, City Clerk.

Covington, Jan. 27, 1843—27

THE subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the public for past favors, (and would inform them that in future he will be prepared to make work at the following prices, to wit: Frock Coats, from—$7 50 to $8 00.
Dress coat, from—$4 00 to $5 00.
Pants, from—$1.25 to $1 50
Vest, from——$1 00 to $1 50.

Cutting in proportion at the shortest notice.

J. W. CLAYTON, Tailor.

Next door to Mackey & Leathers Market Space Covington, Ky.—Jan. 21, 1843 26-31

Dr Moffat's Life Medicines.

The proprietor of these matchless specifics, while he has cause to feel the most unqualified satisfaction in relation to the unparalleled success attending his medicines, yet he does not feel satisfied, in the most unmistakable and unalloyed manner, that the public, in general, are not aware of the extent of the benefits to be derived from his LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. His office is at No. 375 Broadway New York. For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD, Market Space Covington, Kentucky. Jan. 21, 1843.—21

Removal.

H. UTLEY would respectfully inform the public that he has removed from his old stand on Walnut street, four doors North, to the corner of Walnut and Front streets Cincinnati, where he still continues the manufacture of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes in all its various branches. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same. He intends to make nothing but the very best of work, and sell at the lowest possible prices.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13, 1843. 25

500 BBLS. superior Salt on Consignment and for Sale.

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Dec. 17, 1842.

Fever and Ague

This disagreeable and very prevalent nervous affection proceeds always from the state of the nervous system, affecting the stomach. It is sometimes effectually cured by a sudden shock or other operation upon the mind; but no dependence can be placed upon any remedy, except a powerful tonic action upon the stomach.

DR. MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS & LIFE PILLS have *been largely used for the cure of* FEVER & AGUE with invariable success.

DR. MOFFAT has lately received from the West, where the disease prevails to a considerable extent, indubitable proofs that his medicines are in high estimation, as a speedy and effectual cure of it. He has unquestionably city reference as to its high efficacy, in this disagreeable affection, which will be given on application at his office, 375 Broadway New York. For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD, Market Space Covington, Kentucky. Jan. 21 26

Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of their old customers and the public generally, to their Stock of Goods, consisting of almost every variety suitable for the country, which they are offering at prices to *suit the times*. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms, Cash, or approved country produce. Tobacco, Feathers, Jeans, Linseys, Socks, &c., taken at Cash market prices.

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Cov. Dec. 17, 1842.

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.

Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CAPITAL $200 000.

THIP. subscriber having been appointed Agent of the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each; together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man, has now an opportunity, for a small sum, to protect himself against the losses to which his property is daily exposed.

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company has pursued for a quarter of a century, in settling losses; they have gained a reputation unsurpassed by any other institution.

The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants, without delay.

WM. B. ROBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842.

DR. DUNCAN'S

EXPECTORANT REMEDY,

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

Would call the attention of the public to Dr. Duncan's invaluable Remedy, sold by Robert Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, just north of Lower Market; Cincinnati, for diseases of the LUNGS, LIVER and WINDPIPE. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, and in fact all diseases of the Liver, Breast and Lungs, this is the very best medicine extant. It is free of Opium, and its spiritual properties, which should particularly recommend it. So great has been its success in this city for the last year, that, although $3,000 had been offered if it fail, not one solitary person has ever complained, or come forward to claim said reward—Showing that it may be implicitly relied upon for those dreadful and dangerous complaints for which it is recommended.

As there are persons who envy the popularity of this medicine, we would remind our readers again that Mr. Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, is the only person who sells the genuine article in this city, to whom all orders should be particularly directed:

The price is $1,00 per single bottle, or $5 for six bottles, and a liberal discount to respectable dealers in medicines.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1842.

The Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Co.

Capital $300,000!

INSURE property of every description against loss or damage by Fire and by Water. It also insures Lives and grants annuities. Rates of Insurance low.

Office on Front, one door below the corner of Sycamore street in stairs.

JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22, 1842.

Soap and Candle Factory.

HIRAM KNOWLTON Manufacturer of 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 gives for rendered tallow.

