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POETICAL.

The Comet.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The Comet of 1843.

Dim in the blue of heaven serene
A wand'ring star is shining shy; it seems
Lapped each night in a thin nebulous air.—

Pale would we ask of us whence it came,
With the long track of livid flame.
That follows it so far.

Strange thoughts within my soul arise,
Mysterious as the star of the skies,
While on thy form I gaze!
I marvel not, in days of old,
That priests and sages have foretold
Dread events from thy blaze.

Hast thou no voice? canst thou not tell
In what bright sphere 'twas thine to dwell
Before that wanderer's heel
Of last the first fair chaos sprung
In radiant beauty, fresh and young,
To run the circling year?

Art thou a world, like this of ours,
With silver streams and shady bowers,
And azure-vaulted sky?
Hast thou life forms that live and love,
And thy happy bosom heave
Aloud and can thy spirit
Or art thou, as some wise do delight
In cant and glo-ony strains to write,
A bare, unhonored orb,
Which soon shall from its orbit fade,
And all our sun-lit rains death,
In a blighting, fire, and storm?

But hark! those angel-breathing notes!
A voice from that fair region floats—
The spirit is chorus sing—
"Oh! we not Him, whose name is Love,
Who sitteth on His throne above,
"Yet guides the small bird's wing.

"We ask not whence this stranger came,
"Nor why that bright invested flame
"Which on his way attends;
"Enough for us, with rays divine,
"In our appointed paths to shine
"And serve our Maker's ends."

The sweet strain dies, and, with its fall,
Again deep silence breathes through all
"The shining orbs of heaven."
Father of Light! in thee we bow,
We seek not more to know, than Thou
Hast to thy wisdom given.

New York, March, 1843. R.

Nautical Hymn.

BY JOHN HOWE.

While through life's rugged paths we stray,
Like weary *Pilgrims* on their way
To which — — — — land,
Where shall we wanderers, weak and blind,
Some gen'rous hand *to direct* find,
To take us by the hand?

When war her blood-stain'd banner waves,
And conquerors drag their wretched slaves,
From *altars*, friends and peace;
What eye shall break the captive chain,
What voice shall cheer the hapless pain,
With prospect of release?

O Thou! whose voice to *Moses* came
Amid the bush *consuming flame*—
Our mental blindness cure;
Conduct us on life's *dreary way*,
Bless our dear pilgrim *husband*,
And make our footsteps sure.

O Thou! who Israel's host did lead,
And *Israel's* sons, as a bondage freed—
From *slavery* set us free:
Lord by the *Serpent's* wiles no more,
Do Thou our wandering souls restore,
To virtue, heaven, and Thee.

Then, ever grateful, to the skies,
From every heart shall — — — rise,
And love itself feel the flame;
Thus all mankind shall offering bring
To the one *Guide, Deliverer, King*,
And bless thine holy name.

The Coral Grove.

Deep in the wave is a Grove,
Where the purple mullet, and gold fish rove,
Where the sea flower sways its leaves of blue,
That never can wet with falling dew,
But in bright and changeful beauty shine,
For down is green and glassy brine.

The floor is of sand, like the mountain drift,
And the pearl shells spangle the snow;
From coral rocks the sea plants lift
Their boughs, where the tide and billows flow.

The water is calm and still below,
For the winds and waves are there,
And the sands are as white as the stars that glow
In the motionless fields of upper air;

There with its waving blades of green,
The sea-flag streams through the silent water,
And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
To blush like a maiden, beth'd in slaughter,

There with a light and easy motion,
The fan-coral sways through the clear ocean,
And the yellow and white tufts of sponge,
Like snow-flakes, that melt in the upland lev;

And up, in rare and beautiful forms,
Is spread the wild branches of stone,
And to safe, when the wrathful spirit of storms,
Has made the top of the wave his own;
And when the ship from his fury flies,
Where the myriad cities of ocean rise,
When the wind-god frowns in the sturdy skies,
And demons are waiting the wreck on shore;

Then far below, in the peaceful sea,
The purple mullet and gold-fish rove,
Where the waters are ever in quietude,
Through the bending twigs of the coral grove.

From a Watch Case.

Dear reader, see, in youth, in age, or prime,
The stealing steps of irreversed Time:
Will a blush mark the moment in thy life,
Think what a moment is to him that DIES.

Do not shorten the long night by slumber, nor prolong the short day by wickedness.

He who has not his hand open, has his heart shut. How short life would be if hope did not give it extent.

What is gaudy, inspired, does not long endure.

Avarice is the chastisement of the rich.

SELECT TALES.

From Miss Leslie's Keepsake.

The Two Maidens.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Good morning, Mrs. Hinton," said Martha Green, lifting her head, as a visiter entered the room in which she sat, busily engaged in sewing. "You see that I am full of work."

"So you seem to be," was the quiet reply. "But I suppose you can spare to-night, for a work of mercy?"

"How's work of mercy, Mrs. Hinton?"

"Poor old Mrs. Bender is very ill—so ill that she cannot bear any length of time. I have been up with her two nights in succession, and am now looking for one or two young ladies who will take charge of her to-night. Can I depend on you?"

"Not to-night, Mrs. Hinton. It would be impossible! It will take me till twelve to-night, and the most part of to-morrow, to finish this dress, which I must wear at Mrs. Corrie's party to-morrow evening.—Any other night I would go with pleasure."

"I am really sorry for that, I have been to two or three this morning, and all have declined on account of this party."

"Hannah Ball can go as readily as not, Mrs Hinton. She had her new dress made at the manton-maker's."

"I have seen Hannah."

"Does she decline?"

"Yes."

"That's very strange. What reason does she give?"

"She says, that if she were to sit up to-night, it would ruin her appearance to-morrow evening. That it would make her look dreadful."

"There is something in that, you know yourself, Mrs. Hinton. Loss of rest has the same effect upon me. I don't look fit to be seen for two or three days after losing a night's sleep."

"Yes, I know that sitting up does not improve the looks much," Mrs. Hinton gravely remarked; and then, after pausing a few moments, got up, and said, as she moved towards the door

"Well, I must bid you good morning Martha, time is passing, and I must find some one who will relieve me, or I shall get sick myself."

"I do hope you will," Martha said, in a tone of earnest. "Were I not situated just as I am, I should go with pleasure!"

And then the visiter went away. After her departure, Martha Green sat thoughtful for some minutes. She did not feel altogether satisfied with herself, and yet, on reflection, she could not see any cause for self-condemnation. Sincerely did she pity the condition of poor old Mrs. Bender, who was nearly seventy years of age, sick, and without any one in the world up to whom she could look and claim, from sympathy, a kind office. But it was in vain for her to go, she reasoned, in the effort to quiet her uneasy feelings, under the circumstances—it was utterly impossible."

Still she sat though full, without resuming her needle. At length she aroused herself with the half audible remark—

"Somebody will go, of course"—and that settled the matter.

It was, perhaps, an hour after, that a young friend, and confidant, dropped in to sit an hour with Martha. The conversation run, of course, on the party to be held at Mrs. Corie's on the next evening.

"You will look beautiful, in this dress," the friend remarked, lifting a portion of the garment upon which Martha was at work, to her hand. "It suits your complexion admirably; besides being of a rich material and attractive, yet appropriate and not too gaudy in color."

"I am glad you think so," Martha replied, with a smile of satisfaction. "I don't believe there will be anything half so elegant at the party."

"There will at least be one dress there that will fully equal it," the visiter said.

"Are you sure?" in a tone of disappointment.

"Yes. As I came along this morning, on my way here, I dropped in to see Ellen Willard, and found her at work as you are upon her own dress. She has certainly selected it with exquisite taste. Much as I admire yours, I should prefer the one she has chosen. She will attract more attention, of course, for you know that she is a girl of a great deal of taste, and knows how to dress to the very best advantage."

This intelligence had the effect to change naturally the tone of Mar.ha's feelings. As far as was in her power, she concealed this change from her friend, but after she had left, her countenance expressed much concern. The reason was this. A young man named Alton, had paid her a good many attentions, in the last few months, and of such a marked kind, that she had suffered her affections to become a good deal interested.—The extent of this interest had not become apparent to herself, until within a week or two, during which time, she thought that she perceived a slight change in his manner towards her, united with, on two or three occasions, a perceptible preference for the company of Ellen Willard. One reason for her being unusually desirous of making if possible, the very best appearance at the party of Mrs. Corrie, was to fix again the wavering regard of Mr. Alton. To learn, then, that Ellen was likely to equal, if not to eclipse her, was no very pleasant information and it troubled her in spite of every effort to rally her feelings.

Time passed, and the evening came for the anticipated company.—Martha was there early, dressed with the most scrupulous regard to effect, yet tastefully in every respect. Alton came in perhaps half an hour after. The maid's heart bounded as she saw him enter, while the soft tint of her cheek, delicate as the rose blossom, deepened its hue. The eye of the young man glanced around the brilliantly lighted room, evidently in search of some one, and then he seated himself alone, as if disappointed, and again slowly surveyed the company. Of course he did not fail to notice Martha Green. In a little while others made their appearance, and soon, he found himself by the side of one of his most intimate friends.

"Did you ever see Martha Green look so beautiful?" he said to this young man.

"Where is she?—Oh, yes—I see. Really, she is a superb looking woman."

"Isn't she! But there is one whom I expect here to-night, that, if I am not mistaken, will eclipse her."

"Who is she?"

"Ellen Willard."

"There she is now. Look at her, and then yield the palm at once to Miss Green. Really, I never saw Ellen look so indifferent in all my life."

Alton turned his eyes towards the door, and sure enough there was Ellen, plain dressed, though neat, and her face wearing an expression of weariness. It was a moment or two before he spoke, and then he said, in a tone of disappointment,

"As you say, I never saw her look so indifferent in all my life. Still, she is a sweet girl, even though eclipsed to-night, in every way, by Martha Green."

"They certainly will not bear a comparison," responded the friend.

Martha Green, who was sitting beside the friend and confidant mentioned as having called on her the day before, had been growing uneasily towards the door, every time it opened to admit some new comer, and was among the first to perceive Ellen.

"O dear! If that is all, no one here need fear being thrown into the shade to-night," was her exulting remark. "Why I thought you told me that she was at work on a dress even more beautiful than mine?"

"So she was," replied her friend. "And I cannot for my life, tell why she has not worn it."

"She could not get it done, I suppose."

"Perhaps not.—There was good deal to do on it when I saw her. Indeed she had just commenced working on it."

"Do you not know that I am right down glad of it!" Martha said.

"No—why?"

"Because, if she had come out in her very best style this evening, I am very much afraid Mr. Alton would have been too much pleased with her."

"Indeed I thought he was paying almost exclusive attention to you."

"So I have flattered myself until within the last week or two, when he has seemed to grow a little more attentive to Ellen than is agreeable to me."

"You have nothing to fear to-night, Martha; just see! She has that old dress worn by her at the last bill down parties. And instead of her usual brilliant complexion, her chin looks sallow, and her eyes dull, and her whole face has a dull careless expression. What on earth can be the matter?" Something has happened, no doubt, to prevent her from getting that dress done, which has worried her so much as to spoil her very face. Ah see, with what a look Mr. Alton is now regarding her."

"Yes, I see; and what is more, I see that I am safe."

—In a few minutes after, Alton took a seat beside Martha, cured, he thought, of the evident preference which had recently existed in his mind for Ellen Willard, over her anxious rival. This preference had not been so distinct as to have been founded upon any serious comparison made in his mind, between the intrinsic claims to esimation, which the two young ladies present lived. rather a leaning toward Ellen, with out reflection upon the reason why she seemed more interesting to him than Martha. Of course, it required but a trifle to change that state of mind. He now renewed his attentions to Martha Green, with even more than his former assiduity, to the entire neglect of Ellen Willard, who retired at — — — — hour.

Towards the close of the evening, he sat near Mrs. Hinton, who was present, and two or three ladies who were conversing.—The name of Ellen mentioned by one of them, attracted his attention.

"Ellen did not look like herself, to-night," was remarked by one.

"Yes," said another, "I never saw her make a more indifferent appearance. Dress, she was besides, very dowdy while she remained, and has left the room at an early hour. What can be the matter with her?"

"She is not very well," Mrs. Hinton said.

"But even that does not account for her want of taste and effect in her dress, the thing that are always regarded by her."

"I think that I am certain it all, replied Mrs. Hinton, smiling.

Alton listened very attentively to the following, though it was not intended for his ears. He at once thought that it was the thing he said without making any effort to do—and he was too much interested to get up, and move to any her of the room.

"Well, what is the reason?" asked two or three of the ladies.

"It is a very plain case," resumed Mrs. Hinton. "Most of you know old Mrs. Bender. On calling to see her a few days ago, I found her very ill and in need of nourishment and attention. She is very old and lives entirely by herself. In the condition that I found her, it would have been cruel to have left her alone for any length of time. For two nights I remained with her myself, not wishing to trouble any one else, and being in the hope every day that she would get much better. Yesterday I found myself so much fatigued from lack of rest, that I was compelled to seek for some one who would relieve me. According to I called upon several young ladies, and asked their assistance. But some, like Martha Green, had their hands to fall in making up dresses for this evening, that they could not possibly sit up while others were afraid that the loss of a night's rest would entirely unfit them to enjoy this pleasant company. Any other time, one and all would have come forward cheerfully for the sake of old Mrs. Bender. With a feeling of discouragement, I called in to see Ellen, and found her busily engaged on one of the sweetest dresses I have ever seen. It was to be worn this evening.

