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POETICAL.

Philip of Mount Hope.

BY MRS. CASE.

"His head was sent to Plymouth, where it was exposed upon a gibbet twenty years, and one of his hands to Boston, where it was exhibited in savage triumph, and his mangled body was denied the right of sepulture. It having been quartered, was hung on four trees, and there left as a monument of shocking barbarity."

"To say the least of Philip's humanity, it was as great towards captives, so far as we have any knowledge, as that of the English toward captive Indians."—*Drake's Biography of Indians.*

The land was full of wrong,
And with a sword of fire
It graved its records deep and strong;
And the forest-hero's ire
Awoke in fearful deeds; and blood was shed,
As sternly on the fierce avenger sped!

Wife, bright-eyed boy, were sold
To slavery's hopeless pain;
Then o'er his tortured bosom rolled,
Not to subside again,
That mighty surge of wild, impassioned grief,
That in the grave alone could know relief.

Doth the bold eagle shrink
To tear the ruthless hand,
That in her storm-rocked nest would drink
The life-blood of her band?
And doth not even the gentle, timid dove,
Break forth in fury with her phrenzied love?

Ye write the white man *brave*,
When on his native sod
He lifts his sword to guard and save
His heritage of God.
And earth rings loud with the deep, startling cry
Of patriots warring for their liberty!

Ye bid the marble rise,
To shrine his sacred fame,
And proud winds bear along your skies
His high and holy name; [strong,
And even your children's hearts beat full and
At Freedom's shout, and glorious triumph song.

The outraged Indian rears
His maddened battle brand,
And tracks with flame and blood, and tears
The oppressors of his land;
And *he* is savage, and ye give his name
To wear your curse and be a word for shame!

And even his soulless clay
Finds not a quiet bed;
The storms may waste it; birds of prey
Feast on the helpless dead,
As if the poor, insensate dust could be
A thing for hate and fiendish mockery.

The gentle Quaker came,
With justice in his hand, [flame
And the whoop lay hushed, the war knife's
Gleamed not within the land;
But spread the calumet's soft incense wide,
And rose the olive by the wigwam's side.

Wo! for the red man's wail
Sweeps o'er New England's hills
It rides her haughty ocean gale,
And tones her forest rills;
One jarring echo in those grand old strains
That ne'er can die along her hallowed plains!

The Prayer on Bunker's Hill.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

During the battle of Bunker's Hill, a venerable clergyman knelt on the field, with hands upraised, and gray head uncovered, and while the bullets whistled around him, prayed for the success of compatriots, and the deliverance of his country.

It was an hour of fear and dread—
High rose the battle-cry,
And round, in heavy volumes, spread
The war-cloud to the sky.
'Twas not, as when in rival strength
Contending nations meet,
Or love of conquest madly hurls
A monarch from his seat:

Yet one was there, unused to tread
The path of mortal strife,
Who but the Savior's flock had fed
Beside the fount of life.
He knelt him where the black smoke wreathed,
His head was bow'd and bare,
While for an infant land, he breathed
The agony of prayer.

The column, red with early morn,
May tower o'er Bunker's height,
And proudly tell a race unborn,
Their patriot father's might;
But thou, oh patriarch, old and gray,
Thou prophet of the free,
Who knelt among the dead, that day,
What fame shall rise to thee?

It is not meet that brass or stone,
Which feel the touch of time,
Should keep the record of a faith
That work thy deed sublime;
We trace it on a tablet fair,
Which glows when stars wax pale.
A promise that the good man's prayer
Shall with his God prevail.

From the Christian Souvenir.

The Voices of Life.

"We spend our years as a tale that is told."—*David.*

Like the sunset hue on the drops of dew,
When night shades chase the day,
Like the rainbow's gleam on the leaping stream,
Our life flies swift away.

With a stealthy tread by the bridal bed
Creeps He of the icy breath;
A kiss leaveth He, then laugheth in glee;
'Tis the hollow laugh of Death.

He aimed his dart at the maiden's heart—
He loves the beautiful best;
And the brightest gem of his diadem
He tore from a mother's breast.

He is plucking now from an infant's brow
The bud that is bursting fair;
In the dismal tomb will he hide its bloom—
No flowret can blossom there.

In youth's sunny hour, with a witching power,
Hope leadeth a merry round,
But the hour old sage knoweth life's brief page,
A tale that hath ceased its sound.

O! nothing hath birth in the beautiful earth
But speaks with a tongue of fire,
Beyond the blue dome the Truth hath its home;
Then Heavenward my soul aspire.

SELECT TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE NIGHT RIDERS:

A Tale of Marion's Men.

BY JOSEPH F. MATTHIAS.

CHAPTER I.

Wo! to the English soldiery,
Who little dread us near,
On them shall light, at midnight,
A strange and sudden fear;
When waking to their tents on fire,
They grasp their arms in vain,
And they who stand to face us,
Are beat to earth again;
And they who fly in terror, deem
A mighty host behind,
And hear the tramp of thousands
Upon their hollow wind.—*Bryant.*

A gloomy, threatening cloud loomed sullenly upon the darkest era in "the days that tried men's souls." The ebon pall of blasted fortune lay heavily over the long cherished hopes of the nursling liberty, and the chilling consciousness of an utter inability to revive the drooping tendril, so fiercely struggled for, and so dearly loved, appeared crushing the hitherto indomitable spirit of the American soldiery. Surrounded and menaced on every side by the insulting minions of a foreign rule, and subject to continued and overwhelming defeats, they sickend under the terrible reverse, and the loved object of their lives seemed fast digging its own grave, 'mid the accumulated wreck of freedom's shattered temple. Still, like the molent flash along the dark horrizon of a stormy night, a ray would gleam but from the dark mass, and a momentary enthusiasm would kindle in the bosoms of a few iron-nerved adherents, and send its inervating influence to the bleeding hearts of their dispirited companions, till a little host would again gather round the imperishable standard of a nation's rights, boldly resolved upon the maintenance of the immaculate *will.* Again from the sacred altar, the smouldering embers would burst into a bright flame, like the day-king, as he breaks through the thick sable mantle of the huge water-cloud, then midway o'er the arched canopy of Heaven, and spread its holy light, a beacon to the gathering patriots. The thunder-toned war-cry would again reverberate through trackless forests, a warning and a call to their hidden inmates, or would mount the rough-hewn mountain side to claim some lingering, yet ready soul, or pierce down into the depths of the dark abyss and rouse from lethargic listlessness the groping figure of some sorrowing adherent, or send its reiterated echoes o'er the broad river and the glassy lake, lending a new born brilliancy to their silver surfaces, while fancy curled the rippling water-drops, and bid the slumbering wave to roll in gentle inundations, as if roused to animation by the perfumed zephyrs that emanated from the soul-thrilling tone. Clad in rustic garments and with variegated weapons which fortune gave them, these fearless hearts again would congregate amid their sacred retreats; and with wary, watchful eye, follow every movement of the enemy, till, by chance or purpose, they were decoyed, unwittingly, within the bounded precincts, and then with the quick-limbed motion of the crouched panther, they spring upon unsuspecting myriads of their foes and the effect told wonderfully upon the frightened scampering Britons, and many a time had this little band of heroes put to flight a host that might have completely annihilated them, had they for an instant turned a defensive front to their assailers. But panic-struck, they ignominiously fled, and England's blood-stained escutcheon became of darker hue, when, added to its crimes, the cowardice of her minions stamped a shameful blot upon its over-fraught blazoury. When the odds were in favor by thrice-trebled numbers, they would *murder*—for it were *no contest* where resistance could not avail, save in the name—but when confronted, man to man, they shrank from the encounter, with a timidity, or absolute fear, that would have befitted a less vaunting foe than the "king's liege subjects."

South Carolina, in the year 1780, might literally have been denominated a British province.—There is no time, during the whole struggle of the Revolutionary War, when the aspect of American affairs presents a more deplorable appearance, than it did at the period to which we refer. Charleston was made their head quarters —and at Camden a victorious army revelled in riotous excess. Georgetown and Jacksonborough were strongly garrisoned, and swarms of bloody-minded tories filled the vacancies, with not one intervening spot where liberty could have planted a resting foot. It was truly a terrible crisis, and in the end was marked with like effect to an invading foe. Secure in their ill-gotten power, as they imagined, the British put forth a show of confidence in themselves that was entirely inconsistent and which resulted in their entire discomfiture.

A calm, clear twilight succeeded a day of usual splendor, as the tireless day-god sank slowly into a cloudy bed of gold and crimson, flinging a sombre shadow of rare and exquisite beauty over the darkening landscape. The gentle motion of the rivulet, as it purled on amid a pebbly host of gaudy-tinted impediments, gave forth a lulling echo to the wearied mind, and a refreshing influence to the bowed in spirit; and as the light of day waxed fainter and fainter, as the gorgeous magnificence of the setting sun sank deeper its repose, a merry throng of glittering stars came out cheering and bright, and the full moon rose and cast a new light of paler brilliancy around the beautiful scenery, till the whole earth glowed, and all nature appeared dancing with delight at so rare a gala-night.

At the very base of a long hill that sloped gradually down to the margin of a beautiful stream, stood a neat, snow-white cottage, with green latticed window-shutters, and a huge oak door, full of quaintly carved grooves, and indentations, with a nicely gathered honey suckle creeping over its top, and hanging down, till the rich, red blossoms fell into the door way. A fine row of venerable looking old oaks stood in front of the cottage and spread their great arms so far out, that they almost rested on the ivy-covered roof and right under was a line of the whitest palings, was a corresponding cross-barred gate exactly in the centre. The gate stood part way open, and leaning on one of the slightly elevated posts, was the most beautiful girl imaginable. Her attitude and expression were those of expectation, and you might have seen at a glance, that she was becoming anxous, if not impatient; for she began to lift her little foot and to let it fall again very often, and sometimes she would stand on tiptoe, and look down the road, as far as she could look, and then she would sink her head on her white hand as it rested on the gate, and sigh, perhaps, as she murmured to herself, "I'll not forgive him!" But when she thought that *he* might not have it in his power to meet the appointment, she sighed again and whispered, "Poor Frank, how unhappy he must be!" And then she would toss her flowing ringlets behind her, and advance a little way out into the road, but when the rustling branches above her would move, she flew quickly back to the protecting gate, like a timid fawn, and stood panting at the bare idea of her temerity.

"'Tis he! 'tis he!" at last she exclaims, and, springing out into the road with the light swiftness of the mountain deer, as a manly figure issues from the wood, at the end of the lane, and now perfectly fearless, strange to say, she flies along the green sward, and never pauses till clasped in the arms of him so long expected.

"Why, Amy, love?" said the youth smiling, as he softly kissed the white brow that was turned upward to the full moon, "how you tremble!"

"I was so afraid, Frank," she replied, lowly, as she nestled her face in his bosom.

"Afraid! pray of what?" said Frank, good humoredly.

"I don't know," she replied, "I am such a coward!"

"Amy!" said the youth, in tones that made the fair girl start, "the time may be near when you will have need of every energy that should spring from a fearless heart, conscious of its own innocence!"

"I will try to do better, Frank," she said, "but it is only when you are absent that I am afraid. I fear nothing *now*!" and her delicate fingers crept into the closed hand of the youth, as if for shelter. Frank smiled at the artless display of confidence, and gently twining his arm round her slender waist, he led her toward the cottage.

"On every side, Amy," said the youth, as they walked leisurely along, "the English hold ground. Day after day they add insult to insult—and it was but yester-morn, that one of their brutal officers offered insult to an American lady, in broad day, and in the open street."

"Is it possible?" cried the startled Amy, nestling more closely to the side of the youthful patriot.

"It is, Amy—but the insult will be avenged! The spirit of the Americans is like their native oak, they may be broken down by force, but they will never bend. It were well for thee, Amy, not to leave the cottage unattended—the degrading passions of these villainous invaders admit of no bound; and did they harm thee, my fair one——"

"Nay, Frank," interrupted Amy, "I never did them harm."

"My poor innocent!" exclaimed the youth, "how little thou art versed in this wicked world! Aye! but they would harm thee, Amy, and that beyond reparation. Thou wilt promise me not to leave the cottage?"

"Yes, willingly," she answered.

"It is well—for it may result in future happiness. And, now, when at night thou dost bend in prayer, forget not thy suffering, goaded country. Though we are now oppressed, the flame of liberty is but smouldering, and, when it doth burst, wo to our enemies. With weapons forged from the ignominious chains of our bondage, we will do deeds, so desperate in their extremity, as will make our tyrants tremble for their dominion. Deeds, that for after generations, shall be the fire-side tale, the fear of the tyrant, and the cynosure of the oppressed. Go, then, Amy, forget not thy country——"

"And thee!" said the beautiful girl, looking up into his face.

The young patriot caught the blushing creature to his heart, and his full expressive eyes beamed with unutterable tenderness and devotion.

"Yes," said he, "I, too, would have a place in thy nightly orisons—for the breathings of thy pure heart will be wafted by beings typical of thyself, to the throne of an all munificent Being, and there find favor."

"Dear Frank——"

"But let thy first whisperings ascend for thy native land—for there rolls the fate, that will control thy future destiny—to live out thy days 'mid the blest retreats of freedom's favored soil, or drag a miserable existence to a bondsman's grave. It is no visionary dream—no false god that we have raised, and for which is sacrificed the blood of martyred thousands. No! thank Heaven! it is no such grovelling incentive, that actuates the first feelings of our nature—but the boon is our great Author's gift—a gift that sprung with a redeemed world from its vast chaos —a gift that old man be free—free as the wind that sweeps yon sparkling stream—no master but his God!"

"Frank——"

"Pardon me, Amy—but the sweet nursling clings with such tenacity to my heart-strings, that for my life, I cannot drown its [illegible] voice."

"I will do anything that you wish, Frank," said Amy, as they paused in front of her cottage home; "but how could you be so cruel as to stay so long, when you knew I was waiting?" and her sweet lips formed themselves into the prettiest tiny pout, as she turned away her head so as to try to look offended. But the effort was a very poor one—though Frank saw it not. The youth appeared perplexed, and his gaze wandered from the velvety grass up to the moss-covered roof of the cottage, where the moon-beams struggled slantingly through the thick oak leaves, and was playing countless fantastic capers upon its brilliant surface. As the shadows of the luminous orb came and went, so were the thoughts of Frank, flickering and irresolute.

"Perhaps you saw a gate open on your road," said Amy, in the slightest petulant tone. "And may be there was somebody waiting by it—so you thought you would stop *just a little while*, as it wouldn't be any harm——"

"You wrong me, Amy," replied the youth quickly, with a flushed cheek. "Your suspicion is unjust, as it is heart——"

"Heartless!" he was going to say, but his companion looked——, as if she repented her thoughtlessness, and the tears came trickling as fast through her dark long lashes, that, in his own heart he could not finish the word.

Reason and thought asserted their empire, and the forgiveness was mutual.

"I will no more endeavor to unravel the mystery that hangs around thy conduct, but trust to thine own discretion and valor for thy safety," said Amy, complacently, as if nothing had occurred to mar the sunny current of her pure feelings.