Sept. 3, 1842. 3m

CASH will be paid for *Ginseng, Beeswax, and Mustard Seed*, at

WILKINSON & BIRD

13. Drug Store, Covington, Ky.

Quarto Bibles.

HAYDEN, BLIJIT, & Co., Auction Rooms, No. 221 Main street, a few doors above fifth, Cincinnati, have just received, direct from the publishers in Philadelphia, an invoice of Quarto Family Bibles, with 800 engravings, and bound in the most substantial manner.

Having received the agency for the sale of the Bibles in this city, we shall hereafter be supplied with a full assortment—comprising every quality of paper and binding, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—Book Dealers and Country Merchants will be supplied with Bibles at the publisher's wholesale prices, with the addition of freight and exchange only. H. P. & Co.

Nov. 19th, 1842. 17tf.

Winter Lard Oil.

LARD OIL, of superior quality, for Lamps, Engines, Gins, Wool, &c., for sale at the Oil Factory on Sycamore and Court street.

By H. L. REEDER.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3, 1842.

M. J. MAGURK.

No. 184 Main Street Cincinnati,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand,

Hats and Caps

of the best quality and of every description to suit the taste. Experience of his customers, which he will solicit, the most reasonable terms.

Cin. Dec. 17, 1842. 21m2

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 our assortment.

100 cases Cut Tacks, Brads and Spanikes;
60 do Scythes, Sickles, Hoes and Rakes;
150 do Ger'man Cast Steel, Blister and Spring;
10 casks Clark's Patent Butt Hinges, sizes 7 to 8;
8 do Trace Chains No 1 2 3; sizes 6 to 7 ft;
5 do Jennets and Amer wood Screws 2-8 to 4 inch;
4 do Brass Chamber Candlesticks, 4 to 6 in;
6 crates Tin'd Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles;
6 casks Carpenter's, Kenrick's, Curry and Bir'ng'ham Hardware.

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4 do Brass Chamber Candlesticks, 4 to 6 in;
6 crates Tin'd Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles;
6 casks Carpenter's, Kenrick's, Curry and Bir'ng'ham Hardware.
2 do do do Rim and Knob Locks and Latches; all kinds;
4 do Butcher's and Grazier & Sow's Files, all kinds;
King's Hicky & Anderson's Juniata Nails;
Latelle, Perkins & Co's Bolton do;
Shreve, Steele & Co's Cincinnati do;
1,000 best Tinned Chamber Pots, all sizes;
10,000 lb sheet Brass and German Silver;
20,000 lb bright and annealed Iron wire, Nos 0 to 30;
8,000 lb English and Cincinnati Wrought Nails, all sizes;
6 casks Sheffield Table and Pocket Cutlery;
2 do Roger's, Wade & Butcher's do do do
10 cases Amer. Cutlery, made by G. & D. N. Hopkins Pocket Knives;
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 Carter and White's curved Coffee Mills;

Hoes and Cotton Cards; Bad Irons; Wagon Boxes; Norfolk and American Latches; American Locks, Guns, Pistols, and Rifles; Brushes of all descriptions; Patent, Sperm and Tallow Candles; Cincinnati Locks and Catches; Steel Fire Sets and Standards; Swivel Patterson And Stanton Pad Locks; Hoop Iron; Burnishing Hardware in all the varieties, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 26th, 1842. 31-tf

BLANKS *always on hand.*

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 by the people only so well, if. The experiment has been made, and amid all difficulties, and the pressure of the times, the REGISTER—thus far, has been published regularly every week, and our patronage has 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 may 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. For 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 recorded as soon as discovered. 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, from time to time, 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 always be perfectly *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 account of it. We think this compromise liberal, 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, for it is chronicler of the transactions. 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 is first intelligence. A 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 columns of our 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 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 other do not possess.

In fine, the REGISTER will be made an useful *FAMILY PAPER*, useful to all—welcome and instructive to the young, and a welcome visitor 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 G. BANGDON.

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 to pay in advance, may have the paper. Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Beeswax, Tallow, Bacon, Hemp, &c., will be received, if delivered at some point which shall be agreed upon. July 20.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER
IS 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 WILL STRENUOUSLY ADVOCATE "TRUTH 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 circle. 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 it has the chosen series of original AMERICAN TALES, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, 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 an 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 literary merit, 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 condensed account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in relation 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 Markets unequalled.