"Have you?" I remarked as I sat down by her side, with a feeling that my search for a sitter up was ended, "I have come to see if I am busy, Mrs. Hinton," was her reply, quite not so busy, I hope, but what I can oblige you."

"I'm instively, it seems, had she perceived, from my tone of voice, that I had a request to make, which her heart prompted her at once to grant, if in her power.

"I am rather afraid, Ellen, that you are too much engaged for what I wish you to do. This beautiful dress is for to-morrow evening, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"And is just commenced, I see."

"Yes."

"And, of course, will keep you busy to-night and to-morrow."

"I shall not, certainly, have much time to spare," was her reply. "But what is that you wish me to do?"

"I did wish you to sit up with old Mrs. Bender, who is very ill."

"To-night?"

"Yes. I have been to six or seven young ladies, but not one can go. I have been up for two successive nights myself, and feel quite worn out."

"Is Mrs. Bender very ill?" she inquired, in a voice of sympathy and concern.

"For a few moments Ellen sat thoughtful and then said, with a cheerful smile.

"I will go over to-night, and sit up with her."

"But you cannot finish this dress, and do so," I said.

"I know that, Mrs Hinton. But Mrs. Bender needs my kind attentions a great deal more than I need this dress, much as I have desired to appear in it to-morrow evening, and much as I need a genteel dress for such an occasion. But I had rather go with a calm consciousness of having done my duty, than, without it, to appear in the life of a queen."

"The dear girl spoke with an earnestness that made her cheek glow and her eye brighten. I thought that I had never seen her face so lovely an expression. Tres to her resolution, she went over to Mrs. Bender, and remained with her all night. Her dress, you'd not, of course, be finished, and that was not all. An attack of sick headache, was the consequence, the effects of which upon her appearance, you all observed to-night."

"Admirable girl!" murmured Alton to himself, as he ceased speaking. "How far more beautiful is a truly good, self-sacrificing action, than all the exterior graces that art can put on."

As he said this, he looked up, and his eye fell upon the belle of the evening, Martha Green. But, like magic, faded all her exterior loveliness as he compared it with the moral beauty of the other. He sought not her side again, and left the company as soon as he could do so with propriety.

The next evening found him at the dwelling of Ellen, whose very look and tone, he now perceived a new attraction and in every movement a new grace. He soon yielded his heart to the power of virtues, imperceived and unfelt before; virtues, whose bloom and fragrance time nor change can steal away.

"The shoemaker then, he hammers and sweats,
And tells all the time, to pay off his old debts,—
You'd have it next week if my existence is spared,
But when the time comes he is not prepared."

[OLD SONG.

THE SHOEMAKER.—Yes, the shoemaker is a most singular journal, though very different one from that described in the song above quoted. He is represented there as being a shiftless fellow forever in debt—no means to pay—no prospect of anything—promising with the utmost confidence, and always disdaying the promise at maturity. At the time her text was written, it is probable, however, it was a tolerably correct truth, tho' poetry. The shoemaker *then*, was a cobbler, a quiet, easy, lazy, queer sort of chap, who had no money, and wanted none, who had no ambition, and but little self-respect. He mended old boots and old shoes,—never paid his debts, and was the wag of the village. He could tell more stories, sing more comic songs, and make more fun than any two men in the place. He could make more friends, and abuse them more—could tell more lies and be believed—could live happier and die poorer than any other person known in the region of his habitation. Nobody thought anything of the shoemaker, nobody would acknowledge him to be a person of the least importance in society, and yet all were his friends, and all liked him.

But a shoemaker now is quite another thing, as the new cognomen of many villages in Massachusetts bear good testimony. The trade is no longer disgraceful, and the craft is no longer poor. The shoemaker is now a man—a man who respects himself, and thinks for himself, and acts for himself. There is perhaps, no trade which affords so much time for thought, as this, and consequently there is no class of workmen so intelligent as shoemakers. Shoemaking is now a social trade. Many work in a shop together, and fun and frolic, joke and repartee are the order of the day. The shoemaker while at work, thinks and talks, and sings, and whistles; he discusses theology and politics and philosophy, he plans vast schemes for future action, and determines that one day he will arrive at some distinction, provided the world goes right, and if it goes wrong, he knows it is useless to complain, and resigns himself to fate, without a murmur.—*Dedham Amer.*

THE INDIAN'S REVENGE.

SEARCHES OF THE WEST.

EVERY "Buckeye," "Cornecracker," or "Hoosier," has seen or heard of Simon Kenton, the celebrated Indian fighter and hunter. Born and raised amid scenes of strife and danger, he was taught, at an early age, to rely on his own energies for support and protection, and many are the tales we have heard of his indomitable bravery, presence of mind, and sagacity—qualities that distinguished the pioneers of civilization in the boundless West, and enabled them to triumph in the darkest hour, and conquer difficulties at less hardy race would have deemed insurmountable.

At one period of Kenton's eventful career, he was sitting on a rude bench in front of his cabin, smoking a corncob pipe, and entertaining a number of "responsibilities" with narratives of by-gone days, and stirring events, in which he was a prominent actor.

The sun had gone down in a blaze of glory, as the novelists say, tinging the forest with a mellow light, and rubing in gorgeous hues the giant oaks, that stand like pillars against the cerulean firmament. An Eden-like stillness reigned around the humble dwelling of the war-worn veteran—the hum of insects ceased, and twilight was stealing on apace, soothing the turbulent passions of our nature, and lending an indescribable charm to the woodland scene. At this moment, a noise was heard by Kenton, and in an instant the form of an Indian was seen emerging from a thicket in front of the hut. The red man did not advance with the caution of his tribe, but crashing the reeds that obstructed his passage, marched with a bold step to the cabin, and stood before Kenton, in all his native majesty.

"Good evening," said the Indian, who spoke good English, "how is Mr. Kenton, the Eagle Eye, as we call him?"

"Well, very well, you red-skinned vagabond! What brought you to Simon Kenton's cabin at such an hour as this?"

"Revenge!"

"Ah! you can't forget that Trish, eh?"

"Never, old man. You killed my father, and the Great Spirit says, I must have blood for blood."

"Well, Injun, you know where Simon Kenton's hut stands, and when you call upon him in daylight, like a white man, you'll find him out hand."

"Enough! We will meet at the rising of the sun, to-morrow, in the Fallen Timber." You know the place. I could have revenged my father, who has gone to a happy hunting ground, by killing you at your door, but that would not have been according to my notions of honor among red men."

"Yes; Injun, we will meet at sunrise, exactly, and regulate, as soon as we pass the morning compliments, the work begins. You want to kill, or for revenge, eh? Well, I suppose, you don't care which, so I get the best of the bargain. Simon Kenton knows what's right, and when we meet, luck will decide it. I will take my old rifle, and can be found at the crossing—you know where. All you have got to do, in the morning, is to make a bee line for the spot, and when you see old Simon, blaze away!"

The two parted in apparent friendship, and the old man retired to rest. At dawn, he arose, and made preparations for the conflict, which he knew must be deadly. Balls were made—flints picked—powder examined, etc. and without communicating to his family his intention, he sauntered forth, and was soon at the appointed place. He found the Indian had anticipated his arrival, and was leaning upon his rifle, at a short distance from the place he had designated, in a thoughtful mood. Signs were exchanged, and then commenced a terrible "hunt's fight." The Indian fired and missed, and then took shelter behind a large hickory. Kenton was a cool and collect, and trying again the flint of "Black Bet," told his antagonis to stand forth. The Indian had reloaded, and took a position and fired, — — — — feet. Quick as thought the pieces were reloaded, and the "artful dodging" that followed can be better imagined than described.—From tree to tree the assailants glided, and every means ingenuity could invent, was resorted to by them to gain an advantage.—This lasted for some moments, when the Indian, finding he could not outwit his white antagonist, in the woods, came forward, and proposed that Mr. Should go to a clearing at hand, with unchanged rifles, and at a signal agreed upon, load and fire. Kenton readily accepted the offer, and repaired to the clearing. The remainder is soon told. As soon as the signal was given, both began loading with the utmost haste, being dis ant from each other but a few yards. The Indian's movements were hurried but certain—Kenton was more methodical, tho' no less off cative, and the ramrods were drawn out at the same time. Kenton, however, made a fatal mistake, instead of throwing his rod on the ground, as his antagonist did, he attempted to put it in its place, and while doing so, received a ball that sent his spirit to a better world.

Years have rolled away since the occurrence we have narrated, but there are many yet in the land of the living who remember the sad fate of the old warrior. Near the transluscent Licking may be found the grave of a noble a spirit as ever filled a tenement of clay.

A CAPITAL PLAN.—In these days of economy every expedient is resorted to, for the saving of expense. At Pittsburg, the hotel keepers are about to adopt a mesmeric plan for feeding their boarders. The gentlemen who superintends the dinner will *mesmerize* all the diners, and then eat a splendid dinner himself, in which all, through mesmeric sympathy, will partake; one dinner will thus satisfy hundreds, which will materially reduce the expense, and save suits against the managers for large bills.

DANGERS OF ELECTIONEERING.—A Picayune relates an adventure of a native Yankee as a correspondent. He, having wandered as far south as Louisiana peddling notions, has settled down somewhere in the Caddo country, or some other undiscovered region of that state, and there concluded to run for Congress. The following extract from a letter to the editor of the Picayune, describing one of his electioneering tours, is a specimen of the luck he had in that delightful business—

"Well, I put up with a first-rate, good natured old fellow that I met with in a billiard room, and when we got to his house 'twas dark. We went in, and I was introduced by his wife, a fine, fat woman that looked as if she got fat on taffin, her face, was so full of fun. After a while—after we'd talked 'bout the garden, and so on—in came three or four children, taffin and skippin al'ng as merry as crickets. There was not no candle lit, but I could see they was fine looking fellers, and I started for the saddle bags, in which I had put a lot of sugar candy for the babies as I went along, "Come here," says I, "You little rogues, come a'ng here and tell me what your name is". The oldest come up to me, and says he, "my name is Peter Smith, sir."

"And what is your name, sir?" says I to the next.

"Bob Smith, sir."

"The next said his name was Bill Smith, and the fourth said his name was "Tommy Smith." Well, I got 'em upon my knees and kissed 'em over and over again, and giv'em a lot of sugar candy; and old Miss Smith was so tickled that she laffed a'l the time. Mister Smith looked on but did'nt say much.—"Why," says I, "Miss Smith, I would'na take a good deal for them four boys if I had 'em—they're so beautiful and sprigh'y."

"No," says she, laffin, "I set a good deal by 'em, but we *spile* 'em too much."

"Oh, no," says I, "they're'al well behaved children, and, by gracius," says I, pretendin to be startled by a sudden idea, "what *strickin* resemblance twixt them boys and their father!" and I looked at Mr. Smith. "I never did see nothin equal to it," says I.—"Your eyes, mouth, forehead—a *perfect piece* on you, sir," says I, tippin the oldest on the pate. "I thought Miss Smith would have died laffin at that, her arms fell down by her side, and her head fell back, and she shook the hul house laffin.

"Did you think so, Cornel Jones?" says she, and she looked towards Mr. Smith, and I thought she'd gone off in a fit.

"Yes, says I, "I do raally, now."

"Ha, ha, h'w—w—w!" says Mr. Smith, his'er laff laffin, "you're to hard on me now with your jokes."

"I ain't jokin at all," says I, "they're hansum children, and they do look wonderfully like you."

"Just then a big bull dog, with a light and a long tail, come in, and he kept a-wagin his tail and turnin to the malantes every time of 'em, and their heads as comfy as the black rascal nigger'al Mister — — — — I never felt so strange in my life, as I did when I seed how things stood. If I had'nt *kissed* the little nasty things, I could a got over it, but kissin on 'em throwed that I was in almost, (though I was soft soapin on 'em, as I thought, all the time,) and how to get out of the scrape I did'nt know.

"Miss Smith laffed so hard when she seen how confused I looked, that she most suffocated. A little while after we's there was a full flummix of relations arrived from the city, and turned the mittor off, but the next mornin I could see Mr. Smith did'nt like the remembrance on'n it at all, and I don'tbelieve he'll vote for me when the election comes on. I spect Miss Smith will keep the old fellow under with that joke a good while."

SMOKING.—Dr. Willich says—the saliva serves the important purpose of mixing—preparing the food for the stomach. It might not to be unnecessarily expanded by frequent spitting. This strange custom of smoking tobacco is one that he accounts extreme y hurtful, as it weakens the organs of digestion, deprives the body of many useful fluids, and has a direct tendency to emaciate it, particularly those of young persons and those of lean and dry fibres. To these it is the more detrimental, that it promotes not only the spitting of saliva, but likewise other evacuations. The practise not only vitiates the digestion, but impairs the understanding and stupifies the powers of the mind.