"In that assurance, thou can'st rest happy," replied Frank, "and Heaven grant that the time may speedily arrive, when every act of mine shall be laid before thee, and ask for judgment! It is by no mean enterprize that my gallant comrades engage in, and it behooves them, as well for the safety of themselves, as their cause, that they preserve the utmost secrecy. If possible, I will return to-morrow's eve—but as the moment when we shall be called to our duty is uncertain, the engagement is not positive!"

"You will remain to-night?"

"No—that is impossible. My leave of absence extends but to three short hours, and it were imprudent to over-stay them."

Slowly advancing up the smoothly gravelled avenue, overshadowed by the tall trees, whose extended limbs formed a complete canopy of leaves above them, they entered the cottage.

Amy Walters and the young Frank Norton, had as the phrase goes, "been children together!" The attachment, formed by constant association in early life, suffered no diminishment as years came over them, and the village gossips had said a thousand times that they were sure to "come together." Both were the children of parents who had been among the first settlers of the new colonies—but Frank's parents had died while he was yet in his infancy, and he had ever been guided by his own will, and acted from his own judgement. There was but one tie in the wide world, and that he clung to with all the ardent fondness of first affection. It is needless to say that this tie was centered in Amy—the only object, beside his country, that made life sweet, and the attachment lost none of its sincerity, in the amiable girl. When the blast of war echoed o'er the land, Frank was among the foremost to answer its summons—and numbering himself as one of that little band whose fame will stand while freedom's banner has a resting place—he gave his heart and hand to his suffering country, under the bright pennon of the immortal Marion.

"Two short hours had taken their schoolers flight, and again the lovers stood beside the roadside gate. It was the moment of parting—a few whispered words of affection to cheer the sad heart of Amy, and Frank was gone.

"God be with thee!" was borne upon the night breeze, as the fair girl stood gazing after the retreating form of the departed, until his indistinct figure became lost in the mazes of the deep forest, when, with a long-drawn sigh, she retraced her way back to the cottage.

It was midnight. The inmates of the white cottage had long retired, and a solemn stillness held absolute reign. A dense darkness was fast gathering over the earth, for the night-queen had gone down behind the hills, and huge masses of dark flitting clouds came up from the south, and creeping over the starry face of Heaven, hid the gemmed night-watchers in their black pall. The heavy boughs of the old oaks began to swing to and fro as the rising wind swept through them with a thrill whistling—and the quiet waters of the little stream down at the foot of the garden began to lash its flowery banks, and dash the foamy jets up into the margin path. At short intervals, large leaded drops came dropping from their misty chalices, and lingering on the light-stemmed night-flower, bent the frail blossoms to the moistened ground. It is a strange, but thrilling music, when, in the silence of midnight, the large rain drops come pattering down upon the giant oaks, falling from leaf to leaf with a sweet, heart stirring echo. The low mutterings of the distant thunder-cloud, became louder as the gale increased, and the vivid lightning darted forth with startling brilliancy. Suddenly the watery mass came dashing to the earth, rattling among the leafy branches, and drenching the tiny flowerets till they fell from their slight stems, and covered the green sward with their rich, fragrant blossoms. And then the wind lulled, and the black clouds parted, as they floated swiftly on leaving no traces of the sudden storm, save in the freshened earth, and the expansion of the closed blossoms, showering their perfume on the night air.

As the hidden stars came creeping forth again the muffled forms of two men issued from the wood at the foot of the long lane. Large dark cloaks completely enveloped them, save the upper portion of the face, upon which was fixed a half-mask, running up under a low, slouched hat, so that the discernment of their countenances was impossible. With slow, cautious step, they came from behind a small clump of trees, that stood a little out from the margin of the forest, where they had been sheltered, doubtless, from the sudden shower. Moving along, closely, under a thick hedge that lined the road side, and now and then crouching down to the ground, as the quick bark of the watch-dog sounded from the cottage, they arrived nearly opposite the white palings, and suddenly paused. For a moment they conversed in low whispers, the tallest of the two pointing first to the cottage, and then to a rail fence a little below, by crossing which they could gain the rear of the house. Quickly darting from the thicket, they crossed the road and mounted the fence intimated, when a sudden sweep of air loosened the folds of one of their cloaks, discovering the scarlet uniform and gold trimmings of a British officer. With a low imprecation he drew the mantle closer about him, and swiftly threading the wide meadows, stood on the banks of the stream, beneath the drooping branches of a large weeping willow. Again they seemed in earnest conversation, appearing irresolute how to act. A small clearing lay between them and the rear of the cottage, but in crossing it they saw a liability of being detected, should any one of the household be astir. Suddenly the lesser of the two, who seemed an inferior, gathered up the folds of his cloak, and forcing them under a stout leather belt about his waist, dropped cautiously into the water, creeping slowly under the bank, till he arrived opposite the garden-entrance to the house. Here he paused, and clambering up the bank, moved along the outside of the garden fence, till he came to a parallel with the cottage. Stooping to the ground, he dug a small round stone from the earth, and flung it toward the willow tree, where it fell rattling through the branches, a warning to his companion that thus far his reconnoitre was successful. He then retraced his way back to the bank, and gliding around the curve, entered the garden under the shade of an arbored creeping vine, that ran the whole length of the pebbled walk. After closely scrutinizing the height of the back chamber window, and the practicability of gaining egress thereby, he returned to the garden gate, and noiselessly unclasping a small pad-lock that hung loosely from its connecting upright, flung it in the stream; then dropping himself into the water, in a few moments rejoined his companion beneath the willow.

"Now, Bromly," said the other, in a low voice, "can it be effected?"

"Yes with caution," was the reply, in a whisper.

"Art sure she sleeps in the back chamber?"

"Why, Captain," replied the other, I am sure that *she* sleeps there; but whether it be the girl you want, I can't say."

"It must be Amy," mused the Captain, "for there is no other female about the house but her old mother, and her room is front."

"Hark!" whispered Bromly quickly, bending his ear forward "what's [illegible]——"

"The wind sighing through the willow," replied his companion. "How is entrance to be gained to the girl's chamber?" he added after a moment's pause.

"A ladder will be requisite," answered Bromly, "though the window is scarce six feet from the ground."

"Then she is mine!" he spoke loudly; but instantly checking himself, he said—"it is a rare flower to bloom in this rebel wilderness, and fit for a king. Let me once force her to the camp, and she is safe!"

"Hark," again said Bromly, and this time he fell to the ground, and laid his ear to the damp green sward. "'Tis the tramp of horses, coming down the lane!" he said, springing to his feet, and grasping a huge pair of pistols from his belt.

"Defence, Bromly, or we are lost!" responded the tremulous captain. "Down—down to the water!" and springing to the margin of the stream, they both dropped into the water, and lay concealed behind the bank.

On came the sound of the horsemen, like the rushing of the tempest wind, and closer crouched the Englishmen behind their concealment.—Louder and louder grew the noise, until the whole troop came dashing down the road with lightning speed, and disappeared beyond the forest. One solitary trooper lingered behind the body, and when opposite the cottage he waved a silken scarf above his head, and then sprung forward.

"By Heaven!" cried Bromly, leaping from his covert, when the last horseman disappeared—"The Night Riders!"

"The Night Riders!" repeated his companion, tremblingly—"To the camp—quick—follow!" and drawing his cloak around him, he sprang across the meadows into the road, and keeping inside of the hedge, was soon lost to view in the mazes of the forest.

CHAPTER II.

"I wed thee in the battle's eye,
Amidst the mailed and stalwart throng;
And answered to thy banner cry,
As it had been a lover's song!"

The morning sun was tipping with gold the glowing edge of the Eastern horizon, and Amy Walters was at the foot of the garden, gazing into the clear water that purled at her feet.—The brow of the fair girl was thoughtful, and so deep were the revellings of her imagination, that she heeded not the approach of her favorite Watch who, gliding gently to her side, crouched down at her feet, and looked up wishfully into her face. Amy had dreamed, and, in the confused mass that swelled her brain, she vainly sought to solve a meaning—but it was of *him* she dreamt, and it was of *his* safety that she pondered. She thought danger, dark and hideous, assailed her lover, and she feared for him. And yet no part of her innocent nature ever owned itself a slave to superstition, or the darksome folds of destiny —but this *one* dream came with such forcible viridness to her memory, that she could not break the charm that so intensely bound her thoughts.

All day long did those dark misgivings haunt her over-fraught memory, as if some fascinating spell was lurking in a heart whose every throb was purity. In vain she essayed the lighter occupations of her daily duty—the same fearful vision rested on every thought! The green fields and the little rivulet had lost their attractions—the sweet singing of nature's tiny choristers grated harshly on her senses,—and even her garden flowers drooped languidly beneath the scorching sun, for they missed the tender hand that daily showered the refreshing draught, and propped their tendrils. The gushing fragrance of her favorite bower was lost upon the air, and the sweet honeysuckle flung its coral blossoms into her vine-covered seats—but the delicate fingers that twined their riches into the flowery garland, had failed in their tender offices.

Alas! sweet Amy, it is thyself the warning comes, loud but unheeded! How strange, that in the [illegible] of the human [illegible] through the labyrinth of the heart, there is but one connecting link—love! Reason, thought and action sink into nothingness, at the waving of thy mighty sceptre, thou master passion! The maiden dreams of danger, and straight the object of her solicitude is love. She sees the storm-clouds gathering, and seeks to cover him from its fury, whilst her own defenceless being is open to its fierceness—and when it bursts, lo! the stricken one smiles, with ebbing breath, as she gazes on the unscathed object of her affections!

As the evening shadows gathered, after a long day of all-absorbing, yet indefinite thoughtfulness, Amy's troubled mind became lulled into a sweet calm. Her anxious mother had marked the unaccountable change in the manner of the fair girl, but to all her questioning, the replies of Amy were inconclusive or evasive. But now she resumed a part of her accustomed cheerfulness, as the night came on, and the parent imagined she had deceived herself in the conduct of her child.

"Will Frank be here to-night?" asked the mother, as they were seated together at the tea-table, by an open window, with the perfumed air gushing through from the creeping blossoms.

"Frank!" suddenly echoed Amy, looking up with a manner so perfectly abstracted, that the parent could not help smiling as she guessed her thought.

"Yes, Frank!" said the mother.

"What of him?" asked Amy, striving to collect her wandering thoughts.

"Will he visit us to-night?"

"Oh, yes—yes!" she answered, a smile lighting up her pale face; "he said he would—that is—if he could! Hark! there is some one at the gate!" and springing from her seat, she flew out into the garden to meet—her father.

"Why, Amy," said the old man, "what is the matter?"

"I thought it was—was—somebody trying to get the gate open!" and Amy dropped her eyes to the ground, whilst a shade of disappointment lingered pensively upon her open brow.

The evening waxed later and later, but the young patriot came not. Amy sat at the front window, that looked out upon the garden gate, her hand clasped tightly to her feverish brow, and the hot tears gushing from their flooded channels down over her flushed cheeks. More than once had her fond mother begged her to leave the window, for the night air was chill, and as it swept over her delicate frame the fair girl shuddered, all unconsciously. She recked not of herself in the burning intensity of thought that possessed her being. At times she would start wildly from her bending posture, gaze vacantly out into the air, and then, with a sigh that seemed to rend her heart, she would sink listlessly into her seat.

Again the mother stood beside her.

"Amy," she said, in a husky voice, and with tearful eyes, "will you not retire? Come, join us in prayer, my sweet girl—'tis near midnight."

"Hush!" replied Amy, in a low, earnest tone; "he will come soon now!"

The poor old mother fell upon her knees before the daughter, and clasping both her hands in hers, implored the sorrowing girl to leave the damp window, and seek repose in her chamber. But Amy heard her not—her glassy stare still remained fixed upon the road, and her icy fingers returned not the presure of her mother. Motionless as a statue the color came and went from her still features, even at the chirping of the night cricket from without.

"Oh, Amy!" sobbed the parent, "do not look so wildly!"

The daughter slowly turned her head, till her gaze rested upon the kneeling form of her mother.

"Mother," she said, in a changed tone, "he will not come to-night!"

The parent gently twined her arm round the neck of her child, and led her, unresistingly to her chamber, where, after a long hour of watchfulness, she left her in slumber. Placing a small night-lamp in an alcove by the mantel, she softly stole from the room, and Amy was alone.—The moonbeams streamed through the latticed window-shutter, and sometimes flickering on the pale face of the sleeper, showed that her rest was unquiet.

Scarce had the pale beams of the night orb forsaken the darkened chamber, when a slight rustling, amid the shrubbery that clambered over and around the window-frame, sounded from without, and the shutters slowly unclosed. A hand was gently thrust through the opening, and soon after raised the frame with a slight creaking noise.

"Hist!" cried the person at the window, and a muffled form gliding from behind the garden-arbor, and stood at the foot of the ladder.

"Hist!" was echoed from below.

"The room is dark, Captain," said Bromly, (for it was he,) "give me the lantern—softly!"

The Captain took from beneath the folds of his cloak a darkened lantern, and advanced part way up the ladder, reached it to his companion. Bromly thrust it through the open window, and gently, sliding back a small wicket, the light streamed in upon the form of the sleeping Amy. As the sudden glare fell upon her face, she moved restlessly, flinging one arm about her head, 'till it mingled in the glossy ringlets that flowed over the pillow—and then all was still again.

"She sleeps!" whispered Bromly, as he crept through the window.

"Be cautious—advance slowly!" muttered the Captain, from below.

Bromly gathered in the folds of the white drapery that curtained the window, and pushing them back on each side, fastened the loose folds to the frame, so that no impediment existed to arrest the progress of their nefarious plot. Again he stood at the window, and whispered—

"All is ready—call Burton!"

The Captain applied a small whistle to his lips, and a figure came from its concealment in the garden.

"Mount the ladder," said he, "and stand upon the second round from the top."

The man ascended the ladder as he was directed, and paused upon the spot specified.

A wild, piercing scream echoed from the chamber, as the ruffian Bromly dashed to the window with the fair Amy in his arms, and depositing her in the grasp of the man who waited at the top of the ladder, she was received by the Captain on the ground.

"Quick!" cried the captain, "quick! Bromly, leap from the window!"

The ladder had fallen to the ground, leaving Bromly inside the chamber.

"Now, then," he shouted, as he sprang to the earth—"the horses!"

And, with bounding steps he made for the covert that concealed the horses, beyond the garden-gate. The Captain mounted, and receiving the insensible Amy in his arms, he put the spurs to his steed, and dashed across the meadow, out into the lane, followed by his companions; and as they entered the thick wood, the aged parents were seen rushing out into the road, with wild, dishevelled locks, and clasped hands, screaming for their child.

"On—on—faster!" shouted the Captain, as he buried his sharp spurs deep in the sides of his fleet steed, and the animal, obeying the stinging impulse, sprang forward with renewed swiftness.

"By heaven!" he suddenly cried, as he looked back, "they have fired the barn! Yes—the blaze will bring a whole troop upon us!"