PRICES CURRENT

of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes, is contained

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The *terms* of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate as procurer ten new subscribers, and send us $15, pay over $10, and retain $5, we will deliver 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 $12.

Address, McMAKIN & 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 any other house. A one or two horse hearse always in readiness.

Jan. 1, 1842. 22tf

CLOCKS & WATCHES
Of every description repaired in the most careful manner, by
WILLIAM GALLUP, Jr.
In South street, three doors south of Geige & Brother's Store.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

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

D. MOGAR.
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 Cutlery, 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 at the end of Pumpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Ambrock, where he will supply his customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 28.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY DR. J. ALLEN.

UPON the latest, and most approved principles, at his old stand, 5th st. 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 street 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, Surpressed Expectoration, Difficult Expectoration, 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 small tubes, or air vessels, which runs through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflamation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, promotes 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 in the Comb *Store*, No. 125, Main street, Cincinnati.

J. W. SHEPPARD Agent.

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

REFERENCES.
John Ward & Co., } *New York,*
Jacob Little & Co.,
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh,*
Joseph Landis & Co., *New Orleans,*
Henry Starr, Esq.,
T. S. Coleman, & Co., } *Cincinnati.*
May 19 32

HOLDEN & LOWRY,
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 centre, pink and purple dining, tea and breakfast ware; also of deep bakers twifers and 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. 153, Main street, Cincinnati.
June 17, 1842. 47tf

Paper Hangings.

CORNER OF 7TH. 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 Saloons. Room, also Landscape Views, Fireboards; Borders, &c., which are offered at a small advance on the cost.

S. L. BADGER.
Nov. 19th 17 6m.

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 cotton, salt ilp 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, 25 Cin. O.

JOB PRINTING,

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

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

The manufacturers of the above celebrated Store respectfully invite the attention of those desirous of supplying themselves with a cooking apparatus decidedly superior to any yet or 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 of the West."

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 a desideratum not heretofore attained—an even, 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 quantity of fuel. And all 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 P. Garnis,
John Creigh,	J. P. Tweed,
Geo. Carlisle,	J. C. Crawford,
John Shillito,	John D. Thorp,
W. S. Kennedy,	J. Richardson,
W. Rankin,	Amos Higbee,
Salmon P. Chase,	Samuel King,
Thomas Sharp,	A. N. Riddle,
J. A. James,	John C. Avery,
Squire Sharpless,	Joseph Hopple,
Caleb Bates,	Joseph Newhouse,
Dr. S. Mosher,	Thos J. Mathews,
Lewis Epstein,	Dr. J. S. Dodge,
Daniel Lyle,	P. Wilson,
Dr. J. P. Harrison,	S. G. Brown,
Nathan Baker,	Col. A. Dudley,
James Hall,	Lewis Baker,
Capt. T. J. Hinderman,	S. B. Hutchinson,
John B. Russell,	Capt. Jos Harrison,
Geo. Selves, *Bank Ex.*	James Hughes,
Cap. A. Owens, Cov. Ky.	J. Young, *Am Hotel*
H. C. Langdon, "	M. Baugh, "
S. Kennedy, "	Nichols, *Altambra,*
John T. Levis, "	George Wood,
J. B Duerinck *St Nic Cof*	G. Ringgold.

Manufactured and sold by

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

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

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & Co., *Auctioneers and Commission Merchants*, No. 231 Main street, opposite Pearl, Cincinnati, are constantly receiving direct from manufacturers and importers of a general assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Carpeting, Cutlery, Guns, Clocks, Beads, &c.* which they will sell *ON CASH ONLY* at prices much less than can be bought of the regular trade.

Merchants, Pedlars and Families, preferring to purchase at wholesale cheaper than can find a favorable opportunity to make good selections from our stock, as they can rely upon obtaining goods of us at average auction prices.

The large sales now transpiring 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. 6m7

PREMIUM COLORS.

NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, *Corner of Gano and Front streets, 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.

C. W. THOM, RECORDING SECRETARY.
C. W. TOOTE, President.

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 Philadelphia. Persons 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 of his Houses and Lots, and building Lots, in Covington, desirable situations.