The annexed paragraph from the Alexandria Gazette, well describes the peculiar grandeur and beauty of the "spangled heaven" on Thursday night last:

The night was cold, the atmosphere clear, the stars shone out in all their brilliancy, and studded the sky with their constellation—the milky way was traced with its mild light, forming a path in which angels might trend—while athwart the great expanse, the *Comet* flamed, and attracted all eyes by its strange but splendid appearance. All who looked must have lingered upon such a scene—where the Creator had spread out before us to the wonders of his wisdom and power, and where the revolving worlds, as they rolled on in silent and solemn grandeur before our eyes, not only proclaimed "the hand that made them is Divine," but impressed upon the beholder those sensations of reverence and love which are most salutary and touching in their influence.

LAW IN CANADA.—It is stated in the Quebec Gazette that a harmless old man, *seventy years of age*, was recently tried before the Court of General Quarter Sessions, *for shooting the vicious horse* of a neighbor, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

Your white hairs are the aurel crowns of your death.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

We have had several inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation is very simple. Nothing more seems necessary to success than bog or peat earth; if the bogs are sandy, so much the better, but too much wet is fatal to the hopes of an abundant crop. On the sandy coasts of Massachusetts, where wet bogs or meadows abound the cultivation of the cranberry is increasing and pieces of ground hitherto of no value now yield handsome incomes. It is found they grow well on these sandy bogs after draining, and the following is stated to the method pursued by Mr. Hall of Barnstable, who has for some time produced them in large quantities:

"If the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove, the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon overpowered them. It would be well, if previous to planting, the ground could be plowed; but Capt. Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet asunder each way, the same as for corn; the holes are however, deeper.—Into these holes sods of cranberry are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered." Mr. Kenrich remarks, that "although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet with a suitable mixture of bog earth, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in any dry soil."

London asserts that Sir J. Banks, who obtained this plant from America raised in 1631, on a square of 18 feet in each way; three and a half bushels, equal to 400 bushels per acre. Any man who has a bog swamp, may raise cranberries by draining it so that the surface at least shall be dry, either inverting the surface if hard enough, with a plow or covering it with sand, and planting as above directed. When well set, the yield of an acre will not be much, if any short of 200 bushels.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Curious Method of Planting Corn.

Mr. John W. Sweet, of Tyringham, Berkshire county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels shell corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field, on the surface of the green sward; then he plughs the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back-furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed. In the spring he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn; 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plough, as much as he deems necessary. In this method, he remarked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, then pulls up all the cornstalks and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits his ridges with the plough and covers these stalks up completely. Thus made his ridges for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop, planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He contends after the first crop he wants no manure for the second crop, the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the three sods and manure being under the corn the first year, that white these are undergoing decomposition, being the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture till its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that corn-stalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contain this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops, or the well established fact with practical men, that potatoes will—nive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop has already exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potatoe, while some other crop, requiring a different kind of food from what the potatoe requires, will succeed well on the same land where the potato crop has failed,—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves; as it is with plants.

Now if you shoot a partridge, and cut open its crop, and find in it acorns and bulls, you at once infer that acorns and buds, are the natural food of the bird. So when by chemical analysis you ascertain the precise elements of which corn-stalks are made you have ascertained precisely what kind of food the corn crop requires. Now as corn-stalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that corn-stalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stock and ears.

But this is not only the conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an all wise and bountiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be reproduced and perpetuated. Thus the forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth, from year to year not only increases in fertility, but at an equal top dressing is fed to the very purpose for which it is wanted, and composed by the unerring hand of Deity, but also, from year to year, has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world, there is a wise provision, that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as there natural laws are more and more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of Infinite Wisdom, as to the vegetable world, will be less and less frustrated by the hand of unskillful culture.—*Boston Traveller.*

Culture of the Peach.

We find some excellent remarks in Kenrick's New American Orchardist, respecting the cultivation of the Peach. The writer prefaces his remarks with a description of the extensive Peach Orchard of Messrs. Reeves & Ridgway at Delaware city, Delaware. This fine orchard contains two hundred acres in every stage of growth. It is cultivated with the utmost care. In 1839, the proprietors gathered from this orchard 18,000 bushels of fruit from 170 acres of trees, whereof only fifty acres were then in full bearing. When the fruit has attained the size of a musket ball, it is thinned. By this judicious management, while the amount of fruit is but little diminished, either in weight or measure—its size and beauty are greatly improved, so that their fruit is generally the handsomest in the Philadelphia market, and during the best of the season of 1839, market was sold at from $4,50 to $8 the basket of three pecks in measure.—Since that period, they have increased their orchards, which now comprise 300 acres. "Their trees" says the writer, "are usually transplanted at a year's growth from the bud—they usually produce a full crop of fruit in the fourth year after being transplanted, and from some of their trees two bushels of fruit have been gathered in a single year.—They prefer a dry soil, light and friable, on a foundation of clay, or gravelly clay; a good but not a very rich soil. Like all other good cultivators, the whole land is always kept in cultivation. For the first two or three years, corn is raised in the orchard, but afterwards the trees are permitted to occupy the whole ground, nothing being suffered to grow beneath their shade, lest it would rob the fruit of its nourishment. In Delaware, where, the climate is warm, and the soil good, twenty feet asunder is the suitable distance recommended for the tree; while on the eastern or Atlantic side of New Jersey, sixteen or seventeen feet asunder is deemed sufficient by some of their most experienced cultivators on good soils; while further north, or on poorer soils, a less distance will suffice. Even ten feet asunder answers well in the latitude of Boston.

"The blossoms of the Peach tree, as well as those of the Cherry, are sometimes liable to be cut off by winter, or by spring frosts, which occur after the sap is risen; the danger in this case being increased by the occurrence of unusually warm weather, either during an open winter, or during the progress of a very early spring, which causes the tree to advance prematurely. Those trees being more especially exposed which are in warm and sunny positions, while those trees which are situated on the north side of fences and of buildings, almost invariably escape. In Saxtonland, it has been stated that a mound of earth is sometimes placed over the roots of trees, in autumn, as a protection from winter frosts, which is removed in spring—Completely to protect the tree, and insure a crop of fruit in all situations and seasons, let the surface of the earth beneath the tree be covered to the depth of eight or twelve inches, either with leaves, or coarse straw manure, or with coarse hay, in January and February, and when hard frozen. This will preserve the ground in a half frozen state, and effectually retard the advancement of the tree till danger is past, and to a late period in spring.

"The peach flour shes and ripens well its fruit usually wherever and as far north as the Indian corn or maize will prod ice a certain crop. But by attending to the above directions, we are persuaded that it will succeed and flourish, producing fruit perfect and mature, and abundantly even still far far north. It is eminently deserving trial."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Education.

Public Education in this country runs into two errors, which, are very disastrous in their practical effect. The first is, *too many pupils to a teacher;* and the second is very similar—*too many studies for a pupil.* Both are fatal to a thorough course of instruction, so far as it depends on the teacher. Attention and thought are the qualities, a youth must learn to bring his intellect with the focal concentration of a lens on the subject before it. The attention and thought will not be present unless the teacher can give time enough to the pupil to interest, impress, and lead on his mind. Nor can thought be concentrated when engaged in half a dozen things at once. Most of the schools of the present day have from 30 to 40 pupils to a teacher. Suppose it thirty, and there are just twelve minutes per day for the teacher to spend on each pupil! Is twelve minutes per day time enough really to instruct, innoculate, and invigorate the pupil?

The multiplication of studies grows out of the progress of knowledge. But if it is certain we cannot learn, every thing, had we not better discipline the young mind the rigorous study of some real learning?—Young ladies in this respect, seem to fare the worst of all pupils. They are generally taken from the academy or seminary, when young men are just beginning their education. Of course their car of knowledge must be made to run with great velocity.—Less than ten or a dozen studies at once, would not finish their education soon enough. As soon as Miss gets into her "teens," then her mind is put on a galloping pace, and the roll of subjects from Grammar and French up to Metaphysics and Astronomy, is called over each day. Then to back all these, there are Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Music, Harp and Harpsichords, Pianos and Guitars—and the young woman is thrown upon the world an omnium gatherum of all things! This evil is true of boys' schools also, and the necessary result is, a most superficial education. Many youth live through this vapory system of intellectual life, and live to be men of mind and influence. Such men, however, owe more to their native strength and energy than they do to this mode of education.

Many things have been said on this subject; but the remedy lies within parents. They must next learn to value education as an article of the greatest necessity and utility. They must next be willing to pay for it in the same proportion as they would any necessary of life; and then they must demand a solid, substantial article, and not a pretense and a cheat.

These remarks apply as much, and more, to private than to the public schools. Indeed they apply to all the education of this country, except a few select colleges and academies where they have both the means and the will to perfect and carry out a sound system.—We hope that time and good sense may remedy the evils of our instruction.

Romance in Real Life.

The Boston Times relates the following interesting story:

"About a year since a young man came to this city from Belchertown, in this State, and entered a dry good store in Washington street as a salesman. His steady habits and attention to business won him the regard of his employer, while his respectful courtesy and manly beauty secured the good favor of the lady customers of the store. Among the latter was a very beautiful young daughter of one of our most respectable citizens. A sort of telegraphic intercourse was established between the two, and it was not long before it was followed by a regular introduction and intimacy. We should have said that Mr. B. had inherited a small property from his deceased parents, and this may have had some weight with the father and mother of the young lady, by whom the young man was soon regarded as their future son in law. So matters being arranged, all went "merry as a marriage bell," when, lo! there appeared upon the carpet a dashing New York tailor, who proposed to the father of the affianced girl, to remove to New York, and enter into business with him on a grand scale in Chatham street. From the moment of this proposal the prospects of young B. changed. The parents of the young lady looked coldly upon him, and the poor girl was soon informed that she must dismiss her suitor, and accept the hand of the dashing *schneider.* Her remonstrances and tears were of no avail, and her family prepared to leave Boston for New York. Her old lover, however, found means to see her, and persuaded her to elope with him; and one day they rode out to Dedham, and there took seats in the accommodation railroad train to Providence. At Providence, however, the steamboat in which they had engaged a passage to New York was detained by fog, and the father of the girl, who had somehow got wind of the affair, arrived at Providence, and obtained possession of his fugitive daughter. The lover returned to town alone and despairing—and the family of the girl removed with her to New York a few days afterwards. In that city she was soon forced into giving a reluctant consent to marry the tailor. Every thing was arranged for celebrating the nuptials in a most splendid manner; and strange to say, the girl appeared "nothing loath." The ceremony was to take place in St. John's chapel, and numerous guests were invited to the wedding party. On the very day appointed for the marriage, however, the bride disappeared.—They was much searching and chasing, in pursuit of her, as after the "lost bride of Netherby," but with equal success. In the mean time, the young lady, disguised in male attire, took passage on board the steamboat Cleopatra, and arrived safely in Boston, without any adventure, was received in the arms of a full but female friend—a married lady residing in Pleasant street. Intelligence was soon conveyed to her lover, and in company with him and a fair companion, the twice promised bride made an excursion to Brattleboro', Vt., where the nuptial knot was firmly tied. The parties returned to Boston on Tuesday evening, and we hint the pleasure of shaking hands with them and wishing them all manner of felicity."

Dr. Channing, in one of his late addresses, says, with as much beauty as force, that the grand end of society is to place within the reach of all members the means of improvement, of elevation, of the true happiness of man. There is a higher duty than to build an alms-house for the poor, and that is, to save man from being degraded in the highling influences of an alms-house.—Man has a right to something more than bread to keep him from starving. He has a right to the aids and encouragements and culture by which he may fulfil the destiny of a man; and until society is brought to recognise and encourage this, it will continue to grown under its present miseries."

Temperance Joke.

We understand that a very worthy citizen of our place who has been in the habit of reeling "too rum," to the good folks of this vicinity for several months past, became convinced of the error of his ways after reading one of the lectures of Mr. Little John, and resolved to abandon his besetting sin. Whereupon the society agreed to buy him a fiddle, and make it burnt offering of it to the Devil." Well preparations were made and every thing ready for the sacrifice when lo and behold, the liquor *refused to burn,* and the society was compelled to buy out the half of another grocery, before they could get enough of the "alcoholic" principle infused into the first "establishment" to consume it.—*Shawneetown Republican.*

Reputation in New York.—Samuel Young, Secretary of State at Albany, has addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate of New York, in which he declares that a large amount of the bonds issued by the State also is under neither moral nor legal obligation to pay, because, he argues, the acts of the Legislature authorizing them, were passed by a simple majority of votes in the two Houses, instead of a two-thirds majority, as he contends is necessary under the Constitution. Matters are coming to a pretty pass in this country, when an abstract or conventional construction of a State Constitution is to weigh against the broad, unquestionable, and eternal laws of morality. It is better to be honest than wise; to obey the dictates of conscience than listen to the sophistries which would smother them.

(*North American.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Experiment.

We dare say some of our readers remember the announcement that a Mr. John McDonough of Louisiana had liberated some eighty slaves, and sent them to Liberia.

Great praise was lavished upon him for this deed, and a New Orleans paper, the Bulletin, dwelt particularly upon the fact that Mr. McDonough addressed the Editors note, saying simply, that he merited none of these commendations, as the liberation of those slaves was an act of simple humanity, and that at some future day he would explain. That day has arrived, and the explanation, which he promised, will be found in another column. It is full of interest.

There have been two difficulties in the way of emancipation:

1. That the master could not afford to liberate his slaves.

2. That these slaves, if liberated, were not fit for freedom.

These difficulties Mr. McDonough has removed. Acting upon the principle, that a portion of the time ought to belong to the slave, that he ought to be trusted, and that he should be influenced by a true religion, he selectly executed a plan by which he enabled his slaves to amass for him a fair profit, and, in the course of a few years, purchase their own freedom.