As he spoke, a broad, lurid glare burst out from behind the white cottage, and the clouds suddenly became illuminated with a crimson hue. It was the signal for rescue—and the British officer knew it. His blanched, livid features became fearfully convulsed, and it was with difficulty he kept his seat upon the flying steed. But still on—onward he went—and brighter and broader grew the signal light, tinging the forest with its lurid hues.

"Spare us!—spare us!" cried the Captain, as they suddenly dashed in among a body of soldiers, and reigning in his horse, he leaped with his fair burden to the ground, and fell upon his knees.

A loud, mocking laugh came from the soldiery, and the Captain found that he was within his own camp. He sprang to his feet with a flush of mortification, and bid them prepare for retreat toward the main body, as the whole American force would be down upon them in an instant. The camp consisted of about two hundred armed men, with a score of prisoners, which were soon in motion on the Captain's alarm, and making rapidly for their confederate forces.

Still flashed the beacon light from the white cottage as a solitary horseman came dashing furiously and foaming down the open road, and springing from his steed, at the open gate, rushed into the house.

"Amy! Amy!" cried the young patriot, pacing the wide apartments with rapid strides. "Amy! where is she?"

No answer came from within the house, and he flung open the door, and sprang into the back garden. There was the aged mother and the decrepid father heaping fresh piles of dry grass upon the blazing heap, with a desperate energy and supernatural strength. They saw not the approach of the lover in the intensity of excitement with which they supplied the burning signal, until his hoarse voice shouted in their ears—

"Amy! where is she?"

The old man turned at the thundering tones, and cried out—

"Lost! lost!" and fell senseless to the earth, and would have perished amid the burning cinders, had not Frank dragged him from the smoking ashes. The mother had strength to point towards the forest, and she, too, sunk exhausted.

He had heard enough—and dashing through the house, and out into the front garden, he leapt upon his steed, and sprang forward to hasten on his companions. Scarce had he spanned a mile, when his quick ear caught the loud tramp of the Night-Riders—and ere another minute he was in their midst.

"Follow! follow!" he shouted, frantically, as he joined them. "The British have robbed old Nathan Walters of his dearest treasure, and the wrongs of helpless innocence shriek for vengeance!"

A simultaneous burst of indignation came from the troopers—and the commander, advancing to Frank, said—

"Can't trace their route, young man?"

"Ay! every foot of it. They have taken the forest path, and will cross the stream by the old ferry."

"Then lead on!" was the reply; and the whole body, thirty in number, dashed forward—and as they passed the cottage and the still smoking barn, a cry of suppressed hate came from the clenched teeth of every man.

"Faster!" cried Frank; "let not the morning sun see Amy Walters in the hands of her captors!"

The dark, long wood was passed, and they suddenly came to the spot where the British were recently encamped. The sight re-animated them, and the full heart of the young leader seemed bursting from its human tenement.

"Ho! ho!" cried he, and he laughed outright from intense excitement—"we get on bravely. Fear not, Amy; there are stout hearts abroad that can free thee, and will do so! So-ho! now, trot quick—let not one laggard soul be found where the cause is liberty and woman! By our hopes! the day breaks, and the clouds look smilingly. Now then, wheel left—swifter, my comrades, for heaven's sake! even now their brutal hands may be upon her, and she shrieking for her countrymen! Look! there is the ferry—cross but the water, and we have them!"

With still accelerated swiftness the riders dashed down the road to the ferry. Opposition availed [illegible]—they were resolute, determined, and the *ferrymen* in command of the landing were compelled reluctantly to permit their crossing.—Soon as they touched the opposite shore, an advance was sent forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position, who speedily returned with information that they had halted at the first tavern, and were now in the midst of their carousing, but with a sentinel stationed on the outside.

Cautiously and in silence the little troop proceeded—but, in despite of their caution, when they arrived within fifty yards of the house, the sentinel took the alarm, and discharging his musket, fled into the tavern. Concealment was useless.

"Forward!" shouted Marion, resuming his command—"charge on them! Quick—there—cut off their retreat by the wood!"

And ere the frightened British had time to collect their scattered senses, the Americans were upon them. With a loud shout they burst the doors from their hinges, and drove the hidden Englishmen from their concealment. Impressed with the idea that a vast force was upon them, they unhesitatingly fled, but were as instantly captured; and when the *melee* ended, they beheld their whole force of two hundred at the mercy of thirty men.

As young Frank rushed through the house, calling on his beloved—his Amy—he heard the sweet tones of her voice from a small apartment, and quickly clasped her to his heart—a rescued bride.

"Ah! Frank," said she, "I can guess well thy service now—it is no longer a mistery. The Night-Riders claim thee as a confederate."

The youth smiled—and, kissing her fair brow, owned the truth.

The British captain was demanded—but, strange to say, he was nowhere to be found.—His escape seemed almost miraculous, for every avenue had been guarded. Finally, after a long search, the valiant officer was found snugly ensconced up the kitchen chimney, from which he was speedily ejected—an object of mortification to his own companions, and of ridicule to his captors.

There was another brilliant gem set into Liberty's glorious crucible—and the occasion was celebrated, ere the morning sun tipped the golden edge of the horizon, by the union of the fair Amy and her brave lover. And when the rites were over, and Frank and his blushing bride stood in the presence of South Carolina's hero, the daring Marion rose and blessed them.

* This is an historical fact.

A learned Doctor has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, as it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones for women.

When Aristotle was asked, what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, he replied, "Not to be credited when he speaks the truth."

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

From the American Agriculturist.

Agricultural Institutions.

I have long been impressed with the necessity and importance of an agricultural institution for the education of young men in the theory and practice of farming. Every revolving year only tends to strengthen my conviction. From the numerous applications made annually, not only by parents who wish to place their sons under the care and guidance of good farmers, but by young men themselves, who look to commerce, manufactures, and the learned profession with a sorry prospect, and have finally come to the conclusion, that after all, farming is as *honorable, respectable*, and possibly in the main, as *profitable* as many other professions, and they are very anxious to place themselves in a situation to obtain the desired information.

I have long admired the model farm of the celebrated Fellenburg of Hofwyl, Switzerland, and think one such establishment in this state would be of immense importance, ay, of much more importance than some of our colleges. And American, travelling in Europe a few years since, paid a visit to this establishment, was highly delighted, and much surprised to find a student there from the city of New York, who informed him there were several other boys in the school from the same place. "There were pupils on the ground," he adds, "from Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, North and South America, and Turkey."

What a lesson! Hofwyl has taught the modes of its agriculture, while it has sent forth into the above-named countries, some of the most useful, virtuous, and enlightened citizens.

"When," said the lamented Burl, "shall we become wise, and imitate the good, as we are ready to do the bad examples of our European ancestry? Where shall we establish schools of scientific and practical agriculture for our sons? Whenever their importance shall be duly appreciated, and our citizens experiment their true interests in endeavoring to promote the best interests of their country."

It is difficult to estimate the advantages that might justly be expected from such an institution, in which theory and practice would go hand in hand; where the mental, as well as physical powers were justly cultivated.

An improvement in the great object in every science; the ingenuity of man is constantly at work in order to find out by experiment some new invention better calculated to produce the desired effect; in this way the great and important improvements in mechanics have been accomplished.

Agriculture may be practised without any knowledge of its theory, that is, established practices may be imitated; but in this case it must ever remain stationary. The great proportion of our farmers jog along as if there were no improvement necessary; adhering to the old practices and beaten path of their fathers, and grandfathers, and great-grandfathers, before them.

The mere routine practitioner can not advance beyond the limits of his own particular experience, and can neither derive instruction from such accidents as are favorable to his object, nor guard against the recurrences of such as are unfavorable. He can have no resources for unseen events but ordinary expedients, while the man of science resorts to general principles, refers events to their true causes, and adapts his measures to most every emergency.

Within the last twenty-five or thirty years, there has been a decided improvement in the cultivation of the soil, still there is much yet to learn. The object of the art of agriculture is, to increase the quantity, and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the earth, as are used by civilized man; and the object of the agriculturist is to do this with the least expense, or, in other words, with profit.

I feel convinced that the establishment of a farm for the purpose of educating young men, and imparting that knowledge, which is necessary, in order to form an scientific principles, and, to that purpose, would confer a great boon to the country, and materially promote our agricultural prosperity. I would consider it to be the first and main object of such an establishment, to make the pupil thoroughly acquainted with, and understand the principles of the science in which he is about to engage; I call it a science, for, to be a *good farmer* requires more scientific knowledge than is generally admitted. Some imagine that farming is so simple a matter, that the *veriest dolt* might be a good farmer; this is erroneous.—To be sure, they could give order to plow, and sow, and reap, and follow other people's examples in the general government; but to be a *good* and *successful* farmer something more is needed.

I have been induced to make the foregoing observations in consequence of having several applications to take young men, and instruct them in farming. I have refused to take them, let, on account of my inability to teach them, and 2d, on account of the difficulty which generally arises from jealousy of the common laborers on the farm. They are very apt to imagine more labors are shown, and they receive better fare, &c.—Besides, it is no object for a farmer to take one young man for merely the labor he would perform; for it can not be expected that he could take hold at once, and earn even his board. They must be brought on by degrees. I am well convinced that if some competent farmer would undertake the management and instruction (in practice as well as in theory) of a certain number of young men at a reasonable charge per annum, he would make it profitable to himself, and advantageous to his pupils.

Cuba.

The New Orleans Eco of the 22th inst. contains accounts of another servile insurrection in this Island, far more serious than that which broke out at Cardenas, about two months ago.

The insurrection occurred on the south side of the Island, near St. Jago de Cuba. Of the injury done nothing definite is known, as the papers there are not permitted to publish any statements. But well informed passengers, say that a large number of planters, overseers, with their families, had been killed by the infuriated blacks, and a large amount of property destroyed.

An express had been received at Havana, with these tidings, and the Admiral of the Port Ulloa, despatched a steamer to the scene of difficulty, with orders for another steamer, a frigate and two brigs of war, to follow without delay.

From these facts, and the reports of passengers, it is supposed that the insurrection is a vastly more serious one than any which has heretofore occurred in Cuba.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Death of Noah Webster.

By an extra of yesterday morning from the New-Haven Herald, we have the painful intelligence of the death at that city, of Noah Webster, L. L. D., at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, 28th inst., in the 85th year of his age.

We will not use the stereotyped phrase that the country has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Webster, for, happily, his works live after him. His life has been prolonged beyond the usual term of human existence, and his unremitting labors have been fully completed. A capacious volume of selections from his Political and Miscellaneous Writings has been recently published, of which a second and fuller notice appears in this paper, and the great trophy of his life, his Dictionary of the English Language—by far the best ever published—has just been thoroughly and finally revised by him. Having completed to the utmost limit a life of usefulness to men and piety to God, we do not mourn that he has been called to rest, though we deeply feel that our country has lost in him one of her worthiest and most illustrious citizens. When we saw him for a few moments last winter, his mind appeared unshaken by the ravages of Time, and his interest in transpiring events and his country's welfare was such as to shame many of her citizens in the prime of life and activity.—The New-Haven Herald says:

Dr. Webster has been a long time before the public as a prominent individual in the various departments of society, and a short notice of the principal events of his life cannot be unacceptable to the public. He was born in West-Hartford, in this State, October 16th 1758. He was a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a member of the Colonial Council from its first formation, and subsequently Governor of Connecticut.

Noah Webster entered Yale College in 1774. In his Junior year, in the time of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, he volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding this interruption in his studies, Mr. Webster graduated with high reputation in 1778. During the summer of 1779, he resided in the family of Mr. afterward Chief Justice, Ellsworth, at Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1781. Subsequently, he engaged in the business of instruction, and being strongly impressed with the defects of such books as were then used in elementary schools, published in 1783, at Hartford, his *First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Grammar*. The great success of the work, is well known. Mr. Webster early became a political writer. His first publication in this character was at Hartford in 1783, when the State was agitated on the subject of half-pay for life to the Revolutionary army. For a series of papers in the Connecticut Courant, under the signature of Honoratus, he received the thanks of Gov. Trumbull in person, and was highly complimented by other gentlemen of distinction. At various other periods of public excitement and difficulty the aid of his pen was solicited by those who were best acquainted with his full and correct information on questions of public interest, and his ability to explain and defend his own views.

His "Sketches of American Policy," published in 1784, his writings in favor of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in defence of Washington's proclamation, of neutrality, and of Jay treaty negotiated with Great Britain, by Mr. Jay, had great influence on public opinion and were highly appreciated. Various other topics during the same period were publicly discussed by him. In 1793, he commenced a daily paper in New York, which is now called the *Commercial Advertiser* and *New York Spectator*.

Mr. Webster removed to New Haven in 1798, and in 1807, he entered on the great business of his life—the compiling of a new and complete Dictionary of the English Language. This work he prosecuted amid various difficulties and discouragements, and published the first edition of it in 1828. In the preparation of this Dictionary he was led, to investigate to a great extent the subject of Etymology, and the relations of various languages to each other.

"This Dictionary has been more favorably received than, as is believed, the author ever anticipated. His other publications are too numerous to be particularly mentioned here. Dr. Webster formed no opinion without investigation, and such opinion on any subject as appeared to him, after full consideration to be correct, he never feared to express. He strongly loved his country, and was a patriot of the Washington school. He lived and died in the faith of the Gospel. For the last forty years of his life, though he had been long before a diligent student, he devoted his time to literary pursuits with an order rarely seen in any country, and, especially this. His study was his home; his books and pen his constant companions; and his knowledge to the last was constantly on the increase. When such a man is taken from life, much learning dieth with him."

Dr. Webster had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health till within a few days of his death. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell, but no alarm was felt by his family. His disorder, however, soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sank under the attack till, at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason he died with entire composure and resignation.

Killed.—On May 22, at Beechertown, Va., a young man named Thomas Jones, by lightning. A very remarkable circumstance attended his death. His father, who was a member of the church, was much alarmed at the flashes of lightning, when a brother said to her, "If you entertains afraid of lightning, how ought the sinners to feel?" When the deceased replied—"Hush, father; none of us know what may happen to us," or words to that effect; and his lips had scarcely stopped speaking, when the fatal messenger, instantly entered his and into eternity. It was a peculiar and most impressive circumstance.

Fire at Buffalo.

About twenty tenements were destroyed by fire in Buffalo on the 1st inst. They were totally lost. The fire originated in a Boiler Factory on Dayton street and consumed all the buildings on both sides of that street, to the brick block on the corner, including the old Steamboat Hotel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Vindication of Swedenborg.—Letter IV.

Mr. Editor:—I regret that the sitting of the New Church Western Convention in this city should have prevented me from promptly attending to Mr. L's third article. I will now proceed to answer it, and, in deference to your feelings, will be as brief as possible.

The desire which you have intimated to see a discussion of Swedenborg's religious system is not, as you see, to be gratified.—Mr. L. will not engage in polemics of this nature. "I assure H." says he, "that it is all a mistake; I never intended to attack the New Church; the Baron acknowledges the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity." He thus makes the *amende honorable*; escapes from a discussion of principles, and covers his retreat, as well as he is able, by a show of contention upon irrelevant subjects.