He has, also, Houses, lots and land to rent. Enquire at his law office, on Market Space.
30tf Feb. 19, 1842.

NO EXCUSE NOW
AS THE GREAT
FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPABLE NEGLECT—It has been observed by visiters 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 forms of the fairest beautiful, and through neglect fails to bring back the flowing locks which once adorned their heads fallen, and never again return to their original beauty. It is incapacitable how any person, more especially a lady, can be indifferent to this important 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 speedily 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.

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 constant readiness for the public accommodation, and all kinds of COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

His private residence is on Pumpike street, between Scott and Madison sts., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.

Covington, April 2, 1842. 36tf

The Madisonian.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We are making arrangements (the particulars will be announced at the opening of the Session) which will, we think, secure the Madisonian a more extensive circulation. Our exertions for the last twelve months have improved our health, and rendered occasional relaxation absolutely necessary. We have therefore secured the services of one of the best writers of the day, who, as assistant editor, will devote his whole time to the paper.

We have secured correspondents in many of the States, whose letters will keep our readers constantly advised of the political movements throughout the Union.

We will give a daily condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the most important speeches will be published at length in our columns.

The official transactions of the Government will be published in the Madisonian exclusively.

The views and purposes of the Executive, in reference to the course and policy of the administration, will, as heretofore, be made known through the columns of this paper.

The PRINCIPLES of the Madisonian are known to be those of the Democratic PARTY OF '98.—They will be adhered to through sunshine and storm.

We ask our friends, who are the advocates of Truth and Justice, to exert themselves in behalf of the Madisonian, between this and the assembling of Congress, so that the organ of the Administration may not only be efficient in repelling attacks, but in carrying, when necessary, the war into Africa.

We trust that our friends generally will be able to send us additional new subscribers by the members.

TERMS.
(ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.)

Daily,	$10 00 per annum, or $1 per month.
Tri-Weekly,	$ " " 50 cts. per month.
Weekly,	2 " "

Letters (free of postage) to be addressed to WASHINGTON, D.C. J. R. JONES.

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 will include the Mississippi 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 distinctly 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, Post Offices 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 for each for the year 1841, with 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, Population, &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 Statistics of every part 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 in publick cloth 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.

Front Street Museum.

THIS Establishment is for sale or barter for Land or real estate. To young men of enterprise, this might be a good and profitable investment. Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 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 have devoted to light literature and the fine arts, the attention 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 every one proposes may promise, and to make it that the remark of a celebrated modern writer,

"To its like the prospectus of a new magazine,"

shall in nowise apply to it.

The contents will be *entirely original*, and from the pens of the most popular 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 the literary world.

Each number will be embellished with a fine steel or mezzotinto 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 thirty-eight large 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 the 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, *No. 61 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

March 19, 1842. Agent.

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH
IRON WAREHOUSE AND GOODS.

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. 28tf.

Blanks, Blanks.

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

EXPECTORANT.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures ASTHMA, in two or three large doses will cure WHOOPING COUGH, 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 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 CARD.—I give to the public the following facts, that all interested may be benefitted by the operation:

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, at great expense, 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 place, 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. 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 has become fairly burdensome to me—but I enjoy it, though I am entirely 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 such despair, while life and health are in 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 need yet despair, without trying this.

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 Forest's celebrated Mucocultus 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 scurf without injuring the enamel in instances.

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 valuable medicine, have created 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 bestowed upon the children of misfortune, and obliging friend, JACOB HOLLOWAY.

Pains in the Breast, Debility, Weakness and Cough.

The Rev. Dr. Dunlap has addressed us a letter, in which he says two of his daughters had suffered severely with an obstinate cough, frequent pains in the breast, &c., and appeared to be going into a rapid decline. By the use of a few bottles of the medicine, they have entirely recovered and now enjoy excellent health.

ARTHUR CURZO.—Mr. Jacob Snyder has authorized us to say he was afflicted with the annoying complaint for several years, and tried every thing in vain. He was subject to constant wheezing, a troublesome cough, spitting of phlegm, pain in the chest and sometimes in the region of the heart, and nothing did any good to give him relief.

CHAUNCY COOK.—Mr. Isaac Rogers was also afflicted with an obstinate cough, originating from a disease of the lungs and chest, and never found any thing in give him relief but this Balsam.