It is evident, however, that *compensation for labor,* was a main principle in this plan. It stirred up the whole energy of these slaves. It made them feel like men. And when he intimates that, they by his boon was to be when by their own exertion, they should be *free,* no wonder they looked and worked and acted differently from the slaves around. They had hope, they knew justice would be done to them; they were moral and religious; they were trust-worthy; they were industrious. How beautifully are these traits indirectly illustrated in the conversation narrated between Mr. Parker and Mr. McDonald.

But we must refer our readers to the narration of the facts. They will explain better than we can, the far reaching and wisely cautious benevolence of its author.

Mr. McDonough and his Plan.

In 1842 Mr. McDonough, residing opposite New Orleans, liberated 80 slaves and sent them to Liberia. The History of this event is thus related by himself:

"Feeling the necessity of keeping the Sabbath holy, I would not allow his slaves to work on that day. Experience, however, soon convinced him that men who toiled six days for their master needed many things which he could not give them. To enable them to do this, he allowed them half of Saturday, that is from midday till night to work for themselves.

"Seeing the amount of money the slaves accumulated in this way, he was led to calculate how long it would take them, to purchase the remaining four and half da s. The result proved that it could be done in 14 or 15 years, and he determined to make the experiment. For this purpose he called his slaves together and explained to them his plan, and said, with their assent he would carry it out. They assented, this was in 1830, and he made them the following explanation:

"The one half of Saturday being already your own, (in consequence of my agreement with you that no labor shall be done on the Sabbath day,) your first object will be to gain a sufficient sum of money to purchase the other half of Saturday, which is the one eleventh part of the time you have to labor for your master, and of consequence, the one eleventh part of the value your master has put upon you, and which you have to pay him for your freedom. [This I notify you will be the most difficult part of your undertaking, and take your strongest energies and pluck,] and is to be effected by laboring for me on Saturday afternoons, and leaving the amount of your labor in my hands to be husbanded up for you. By diligently laboring for yourselves and drawing as little money as possible out of my hands, I calculate you will be able to accumulate (the whole seven years, that once accomplished, and sight seeing out of the way,) as you will go on more easily and rapidly. Indeed, that once effected, your success is certain; proceeding then on in your good work, you will be enabled easily, by your savings on your time, day in each week to effect the purchase of another day of your time, in about 1 or years.—New master and owner of two days in each week, you will be able in two years more to purchase another day, so that three days, or one half of your time, will be your own; in one and a half years more you will be able to purchase another day, making four days of your own; in one year more, another, or the fifth day; and in six months, the last day, or the whole of your time will be your own.

"The results of the experimentic were these. In three years, the first half day was earned and paid for by them. In about four years the next second day of the week was paid for and their own. In about two and a quarter years, the third. In fifteen months the fourth, in a year the fifth, and in about six months, the last, or sixth day, became their own, and completed the purchase, effecting their freedom in about seven years and a half years. It could have been sooner done, but towards the last they drew more money.—After this it took them nearly five months to pay the balance due on their children, added to what they had already paid and earned. On the morning of the 8th of June, 1842, they all sailed for Liberia.

"Some may exclaim, ("why this round about way of giving half a Saturday, keeping accounts, &c. &c.") it is all unnecessary, as the boon being to all alike is an illusion—the whole of the time of the slave belongs to, and is the time of the master, who can compel the labor without giving the slave a cent. To this I reply, in the point, replies, that by presenting some end, an object of hope and hope to the slave, you work in a new man, rouse his moral power, and develope, as you see, a character in energies. He prefers this mode to that of promising freedom at the end of fifteen years, because he fears my freedom would appear the gift of his master, who might demand of me, (were I to work for his promise,) which in fact, the slave would have gained. He would be disabled and paid his master for it. Hope is kept alive in his breast, and he is made to feel continually urging him to fidelity, truth, industry, economy and every virtue, and good work." Mr. McD. calculated, "that their labor would be given, with all the energy of hope, and good physical powers, that they would in consequence accomplish more labor in a given time, than the same number of persons would in ordinary circumstances, and that in addition, they would labor more two, three or four hours more of the twenty-four, than other slaves were in the habit of doing or would do," and he says:

"From the day I made the first agreement with them, (notwithstanding they had at all times previous thereto, been a well disposed and orderly people,) an entire change appeared to come over them; they were no longer apparently the same people; a cheerfulness, a care, an economy, an industry, took possession of them, to which there seemed to be no bounds but their physical strength. They were never tired of laboring, and seemed as though they could never effect enough. They became temperate, moral, religious, setting an example of innocent, unoffending lives to the world around them, which was seen and admired by all. The result of my experiment in a pecuniary point of view, as relates to myself, is not one of the least encouraging of its features, and is this, that in the space of about sixteen years, which these people served me, since making the agreement with them, they have gained for me, in addition to having performed more and better labor than slaves ordinarily performed, in the usual time of laboring, a sum of money (including the sum they appear to have paid me, in the purchase of their time) which will enable me to go to Virginia or Carolina, and purchase a gang of negroes, of nearly double the number of those I have sent away. This I state from an account kept by me, showing the amount and nature of their extra work and labor, which I am ready to attest to, in the most solemn manner at any time."

Strict secrecy was enjoined, as to the plan, and Mr. McDonough says he believes no slave revealed it.

But men stood up as they, active, brisk in look and walk, showing vigor attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. McDo. relates the following anecdote illustrating this point.

His head Brick-layer Jim, attracted the attention of a Mr. Parker in New Orleans, where he had 30 or 40 at his one at work. He desired to buy him, and made an offer. It was refused. He repeated that offer. Mr. McDonald he never sold.—Meeting him again he increased the sum offering at last $5,000 for Jim, when he was peremptorily refused. The following conversation occurred:

Mr. Parker finding at length, from the refusal of many to sell, the price of money for him, that there was no hope of obtaining him, observed to me, Well then, Mr. McDonough, seeing now that you will not sell him at any price, tell me what good did you do to your young to which I replied, How so Mr. Parker, I suppose they are like other men; flesh and blood, like you and myself; then he replied, Why sir, I have never seen such people; build their houses are next door to my residence, I see and have my eye on them all day. You are never there, for I have never met you, or seen you once at the building; tell me, sir, and how do these people of yours live,—do they cross the river morning and night? I info med him that they lived on the opposite side of the river where I lived myself, and that they crossed in the morning, when working in New Orleans, night and morning, except when stormy, (which happened very seldom,) when I did not permit them to cross it, to endanger their lives, and that they remained at home or in the city. Why sir; said he, I am an early riser, getting up before day; and do you think that I am not awake every morning in my life, by the noise my slaves make, and their singing and noise, before day; and do you suppose, sir, that they stop, or leave off work at sundown? no, sir! but they work as long they can see to lay bricks, and then carry up brick and mortar for an hour or two afterwards, to be ahead of their work the next morning. And again, sir, do you think that they walk at their leisure? no, sir; they run all day—you see, sir, said he, these immensely long ladders, fifty feet in height; do you suppose they walk up them? no, sir, they run up and down them like monkeys the whole day long. I never saw such people as these! I do not know what to make of them; were there a white man over them with a whip in his hand, all day, why then I should see and understand the cause of their running, and laboring so hard, but I cannot comprehend, sir; there is something in it, sir—there is something in it. Great man, sir, that Jim—great man, sir—should like to own him. After having talked with Jim, I said to Mr. Parker, for it was all truth, every word of it, I informed him that there was a secret about it, which I would disclose to him some day and we separated.—Now, Mr. Parker, I ask you, the conduct of these people? I have given the very words and expressions he used, and he is alive, hearty and well in New Orleans, and can be spoken to by any one interested in the subject, to the head man who conducted them, and in consequence impressed with that belief, offered me five thousand dollars for him; but Mr. Parker knew not the situation he stood on in the heart of each and every one of them; that it was the whole body of them that moved together as one mind; not one alone, the head man, as he supposed.

Who can doubt that the relation of master and slave, marked by a conscientious regard to their best and enduring interests on the one side, and a reciprocal obedience to the rights and claims on the other, became the channel through which the Master in heaven vouchsafed his blessing to both—the purest happiness of man, and the most acceptable service of God. Mr. McD. is clear and decisive. "I can say with truth, that the last 16 years of my life, passed as they have been, in peace and without anxiety in the midst of these people, have been among the most happy of my life; for the very knowledge that I was surrounded by those who looked upon me in the light of a friend and a father, and by whom I felt sure I could have periled their own lives to have saved mine, if necessary, gave peace and serenity to the mind." His feeling and language to me on this point, I will not, however, add the overflowings of their affectionate sense of his kindness as conveyed to him by Mr.

Unanimously and naturally drawn forth, most have been, we feel almost sold, a foretaste of the delight he will feel when he meets them before Him, whose image in them he despised not, but with noble pains taking, brought it out from the ruins, and nurtured over and cherished it, till he could send them forth in the glorious liberty of children of God to their father land.

"The ship in which they sailed for Africa, floated opposite my house in the Mississippi, at the bank of the river; I had taken my leave of them on going on board the ship, on Friday evening, the day previous to her sailing, in my mind, I felt as if I had then took place, I will not attempt to describe—it can never be conveyed from my memory. Though standing in need on the occasion, of consolation myself, (in bidding a last farewell on earth, to those who had been faithful, and to whom I felt sure I had been round and about me for such a long series of years,) I had to administer to them, who stood in the greatest need of it—to tell them that the separation was but for a brief period of time; that we should meet again. I trusted, in a letter and happier state; to charge them to gird up their loins, and play the man valiantly, for the enemy of souls would enter into their so Canaan, and to remember, that there was still another and final separation from all things earthly, which they had to sustain and encounter, and that it was for that, I had prepared them, that they should meet again, if they would persevere in well doing to the end; that their lampe must be kept well trimmed, and their lights burning.

"After seeing them on, (the ship was taken by a steamer,) Mr. McAin came into my house as I was expecting him to breakfast, and on seeing him much affected in his manner, (a tear standing in his eye,) I inquired if anything had taken place in him psiic; to which, he stopped, "oh, sir, it was as affecting sight to see them depart. They were all on the deck of the ship, and your servants who have not gone, crowd on the shore bidding them farewell; some from every tongue on board the ship, I heard the charge to those on shore, "*Fanny, take care of our master.*" *James, take care of our master.*" *Jim, take care of our master as you love us,* and *hope to meet us in heaven, take care of our beloved master.*"

We confess to have been deeply moved with the great and wise detail of this benevolent experiment, and earnestly hope that some means may be taken to bring it to the notice of every planter of the South.

The Correspondent of Mr. McDo. benevolence. He placed the objects of it in a climate similar to that of Africa, where they were acclimated, there gradually developed their moral natures, talents and capabilities for usefulness, did not emancipate them at once and send them forth an ignorant and a licentious gang, to sink still lower in the scale of being, and contaminate all on which they were cast, with worse than heathen pollution, but tried each art, reproved each dull delay, allured to brighter worlds," by a pains-taking interest for 15 years the success of the experiment. Making religion the basis, and illustrating its power ever his own heart, and in his own life, he guided them by the star of Hope, till, by the disciplining and culture of their pupilage they became at last worthy of freedom, worthy to go forth as representatives from a Christian to a heathen land.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly, for the Licking Valley Register, by

T. S. GOODMAN & CO.,

Exchange Broker, Main st. near Third, Cincinnati.

OHIO.—Life and Trust, Co., par
Farmers' & Exchange, par
Franklin Bank, par
Western Reserve Bank, 2 dis
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Cambreville, 2 dis
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon, 2 dis
Belmont Bank at St. Clairsville, 2 dis
Bank of Mount Pleasant, 2 dis
" Marietta, 2 dis
" Zanesville, 2 dis
" Circleville, (old), 2 dis
" Hillsborough, 2 dis
" Newark, 2 dis
" Wooster, 2 dis
" Sandusky, 2 dis
" Xenia, 2 dis
" Steubenville, 2 dis
" Conneg, 2 dis
Dayton Bank, 2 dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus, 2 dis
Clinton Bank of Columbus, 2 dis
Chillicothe Bank, 2 dis
All small and poor notes, 2 dis

SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.

Merchants' & Farmers' Bank, 50 dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto, 50 dis
Dikes Bank, Portsmouth, 50 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton, 50 dis
Lancaster Bank, 50 dis
Hamilton Bank, 50 dis
Bank of Coveland, 50 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, 50 dis
Miami Exporting Company, 50 dis
Cincinnati Bank, 50 dis
Exchange Bank, Dayton, 50 dis
Whitewater Canal, 75 dis
Miscellaneous, 75 dis
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Banks, 2 dis
INDIANA.—State Bank and Branches, par
" All other Banks, 2 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bank and Branches, par
" All other Banks, 50 dis
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair, 50 dis
" Entered by J. O. & E. Smith, 50 dis
MISSOURI.—State Bank and Branches, par
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks, 2 dis
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks, 2 dis
ARKANSAS.—State Bank and Branches, par
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans Banks, par
GEORGIA.—All Good Banks, par
NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA.—Allsolvent Banks par
EASTERN BANKS.—New York City Banks, par
" Boston, par
" Philadelphia, par
" Baltimore, par

EXCHANGE.

Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York, par
Boston, par
Washington, par
Baltimore, par
Philadelphia, par

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834,	10,00	Gold, 21 gr. fine,	1,00
do since 1834,	10,00	Georgia, 22 kr. mint,	1,00
Sovereign,	4,85	N. Carolina, do	1,00
Napoleon,	3,85	S. Carolina, do	1,00
Doubloon, Spanish,	15,33	Guinea,	3,31
do Mexican,	15,33	Doubloon,	15,33
Y Thaler,	2,00	German Crown,	1,25
X Dollar,	1,25	French Crown,	1,25
Frederick d'Or,	3,00	Louis d'Or,	3,32

BANK NOTES

Received and paid at par 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	40
Dried,	bush	37	40
BEEF, Mess,	bbl	5,00	5 50
Prime,	bbl		4 50
Dried,	lb	4	5
Tongues,	doz	3,00	4,50
BACON, Hog Round,	lb	3½	4
Jowls,	lb	3	3½
Shoulders,	lb	3½	4
Sides,	lb	3½	3¾
Hams,	lb	4,00	5,00
Canvassed Hams,	lb	5	5½
Sugar cured, 4 extra do,	lb		6
In the skin,	lb	3½	3¾
CORN, Shelled,	bush	20	22
Meal,	bbl	20	21
do	bush	1,00	1,05
CIDER, City Mills,	per bbl	$2,00	2,25
FLOUR, City Mills,	per bbl	$2,00	2,25
By Canal,	bbl	2,50	2,50
FEATHERS, Prime,	lb	37	40
HEMP, Dressed,	cwt	4,00	4,50
Rough,	cwt	2,00	2,50
HOPS, Western, crop of 1842,	lb		7
Eastern,	lb	12	14
HAY, Loose,	ton	6,00	7,00
Bale,	ton	8,00	8,50
LARD,	lb	3½	3¾
LUMBER, Boards, clear, in yard,	per M	$25,00	26,00
Plank, common do,	per M	20,00	15,00
Shingles,	per M	2,00	2,50
Hoop poles,	M	20,00	22,00
OATS,	bush	20	22
OIL, Linseed,	gal	50	57
PORK, Mess,	bbl	5,00	6,50
Clear,	bbl	7,00	7,50
Prime,	bbl	4,00	4,50
Prime mess Chine,	bbl	6,00	6,50
do Ham,	lb	00	7
Hog Round,	lb	4	4½
Shoulders,	lb	3½	3¾
Sides,	lb	3½	3¾
Hams,	lb	5	6
PROVISIONS, Butter, in brass or tins,	lb	8	9
do in firkins or kegs,	lb	8	10
do fresh,	lb	10	15
Cheese, Western Reserve,	lb	3	4½
Dairies, Western,	lb	3	4½
Potatoes,	bush	18	17
RAGS,	lb	2	2½
RICE, Fresh, in tierces,	lb	4½	5
SALT, Turks Island,	bush	42	50
Liverpool,	sack	1,50	1,60
Kanawha,	bush	16	18
Ground,	bbl	1,50	1,75
do sheaf,	bush	37	40
Coarse,	bush	23	30
SEEDS, Clover,	bush	$7,25	7,50
Flax,	bush	1,00	1,25
Hemp,	bush	0,37	0,55
Flax,	bush	56	62
WHEAT, Red,	bush	40	45
WOOL, Common,	lb	20	25
Fine,	lb	30	35
WHISKEY, Rectified,	Gal	13	14

Tobacco—Manufactured.—Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky. best,	cwt	$40,00	50,00
" $1 quality,	cwt	8,00	8,00
18 Plug, best,	cwt	30,00	35,00
8 Twist, No. 1,	cwt	35,00	40,00
8 " No. 2,	cwt	30,00	40,00
12 Twist,	cwt	30,00	35,00
In leaf, No. 2	cwt	25	30
In leaf, No. 3	cwt	20,00	25,00
Cheroots	per M	10,00	12,00
" Half	"	4,50	5,00
Common,	"	$7,11	00

TAX NOTICE.

CITY OF COVINGTON,

Treasurer's Office, 5th, 1843.

THE TAX BILLS for the current year, (1843,) are now due, and payment is required to be made to me at my Office, on Scott street, on or before the first day of June next, after which time, those remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of the City Marshal for collection, with the addition of FIFTEEN per centum thereon, and costs, according to the amended Charter of the City of Covington.

GEO. B. MARSHALL,

Feb. 11, 1843. 29-tf *Treasurer.*

Medical Notice.

DOCTOR RICHARD PRETLOW

HAVING located himself in the City of Covington, offers his professional services to the citizens of Covington, and the surrounding country. Having practiced Medicine for the last seven years, he presents his claims with some confidence to the Public, and particularly in the practice of *Midwifery,* and the diseases of *Women and Children;* to which he has given a large share of attention. Satisfactory references can be given if required. Office and residence in Second street, in the building on the corner between Scott and Madison, opposite Mr. Clark's Grocery. Cov. March 4th 1843. 32m6

Fruit & Ornamental Trees

APPLE, Pear, Peach, Quince, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Trees very choice sorts.

ALSO—Cedar, Honeysuckles, Roses, and a great variety of Shade and Ornamental Trees for sale by PROCTOR & GAMBLE, 244 Main Street, Cincinnati, of JAMES GAMBLE at the Nursery on Western Row.

Cincinnati, April 1, 1843. 36-2

CAUTION.

THE undersigned manufacturers Tobacco, which he brands his No. 1, "John B. Casey, Covington, Ky." There is other Tobacco in market branded W. Casey, which I understand is the refuse of some of the manufacturers of Covington and elsewhere, which some dealers in Cincinnati are in the habit of selling on the credit of my Tobacco, I have been informed.

March 18, 1843. 34tf JOHN B. CASEY.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY

SATURDAY, APRIL, 8. 1843.

The Examination and Exhibition of Covington Literary Institute, will take place on Thursday next. The citizens of Covington, and vicinity are invited to attend.

T. A. GOODHUE,
Principal.

April 8, 1843.

☞ The readers' attention is directed to an article on the opposite page headed *Mr. McDonough's plan*. The subject is one worthy of the consideration of every Southern planter of Slave holders. With Mr. McD. we had an acquaintance some years ago, when we resided in New Orleans, and can vouch for his gentlemanly deportment and moral worth.

City of Cincinnati.

At an Election held for City officers on Monday last, Henry E. Spencer Esq., was elected Mayor; James Sayrin, Marshal, and Wm. Dis ney, Treasurer. *Joseph Gest, Surveyor, Stephen Jones*, Market Master, *Moses Coffin*, Wharf Master.

☞ We have neither time nor inclination to notice the profound witticisms of the classical "Q." in the late *Visiter*. He applies first a nasty pun in a communication, then parts of sentences culled here and there from our editorial, not knowing perhaps the difference, in order to make a magnificent display of his erudition, and exhibit the depth of his investigating mind. What a fine thing it is to be a man of *larnin* and *logic*; and what a fine thing it is to have only one wing, with a locofoco air, to hum around over all souls lifetime.

"Q" says, "perhaps the fist of April had some influence over the pen of the Editor." *"Perhaps"* so, we are glad, however, the malady with us has been of so recent a date and of such short duration, whereas with him this unlucky *influence*, has had a life-lease, imbibed from nurture, and will continue, we fear, until the day of his death. His arguments concerning "Whig Principles," are entirely too deep and *logical* for our penetration, and therefore unanswerable. We may take some further notice of this Goliath of Democracy at some future day.

Tenth Congressional District.

It is the general opinion of our Whig friends, so far as we can learn their sentiments, that it is essential to success in this District, for the Whigs in order to select a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. This is the only proper course to be pursued. A division insures us a certain defeat. We should profit by past experience, and that teaches us to be firm and united if we would succeed. Already several candidates are in the field, and if they all continue on the track, we shall send a locofoco member to Congress, beyond all doubt. And as our election throughout Kentucky, takes place at an earlier day than in most of the other states, an unlucky influence would thereby be exerted fatal to our success.

It will be perceived by a correspondence between the Whig corresponding Committee of Nicholas and Kenton, that a Convention is recommended to be held on the 1st Friday of May, at Covington, to select a proper person to run on the Whig ticket in Congress. Covington is selected as being the most convenient place, taking a view of the entire field. Being on the river, and more central than any other point, it offers greater facilities of access than any place in the interior, even if located nearer the centre of geographical limits.

Our friends of Boone, as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting held for the purpose, strongly recommend a Convention, but do not name the time. They have designated Falmouth, as the place of meeting. The only objection to this point is, its being remote from the river, every delegate must be prepared with a good horse and equipments for a land journey, made tedious by deep mud at this season of the year, whereas on the river, most of the delegates, particularly those from the greatest distance, could come by water.

We will further remark, that although the Whigs hereabouts, have a decided preference in their choice of Candidates, yet that choice will be yielded to that of the Convention, and all will work harmoniously.

Bishop Roberts.

This venerable minister, we learn from an extra of the Western Christian Advocate, has deceased. He suffered much during his last sickness. The good Bishop—for by that endearing name was this man of God called—was generally known throughout the country; and as generally loved as he was known. Pure in life, simple in habit and manner, affectionate and warm in his sympathies, it could not well be otherwise. And his death was in full unison with his character—for he died at peace with man and with his God.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Rev. Ryland T. Dillard has accepted the appointment of Superintendant of Public Instruction. Mr. D. is an eminent Minister of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion, and we are happy to say, from what we hear of him on all sides, that we believe his appointment is a most excellent one.—We trust he will give the glorious cause of Common Schools a prodigious impulse, which so hostility can retard or stop. His address is Lexington.—*Commonwealth.*

The Directors of the Northern Bank, we understand, have accepted the provisions of the late law in regard to extension of loans &c., subject to the approbation of the stockholders who will confirm the action of the Directors; and we may therefore except the Bank to commence the new discounts in a week or so, of which the public will be duly advised through the newspapers.—*Ib.*

Cabinet Rumors.

The Baltimore papers speak in plain terms of a collision between Secretaries Spencer and Upshur, in relation to the case of McKenzie. The report is, that Mr. Spencer has demanded the dismissal of McKenzie, and that Mr. Upshur considers it an interference with his prerogative.

Another rumor is, that Mr. Spencer put up a notice in his department, requiring persons to send their names, &c., which is the cause of the dispute.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

The Crisis.—No. 2.

THE BANKS.

The hostility evinced to the Banks by the Democrats is both unwise and unjust. They have become the uncompromising enemies of a National Bank, State Banks and all. There is no question in which the people have a more direct and vital interest than the one under consideration. Upon its proper adjustment, the prosperity of this whole Nation mainly depends. Money is the standard by which all the property in the country is governed—and its influence is felt in all the various ramifications of society. As the blood in the human system is essential to health and life—so is the currency to the body politic. Hence it is a subject that should be critically examined, and fairly decided upon its intrinsic merits. All extraneous matter ought to be carefully excluded in its discussion. The Whigs and Democrats on this point are directly at issue.—The former are willing to extend to the banks a reasonable support—and if there is any thing defective in the system, to apply the proper remedy;—whilst the latter, with enfiriated zeal, aim at destruction and not amendment.

I do not pretend to affirm that the Banks are faultless in all respects—that they are pure and immaculate;—for from man nothing perfect flows;—and these institutions are managed by men with like passions as ourselves. But admitting they have not fulfilled the public expectations in every thing, is that a good argument for their extermination—Must every thing that has been misused or abused be rejected? Shall every good we enjoy—because it has been abused by some one, be disallowed? If this doctrine should prevail, every blessing we enjoy in this life, would soon be discarded.

Would any one be thought sane, who should earnestly contend that as governments had been in most cases made engines of Despotism,—that they had destroyed, instead of consolidating the liberty of mankind, and therefore they should not be suffered any longer to exist. The absurdity of such an argument is self-evident.—Christianity has sometimes been used as a cloak to carry on the most wicked designs, but no one has contended that from this cause, it is a bad system.—By the same parity of reasoning, I arrive at the conclusion that the Banks should not be condemned for a few small faults, even those they could not readily prevent.

For a short period they were the favorites of the Democracy.—The old Hero assured the public that they would furnish a better currency than U. S. Bank had done.—And as evidence of his faith in their solvency, he entrusted them with some fifty or sixty millions of Deposites. The whigs arraigned the propriety of this course, and predicted the disasters that followed. The suspension of the Banks in the spring of 1837 incurred the lasting displeasure of the Democrats, for which no subsequent conduct on their part has been able to atone. The attitude of parties now changed. The whigs, who believed those institutions had been tempered with, came into the path of safety, by the Federal Executive, undertook to vindicate their course. And what was the consequence. The Democrats then charged them with being the advocates of rag money—an irredeemable paper currency. The reasons which influenced the whigs to become the defenders of the State Banks, at this conjunction, are worthy of applause.—They were justly averse to all rash innovations—they foresaw that the sudden overthrow of the Banking System—an immediate return to hard money, and the Sub-Treasury—would produce the more dire distress—bankrupt debtors, and pauline all the industry of the country. How fatally have all these events followed!