But is it true that he intended no attack upon the New Church? Hear, I pray you, the *facts* of the case. He has recently held discussions with his neighbor, Mr. R., on various doctrines of our faith, especially the resurrection; controversing them in the usual way, until he was emboldened to say, on one occasion, in a neighbor's store, and in the presence of several persons, "Mr. R., I will come out against you! In the papers, if you will only furnish me with sheets of your texts, and you can answer me, if you choose, and even bring all your church to assist you." Mr. R. promptly assented, and furnished the sheets. Was not this retraction a projected attack on the church to which Mr. R. belonged?

Mr. L. complains of my "interference" in an affair between Mr. R. and himself. Now this was not a private, personal matter, but one of public interest, because it was addressed to the public. It was written against "Swedenborg and Swedenborgianism;" consequently against the people who embrace the tenets of this author. Both Mr. R. and myself promptly wrote in reply to him, but of course the letters of only one of us were necessary; and, because of the many pressing engagements of my friend, I charged myself with the duty of answering this opponent. You see, therefore, that Mr. L. is treated with perfect fairness. I regret that he has such serious objections to me, and that my "interference" should now prevent him from publishing the number he intended, bringing the Baron to the Bible test.! I am also surprised at this, when he finds that what I have written is such a "feeble attempt" in vindication of Swedenborg, and when he likens me, compared with himself, to a "little insect on the horn of an ox." At this rate how easily might he crush me, and refute my vindications.

In admitting that the doctrines of Swedenborg are in agreement with orthodoxy, Mr. L. makes a concession which I will not accept.—They are not *orthodox* as he understands that term, that is to say, they do not agree with the doctrinal views which are commonly held.—If Mr. L. be really of the opinion that they are scriptural, why did he engage in discussions, with a view to refute them, or write a paper "bringing them to the Bible test!" This strange concession is, however, very suitable as an excuse for not proceeding with the controversy which he had intended in a public paper.

The articles of Mr. L. are fraught with contradictions. After saying that our doctrines are orthodox; after declaring that he will not now engage in a discussion respecting them, he begins and assails our doctrine on the second coming of the Lord. We hold that he is to come in the power and glory of his holy Word, or in a full manifestation of his divine truth, while Mr. L. believes that he is to come in person. He quotes a few words from Swedenborg's theology on the Savior's second advent, but he stops short before he has given half the sentence; that he gives the whole of it, and especially the entire context, it would just have proved the reverse of what he wished to set forth, which is, that we are in consider Swedenborg as the Messiah. The chapter from which this gentle extract is taken, bears the following title, "*The second coming of the Lord is not a coming in person, but in the Word, which is from him and is himself.*" Does this favor the absurd idea that Swedenborg was the Messiah? He afterwards says in the words which Mr. L. has quoted, "The Lord manifested himself to me, his servant, and sent me on this office;" but on what office? Why, to "teach the doctrines of the New Church by means of the Word;" in other terms to deduce from the Word those religious principles, especially its spiritual sense, by and in which the Son of man, or the Lord as the Word, should make his second advent, and reign on the earth. This was Swedenborg's office; and in order to enable him the more effectually to fulfil it, the Lord opened his spiritual sight, and revealed to him arcana respecting the spiritual world. But he adds, "From the first day of my call to this office, I have never received anything appertaining to the doctrine of that church from any angel, but from the Lord alone, whilst I was reading the Word."

Mr. L. seems afraid with the assertion that the "Savior manifested himself to Swedenborg," forgetting that he manifests himself to every one who becomes a spiritually-minded man. Jesus saith, "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me, and I will love him, and will *manifest myself to him*."—John xiv. 21. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall *see God*."—Matt., v. 8. "To see God, is to have an interior perception of his truth.

It is then said that we limit the Lord, by saying that he cannot come again in person. We are not limiting God when we set forth and maintain the true meaning of his holy Word. If I say that God "cannot lie," because it is so said in the Scriptures, I am not placing limits to the divine power. The question is not simply what he can do, but what he *will do*, and his divine intentions must be known from his Word. If he has said that he will come at *the Word*, our duty is to believe him. With respect to his power, allow me to say, that his power and his will are one; as he is omnipotent, he can do what he wills, and what he wills is according to his own laws of divine order. He defied, or made divine his humanity while here on earth, on which account, being God, he became in his human nature glorified, omnipresent, and invisible to the bodily eyes of man. Will Mr. L. inform me how he proposes to locate upon this earth him who is omnipresent? If the Saviour were to come again into the world in person, he would have to become a man, or assume a natural body for that purpose.

We are told that the Lord "is to come again *in the manner* as he ascended into heaven." This I admit, but in what manner did he ascend? Did he ascend in his natural body, visible to the natural eyes of men? Can a material body enter heaven? I answer, that our Lord rose in a divine body, visible only to spiritual eyes, on which account we find that, when he showed himself to his apostles, after his resurrection, "*their eyes were opened*, and they knew him, and he vanished out of their sight." Luke xxiv, 31. It was because his body was not material, that he could enter into the place where his disciples were assembled, although "*the doors were shut*"—John xx, 19-26. When the eleven apostles saw him ascend, it was when their spiritual sight was opened. At his second advent, he was to come in like manner, and do judgment, not on the bodies, but on the souls or spirits of men, and to this in the spiritual world,—in that intermediate region called the World of Spirits. When John, as we read in the Revelations, saw a judgment, it was not in the natural but in the spiritual world, which proves that the scene of judgment is there. John saw it when his spiritual sight was opened.

It is said in Matthew xxiv, 30, "They shall see the Son of Man coming in the *clouds of heaven*." If he is to come in *the manner* as he ascended, he must have ascended in a cloud of the heavens; it must have been a *spiritual cloud* which received him, out of their sight. That there are such spiritual clouds we learn from the Revelations xiv, 14, and xv, 18. "If the Savior is to come in the clouds we see above our heads, as Mr. L. believes, it would be in clouds of the earth, or in natural clouds only, which is opposed to the testimony of the Word of God.

As Mr. L. strives again in unison and you respecting the writings of Swedenborg, intimating that they are a new revelation, or new divine oracles, it may be well to state distinctly what is their real character. They are not a second Bible, nor any addition to the Word of God; they are not holy and inspired after the manner of the Sacred Writings. They are expositions of the Divine Oracles by a man raised up by Divine Providence for that purpose, who was specially illuminated by the Lord; that he was to unlock the treasures of Divine Wisdom. All that this authorized expositor advances in his system of theology is drawn from the Sacred Scriptures, even from their literal sense, and established thereby all the principles of our faith, all that is put forth by our preachers, or in our collateral writings, is founded on the Word of God. I intimated this in a former letter, and only now reiterate the fact, because of the endeavors which are so industriously made to deceive the public on this subject.

Allow me to say respecting "Abraham, Moses, Joshua and others," that we do not regard these as shadows without identity or substance."—What is written of Abraham, and all his posterity, we believe to have literally taken place as recorded in the Word. The spiritual sense in which we believe, does not destroy the natural sense but only establishes it the more, by showing the eternal realities of which the literal facts are correspondent images. What we believe to be purely allegorical is confined to the first chapters of Genesis. These treat, in a factitious history, first of the creation of man, or of those principles in his mind, which constitute him truly of the human character, and of his fall from listening to the voice of the serpent. That the "old serpent, the devil," should mean man's natural principle, is easy enough to be seen, if we consider that the sinful motions of our "carnal man" or mind, are not self-originating, but come from the evil one. Every man that falls into sin by giving heed to the suggestions of his serpent.

Mr. L. speaks again of Swedenborg's alienation of mind, and of the need there is of miracles, as if we had not trodden on these subjects before. Now, however, he admits that "it is possible," if God willed it, for a man while on earth to have intercourse with the dead. If then it be possible, it is no proof of madness in Swedenborg to say that he had such an intercourse. As to the will of God being needed for such a special divine favor, we know that this is but a matter of course, because the will or permission of God is required for every thing. Mr. L. will not believe without a miracle "that Swedenborg really had his spiritual sight opened, but he believed without such evidence all that is related by John in the Revelations. If, however, miracles are needed to establish the affirmative of such a fact, they are equally needed on the negative side; so that Mr. L., if he would prove that Swedenborg had no intercourse with the spiritual world, can only do so by working a miracle. If he cannot produce a miracle to show that our author was insane or was an imposter, he, according to his own principles, proves nothing. At this rate, the testimony of Swedenborg cannot be disproved.

Moreover, Mr. L. now admits, that it is only to sensual men that miracles are addressed; "spiritual men," he says, "do not need them, for they have faith already." Here he unwittingly relates all that he has said on the subject of miracles being needed to prove the testimony of our author, and establishes all that I contend for.—He shows that at this rate a rational man or a christian, cleaves to his Bible as the only test of truth. The sensualist asks for miracles, and yet he will most likely disbelieve them if he sees them performed; at all events they cannot produce faith, and he must go to his Bible for this after all. "To Mr. L. a spiritual or a sensual man in requiring miracles from Swedenborg?

Another admission. He now allows that "a miracle cannot prove that to be rational which is evidently absurd, or that to be true, which is evidently false." This he admits, and yet he persist in requiring miracles to substantiate statements in our author, which he declares have sufficient evidence of falsehood and absurdity on the face of them.

Mr. L. intimates that the magicians of Egypt never performed any miracles, but only attempted to perform them, thus denying facts which are plainly recorded in the Word of God. This he says, because he deems such things impossible, and yet he condemns me severely for not believing that Lot really took to himself a wife before there was a single woman in existence.

I might go on exposing the inconsistencies of Mr. L., but it is unnecessary. The candid reader will see the futility of all he has written, especially if he compares it with what is contained in my former letter. He will also see that if Mr. L. cannot agree with me, he can at all events indulge in ridicule, sentiment and personalities. As to his associating the name of Swedenborg with the names of Joseph Smith and Ann Lee, and the men of our church with the followers of these ——— I say observe that writing such stuff is not fair. But refuting the theology of Swedenborg. He may find persons enough to class Mr. Wesley with the same individuals, and the Methodists with their followers, and even to call Mr. W. by worse names than he applies to Swedenborg, but it would amount to nothing.—The Methodists would still be what I can afford to call them, a respectable body of professing christians. How far the members of the New Church in this city resemble the Mormonites and Shakers, I will leave the public to judge.

Allow me to add, that I trust Mr. L. will be induced to publish the paper which he has written, "bringing the Baron to the Bible test."

I am, &c.,

H.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843.

P. S. I regret to see from your paper of this morning, that you are not disposed to have any more of these controversial letters in your pages. Your readers will see that I am entitled to be heard in defence of the New Church, and that I can justly claim the insertion of this letter.—And if you refuse me the opportunity of making, in a future paper, some closing remarks in answer to Mr. L. last article, the public will see, that I am treated unfairly.—Remember that this controversy was begun on your side the water.

Oregon.

We are a feverish people. One would suppose from our emigrating habits, and the rapidity with which we pass from place to place, that to old and newly settled parts of our country, were so thickly populated, and all the common pursuits of life so full, as to leave our youth no hope or employment in them. But this is so far from the truth as may be. Even Massachusetts has wild land enough to cultivate, while Ohio possesses her million of acres, undisturbed by any culture. Yet a grand convention is to be held in Cincinnati, in July, at which delegates from all the States *nearly*, are expected to be present!

The object of the convention we were led to suppose was the settlement of Oregon. So reads the call. But it seems the distinguished men who started the idea of the convention, have thought, more consonant with stirring adventure, and manly daring. It is no less than the interest and honor of the Republic, and the "greatness, peace and safety" of the West; for though a mighty desert and the Rocky Mountains intervene between our frontier settlements and Oregon, yet, inasmuch, as the Sioux Indians and the Flat Heads have allied themselves with Great Britain and Russia, and mean, if they can, to take possession of our Valley, it is all important that we should act at once upon this matter, and make ourselves masters of the Columbia River and its tributaries. Hear what they say in their circular:

FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF OREGON TERRITORY.

Cincinnati, 22d May, 1843.

Dear Sir:—It having been determined to hold a Convention at this place, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of July next, to urge upon Congress the *immediate occupation* of the Oregon Territory, by the arms and laws of the Republic, and to adopt such measures as may seem most conducive to its immediate and effectual occupation, whether the government acts or not; I have the honor to request your attendance at the Convention, that an expression of your views upon the subject as you may deem most expedient.

It will be proposed to base the action of the Convention on Mr. Monroe's declaration of 1823, "that the American continents are not to be considered subject to colonization by any European powers," and that we "should consider any attempt on their part to extend their systems to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety."

Believing that such will be the surest course for the interest and honor of the Republic, and the greatest peace and safety of the West, we hope for your attendance, or at least your concurrence, in the objects of the Convention, and the surest means for their attainment.

Yours, &c. Respectfully,

T. Worthington, P. H. Olmstead,
D. T. Disney, William Burke,
W. B. Hubbard, Thomas M'Guire,
J. Kilgore, N. H. Kelley,
E. D. Mansfield, Jacob Flinn,
S. Medary, Joseph Lewis,
Oregon General Committee of Ohio.

The wheat Crop.

The following notices of the coming Wheat Crop, we glean from our various exchanges:

From every portion of the State we perceive most cheering accounts of the prospects of the wheat crop. Senator Coal, from Livingston county, informed us that in his section they had never looked better since his residence in the State.—*Detroit Advertiser, of May 25.*

Pennsylvania.—Northumberland Co.—The grain fields, seldom looked better at this season. The spring is yet wet. Corn planting is at hand, but our farmers are not yet prepared for it.—*Millennial.*

Chester.—The winter grain generally looks well, and gives reasonable expectation of a full average crop.—*West Chester Express.*

Lancaster.—The prospects of a fine crop of wheat and rye are very flattering.—*Intel.*

Berks.—The fields in this country give every indication of a plentiful harvest.—*Reading Gazette.*

Lycoming.—Vegetation continues to look fine. *Nancy Lum.*

Hartsburgh.—Grain is growing in this vicinity with as much luxuriance as we have ever witnessed.—*Telegraph.*

Venango.—From almost every section of this country we hear that grain fields have never at this season of the year, presented a more growing and flattering appearance.—*Dem.*

Wheat Crop in Virginia.—The Rockingham Register, says:

The wheat crop in this county has greatly improved in appearance, within a few weeks past. There were indications of a failure in the crop of small grain a month ago; but now every thing promises to repay the husbandman for his labor.

The Winchester Virginian, copying this account of the prospects of Rockingham county, remarks that the same is true to a good extent, in regard to the growing crop, in Frederick and the adjoining counties.

Hagerstown, Md.—We take pleasure in announcing that many of the farmers of our county are very sanguine in their expectations of making an average crop of wheat.—*Pledge.*

☞ Don't kill the Birds—they eat the worms that destroy your crops.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Lick. Val. Register, by T. B. GOODMAN & CO., Exchange Brokers, Maiden-lane, Tribune Cit.