Such in fact is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, and so extraordinary have been many of its cures it has performed, that it has already attained a high reputation, and though scarce two years have elapsed since it was made public we can proudly say, its fame has spread in every direction, and it is rapidly becoming the celebrated remedy of the day, and is universally recommended by any medicine ever offered to public notice.

Druggists and Dealers.

In every section of the country, will find this medicine an important and valuable addition to their stock, and should.

☞ ALWAYS KEEP IT ON HAND,

as it is not in their power to place it within the reach of all those afflicted; and there are doubtless thousands suffering who would resort to it for relief if they could obtain it conveniently.

☞ Be very particular when you purchase to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as there is also a Syrup of this name in use.

Prepared, wholesale and retail, by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 33, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Price $1.00 a bottle.

For sale in Cincinnati, only by SANFORD & PARK, At their Western Depot of valuable Medicines, on Fourth street, No. 15, between Main and Sycamore.

Sept. 17, 1842. 6m13

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
THE GREAT REMEDY.

Consumption and Liver Complaints, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup in Children, Whooping Cough, Pain or Weakness of the Breast, Chronic Cough, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation for the FRUNUS VIRGINIA or WILD CHERRY BARK—recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable "Family Medicine" ever discovered.

☞ NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION.☜

The Physicians may boast of his skill in many diseases, the quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted nothing has proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine, Doctor WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures—ever recorded in the history of medicine.

Such, indeed, are the astonishing, healing and restorative properties of this Balsam, that even in the advanced stages of Consumption, and in Liver Complaints, diseases which have baffled the skill of the most distinguished physicians, when patients have suffered with the most distressing, great difficulty in breathing, night sweats, bleeding of the Lungs, &c., &c., the most esteemed remedies of our Pharmacopias have failed, this invaluable remedy has not only given immediate relief, but actually effected cures after all hope of a recovery had been entirely dispaired of.

Besides its surprising efficacy in these formidable complaints, it has proved a very superior remedy for affections of the throat, such as croup, Whooping Cough, &c., and in Asthma, a disease that prevails so extensively throughout the winter season, such as Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, Influenza, Pains in the Breast, proceeding from neglected Colds, it stands unrivalled.

READ
WHAT IT HAS DONE.

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.—Mrs. S. E. Austin was attacked with a disease in the fall of 1838, originating from a violent cold which settled upon her lungs. Various remedies were resorted to, the most skillful physicians were consulted—yet step by step that fearful disease, Consumption, began to prey upon her. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently hurrying fast to the grave. Her friends despaired, after all the various remedies had been tried in vain; and when naught but the grave seemed to afford her any prospect of relief, this invaluable Balsam reached her in health, and now, in the place of that emaciated form, withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health and spirits than she has enjoyed for years.

☞ For the description of this interesting cure in Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Consumption.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's preparation of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully recommend it as a valuable remedy, and acknowledge his statement true and correct. J. H. WALTERS, M. D.

New York, April 12, 1841.

A SORPRISING CURE.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was afflicted with pain in its worst forms, and considered past recovery by all her friends. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her which relieved her immediately. The circumstance was known to many of the members of the church, they purchased several bottles for her, which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over forty bottles, and never heard of a single instance in which it positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

☞ We the undersigned members of the Dublin Benevolent Society of the Methodist Church, having examined the above statement of Mrs. Martha Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEORGE MILLER, } MARY GARDNER,
THOMAS COOKSEY, } ELIZABETH JACOBS.

Roxborough, Sept. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir—Please send me two bottles more of you Balsam of Wild Cherry, like that you sent me before. I have taken nearly all of the first, and confidently believe this medicine will cure me. I have tried a variety of remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that has relieved me so much. It has stopped my cough entirely, checked my night sweats, and I sleep sound all the night, and feel better in every way than I have for many months.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES KELLY.

Holmesburg, Sept. 19, 1841.

Friend Wistar—I must again trouble thee to send me two more bottles of thy invaluable Balsam. Have now taken three bottles in all, and can assure thee that it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage as soon as possible, and oblige thy friend, JACOB HOLLOWAY.

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