How can so sudden a change be justified! This reckless course of the Democrats is without palliation or excuse;—displaying a degree of madness, folly and wickedness without parallel in the history of any country. That very party who had been instrumental in *fostering* the Bank of the United States, and giving encouragement and growth to the State Banks—thereby causing that great inflation in prices and overtrading which they, with crocodile tears, afterwards seemed so much to lament: they blew up the bubble which, by their own ponderous finger they might burst.—This have the fortunes of thousands of our best citizens been made the sport of vacillating politicians.

But the Banks suspended, say the Democrats, and we therefore separated ourselves from them and plead for a divorce, we cried out for a total separation,—hard money and the Sub-Treasury.—This shows gentlemen, you were once in close alliance with the banks—had them under your coverture, and the close communion of matrimony; after you had robbed them of their original purity you cast them away dishonored and disgraced to the world—such infidelity, sirs, will not do, you should be held to a strict accountability for all this.—Have the banks indeed, committed an unpardonable sin by suspension? Was there nothing in the circumstances of the times by which they found themselves surrounded that does not plead strongly in their excuse?

I believe very few, if any, will aver, that it would have been to the interest of the Banks or of the country, for specie payments to have been continued. That crisis had arrived in the pecuniary affairs of the Union, which imperiously demanded a temporary suspension; I have no hesitation in believing, and such was the general sentiment of the people.—As their conduct had worked a forfeiture of their charters, and made them responsible to their respective Legislatures, who sat in judgment upon them, where they were nearly all exonerated from blame—and their chartered privileges restored, we are right in supposing, they acted in accordance with the public feeling.

The vindication of the Banks rested upon the supposed necessity of the case.—An immense quantity of foreign goods had been thrown into our markets, by orders from our own merchants, and the acts of foreigners. The property of the times had caused these heavy importations, and notwithstanding the sale of State securities, which went to liquidate a portion of the debt thus created, yet there was still a large debt in arrears due to Foreigners, which was exacted in specie. The silver flowed in torrents from our country—every packet wafted it to distant shores—and without some steps to arrest it, but little would have remained for us. The banks, by suspension, checked its departure, and gave the country time for breathing and reflection. It left matters in *statu quo*. The foreign balance against us, was left for our surplus produce to meet and discharge. This was effected, and at a more propitious period our banks resumed and continued specie payments up to this day—without any injury to themselves or embarrassments to their debtors.

Suppose the opposite course had been adopted to please the fastidious taste of the Democrats—that every Bank should have been required to redeem its circulation in specie as presented, so long as a dollar remained in the vaults, how long a period would it have required for every dollar to have vanished. From a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury about this period, it appeared that all the Banks in the Union had not more than thirty millions of specie in their possession.—When the balance of trade against the nation in one year, according to President Van Buren's estimate, exceeded sixty millions.—If the Banks then had suffered all the specie to be withdrawn, which would have been readily effected, one wide spread scene of ruin, distress, and bankruptcy, increased in intensity ten fold, would have overspread the land.—For the foreigner, in this respect, the Democrat seems to have a very tender and feeling regard—rather than he should be delayed in the strong grasp he is making for the precious metals in our country even for a short period, he would see every Bank in the Union made insolvent, and all debtors literally crushed to atoms. His apparent sympathy for the foreigner, as manifested here, will be hereafter contrasted with his absolute abhorrence to giving even the smallest relief to the States. As great as the debts of the States are, amounting to over two hundred millions of dollars, mostly due to foreigners, yet when any measure is proposed in the National Councils, to relieve the states from this incubus, that is preying upon their vitals, striking down their energies, and blasting forever their characters for good faith, honesty, and honor—he is struck with horror at the enormity of the proposition.

A WESTERN FARMER.

March 10, 1843.

From the N. O. Tropic.

Execution of Tricotti.

The tragedy of the miserable Tricotti was concluded yesterday in presence of an immense multitude. The crime of *arson*, of which he was convicted, by the laws of Louisiana, is deemed a capital offence, and the penalty is death. There was no doubt of the guilt of Tricotti, and no clemency could be invoked or extended to blunt the keen edge of the sword of Justice.

GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS UPON THE BODY OF THE CRIMINAL.—We were present yesterday, to witness the experiments of Professor Grant, upon the body of the Italian. Immediately after the body was taken down from the gallows, it was placed in a cart and conveyed to the hospital of Dr. Stone, where it was given in charge of Professor Grant, and his assistant, J. Milton Sanders. The body was placed on a bench in the "dead house," and in the presence of a number of spectators, Prof. Grant commenced his operations. The poles of the battery were first applied to the *median nerves* of the arm, and in an instant that member was exercised with a force which was truly astonishing.—The arm raised up and grasped a case of surgical instruments, as if it was about to throw it at the person who appeared to be tormenting the patient. The fluid was next applied to the *anterior crural nerve*, and instantly the leg was thrown up, and worked with violence; the muscles protruded as if they were strained to their utmost, in the discharge of some heavy and violent exercise. The poles of the battery were now applied to the *portia dura*, which caused one side of the body to work in a fearful manner. The *anterior tibial* was next excited, and the same curious phenomenon exhibited. The fluid was now applied to the *spinal cord*, and now it was that the spectators were horrified with the fearful working of the dead man's features. Joy, sorrow, grief, despair, hate, anger, and every passion which the human features so vividly portray, were exhibited in their most energetic form, till the professional part of the spectators (and there were many present) signified their perfect willingness that the professor should cease his experiments. After bringing the poles in contact with the *semi-lunar ganglion*, the experiments were ended. It was said by several professional gentlemen present, that they had never witnessed a series of similar experiments which succeeded so admirably as those of Prof. Grant. The Galvanic Battery used, was so light that a small boy carried it away, still so energetic is this new invention of Prof. Grant's, that it comprises within itself an intense power, which to obtain in the old plan, would require a series of plates and fixtures, the weight of which a horse could not bear. We understand that Professor Grant intends giving a series of chemical lectures in this city. His lectures, we are sure, will be well attended.

Another Mutiny.

A report is rife, says the Journal of Commerce, this morning, (the 27th ult.,) that letters have been received from the U. S. Ship John Adams stating, that, when near the Cape of Good Hope, a mutiny was discovered to have been planned among the crew. As the story goes, such was the state of the crew, that the men were ordered on deck, and being arranged in line, were asked what they wanted, when five men stepping forward with complaints, were instantly shot down. The crew were then ordered to their duty. The Journal of Commerce thinks the rumor is correct. The Commercial doubts it.—*Cin. Gaz.*

10th, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Carlisle, March 29, 1843.

To the Whigs of Kentucky:

We have seen the proceedings of your meeting in Newton, proposing a Convention of the Whigs of this district for the purpose of selecting a Whig candidate for Congress to represent this district in the next Congress, and we most heartily approve of the object, but the time proposed (to the 4th Saturday) is the 22nd day of our Spring Circuit Court, and will prevent the attendance of a full delegation from this County, and we unanimously is desirable, we respectfully suggest the first Friday in May as a day more suitable, perhaps, to the whole district, and the Town of Newport or your city, as the place. We have addressed our friends in Maysville in substance as above. Very Respectfully,

J. S. MORGAN,
J. F. McMILLAN,
A. SUMMERS,
T. F. QUISENBURY,
L. MARSTON,
J. W. FINNELL,
Committee.

In reply to the above letter, the committee of correspondence for Kenton County, feel authorized on the part of the whigs of Kenton, to adopt the first Friday in May, as the time and Covington as the place, for holding the proposed Convention, to select a Whig candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. If the other counties in the district, can agree with Nicholas and Kenton, we hope they will use every exertion as practicable. We are not willing to exhibit too much warmth as to the adoption of Covington, as the place; but we say to our Whig friends throughout the district, that they shall never wish a hearty welcome; and should they select for us a candidate, other than our favorite, he shall receive our hearty support.

J. G. ARNOLD,
J. W. MENZIES,
M. V. GRANT,
HARVEY LEWIS,
JOHN S. FINLEY,
Cor. Com. for Kenton.

Covington, April 7th, 1843.

At a meeting held in Burlington, Boone County, on the 24 day of April, 1843, being County Court day. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. Chasteen Scott to the Chair and Thos. P. Johnson, Esq. Secretary.

On motion it was ordered that E. F. Vawter Esq. state to the meeting its object of being called, which was to nominate delegates to a convention to be held in the Town of Falmouth, Pendleton Co., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to run as a Whig Candidate for Congress, in the 10th district.

On motion it was ordered that the Chair appoint a committee of five to recommend to the meeting seventeen suitable persons as delegates to said Convention.

The Chair appointed Maj. Joel Garnett, Maj. Jeremiah Garnet, Randal Lattimer, Esq., Joel H. Kirtly, Esq., and Robert Walton Esq., who retired and consulted together, and then returned the following gentlemen as suitable persons to represent this county in said convention, viz:

Thos. P. Johnson, Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Jno. P. Gaines, W. B. Murphy, Joseph Anderson, Sam'l Craig, Chasteen Scott, Stephen Roberts, Jno. Dr. R. W. Chamlin, Joel H. Kirtley, Joel Garnet, James Early, I. D. A. Graves, Washington Watts, V. M. Calvert, Robert Walton, Benjamen Stephens and James N. Stephens.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meetings be published in the following papers, the Licking Valley Register, Warsaw Patriot and Maysville Eagle. And on motion the meeting adjourned.

CHASTEEN SCOTT, Chm'n.

Thos. P. Johnson, Sec.

Married on Thursday evening last at the Country Seat of Capt. A. P. Howell, by Rev. Geo. C. Light, Mr. Julius Brace of Cincinnati, to Miss Martha Howell.

Great Will thou art, and great thy power,
Thou hast made with youthful heart:
"The one that only truth should weave,
And only Death can part.

Then in concert, may feeting time,
Mark only joys increase;
And may their days glide swiftly on,
In happiness and peace.

JOHN W. VENABLE,

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER, corner of Greenup street and Market Space. 37

UNIVERSALIST.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

UNIVERSALIST EXPOSITOR,

A SERIES OF

LECTURES ON UNIVERSALISM,

BY ARTHUR CRIMFIELD.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK.—Deeply penetrating into the belief that the system of modern Universalism which teaches that "man cannot in this life form a character for eternity," is a system of infidelity, and holds many of the sentiments who were to appear in the last times; fully persuaded that such unhallowing doctrines, defended with zeal and every form of sophistry, make "the times perilous" to the humble and unprejudiced christian; and having for some years the strongest inclines favorable to learning the dark secret of the system, and seeing its pernicious influence upon men; the Lecturer believes that he shall be able fully to lay open the whole scheme of the understandings of the honest and ingenuous. He holds, (as he has been advised, the confidence of the community generally, that this subject in his hands will redeem its credit wonderfully.—He may add that, at the present time, such a work is not only useful, but necessary, to keep this scheme of unbelief in its nakedness and deception constantly before the eyes.

The work will be wholly devoted to Universalism, its arguments, phases, forms, tendencies and professions. Its chief objections shall be candidly examined; and if any writer of note requires ten shillings per sheet, (as he will when the doubt be the case,) his leading arguments shall be noticed and fairly considered. The Lecturer holds no bitterness of feeling towards any one in the scheme itself, he is pledged to expose the scheme of infidelity, only the more dangerous as it professes to carry on its operations in the name of the Lord.

TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS.—1, We expect to stereotype the work in the neatest manner, that we may be able to supply any number of subscribers at any time.—2, It will be issued in Quarterly, that is, once in three months, neatly covered and bound, every Number containing 48 pages of a convenient size for binding.—3, It will be sent to subscribers at other periodical rates, through the Mail, four numbers completing the year, making 192 pages per annum.—4, The price of the work is FIFTY CENTS per year, invariably in advance. The following rules are recommended for the ease and despatch with which subscriptions and remittances may be made:—

Companies of 2 persons will be supplied for $1 00
" 3 " " " 1 50
" 7 " " " 3 00
" 10 " " " 4 00
" 12 " " " 5 00
" 20 " " " 8 00
" 30 " " " 12 00

Companies of any other number in similar proportions.

☞ All letters connected with the work post paid or free, to be directed to ARTHUR CRIMFIELD, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Remit through post masters as in case of other periodicals.

NOTE TO EDITORS.—The Maysville Eagle, Ohio Statesman, Troy Times, Dayton Journal, Wayne County Record, Political Beacon, Lexington Intelligencer, Russellville Herald, Danville Union, Commonwealth, Yeoman, Wheeling Gazette, Circleville Herald, Torch Light, and all other papers who may copy from them, religious or political, whose editors will receive the amount for advertising in copies of the work, will give this Prospectus three insertions, and forward their bills free of postage to the "Universalist Expositor," Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

BETWEEN the third gate and Covington, on the night of the 27th ult, a large leather pocket book containing notes and accounts to various individuals in the county of Boone, and other papers valuable to me only. The finder will confer a favor upon me by leaving the same at this office, and he will be liberally rewarded by the subscriber. F. B. RUST,

April, 8, 1843. 3713 near Florence.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Covington, Ky., on the 1st of April, 1843, and which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. Persons calling for letters on this list will please say they are advertised.