OHIO.—Life and Trust Co.			
Lafayette and Franklin Bank			par
Commercial Bank			par
Western Reserve Bank			1 dis
Far. & Mechanics' & Stubenville			par
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon			par
Belmont B'k of St. Catarville			par
Bank of Mount Pleasant			par
" Marietta			par
" Zanesville			par
" Circleville, (old)			par
" Muskingum			par
" Norwalk			par
" Wooster			par
" Kentucky			par
" Xenia			par
" Massillon			par
" Geauga			par
Dayton Bank			par
Commercial Bank of Scioto			par
Clinton Bank of Columbus			par
All small and post notes			par
Franklin Bank of Columbus			par
Mechanic's & Traders Bank			par
Chillicothe Bank			par
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.			
Urbana Bank			par
Farmers' Bank of Canton			par
Lancaster Bank			par
Hamilton Bank			par
Bank of Cleveland			par
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie			par
Miami Exporting Company			par
Cincinnati Bank			par
Exchange Bank, Cincinnati			par
Whitewater Canal			par
Granville Bank			par
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Ba			par
INDIANA.—State Bank and branches			par
State L and V Bank			par
ILLINOIS.—State Bank and Branches			par
Br. of Illinois & "			par
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair			par
Endorsed by J. O. & H. Smith			par
MISSOURI.—State Bank and Branches			par
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks			par
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks			par
ARKANSAS.—State Bk & Branches			par
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans Banks			par
Municipality B.Bs			par
GEORGIA.—All solvent Banks			par
N. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks			par
S. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks			par
EASTERN BANKS.—N.Y. City Bks			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
SPECIE.			
Buying rates by the Brokers.			
American Gold			par
English Gold			par
Other Foreign Gold			par
Silver			par

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834	$10,60	French Francs	$7,85
do since 1834	10,00	Ga. $5 hr mon	5,00
Sovereign	4,85	N. Carolina do	5,00
Napoleon	3,85	Pistareen	16
Doubloon, Spanish	15,53	Guinea	5,00
do Patriot	15,53	Dubloon	15,53
Y Dollen	3,924	German Crown	1,00
X Dollen	1,85	French Crown	1,00
X Guilder	1,00	Louis d'Or	3,85
Frederick d'Or	3,924		

BANK NOTES.

Rec'd and sold out by the Covington Brank B'k.

Kentucky Banks.

Commercial, Franklin & Lafayette B'ks of O.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

Corrected weekly for the Register.

APPLES,	Green	bush	60 a 75
	Dried	"	30
BEEF,	Mess	bbl	6 00 a 7 00
	Prime	"	5 00
	Dried	lb	5 a 6
	Tongues	"	4 50 a 5 00
BACON,	Hog round	lb	3½ 4
	Jowls	"	1 a 1½
	Shoulders	"	3
	Sides	"	4 a 4½
	Hams	"	5 a 6
	Canvassed Hams	"	6 a 6½
	Sugar cured Hams	"	7 a 8
COFFEE		lb	8½ 8½
CANDLES		"	6 a 7½
CORN,	In the ear	bush	16 a 18
	Meal	"	20 a 25
FLOUR,	City Mills	"	4 50
	By Canal	"	4 20a 4 25
FEATHERS		lb	18 a 20
HEMP,	Dewed	ton	2 00
	Manilla	"	7 00 a 8 50
HOPS,	Western crop	lb	7 a 9
HIDES,	Northern dried	"	8 a 9
	Wet salted	"	7
	Spanish	"	11 a 12½
HAY,	Loose	ton	7 50 a 8 00
	Bale	"	10 00 a 12 00
LARD		lb	4½ 5½
LEAD,	Pig and Bar	"	3½ 4
LUMBER,	Boards	per M	25 00 a 30 00
	do common	do	10.00 a 15 00
	Shingles	"	2 00 a 2 50
	Comp Pickets	"	M10 00 a 15 00
MOLASSES,	Sugar House	gal	30 a 33
	New Orleans	"	24 a 25
OATS		bush	10 a 12
OIL	Linseed	gal	70 a 75
PORK,	Mess	bbl	8 50 a 9 00
	Clear	"	a 9 00
	Prime	"	6 00 a 6 50
	Rump & Chine	"	a 5 00
	Jowls	"	4 00
	Hog Round	lb	2½ a 3½
	Shoulders	"	2 a 2½
	Sides	"	2 a 2½
	Hams	"	3½ a 4½
PROVISIONS,	Butter		
	In kegs or bbls	"	a 6
	To market inferior	"	5 a 5
	Prime	"	12 a 15
	Cheese, W. R.	"	5 a 5½
	Onions	bush	50 a 60
	Potatoes	"	19a 25
RAGS,	Rope	lb	1½ a 2
RICE,	Fresh in Tierces	"	3½ 4
SALT,	Turks' Island	bush	36
	New York	"	33 a
	Kanawha	"	17 a 18
	do washed	"	20 a 22
	do alum	"	27 a 40
	Conesaugh	"	25 a 30
	Zanesville	"	25 a 30
SEEDS,	Clover	"	3 50 a 3 75
	Timothy	"	1 25 a 1 50
	Hemp	"	50 a 75
	Flax	"	75 a 1 00
SHOT		bag	1 12 a 1 25
TALLOW,		lb	5 a 5½
WHEAT,		bush	80 a 84
WOOL,	Common	lb	16 a 18
WHISKEY,	from boats	gal	18

Tobacco Manufactured, Cartagena Prices.			
Cavendish, Ky. best		cwt	$12 00a15 00
" 2d quality		"	8 00a10 00
12 Plug, best		"	12 00a16 00
6 Twist, No. 1		"	5 00a 6 50
No. 2		"	3 00a 3 50
In Leaf, No 1		"	2 00a 2 50
No. 2		"	1 00
Cigars, Spanish		"	16 00a25 00
Cigars, Half		"	4 50a 5 00
Common		"	67a 1 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM K. WALL.

A Luxury for the Season.

Mr. Greenlaw, of Newport is supplying this place with what excellent, transparent ICE.—Perhaps our citizens generally are not aware that they can be accommodated with this agreeable and pleasant luxury at their own doors, every morning or two, at about 9 o'clock, but such is the fact. We can vouch for its excellent quality, for we had presented to us on yesterday morning a solid transparent piece of Ice as large as a rock, and most as heavy.

Agricultural Schools.

In every branch of science, labor, art, profession and other business, instruction is necessary before anything like a proficiency can be attained. To qualify a man for professional pursuits, he must go through a course of study to enable him to prosecute successfully the various arts, paliations, sciences, &c. &c., long practice under skillful teachers is indispensable! Just so with farming—It is one of the most important pursuits of man. And, notwithstanding it has generally been considered of too humble a calling to waste much time or money in educating those intended for tillers of the soil, there is no branch of human industry, or even a good education could be more advantageously employed, or, which would elevate the possessor to a higher grade of estimation. How often do we see parents, with a number of sons, select those supposed to be of weaker intellect—too dull to take learning, for farmers, and put those more bright to the learned professions; And what has been the result, why in nine cases out of ten, notwithstanding the limited scholastic instruction of the dull boy, he lives to fill an honorable place in society, prospers in the world, gets rich, raises a respectable family, and fills up the measure of his days in industry and usefulness; whilst his brother, of superior genius, have had large sums expended on their education at eminent schools, (where too often they acquire habits of idleness,) to prepare them for professions already over stocked, and in which they fail to obtain notoriety or business, and have at last to become dependant for support on their former brother.—

Our senior we believe has taken a short up-on us, and run a little off the track, but not entirely out of the furrow. We intended to urge the importance of establishing at least one Agricultural School in each State, where *theory* with *practice*, shall be so taught, as to qualify the student for becoming a good practical farmer. To carry out this object a large farm should be selected, containing, if possible, all the varieties of soil, adapted to the culture of every species of grain and other vegetation produced in our climate—under the superintendence of a thoroughly educated and judicious practical farmer.

In such a school, mind and body would be improved and kept in a healthful state, and the student become qualified for still higher usefulness in society.

The Cultivator, a very numerous farmer's paper, published in New York, contains an excellent article on this subject, an extract of which we publish in another column.

"Our Congressional Canvass."

Under this head, the Western Visitor of the 8th inst., has an editorial in which it disclaims any wish to dismiss the Whig party; but only hopes to elect Col. Tibbatts, because he is clear and talented Democrat, able to command the full support of the Democratic party, all of which is a honorable position, and reflects honor upon the Editor of the Visiter. If your Major Wall the justice to speak well of him in every thing except, he respects his politics, which is all that could be expected of a high-minded Democrat, honestly differing with him in opinion. "Honest Democrat" intends to think Mr. Southgate could be defeated, were he the Whig candidate."—This is to insinuate, that the Whigs cannot appreciate the merits which the "Visiter" so nobly ascribes to Maj. Wall, but we let that pass. We will not quarrel with our neighbor merely for a *little facetiousness*, uncomplimentary to our party, after he has just spoken so well of our candidate.

The letter, in the same paper, a communication signed "Julian," upon the same subject.—This communication is dated "Newport," and it says, "Why does the editor of the Register call upon the friends of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Southgate?" Why does he call upon his whig friends to turn a deaf ear to the efforts which the democracy are making to dissolve them?" Julian "has seen no indications of such an attempt." Mr. Julian has not seen so much as we have.—We have heard, and we have known, gentlemen who desire the defeat of the whigs, under any circumstances, who would have supported Col. Tibbatts in Mr. Southgate if they thought, according to aggregate, any support which they think may have been made upon the feelings of the Whigs about here, because Mr. B. was superseded by the Newport convention. We ask Mr. Julian in turn, if that may not be considered "such an attempt?" He says we must feel that Mr. Marshall and Mr. Southgate have been treated badly. We did not disguise our preference for Mr. Southgate, before the Convention. We did not attempt to hide a willingness to do anything consistent with propriety, to secure his election. But we profess to be an "impartial whig," and therefore, we must acknowledge, that we have no right to complain at the friend of Mr. Southgate. Mr. Julian seems to be the man who has *all the right* to complain.—He asks the question, "Has an injured man, "Why was Mr. Southgate laid upon the shelf for Maj. Wall?" Perhaps it was, because from "indications," it was understood, that if Mr. S. was the first, he could not have the chance to make Julian's friend, Col. T., our representative which, perhaps, was the wish, *single*, of a good many whigs, especially the *uncultivated* ones, to whom, he wants and, he can make himself acceptable. Besides, there are a good many stanch old whigs about here, who have some faint recollection of having voted for Col. T. for the senate, was a whig.—Perhaps they being desirous to send their old friend to Congress, caused the *defeat* of Mr. S. in the convention, seeing they could have no chance to vote for the Col. if Mr. S. were the nominee. There may not be satisfactory answers to Mr. Julian's query, but they are as good as he deserves, until he shows himself a real friend of Mr. Southgate. "All admit that Mr. B. has proven himself in the ranks of the democratic party, Well any superior, or Mr. S. any equal, in the ranks of the democratic party in this district. But we will not feel ourselves bound to apologize to Julian, because of our advocacy of Maj. Wall, until he shows that he, as well as ourselves, have been seriously injured, because his and our choice, (Mr. S.) was superseded. We shrewdly suspect that Mr. Julian is the man who hopes to *be most* benefitted, on account of Mr. Wall's candidacy. And we shrewdly suspect that he will and the contest, as he forces it would be, against Mr. Southgate, a "hopeless one." We are bold to say unto Mr. Julian, that Mr. Southgate will never hold him responsible for his "private efforts," which "have been swallowed up" in the service of the whigs and Major Wall will and need to take leave from him in "dignity." We have been at some pains to ascertain the course of Maj. Wall for the "next twenty years," and from the best information we are authorized to say, that he has been a consistent whig throughout. He voted for Mr. Clay, in 1824; voted for him as an election in 1832, and has always advocated the principles as a private man; and Mr. Southgate's friends will remember that he has always given him a zealous and efficient support. In a word, Maj. Wall is unquestionably a consistent politician, and a talented and correct man. He can never be called, like Mr. Julian's great namesake, "an apostate."

☞ A man can scarcely keep from smiling, even amidst the indignation he must feel, at the total depravity of the loco-foco-tiger papers, in their unscrupulous and unlimited abuse of Henry Clay. We say he cannot well refrain from an indignant smile to witness their puny attacks upon this great American Patriot. It is some time since he retired to the walks of private life, and engaged in the business of his profession, in order to improve a fortune somewhat impaired by sacrifices of time, and money, in the service of his country, and to personal friendships, yet these political blood-hounds (for they can be compared to nothing else) pursue him to the very threshold of his private sanctuary. He is alike the object of their utmost fear and of their hatred. To them his very name brings terror and alarm; and as to the Whigs, every pensure put forth, and every plan adopted, which does not accord with—loco foco policy, is the work of Mr. Clay; his master spirit presides over every Whig Legislature—he is a kind of Ubiquitary in all their assemblies and conventions. Not long since, in speaking of the affairs of Mexico Island, and her virtuous party, Mr. Clay was denounced as an "Algerine," and some of the cate-paw tribe of Kentucky, style him the "great annoiter of contracts," all this without the shadow of a cause. Oh, what a terror to those evil-doers is *Henry Clay!* And why, it may be asked, is a private citizen thus made the target of political spontemen to fire their spoils of slander at? It is because of his elevation over them, of his pure and mighty mind, and devotion to *country* instead of self. They hunter "down—down and their restless pulses—their turpitudes and intrigues for this they endeavor to weaken his influence, and bring him, if possible, down to their the eagle's flight, or the owl to look the sun out of countenance, as for the loco-foco-tiger party to prostrate Henry Clay. Like the towering oak he braves the tempest, and the storm unscathed. And as for his assailants, poor, miserable dreamers of greatness they are. If they drunk of success and of power, Henry Clay, stands before them to mock their phantom—a literable phantom over fancies himself detected, and already in his strong grasp—and the wily politician is dismayed on looking up and beholding the piercing eye of Henry Clay upon him, and looking through him like a stare. Such is the magic of his name even in their sleep; but, oh how much more terrible is it to them when awake.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

Destructive Storm and loss of Property.

On Sabbath afternoon, 28th ult. this vicinity was visited with a most awful and destructive, a parallel to which, we believe has never been experienced in this State. The destruction of property has been immense, but we are happy to state, that so far as we have heard, no personal injury, extending to loss of life or limb, has been sustained, although in many instances that have been related to us, escape from the imminent peril in which many were placed, seems miraculous. On some farms every, which the storm passed, not a tree, or panel of fence was left standing, while many houses were prostrated, or very much injured. At Mount Zion, a meeting house about four miles from the city, on the Russell's road, the congregation were engaged in public worship, and in the midst of the service, the house was unroofed, and three of the walls levelled with the ground, and yet strange to relate, not a solitary individual received any injury. We have heard of other cases in which the escape was almost as miraculous as this. A large number of cattle, horses, &c., were killed. Mr. J. L. Bentley, we understand, lost several fine colts, and Mr. Van Swearengen's fine mare, Lady Grey, the dam of Damsey, was killed at the same place.

The storm, from all the information we have been able to gather, extended about forty miles in length, and its track, as marked by the destruction it carried with it, seems to have been about four miles wide. The nearest point to the city which it reached, was two miles in a northerly direction. Those who watched the cloud, as it rose, describe it as having been of a green color, and a gentleman now in this city, who was in Natchez, at the time that city was swept by the tornado a few years since, says that the same description of cloud passed over Natchez as was seen here on Sunday last. Our citizens have reason to be thankful that the path of the whirlwind was not directed through our beautiful city, or it had been one a heap of ruins. In Frankfort and Georgetown, and the vicinity of those places, a large quantity of rain fell causing considerable damage.

The Maysville Eagle, notices the destructive effects of the storm in this vicinity, and remarks:

"Several additional particulars have been furnished us by a gentleman of Bath County, from which it appears that this was one of the most violent storms ever witnessed in that part of the State. The destruction of property was immense. Many houses were blown into fragments, the fences and timber blown down in *sheer* direction and a great number of cattle were killed. Mr. Sorrel and family living about 8 miles from Owingsville, were seriously injured.—Many persons with large families have lost their all."

Fire at Tallahassee, Florida.

A terrible fire occurred at this place on May 25th. It destroyed the Post Office, Court House, and almost all the buildings in the city. It is supposed over 250 buildings, with their contents, were burned. There had been no rain in that region for six weeks. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

The Mexican Indemnity.

From Mexico we learn that Santa Anna has paid the first instalment of the debt due to citizens of the United States, amounting to $270,000, and the United States brig Dolphin is to bring it over. She was to have left Vera Cruz on the 18th May. The sum was obtained by a forced loan from a number of rich capitalists of Mexico.—*Nat. Intel.*

Lexington June 7th 1843.

Dear Sir—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was discovered to proceed from the flagging Factory of Samuel Reid, at the upper end of Main Street, which together with nearly all the fixtures and machinery were entirely consumed.

We learn that the fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary, as no fire was kept in any part of the building in which it was discovered.

We have not heard Mr. Reid's loss estimated, but it must have been considerable. He was not, we believe insured.—*Observer.*

From Mexico.

We extract from the New Orleans papers the following items of Mexican news, received by a late arrival from Vera Cruz:

A circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of April 19, addressed to all the Ministers, contains in substance the following passages:

Texas is declared by the President of the Mexican Republic, having learned that several French families have taken up their abode in Texas with a view of seeking there, and that a concession has been made to these adventurers by an English company, which has contributed to introduce into that country five thousand families of different nations, has charged me to apprize the representatives of foreign powers, that the Mexican Government, determined to sustain its just rights to that territory, and in conformity with decisions previously made to the agents of foreign ministers, protests against, in the most solemn manner, that in regard to persons or to the interests of individuals who are or who may be found in the said department of Texas, whatever be their official rank, or the pretext of their immigration, it will not recognize any right or any claim which may be addressed to it in case they should be made prisoners by the national troops; but on the contrary it will consider as invaders and enemies of the Republic all who may be found in Texas, and will inflict upon them all the penalties designated by the laws of the country, and especially to the rights acknowledged among nations."

This circular also announces that the Mexican Government will not recognise in foreign Consuls who may be found in Texas at the period of the entry of the Mexican Troops, any other privileges than those belonging to neutral persons, and even then on the express condition that they have signed a pledge to the hostilities, and have not opposed directly or indirectly the full rights of Mexico to said territory.

The first instalment due the United States by Santa Anna has been paid to the great satisfaction to a part of the people. The persons who were forced to make the loan were arranged in classes; the first was noticed to three thousand dollars, the 2d day of the subscribers, the second in twenty-five hundred dollars, and still but few; the third in two thousand, and their number swelling, and so down to the fourth class, who were unable to pay but twenty-five dollars a head. The names of the individuals in each class were promulgated in the papers. The opposition against the military tax alleges that the Government placed its friends in lower classes and its enemies in higher ones than they were entitled to.

About the end of April several distinguished characters were arrested in Mexico on the pretence that they were engaged in a conspiracy to revolutionize the Government. Their names are Gomez, Pedrazza, Otero, Lafragua, Rivera and Palacios. On the day of the arrest, the government paper attempted to justify these arrests by saying that the opposition lately shown to the Government had gone beyond all constitutional limits, that the Government had uncovered secret societies in every part of Mexico, and that but for these arrests an insurrection would have immediately taken place. The plan was to overpower the southern portion of the department of Mexico and those of Jalisco and Michoacan. The opposition papers in Mexico, persisted in declaring no conspiracy had existed, but the arrests had been procured by the jealousy of Santa Anna.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Rare Official Correspondence.

The correspondence between Locofoco Member of Congress, and the Postmaster General has been lately given to the public.—The latter of Mr. Bonee is bitter enough; but that of the Postmaster General does him more credit than any paper, we have seen from his Department for a long time.

Mr. Burke to Mr. Wickliffe.

Newport, (Ky.) May 8, 1843.

Sir: At the request of several of the inhabitants of the town of Lemoyne (N. J.) I send you the enclosed petition for the establishment of a new post office at East Lemoyne, and the appointment of a postmaster at the place. The petition is generally signed by individuals of both political parties, and they request they may be the establishment of a post office is reasonable, and in my opinion should be granted. East Lemoyne is very near the centre of the town of Lemoyne, on the new mail route from Gilsum to Goshen, at the point of intersection by that part of the route from Claremont to Lempster's Boston—and is the place about the middle, although it *do not support that such a contribution would influence your official course in relation to it.* I make this expression in regard to the site of the office, because, if the petitioners, who are interested, request me to make it, not because I expect or wish to have you give any heed to my suggestions, having now no favors to ask of your official or political kind.

The signers of the petition also request me to add my recommendations to their own for the appointment of Mr. Sumner P. Cushing to the office of postmaster. If he were an honest, honest hearted democrat *I should seem to do it.* Humble as I am in the political world, I would not run for reasons which you can readily understand, recommend a friend for office in place or any of the *corrupt and venal clique who constitute the present administration.* I speak politically, and the epithets I use apply to the Administration as a whole, and individually, and yet as sure as you yourself from their application.

But, in relation to Mr. Cushing, it is sufficient to say that he is one of the three *Hill renegades* in the town of Lempster, and therefore a very great deal of a good man. He possesses the very qualifications for which the members of the present Administration (generally excepted) are most distinguished, viz. treachery to his principles and his party, and therefore must be an *acceptable acquisition* to the corps of office-holders under the command of Captain Tyler.

Are you still popular? Do you sit, that I ask? We man heretofore who would represent the Administration so well (always excepting yourself) in their leading characteristics, viz. *destitution of principle and gross ingratitude.* Your late appointments in the vicinity have all been of the white-lion federal stamp of politicians, and the newspapers have taken such conduct on your part in high indignation. I do not know what more I can add to recommend Mr. Cushing to your favorable consideration.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND BURKE.

To the Postmaster General of the U. S.

Mr. Wickliffe's Reply.

Post Office Department, May 18, 1843.

Sir: I receive from you two letters, one enclosing a petition for a new office, and the other for the appointment of a postmaster at the place of Goshen, in the place of the present incumbent, who is represented as insane.

These petitions are in respectful language, signed, I have no doubt, by respectable and public men, and shall receive the attention which is always due to such applications. I have only to regret that the petitioners had not selected some other organ of communicating with this Department than yours if.—Perhaps I ought to express my regret that a man who has the endorsement of a certificate as a friend of Congress, could so far forget (if he ever knew) the courtesy and propriety due to a gentleman in his official correspondence, though opposed politically, or personally unfriendly, as you seem to have done in this instance.

I have no apology to make to you for any official act, nor explanation to give, if you desire it. No gentleman has the right to address official language into my possession, under the sanctity of a sealed letter, or under the privilege of official correspondence; and I should regret to know if there be one of the sixty millions of people petitions so constituted, so destitute of a correct sense of propriety as not to express his concentation of your conduct or their organ in this instance.

Your favorable or unfavorable opinion of me or my official acts are alike indifferent to me. I have to the judgment of good and just men. In accordance with a rule I have observed in my public and private life in such cases, I send you back your original letter to be disposed of as you please, and take the liberty to inform you that any further communication from you must be at least respectful in its language; if not, I shall not give myself the trouble to return it—certainly not to regard it worthy of official notice.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Hon. Edmund Burke, Newport, N. H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Congressional Canvass.

Mr. Editor.—We have been honored, to-day, with a visit from Col. Tibbatts, who came to declare himself a candidate for Congress—Major Wall, contrary to the expectations of some of his friends, was not present when the Col. made his speech, a fact to be regretted, as they might, to-day, have commenced the battle together. Col. Tibbatts began his speech by regretting the custom too prevalent among legislators, which requires them to go for measures, not in accordance with their own views, but count, they are called the measures of the party to which they belong. He would be governed by no such custom. He declared himself a democrat, but he would vote for Congress, should the election of President devolve upon that body, for the favorite of his district, but his vote at the polls, would most certainly be cast against *Mr. Clay.* I have understood, Mr. Editor, that you were for bringing Mr. Clay forward for the Presidency, and I think you have good reason, if he has not been distinctly known heretofore. Query, had you not better consider well before you urge his claims any further upon the people of the U. States? Excuse this little digression, and I will proceed with my first intention, which was to give you an outline of Col. Tib's speech. He adopts Gen. Harrison's views, read from his letter to Sherod Williams, upon the subject of an U. S. Bank. When it is necessary it becomes constitutional, but now, the Col. says, it is about to be abolished, that such an institution never was and never will be necessary, and besides it is not be a practical question, for, in the next Congress, because Capt. Tyler would veto any bank bill, intended to operate all over the Union per etc. The whole matter considered, as the bank question now stands Col. T. cannot see, but that the Whigs had as well vote for him now, as to have voted for Gen. Harrison when they did. The Colonel's position in regard to a Tariff, is I think about this, he is in favor of a Tariff, for revenue sufficient to support an economical administration, which should be so laid, as to discriminate for protection where it is needed, and his *whig friends* should not object to him that score. He opposes any interference, with the Constitutional Veto of the President, because it may be required to protect the domestic institutions of the South. He is opposed, to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, among the States, because it would render taxation by the State Governments unnecessary and thereby *oppress the poor!* I think, Mr. Editor, I have given you Col. Tibbatts' principal positions which I think will fall to satisfy the Whigs of Licking Valley and Bourbon, will and be altogether satisfactory to the Democrats. Maj. Wall will compare creats with the Colonel, doubtless, before he travels far, and I am confident will please the Whigs at least, much better than the Colonel has to day. From the indications here to-day, I have no doubt that all the grounds upon which Col. Tibbatts expects his support, will fall him in this count, and he need not count, too confidently upon a cordial democratic support in this county. The Colonel said to-day that he would not be a candidate, if Mr. Southgate had been the whig candidate. This cannot be on account of his personal defence for Mr. Southgate, but because he would have been afraid.—He does not feel strong himself, but thinks Maj. Wall weak.—Mr. Southgate certainly would have been preferred by a majority of the Whigs of Boone; but I think Col. T. will as certainly fail, as far as Boone is concerned, that he has not got the right man for Maj. Wall is not a man to be despised, he will present the election, not to be, what I called a *well place.*

BOONE.

Burlington, Ky., June 5th, 1843.

New Jerusalem Church.

Rev. Geo. Field will deliver a discourse on the nature of the Life after Death—Heaven and Hell—and the Eternal world and Sabbath, next Sabbath, (to-morrow) afternoon in Mr. Goodhue's school room, Newport at 3 o' Presbyterian Church on fourth street, at half past 4 o'clock precisely.

The citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN W. VENABLE.

Portrait and Miniature Painter, corner of Geroup street and Market Space.

Licking Valley Register.

To the Whigs of the 10th Congressional District of Kentucky:

Fellow citizens—Being a native of one most central points in the District for the discrimination in intelligence, the Editor of the Licking Valley Register proposes to forward the Register to subscribers, a single copy 50 cents for three months. To clubs of six, two dollars, for the same length of time. This will enhance the whole period of the Congressional canvass, and give the result, of the election returns through the State.

June 10, 1843.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE Anniversary of St. John Baptist, will be celebrated on the 24th inst. by Covington Lodge, No. 109, according to the ancient rites of the order. At the same time, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will proceed to lay the corner stone of the City Hall of the city of Covington, also the corner stone of Trinity Church, (Episcopal) especially to the ancient usages and ceremonies of Free Masonry. Hon. W. W. Southgate, P. G. M., will deliver an oration on that occasion. At each ceremony, appropriate addresses will be delivered by distinguished individuals.

Brethren of other Lodges, and Masons generally are invited to participate with us, on that occasion.

Brethren coming from a distance, will be furnished with accommodations.

E. K. LANGDON,
JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
WM. LOWRY,
Committee.

Covington, Ky., June 10, 1843.

Eagle and Star, Maysville, Observer, Lexington, Patriot, Warsaw, will please publish the above.

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

WE are daily receiving large additions to our extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Trimmings; Bonnets; fine Ladies' Shoes, &c. which we are selling at wholesale at city wholesale prices. Having the advantage of purchasing Goods, constantly in the eastern cities, direct from the importers, manufacturers, and at auction on terms equal to jobbing houses there. And as we are frequently receiving large consignments of Goods in our line for sale at auction without reserve, and at private sale at auction prices, we can assure our numerous customers and the public that our facilities for procuring Goods cheap are unsurpassed, and we pledge ourselves at all times to furnish Goods equal in quality, and at lower rates than can be bought of any retail establishment west of the mountains.

N. B.—City and country dealers can always find an extensive and well selected assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, which they can purchase of us for cash at eastern wholesale prices—with the additional advantage of a short second and third stories of our store are devoted exclusively to the wholesale business.

HAYDEN, ELLIOTT & Co.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No. 211 Main st. 4 doors above 5th.

Cincinnati, June 3d, 1843. 46

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received at William S. Dudley's, Gaines Cross roads, on the first day of July next, for the repairs of the first, second, third and fourth sections, first and second division of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road.

THORNTON TIMBERLAKE,
Supt. Cov. & Lex. Tp. R. Co.

June 3, 1843. 4514

Mechanics Take Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Mechanics, in Covington, on Saturday evening the 10th of June, inst., at early candle light, at the Council Chamber when and where all the Mechanics of all branches are respectfully requested to attend.

A NUMBER OF MECHANICS.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

THE undersigned has been appointed himself with the *Covington Classical Academy*, will give private lessons in the Greek, Latin, and French Languages. Having resided for many years in Belgium, he will venture to say that he is well acquainted with the right pronunciation of the the French Language. His terms will be moderate.

Refers to Rev. Mr. Bledsoe, or to the Editor of the Licking Valley Register.

G. STOCKFELD.

Covington May 27, 1843. 44

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, situated on the Turnpike Road, fronting on said Road, and on Seventh street, between Madison and Washington streets, well calculated for a Store or Grocery. Apply to Wm. Wason.