Arnold James G	7	Lovet Henry	
Arnold Thomas		Leathers Isaac	
Arnold Moses		Lay William	
Aire Robert		Lancaster Sarah	
Anderson James D		Levis & Mackey	
Arnold Jno.		Levis John T	
Arthur William		Lewis Harvey Dr.	
Butts Edward		Leathers Jane	
Blinn Enos M	2	Leavelly Hollen	
Bledsoe Jno		Lee W J	
Bruce Rev. John G		Marshall Sarah	
Banister John		Mahan John	
Berry Archibald		Marshall Martha	
Bennet George H		Marshall D P	
Brown George		McKoy John	2
Bricker George		McKoy & Leathers	3
Benton M M	2	Morris James	
Bennett L E	2	Morgan Wilkin	
Brassman Charles		Mayor of Covington or	
Baker Samuel		Rich'd M Johnson	
Birrett George		McKoon Alexander	
Butchelor Miss Eliz.		Murder Richard	
Beall Daniel		Moore Lawson	
Bayles Jesse		Mitchell Eleanor	
Butchlor Joseph		Montague Wm	
Buckner Henry M	4	Montague Tyre	
Buckner & Landrum		Maxwell John	
Brucker John		Morris Amanda	
Clark Joseph		Mangum Lewis	
Clark John M		Martin Jenette	
Clarkson Jas. M		McGeorge Jethan H	
Cooper James	2	Mulford William	
Coleman S F		Money Henry	
Cravens James		Money Mrs	
Colvin John	2	Michealberry Christo	
Cleveland Washington		Northgrave Joseph	
Clarkson Chas S		Nutman Jane	
Cloud William		Nichols Thomas	
Carroll Patrick		Niles Chester	
Crocket Elizabeth		O'Donal Thos	
Carey William		O'Donal John	
Cov. & Lex. Road Co		Owens Amara	
Cain Mary		Price Rev Mr	2
Cryer Charles		Phelps Jefferson	2
Camplin Jonathan L		Phelps Mr.	
Clark John G		Price William M	
Cleymer James D		Payne Willis	
Clough Mrs. Mary		Pearce Samuel	
Cox John		Pritchard Eliza	
Clinkenbeard E		Perry Robert	
Cleveland's G P, Estate		Pickett W A	
Clark James		Powell Omer R	
Cassidy William		Porter Wm W	
Cripper J W		Preston James	
Doud Mrs Eliza		Pinkston Wistt	
Derberry George		Pretlow B	
Decker John		Pribble Alison	
Dean Josiah		Riggs Franklin	4
Daulton Moses		Riggs Isaac	
Dudley John		Roleofer Mrs Ann	
Dierens Daniel		Richer Willis	
Evernole Miss Mary		Roper David	
Edwards Isaac		Robinson Simion	2
Elliott Allensby		Bolston Richard	
Flournoy J. M D.		Rich Allen	
Ferrill John Mr.	2	Reynolds Eden	
Fowler E D Mr.		Ross Andrew	
Fitzgerald Mr.		Reed Thomas	
Fisher Gustavus		Southgate W W	4
Fishback Samuel D Esq		Southgate Mr	
Gaines A W Esq.	3	Southgate G M	
Groesbeck H J Esq	4	Shepshire G S	
Grant Mr.		Stanford Charles	
Grant David		Sheehey Thomas	
Gaithill William Mr.		Sellers John	
Gaith Augustus		Shaw Sarah	
Guthner Michael		Stamps Hezekiah	
Greer Alexander		Switzlager Lewis	
Howell A P	2	Scott James	
Hanley William		Scott Charles	
Hawley D C		Stiles Richmond	
Hord John R		Shepherd & Metcalf	
Harris David		Simpson Lewenson	
Hughes & Longshore		Stewart John R.	
Huntsman Henry		Stratten William	
Hinton Thos Deed		Sailor James	
Helen Elizabeth		Timberlake P	
Harlow Jonas		Trotter George J	2
Hayman S. I.		Tolbert Nancy	
Hunt Henry A		Taliaferro James	
Hooper Philips		Tutler G	
Hickman L I		Taylor Thomas	
Hartman Geo		Tupman Thos	
Hizer Thomas		Vechers John	
Hammett Samuel		Watkins G H	
Hammond John		Ward Geo T	
Johnson Charles		Williams B H	
Jonte Peter N		Williams Robert	2
Jenkins Berry		Williams John	
Joiner John		Walsh Charles	
Jewell William		Wilson Elizabeth	
King John W	2	Wallace Robert	3
Kittle H		Wade W W	
Kennyda Willis A		Welman Mr	
Kennedy E F		Winney Jr	
Kidd Henry		Wilson Perry	
Kyle Zachius		Wheeler C S	
Kennedy Jane Miss		Wadell Augustus	
Leathers William	2	Weston Laura	
Leathers John S		Weeks Robert	
Leathers S B & W	2	Young John	
Leathers Harriett	2	Youren John	2
Langdon H. C.			
Lewis William			

April, 1. 1843. 36 H. MARTIN, P. M.

COVINGTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution under the superintendance and instruction of Rev A. G. Dunning A. M. and Lady, will commence on Monday the 1st of April, and continue 22 weeks. 35 Covington April 1st, 1843.

MEDOCK THE 2D,

BY Medock, Dam Lettie Wicked, by Archie of Transport out of Lady Robin Grey, Lady Rolin's dam by Quicksilver, by Imported Medley: Farther than this the Pedigree is too notorious to need repetition, recurring directly to the best Imported Stock. Terms $3 the Season $5 Insurance.

☞ The Medock produce shews equal (at least) on the records of the Turf to that of any horse in Kentucky. JOHN COX; 3 miles

April 1st 1843. 36 south of Independence

Just Received

PER Steamer Chieftain, direct from New Orleans a new and general assortment of Groceries consisting of

SUGAR,	*INDIGO,*
COFFEE,	*SPERM CANDLES,*
TEA,	*LOAF SUGAR,*
MOLASSES,	*RICE,*

and various other articles which we will sell low, wholesale, or retail, for cash or country produce, at our Store on Scott street.

GEDGE & BROTHERS.

March 11, 1843. 32

New Bakery & Confectionary.

THE undersigned has established himself permanently in Covington at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Vandall, on the turnpike road, where he flatters himself, that from his knowledge and attention to business he shall receive a liberal share of patronage.—He will keep constantly on hand, Bread of the finest quality; Brown Bread; Graham Bread, Mush Bread, &c., Boston and water Crackers, Butter and other biscuits; pastries of all kind, wedding cake, &c., &c.—He also keeps Confectionaries of all varieties, all of which he will sell at Cincinnati prices. GEORGE SOLLER.

Covington, Feb. 25, 1843.

TIMBER, STONE AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

ALL the materials of the above description, of which there is a large quantity, and excellent quality not used on the Licking Locks, are offered for sale on low terms for Cash.

Apply to the subscriber, agent for their Sales,

JOHN B. BUSH.

Covington, March 25th 1843. 35tf

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has taken that pleasantly situated House, next below Connelly's Tavern, on Gerrard street, near the Ferry Landing, where he is prepared to accommodate gentlemen with board by the week and single, or boarding only. Having several rooms with fire places, and other conveniences for small families, he can also accommodate gentlemen with their ladies, all upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. GIRTY.

Covington, March 25, 1843. 35.

Wagon for Sale.

A good four-horse Wagon for sale; young Cattle will be taken in payment. The Wagon was made by J. Gray in Covington, and very little the worse for wear. Apply to J. Gilbert, at the 1st Gate on the Turnpike road from Covington. March 25, 1843. 35

CITY HALL.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of Southgate & Finley, in Covington, until the 1st day of April, 1843, for the furnishing 300,000 good, sound, well burnt brick, to be delivered at the public square, on or before the 1st day of June and and all to be delivered by the 15th day of July.

ALSO—For the furnishing mortar and laying in the wall the brick in said building, to be ground, and the fund to be built with rubbed brick; a plan and specification of the Building may be seen at the Mayor's office. Payment for the brick will be made when the same are delivered, one half in cash, and the other half in City Scrip, one 12 months thereafter. Payment for building the walls to be made, one half in cash, and the work completed, and the other half in City Scrip, to be due 1st day of October, 1844; all of said Scrip to be receivable for the City revenue of 1844. GEO. M. SOUTHGATE,

JOHN S. FINLEY,

LEWIS ROACH,

Building Com'

Covington, March, 25, 1843. 35

COVINGTON CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

REV. FOSTER H. BRAYER, A. B. Principal.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, and the attainment of it is self-ennobling. The mind is too noble a piece of divine architecture to be permitted to remain in a crude, and uncultivated state. The age and the peculiarity of the times, demand that the rising republic should be educated—and that the great and cardinal principles of the christian religion should be deeply impressed upon their minds.

The Principal of this Academy would here express his sense of gratitude to the highly intelligent community for the liberal patronage with which they have favored the Institution. The Principal thought himself secure of future prosperity. The teachers in the Academy are highly pleased with their association as a profession—believing it to be one of the great means of imparting stability and perpetuity to our civil and religious institutions.

The course of study is as thorough as in any Institution of the kind in the community. Ancient and Modern languages are taught, embracing Hebrew, Latin and Greek of the ancient, and French, German and Spanish of the modern. Here the pupil is taught not only to read, but to write and speak the modern languages. In this department the Principal has the assistance of Rev. Mr. Stockfield—a German educated in one of the first universities of Germany. In the department of Mathematics, he has the assistance of one who has a *peculiar taste* for the branches of that department. The Primary department is taught by one who has a peculiar tact at teaching the infant "idea how to shoot."

☞ Our aim is the course of study.—Ancient and Modern language, Reading, Pronouncing Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish—Mathematics, embracing Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying &c. &c. Also History, political Economy (Mansfield's Political Grammar,) Natural Philosophy, nature and powers of our Government, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy—the philosophy of the Sacred Scriptures, without the least sectarian allusion—Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition and Declamation weekly. Also the branches of a common English Education are all taught. The prevailing object of the instruction is to make the pupil practically acquainted with the several branches he may be studying—to stimulate and excite to action by appropriate appeals to the sense of honor, love of money, and of merit. The government is strict, yet mild fraternal, and persuasive; and the rod is only resorted to, when milder measures fail.

TERMS.—The year is divided into two sessions of five months each, each session is divided into two quarters of eleven weeks each. There are two vacations in a year—a short recess at the close of the fall and winter term—the second during the month of August.

No student will be received for a less time than one *Quarter.*

Orthography, Pennmanship, Reading, Writing, &c. $4 per quarter.

Arithmetic, English Grammar Geography, $6 " "

Languages & Mathematics and all other branches. $8 " "

Cash.

CHEAPER & CHEAPER.

JUST received and now opening by A. L. & T. GREER, part of their Spring supplies of Dry Goods they having been purchased in the Eastern Cities at the lowest rates for Cash, which will enable them to sell at least 30 per cent lower than anything they have heretofore offered to their customers. Calicoes (fast colors) from 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard, Muslins from 6¼ to 8 cents per yard, other Goods in Proportion, please call and examine for yourselves. Terms of Sale, Cash March 25, 1843. 34.wtf

A. L. & T. GREER,

HAVE this day received per Steamer Belle of the West, a fresh supply of Groceries &c. among which are 1 Hhd. Harvest and Java Coffee, Sugars, Sugar and Molasses, Queensware, Mackerel, Raisins, Teas &c. &c. All of which will be sold wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in Cincinnati. Terms Cash or Country Produce.

The highest Cincinnati price in Cash paid for wheat at the Union Mill.

March, 18, 1843. 34 tf

Marshal's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest and best bidder, before the Court House, in Independence, Kenton County, on the 1th day of April next, being county court day, all the right title and interest of Edmund R. Kennedy in and to the following described and undivided lots in the Town of Kenton, viz: lots No. 13, 14, 57, 58, 59, 60, 77, 78, 79, the said Edmund R. Kennedy being one of the heirs of Samuel Kennedy dec'd. Also all the right title and interest of the said Edmund R. Kennedy in and to the ferry privilege on the Covington side of the Ohio river, opposite to the city of Cincinnati, or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay an execution in my hands for collection, which issued from the office of the District court of the United States for the Kentucky District, for the sum of $498 53, with interest and costs; in favor of the United States of America, for the use and benefit of the Post Office Department and against Alexander Connelly, Edmund R. Kennedy and Moses V. Grant.

W. B. BLACKBURN, Jr. M. R. D.

March 10, 1843. 33

HEMP SEED.

THE highest market price in cash will be paid for Hemp Seed by

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore street, Cincinnati. 33tf March, 11, 1843.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

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

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION,

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound prepared for the PRUNUS 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 Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases—the quack may puff his wonderful cures, but none of the remedies ever discovered for diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted nothing ever discovered, equal to the 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.

☞Reader, 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 Cough, great difficulty in breathing, night sweats, bleeding of the Lungs, &c., after the most extensive trials of most of the Pharmacopœia have failed, this invaluable remedy has not only given surprising relief, but actually effected cures after all hopes of a recovery had been entirely dispaired of.

Reader its surprising efficacy in these formidable complaints; it has proved a very superior remedy for diseases of children, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, &c., and for a Cough, which is that prevail so extensively throughout the winter season, such as Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, Influenza, and 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 1839, originating from a violent cold which settled upon her lungs. Various remedies were resorted to—the most skillful physicians were consulted—step by step the fearful disease, Consumption, began to grey upon her. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently fading into the last stage of this distressing situation, 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 was brought to her notice; it was tried, in 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.