Covington, June 3, 1843. 45

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Old Stand st., between Front and Second streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of informing the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and begs by strict attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand at all times, engine bells, and steamboat Bells, of every description, Door Bells, Door and Railings, for steamboats, taverns or any other purpose; brass and composition rocks; hose and call well Joints; Door Plates and Escutcheons; Faucets, Cocks and Gearing; work of the latest improvements, made and repaired; Oil Globes, Cylinder and Gage Cocks, Copper and Truck Rivets; gunter Solder; Counter Scales, for druggists, grocers, &c. All kinds of Brass work made to order or drawing on the shortest notice. Cash paid for old Copper and Brass, or taken in exchange.

☞ GUN MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

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

April 22, 1843. 39

WOOL.

IT WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS.—Our wool manufacturers have to, (in consequence from the apparent, negligence of many who are suffering under the baleful influences of *Consumption*, and other, Pulmonary Affections, that they had adopted the words, "would not live always," or that believing their cases to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But some need despair, while Bills and being latest, of Beneficial results from the use of any kind of pulmonary disease. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the World; for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the *Throat, Lungs or Breast.* No one ever yet tried it without having relief.

For sale at the Cheap Store, No. 185 Main st. Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

November 19, 1842. 16

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 to nourish 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 of my hair. Yours, truly, and it is an appearance of young hair on my head.

Yours affectionately

J. P. HALL.

For sale at the Cheap Store, No. 185 Main st. Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

Winter Lard Oil.

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

By H. N. REEDER.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3, 1842.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. PRETLOW

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of their Profession, and will devote their exclusive attention, and may be found at their Dune Brazz, corner of Sixth street and Market Space, or at their office, on Greenup street, corner of 3rd, where Dr. J. Bennett may be found at night. Dr. Pretlow, at his residence, on 4th street, between Scott and Madison, at night. Dr. L. E. Bennett at the Drug Store, where all night calls, made at the *door door*, will be attended to.

Covington, April 29, 1843. 40

Fashion

HATS of every style and quality—Gentlemen wanting an article every way superior, are invited to give us a call.

H. P. DAVIS & CO.

Cor. Main and Fifth sts. Cin.

P. S. Our White Beaver and Cassimere Hats are just the thing—delicately beautiful.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44

NEW STORE.

W. H. MUSSEY would inform parchasers of DRY GOODS, that he has taken Store No. 54, Fifth street, four doors West of Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio, and has just opened an extensive assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Comprised in part of Cambrics, Marseilles Quilts, Worsted, Cotton and Linen Table Cloths, Linens and Doylies, Barnsley and Huckaback Towelings, Russia Diapers, and Crash, Furniture Dimity, Patches and Ginghams, Tickings, Brown Muslins at 6¼, 7, 7½ and 8 cts., Bleached Muslins at prices from 6¼ to 25 cts., from 37 to 42 inches in width, Brown and Bleached Twilled Muslins, Mousseline and Swiss Jaconets, Embroideries, Lustres, Painted Muslins and Lawns, Cobbs and Calicoes, (extremely low,) Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Bishop's Lawn, Book, Mull Swiss and Jackonet, Checked, Striped, Figured and Laced Muslin, Superfine undressed Linens, Linen Cambric, real Bandanna, Flag, Pocket and Fancy Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Cravats and Stocks, Merino Cassimeres, Embroidered Shawls, Brown Linen Drillings, Rowlins, Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Denims, Blue Drills, Satinets and Satinetts, Kid, Silk, Mohair, Linen and Cotton Gloves and Mitts, and a large variety of

HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES,
MOURNING GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

Not enumerated—all of which have been bought in the Eastern Cities, at the *lowest Spring prices*, and will be sold at great bargains, for Cash.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44

M. M. Benton,

HAS been appointed, by the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District, Commissioner to take acknowledgments of bail, affidavits and the depositions of witnesses in Civil Cases, and to execute the other powers conferred on such Commissioners, by the laws of Congress.

May 6, 1843. 41

Notice.

WITHERS AND MOWBRAY have purchased the interest of L. F. Dagnigny in the Tobacco Manufactory of C. G. Wasting ton and Co., and the business will be continued as heretofore in the name of C. G. Warrington & Co.

May, 13, 1843. 42

VIALS AND BOTTLES.

A GENERAL assortment of Vials and Bottles from C. Dunn's Glass Works for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent.

Cin. May 27, 1843. 44. 158 Main st.

GLASSWARE.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Jars, Tinctures and Saltmouths just

PORTER BOTTLES.

QUART Porter Bottles just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main st.

TUMBLERS.

AN assortment of pint, half pint, third pint and gill fluted plain Tumblers, for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main st.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CLEAN Linen or Cotton rags will be received in payment, from those owing us for the Licking Valley Register, at 8 cents per pound.

IN CHANCERY.

Nimrod Biddle, Jas. Biddle, } Plaintiffs,
vs.
Jane Biddle, } Defendant.

THE Court in Chancery, in the Circuit Court of Kenton Co., Ky., for Divorce.

THE above named defendant, will take notice that on the 1st day of July next, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Jonathan Kelly Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in the city of Covington, in the said County of Kenton, the complainant will take the depositions of Eliza Sauner, and others, to be read as evidence in said cause in the trial of said suit, and depositions be not all taken on that day, the taking of the same, will be continued from day to day until finished.

H. P. GAINES,
Atty for Complt'nt.

May 20, 1843. 4314

CABINET BUSINESS.

C. CROSSMAN, Jr., Cabinet Maker, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Covington and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, cheap for cash or produce. He may be found on 3d street, in the rear of his Father's dwelling, between Greenup and Scott Street.

Covington, May 20, 1843. 47

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at Williams' Tavern, on the 1st day of June next, for the erection of an inclosure around the public square at said place, containing 2 acres of ground, of the following description, to wit: Posts to be of black locust, 4 inches square above ground, and six in substance below, firmly set 2½ feet in the ground, and 4½ above, eight feet apart. The fence to be of seasoned white pine plank, 1 inch thick, of best second rate; The cap 1½ inches thick of same quality of plank; The bottom plank to be one foot wide, the next 8 inches with a space of 3 inches, the next 7 inches, with a space of 3 inches, the next 6 inches with a space of 4 inches, the next 5 inches with a space of 5 inches, with a cap of 11 inch plank to cover the fence, and a bottom 6 inches wide, to be nailed on each post; the whole to be fastened on with tenpenny nails; 3 small gates, and one large one; the description of which will be furnished by application to the undersigned. The contractor will be required to furnish all the materials and give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of his contract by the 20th day of August next. Money will be paid by the Court of Kenton Court at the next court of claims.

By order of Kenton County Court,

J. S. DOWARD, Jr., Clk.

W. A. PENDLETON, Com'rs.

C. W. BULL,

May 16, 1843. 4315

JOB PRINTING

BEING provided with an extensive Job Office we are prepared to do all kinds of printing, viz: Books, Pamphlets, Bills, Cards, Blanks or Labels, Blank or Executive Notes, Checks, Bank Bill 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 winking

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

From the American Agriculturist.

Agricultural Institutions.

I have long been impressed with the necessity and importance of an agricultural institution for the education of young men in the theory and practice of farming. Every revolving year only tends to strengthen my conviction. From the numerous applications made annually, not only by parents who wish to place their sons under the care and guidance of good farmers, but by young men themselves, who look to commerce, manufactures, and the learned profession with a sorry prospect, and have finally come to the conclusion, that after all, farming is as *honorable*, *respectable*, and possibly in the main, as *profitable* as many other professions, and they are very anxious to place themselves in a situation to obtain the desired information.

I have long admired the model farm of the celebrated Fellenburg of Hofwyl, Switzerland, and think such establishment in this state would be of immense importance, ay, of much more importance than some of our colleges. And a American, travelling in Europe a few years since, paid a visit to this establishment, was highly delighted, and much surprised to find a student there from the city of New York, who informed him there were several other boys in the school from the same place. "There were pupils on the ground," he adds, "from Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, North and South America, and Turkey." It has furnished to continental Europe the best modes of its agriculture, while it has sent forth into the above-named countries, some of the most useful, virtuous, and enlightened citizens.

"When," said the lamented Buel, "shall we become wise, and imitate the good, as we are ready to do the bad examples of our European ancestry? Where shall we establish schools of scientific and practical agriculture for our youth? Whenever their importance shall be duly appreciated, and our citizens consult their true interests in endeavoring to promote the best interests of their country."

It is difficult to estimate the advantages that might justly be expected from such an institution, in which theory and practice would go hand in hand; where the mental, as well as physical powers were *justly* cultivated.

An improvement in the great object in every science; the ingenuity of man is constantly at work in order to find out by experiment some new invention better calculated to produce the desired effects; in this way the great and important improvements in mechanics have been accomplished.

Agriculture may be practised without any knowledge of its theory, that is, established practices may be imitated; but in this case it must ever remain stationary. The great proportion of our farmers jog along as if there were no improvement necessary; adhering to the old practice and beaten path of their fathers, and grandfathers, and great-grandfathers, before them.

The mere routine practitioner can not advance beyond the limits of his own particular experience, and can neither derive instruction from such accidents as are favorable to his object, nor guard against the recurrences of such as are unfavorable. He can have no resources for unseen events but ordinary expedients, while the man of science resorts to general principles, refers events to their true causes, and adapts his measures to most every emergency.

Within the last twenty-five or thirty years, there has been a decided improvement in the cultivation of the soil, still there is much yet to learn. The object of the art of agriculture is, to increase the quantity, and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the earth, as are used by civilized man; and the object of the agriculturist is to do this with the least expense, or, in other words, with profit.

I feel convinced that the establishment of a farm for the purpose of educating young men, and imparting that knowledge, which is necessary, in order to farm on scientific principles, and to good purpose, would confer a great boon to the country, and materially promote our agricultural prosperity. I would consider it to be the first and main object of such an establishment, to make the pupil thoroughly acquainted with, and understand the principles of the science in which he is about to engage; I call it a science, for, to be a good *farmer*, requires more scientific knowledge than is generally admitted. Some imagine that farming is so simple a matter, that the *veriest doll* might be a good farmer; this is erroneous. To be sure, they could give order to plow, and sow, and reap, and follow other people's examples in the general government; but to be a good and *successful* farmer something more is needed.

I have been induced to make the foregoing observations in consequence of having *several* applications to take young men, and instruct them in farming. I have refused to take them, 1st, on account of my inability to teach them, and 2d, on account of the difficulty which generally arises from jealousy of the common laborers on the farm. They are very apt to imagine more favors are shown, and they receive better fare, &c.—Besides, it is no object for a farmer to take one young man for merely the labor he would perform; for it can not be expected that he could take hold at once, and earn even his board. They must be brought on by degrees. I am well convinced that if some competent *farmer* would undertake the management and instruction (in practice as well as in theory) of a certain number of young men at a reasonable charge per annum, he would make it profitable to himself, and advantageous to his pupils.

Cuba.—The New Orleans Bee of the 29th inst. contains accounts of another *servile* insurrection in this Island, far more serious than that when broke out at Cardenas, about two months ago.

The insurrection occurred on the south side of the Island, near St. Jago de Cuba. Of the injury done nothing definite is known, as the papers there are not permitted to publish any statements. But well informed passengers, say that a large number of planters, overseers, with their families, had been killed by the infuriated blacks; and a large amount of property destroyed.

An express had been received at Havana, with these tidings, and the Admiral of the Port Ulloa, despatched a steamer to the scene of difficulty, with orders for another steamer, a frigate and two brigs of war, to follow without delay.

From these facts, and the reports of passengers, it is supposed that the insurrection is a serious affair—more serious than any which has heretofore occurred in Cuba.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Death of Noah Webster.—By an extra of yesterday morning from the New-Haven Herald, we have the painful intelligence of the death at that city, of Noah Webster, L. L. D., in the 85th year of his age.

We will not use the stereotyped phrase that the country has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Webster, *for*, happily, his works live after him. His life has been prolonged beyond the usual term of human existence, and his unremitting labors have been *fully completed*. A capacious volume of selections from his Political and Miscellaneous Writings has been recently published, of which a second and fuller notice appears in this paper, and the great trophy of his life, his Dictionary of the English Language—by far the best ever published—has just been thoroughly and finally revised by him. Having completed to the utmost limit a life of usefulness to man and piety to God, we do not mourn that he has been called to rest, though we deeply feel that our country has lost in him one of her worthiest and most illustrious citizens. When we saw him for a few moments last winter, his mind appeared unshaken by the ravages of Time, and his interest in thronging events and his country's welfare was such as to shame many of her citizens in the prime of life and activity.—The New-Haven Herald says,

Dr WEBSTER has been a long time before the public as a prominent individual in the various departments of society, and a short notice of the principal events of his life cannot be unacceptable to the public. He was born in West Hartford, in this State, October 16th 1758. He was a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a member of the Colonial Council from its first formation, and subsequently Governor of Connecticut.

NOAH WEBSTER entered Yale College in 1774. In his Junior year, in the time of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, he volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding this interruption in his studies, Mr. WEBSTER graduated with high reputation in 1778. During the summer of 1779, he resided in the family of Mr. afterward Chief Justice, Ellsworth, at Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1781. Subsequently, he engaged in the business of instruction, and being strongly impressed with the defects of such books as were then used in elementary schools, published in 1783, at Hartford, his *First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Grammar*. The great success of the work is well known. Mr. WEBSTER early became a political writer. His first publication in this character was at Hartford in 1783, where the State was agitated on the subject of half-pay for life to the Revolutionary army. For a series of papers in the Connecticut Courant, under the signature of HONORIUS, he received the thanks of Gov. Trumbull in person, and was highly complimented by other gentlemen, of distinction. At various other periods of public excitement and difficulty the aid of his pen was solicited by those who were best acquainted with his full and correct information on questions of public interest, and his ability to explain and defend his own views.

His "Sketches of American Policy," published in 1784, his writings in favor of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in defence of Washington's proclamation, of neutrality, and of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain, by Mr. Jay, had great influence on public opinion and were highly appreciated. Various other topics during the same period were publicly discussed by him. In 1793, he commenced a daily paper in New York, which is now called the *Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator*.

Mr. WEBSTER removed to New Haven in 1798, and in 1807, he entered on the great business of his life—the compiling of a new and complete Dictionary of the English Language. This work he prosecuted amid various difficulties and discouragements, and published the first edition of it in 1828. In the preparation of this Dictionary, he was led to investigate to a great extent the subject of Etymology, and the relations of various languages to each other. This Dictionary has been more favorably received than, as he believed, the author ever anticipated. His other publications are too numerous to be particularly mentioned here. Dr. Webster formed no opinion without investigation, and such opinion on any subject as appeared to him, after full consideration to be correct, he never feared to express. He strongly loved his country, and was a patriot of the Washington school. He lived and died in the faith of the Gospel. For the last forty years of his life, though he had been long before a diligent student, he devoted his time to literary pursuits with an ardor rarely seen in any country, and especially this. His study was his home; his books and pen his constant companions; and his knowledge to the last was constantly on the increase. When such a man is taken from life, "much learning dieth with him."