☞See 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, (mentioned in a subsequent column,) of Philadelphia, who was afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered past recovery by all her friends. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her by a friend, which restored her. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, they purchased several bottles for her, which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over half a dozen bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

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

GEORGE DURDIN, MARY GARDNER,
THOMAS COUPER, ELIZABETH LEACH.

Richmond, 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 used a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that has relieved me as much. It has stopped my cough entirely, checked night sweats, and I sleep better at night, and feel better in every way than I have for many months.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES KELLY.

Holmesburg, Sept. 12, 1841.

Friend Wistar—I must again trouble thee to send me two more bottles of thy invaluable Balsam. I 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.

Cancer.

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.

ASTHMA CURED.—Mr. Jacob Snyder has authorized us to say he was afflicted with this annoying complaint for several years, and had 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 else ever gave him relief.

CHRONIC COUGH.—Mr. Isaac Rogers was also afflicted with an obstinate cough, which was from a disease of the lungs and chest, and never found any thing to give him relief but this Balsam.

Such in fact is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, and so extraordinary have been many of the cures it has performed, that it has already gained the highest 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 acquiring a celebrity unrivalled 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 our 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.

Jan. 17, 1842. 1m12

PROSPECTUS OF THE
LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

(SECOND VOLUME.)

Published Weekly, in the City of Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky.

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

THE LICKING VALLEY REGISTER will be continued on the same liberal principles which has been governed during the last year. Becoming more familiar with the people of Kentucky, and better acquainted with their local policy, and general interests, we shall be 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, thus giving the reader a general character, Foreign and Domestic.

Kentucky being an AGRICULTURAL State, a goodly portion of the Register will be devoted to the interests and welfare 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 mild season of the year, is of no small importance, and, matter of vast importance, and should be regarded as worthy of consideration. New inventions and improvements in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, will receive our attention.

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

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

We need not urge upon people of common intelligence, the public utility and importance of a well conducted newspaper. We enumerate not the advantages our location presents to the enterprising merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, professional or business man. These things are known and appreciated by persons at a distance from home, and they can never arrive at a thorough knowledge of our true position, in any other way than through the medium of the Press, and without which, city can have no legitimate claim to respectable rank or standing among cities. It becomes, therefore, a matter of duty, for every honest man to give it his hearty support; it is, in fact, an evidence of a lack of intelligence, or want of taste for knowledge, for a man not to take a newspaper, he appears willing to remain in ignorance of those very things which man should concern his interests—and, if he has the families of those who subscribe for a paper, their children are intelligent, they have a general knowledge of passing events, and the history of the times, that others do not possess.

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

RICHARD C. LANGDON.

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

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

July 23.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
LADYS WREATH,
AND
YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE.

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

Among the many periodicals now published, there are none which are devoted to light literature, and lay claim to literary excellence and taste in mechanical execution, which are put at a price, which put it out of competition, by the 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 so cheaply low to bring it within the reach of *all*, and at the same time issue a work which will be a comparison with any now published, both in the literary and mechanical execution. This work has not been undertaken lightly, but with a determination to make good what *every* prospectus may promise; and we mean that the remark of a celebrated author is true, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

invariably in advance, or seven copies for five dollars.

All orders and communications (*post paid*) must be addressed to ORSON SMITH,

67 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

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

Soap and Candle Factory.

HIRAM KNOWLTON, Manufacturer and Dealer, has constantly for sale, Soap and Candles, both of first quality, and at the lowest Market prices.—Factory No. 5, Water street, near the foot of Main, in Latham's buildings, Cincinnati.

N. B. The highest Market price in Cash given for rendered tallow.

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.

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

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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

N. 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 Groceries, Liquors, &c., which we offer to exchange for Kentucky Tobacco, Bacon, Land, Wheat, and Country Produce generally, or low for Cash.

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

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

COVINGTON POTTERY.
C. HIRAM PARKER, Proprietor. Pottery business, in all its varieties, on the Bank Lick Road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Ambrosse, where he will supply the customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 23.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY DR. J. ALLEN.

UPON the latest, and most approved principles, at his old stand, No. 26, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati. He warrants the utility of his operations, and makes low charges. 1yol 30, 1842.

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Boone and Gallatin counties.

Office on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, Ky. Aug. 27, 1842.

HENRY H. GOODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
113 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 Lanier & Co.,	*New Orleans.*
Henry Stern, Esq.,	*Cincinnati.*
T. N. Gaskins, & Co.,	
March 12, 1842.	1m

N. J. MAGUIRE,
No. 184 Main Street Cincinnati,
MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand

Hats and Caps

of the best quality and at very cheap rates. Invite the attention of their old customers, that he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Cin. Dec. 17, 1842. 2tm2

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 in exchange for goods at prices.

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Cov. Dec. 17, 1842.

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH
IRON, NAILS AND GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of the above articles for sale at Cincinnati prices, by GEDGE & BROTHERS, Market Place, 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. 2m-cf.

CABINET WARE.

H. MAIER, having re-commenced the CABINET BUSINESS, on Fifth, two doors east of Madison street, is prepared to sell on as good terms as any other house in the city. Cabinet Ware in readiness. Jan. 1, 1842. 2tmo

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave under the mistaken name of Consumption, is always cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The symptoms of this disease are *Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, Spitting up of Phlegm, or matter, Night Sweats, Bleed.* It is an *Inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflamation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street Price $1. March 19, 1842.

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

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

The Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine
INSURANCE CO.
Capital $300,000!

INSURES property of every description against loss or damage by Fire or Water. Also insures Lives and grants annuities. Rates of insurance low.

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

JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29, 1842.

Fever and Ague

This disagreeable and very prevalent nervous affection proceeds alone from the state of the nervous system, affecting the stomach. It is sometimes difficultly 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 *happily used for the cure* of FEVER & AGUE with invariable success.

DR. MOFFAT has lately received from the West, where the disease prevails in a considerable extent, indubitable proofs that his medicines are in high estimation there, as a speedy and effectual cure at all. He has accordingly cite reference as to his efficacy, in the 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 28

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

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

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

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

Nathan Guilford,	John P. Garniss,
John Crosby,	J. P. Ludlow,
Geo. Carlisle,	J. C. Crawford,
John Shillito,	John D. Thorp,
W. S. Merrill,	J. Richardson,
W. Rankin,	Amos Shinkle,
Salmon P. Chase,	Samuel King,
Thomas Sharp,	A. N. Riddle,
J. A. James,	John C. Avery,
Squire Singer,	Joseph Hoppin,
Caleb Baldwin,	Joseph Newhouse,
Dr. S. Mosher,	Thos J. Mathews,
Lewis Einstein,	Dr. J. S. Dodge,
James Kyle,	P. Wilson,
Dr. J. P. Harrison,	S. G. Brown,
Nathan Baker,	Col. A. Dudley,
James C. Hall,	Lewis Baker,
Capt. T. J. Holderman,	S. B. Chamberlin,
John B. Russell,	Capt. Joe Hinman,
Geo. Selves, *Bank Ex.*	James Hughes,
Capt. A. Owens, Cov. Ky.	J. Young, *Am Hotel*
R. C. Langdon, "	M. Sleeper, "
S. Kennedy, "	Nichols, *Alhambra,*
John T. Leeds, "	George Wood, "
J. B Doerinck *St. Nic* Col F. G. Ringold.	

☞ Manufactured and sold by

GOODHUE & CO.

22, Main St., (near the river) Cincinnati, O.

August 27, 1842. 5-ly

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

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & Co. *Auctioneers and Commission Merchants*, No. 242 Main street, west side four doors above Fifth, are constantly receiving direct from manufacturers and importers a general assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Carpetings, Cutlery, Guns, Clocks, Books, &c.* which they will sell for CASH ONLY at price much less than can be bought of the regular trade.

Merchants, Pedlars and Country Dealers, wishing to purchase at private sale, will always find a favorable opportunity to make good selections from our stock, as they can rely upon obtaining goods of no inferior quality and prices.

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

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10, 1841. 6m7

PREMIUM CLOTHS.

NEW FOUNTAIN HOUSE, *Corner of Vine and Fifth 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. F. FOUTE, President.

C. W. THOAR, Secretary.

N. B.—Skein Silk or any description of Goods dyed and finished in a superior manner at Eastern prices—the facilities of this establishment surpass any other West of the Mountains. Those wou formerly sent Goods East can have them as well done here. Call and see.

WM. TEASDALE

August 27, 1842. 3m12

Valuable Real Estate
For Sale and Rent.

M. BENTON is authorised to sell some Houses and Lots, and building Lots, in Covington, desirable situated.

He has also, Houses, lots and land to rent. Enquire at his law office, on Market Space.

30tf Feb. 19, 1842.

ENGLISH LADIES
BEAUTIFIER.

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

March 19, 1842.

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 Turnpike street, between Scott and Madison sts., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wasson.

Covington, April 2, 1842. 36tf

EXPECTORANT

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures ASTHMA—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP, or HIVES of Children, in from 60 to 90 minutes in one hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of WHOOPING-COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and other Pulmonary affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

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

Important News from Providence.—Jayne's Expectorant Triumphant!—Cannot 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, all of great expense, and without any essential benefit. For the two years I was not able to pass the whole of a night in my bed. On consulting Dr. Wadsworth, of this city, about my case, he advised me to take DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Two bottles sufficient operated as he told me it would do. I have taken five bottles of it, and consider myself in a manner cured by it. I can now lay comfortably all night, am free from tightness of the lungs and weakness of the stomach which so dreadfully distressed and reduced me. In short life had become fairly burdensome to me—now I enjoy it; though I am not free from other infirmities attendant upon old age.

EBENEZER WEBSTER.

Providence, Oct. 26, 1841.

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

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

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."—One I 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 some one may ask, what is life and being lately, 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 put confidence in Medicine, unless it does.

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 years past have been testing the efficacy of Dr. De Herse's celebrated Mysoretus 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 scurvy without the use of an instrument.

Only one agency in Cincinnati. The genuine is to be had at SEBASTIAN'S HALL, No. 15 Fourth Street, Sign of the Black Walnut Chair.

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

Dr. Martein's Family Medicines.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Medicine, have excited the wonder and astonishment of all who have witnessed them—Persons who have been confined to 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 it have the testimony of hear testimony to the truth of this declaration. It is almost incredible the many blessings these Medicines have already, under Providence been instrumental in producing. Let it suffice, to mention diseases in which they have been used with unparalleled success, and in which the afflicted have been restored to perfect health, viz: Cholera Morbus, Inflamation, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Ague, Asthma, Bilious Fever, Nervous Headache, Sore Throat of the Liver, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gravel, Piles, Gout, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Scald Head, Eruption of the Skin, Heartburn, Flatulency, Bad Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Urinary Obstructions.

For all the diseases to which Females are liable, these Medicines will be found to surpass all other means. Ladies, Mothers, and all who have the care of families, should be supplied with a box of each kind of this Medicine.

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

All the above Medicine is sold by

E. S. NORRIS & CO.,
Corner of Sycamore street, Cincinnati,
GEDGE & BROTHER, Covington, Ky.

Nov. 5th, 1842. 6m

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

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

Yours affectionately
J. P. HALL.

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

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

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

WILL keep constantly on hand a large stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS and ALE, 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

500 BILLS, superior Sail on Consignment and for Sale.

MACKOY & LEATHERS:

Market Sp-e, Cov. Oct. 17, 1842.

JOB PRINTING.

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

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
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.

☞We would call the attention of the public to Dr. Duncan's invaluable Remedy, sold by Robert Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, just north of Lodge 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 preparations, which should particularly recommend it. So great has been its success in this city for the last year, that, although $5,000 had been offered if it fail, not one solitary person has ever 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, authentically, to whom all orders should be hereafter directed.

The price is $1,00 per single bottle, or $3 for six bottles, and a liberal discount to respectable dealers in medicines.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1842.

Quarto Bibles.

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & 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 Bibles, well printed, on good paper, 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., E. & Co.

Nov. 10th, 1842. 17tf.

Dr Moffat's Life Medicines.

The properties of these matchless specifics, while he has cause to feel the most unqualified satisfaction in relation to the unparalleled popularity and general use they have obtained, feels constrained to express the high gratification and they are sincere, to continue to prove them upon the consideration and trial of the public, till no invalid, and no family in the whole country, shall be without a knowledge of them and their inestimable virtues. The certificates which he has heretofore published in almost countless num bers, and in the most unmistakable publicity of disease, fully testify his medicines, beyond even the possibility of doubt, as the most generally useful, and the most unfailingly efficient, of all the medicines of whatever description now in use. Let the world and he feels that he is but doing his duty to his fellow-citizens in urging them to test for themselves 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, 1833.—21

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY

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

SOAP, CANDLES & STARCH.

STEARINE CANDLES, at 10 cents per lb. barter—2 to stand the best of the summer trade, at the same price, a fine article of Toilet Soap, Mould Candles, Palm Soap and Starch, manufactured and for sale by

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
224 Main street Cincinnati.

July 2, 1842. 4tmo

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 for sale at the corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, by

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

January, 28, 1842—27.

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.
Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.
CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Ætna 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 fire 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 by fire, which are daily expired.

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company have pursued for a quarter of a century past, 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 authorised to issue policies to applicants, without delay. Wm. D. ROBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842.

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 common Rooms, also Land-scape Views, Fire-boards, Borders &c., which are offered at a small advance on the cost.

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