Dr. WEBSTER had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health till within a few days of his death. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell, but no alarm was felt by his family. His disorder, however, soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sank under the attack till, at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason he died with entire composure and resignation.

Killed.—On May 26, at Beechtown, Va., a young man named Thomas Jones, by lightning. A very dark day. Since Jones's death his sister, who was a member of the Church, was much alarmed at the flashes of lightning, when a brother said to her, "If you christians are afraid of lightning, how ought the sinners to feel!" When the deceased replied—"Hush James; none of us know what may happen to us," or words to that effect; and his lips had scarcely stopped speaking, when the fierce messenger, instantly ushered his soul into eternity. It was a peculiar and most impressive circumstance.

Fire at Buffalo.—About twenty tenements were destroyed by fire in this city on the last inst. They were mostly old. The fire originated in Butler Factory on Dayton street and consumed all the buildings on both sides of that street, to the brick block on the corner, including the old Steamboat Hotel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Vindication of Swedenborg.—Letter IV.

MR. EDITOR:—I regret that the sitting of the Mess. Change Western Convention in this city would hardly permitted me from promptly attending to Mr. L's third article. I will now proceed to answer it, and, in deference to your feelings, will be as brief as possible.

The desire which you have intimated to see a discussion of Swedenborg's religious system is not, as you see, to be gratified. Mr. L. will not engage in polemics of this nature. "I assure H." says he, "that it is all a mistake; I never intended to attack the New Church; the Baron acknowledges the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity." He thus makes the *amende honorable*; escapes from a discussion of principles, and covers his retreat, as well as he is able, by a show of contention upon irrelevant subjects.

But is it true that he intended no attack upon the New Church? Hear, I pray you, the *facts* of the case. He has recently held discussions with his neighbor, Mr. R., on various doctrines of our faith, especially the resurrection; controverting them in the usual way, until he was emboldened to say, he one occasion, in a neighbor's store, and in the presence of several persons, "Mr. R., I will come out against you in the papers, if you will only furnish me with some of your books and you can answerme, if you choose, and even bring all your church to assist you." Mr. R. promptly assented, and furnished the books. Was not this *declaration* a projected *attack* on the church to which Mr. R. belonged?

Mr. L. complains of my "interference" in an affair between Mr. R. and himself. Now this was not a private, personal matter, but one of public interest, because it was addressed to the public. It was written against "Swedenborg and Swedenborgianism;" consequently against the people who embrace the tenets of this author. Both Mr. R. and myself promptly wrote in reply to him, but, of course the letters of only one of us were necessary; and, because of the many pressing engagements of my friend, I charged myself with the duty of answering this opponent. You see, therefore, that Mr. L. is treated with perfect fairness. I regret that he has such serious objections to me, and that my "interference" should now "prevent him from publishing the number he intended, bringing the Baron to the Bible test." I am also surprised at this, when he finds that what I have written is such a "feeble attempt" in vindication of Swedenborg, and when he claims one, compared with himself, to be "little better than the horse of an ass." At this rate how easily might he break me, and refute my vindications.

In admitting that the doctrines of Swedenborg are in agreement with orthodoxy, Mr. L. makes a concession which I will not accept. They are not *orthodox* as he understands that term, that is to say, they do not agree with the doctrinal views which are commonly held. If Mr. L. be really of the opinion that they are scriptural, why did he engage in discussions, with a view to refute them, or write a paper bringing them to the Bible test? This strange concession is, however, very suitable as an excuse for not proceeding with the controversy which he had intended, in a public paper.

The articles of Mr. L. are fraught with contradictions. After saying that our doctrines are orthodox; after declaring that he will not now engage in a discussion respecting them, he begins and assails our doctrine on the second coming of the Lord. We had that he is to come in the power and glory of his holy Word, or in a full manifestation of his divine truth, while Mr. L. believes that he is to come in person. He quotes a few words from Swedenborg's theology on the Savior's second advent, but he stops short before he has given half the sentence; had he given the whole of it, and especially the entire context, it would just have proved the reverse of what he wished to set forth, which is, that we are to consider Swedenborg as the Messiah. The chapter from which this garbled extract is taken, bears the following title, "*The second coming of the Lord is not a coming in person, but in the Word, which is from him and is himself.*" Does this favor the absurd idea that Swedenborg was the Messiah? He afterwards says in the words which Mr. L. has quoted, "The Lord manifested himself to me, his servant, and sent me on this office;" but on what office? Why, to preach the doctrines of the New Church by means of the Word; in other terms to deduce from the Word those religious principles, especially its spiritual sense, by and in which the Son of man, or the Lord as the Word, should make his second advent, and reign on the earth. This was Swedenborg's office; and in order to enable him the more effectually to fulfil it, the Lord opened his spiritual sight, and revealed to him *arcana* respecting the spiritual world. But he adds, "From the first day of my call to this office, I have never received anything appertaining to the doctrines of that church from any angel, but from the Lord alone; while I was reading the Word."

Mr. L. seems offended with the assertion that the "Savior manifested himself to Swedenborg, forgetting that he manifests himself to every one who becomes a spiritually-minded man. Jesus saith, "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and I will love him, and will *manifest myself to him*." John xiv. 21. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Matt. v. 8. To see God, is to have an interior perception of his truth.

It is then said that we limit the Lord, by saying that he cannot come again in person. We are not limiting God, when we set forth and maintain the true meaning of his holy Word. If I say that God can not "lie," because it is so said in the Scriptures, I am not placing limits to the divine power. The question is not simply what he can do, but what he *will do*, and his divine intentions must be known from his Word. He has said that he will come *as the Word*, our duty is to believe him. With respect to his power, allow me to say, that his power and his will are one; as he is omnipotent, he can do what he wills, and what he wills is according to his own laws of divine order. He desired, or made divine his presence while here on earth, on which account, being God, he became in his human nature glorified, omnipresent, and invisible to the bodily eyes of man. Will Mr. L. inform me how he proposes to locate upon this earth him who is omnipresent? If the Savior were to come again into the world in person, he would have to become a man, or assume a natural body for that purpose.

We are told that the Lord "*is to come again in like manner as he ascended into heaven.*" This I admit, but in what manner did he ascend? Did he ascend in his natural body, visible to the natural eyes of men? Can a material body enter heaven? I answer, that our Lord, now in a divine body, visible only to spiritual eyes, on which account we find that, when he showed himself to his eleven disciples, after his resurrection, "their eyes were opened, and they knew him, and he vanished out of their sight." Luke xxiv. 31. It was because his body was not material, that he could enter into the place where his disciples were assembled, although *the doors were shut*"—John xx. 19-26. When the eleven apostles saw him ascend, it was when their spiritual sight was opened. At his second advent, he was to come in like manner, and do judgment, not on the bodies, but on the souls or spirits of men, and do this in the spiritual world,—in that intermediate region called the World of Spirits. When John, as we read in the Revelations, saw a judgment, it was not in the natural but in the spiritual world, which proves that the scene of judgment is there. John saw it when his spiritual sight was opened.

It is said in Matthew xxiv. 30, "They shall see the Son of Man coming in the *clouds of heaven*." If he is to come in like manner as he ascended, he must have ascended in a cloud of the heavens; it must have been a *spiritual cloud* which received him, out of their sight. That there are such spiritual clouds we learn from the Revelations xiv. 14, and xv. 16. If the Savior is to come in the clouds we see above our heads, as Mr. L. believes, it would be in clouds of the earth, or in natural clouds only, which is opposed to the testimony of the Word of God.

As Mr. L. strives again to mislead you respecting the writings of Swedenborg, by insisting that they are a new revelation, or new divine oracles, it may be well to state distinctly what is their real character. They are not a second Bible, not any addition to the Word of God; they are not holy and inspired after the manner of the Sacred Writings. They are expositions of the Divine Oracles by a man raised up by Divine Providence for that purpose, who was specially illumined by the Lord; they are a key to unlock the treasures of Divine Wisdom. All that this authorized expositor advances in his system of theology is drawn from the Sacred Scriptures, even from their literal sense, and established thereby; all the principles of our faith; all that is put forth by our preachers, or in our collateral writings, is founded on the Word of God. I intimated this in a former letter, and only now reiterate the fact, because of the endeavors which are so industriously made to deceive the public on this subject.

Allow me to say respecting "Abraham, Moses, Joshua and others," that we do not regard these as shadows without identity or substance." What is written of Abraham, and all his posterity, we believe to have literally taken place as recorded in the Word. The spiritual sense, in which we believe, does not destroy the natural sense but only establishes it the more, by showing the eternal realities of which the literal facts are correspondent images. What we believe to be purely allegorical is confined to the first chapters of Genesis. These treat, in a factitious history, first of the creation of man, or of those principles in his mind which constitute him truly of the human character, and then of his fall by listening to the voice of the serpent.—That the "old serpent, the devil," should mean man's natural principle, is easy enough to be seen, if we consider that the sinful nature of our "carnal man" or mind, are not self-originating, but it was from the evil one. Every man thus falls prior to his birth, by giving heed to the suggestions of his enemy.

Mr. L. speaks again of Swedenborg's alienation of mind, and of the need there is of his cure, as if we had not treated on these subjects before. Now, however, he admits that "it is possible," if, God willing it, for a man willing to earth to have intercourse with the dead. If then it be possible, it is no proof of madness in Swedenborg to say that he had such an intercourse. As to the will of God being needed for such a special divine favor, we know that this is but a matter of course, because the will or permission of God is required for every thing. Mr. L. will not believe without a miracle that Swedenborg really had his spiritual sight opened, but he believes without such evidence all that is related by John in the Revelations. If, however, miracles are needed to establish the affirmative of such a matter, they are equally needed on the negative side of that Mr. L. if he would prove that Swedenborg had no intercourse with the spiritual world, can only do so by working a miracle. If he cannot produce a miracle to show that our author was insane or was an imposter, he, according to his own principles, proves nothing. At this rate, the testimony of Swedenborg *cannot be disproved*.

Moreover, Mr. L. now admits, that it is only to sensual men that, miracles are addressed: "spiritual men," he says, "do not need them, for they have faith already." Hence he unwillingly refutes all that he has said on the subject of miracles being needed to prove the testimony of our author, and establishes all that I contend for. He shows that at this rate a rational man or a christian, clearer to his Bible as the only test of truth. The sensualist asks for miracles, and yet he will most likely disbelieve them if he sees them performed; at all events they cannot produce faith, and he must go to his Bible for this after all. If Mr. L. a spiritual or a sensual man in requiring miracles from Swedenborg?

Another admission. He now allows that "a miracle cannot prove that to be rational which is evidently absurd, or that to be true, which is evidently false." This he admits, and yet he persist in requiring miracles to substantiate statements in our author, which he declares have sufficient evidence of falsehood and absurdity on the face of them.

Mr. L. intimates that the magicians of Egypt never performed any miracles, but only attempted to perform them, thus denying facts which are plainly recorded in the Word of God. This he says, because he deems such things impossible, and yet he centures me severely for not believing that God really took to himself a wife, before there was a single woman in existence.

I might go on exposing the inconsistencies of Mr. L., but it is unnecessary. The candid reader will see the futility of all he has written, especially if he compares it with what is contained in my former letter. He will also see that I Mr. L. cannot argue with me, he can at all events judge in ridicule, sentiment and personalities. As to his associating the name of Swedenborg with the names of Joseph Smith and Ann Lee, and the men of our church with the followers of those persons, I say, shame that matter such matter as this is not refuting truth—it is only obtuseness. He may find persons enough to class Mr. Wesley with the same individuals, and the Methodists with their followers, and even to call Mr. W. by worse names than he applies to Swedenborg, but it would amount to nothing. The Methodists would still be what I can afford to call them, a respectable body of professing christians. How far the members of the New Church in this city resemble the Mormonites and Shakers, I will leave the public to judge.

Allow me to add, that I trust Mr. L. will be induced to publish the paper which he has written, "bringing the Baron to the Bible test."

I am, &c., &c., H.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843.

P. S. I regret to see from your paper of this morning, that you are not disposed to have any more of these controversial letters in your pages. Your readers will see that I am entitled to be heard in defence of the New Church, and that I can justly claim the insertion of this letter. And if you refuse me the opportunity of making, in a future paper, some closing remarks in answer to L's. last article, the public will see that I am treated unfairly. Remember that this controversy was begun on your side the water.

Oregon.

We are a feverish people. One would suppose from our emigrating habits, and the rapidity with which we pass from place to place, that the old and newly settled parts of our country, were so thickly populated, and all the common pursuits of life so full, as to leave our youth no hope or employment in them. But this is as far from the truth as may be. Even Massachusetts has wild land enough to cultivate, while Ohio possesses her millions of acres undisturbed by any culture. Yet a grand convention is to be held in Cincinnati, in July, at which delegates from all the States *nearly*, are expected to be present!

The object of the convention we were led to suppose was the settlement of Oregon. So reads the call. But it seems the distinguished men who started the idea of the convention, have biscuits in their, more consonant with stirring adventure, and manly daring. It is no less than the interest and honor of the Republic, and the "greatness, peace and safety" of the West, for though a mighty desert and the Rocky Mountains intervene between our frontier settlements and Oregon, yet, inasmuch, as the Snake Indians and the Flat Heads have allied themselves with Great Britain and Russia, and mean, if they can, to take possession of our Valley, it is all important that we should act at once upon this matter, and make ourselves masters of the Columbia River and its tributaries. Hear what they say in their circular:

FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF OREGON TERRITORY.

CINCINNATI, 22d May, 1843.

Dear Sir:—It having been determined to hold a Convention at this place, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July next, to urge upon Congress the *immediate occupation* of the Oregon Territory, by the arms and laws of the Republic, and to adopt such measures as may seem most conducive to the immediate and effectual occupation, whether the government acts or not in the matter we most respectfully request your attendance at the Convention, or such an expression of your views upon the subject as you may deem most expedient. Very Respectfully,

T. Worthington,	P. H. Olmsted,
D. T. Disney,	William Burke,
W. B. Hubbard,	Thomas M'Guire,
W. Parry,	N. S. Kelley,
E. A. Mansfield,	Jacob Piles,
S. Medary,	Joseph Leibyt,
	Oregon General Committee of Ohio."

The Wheat Crop.

The following notices of the coming Wheat Crop, we glean from our various exchanges:

From every portion of the State we perceive most cheering accounts of the prospects of the wheat crop. Senator Cox, from Livingston county, informed us that in his section they had never looked better since his residence in the state.—*Detroit Advertiser, of May 25.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Northumberland Co.—The grain fields seldom looked better at this season. The spring is yet wet. Corn planting is at hand, but our farmers are not yet prepared for it.—*Miltonian.*

Chester.—The winter grain generally looks well, and gives reasonable expectation of a full average crop.—*West Chester Express.*

Lancaster.—The prospects of a fine crop of wheat and rye are very flattering.—*Intel.*

Berks.—The fields in this county give every indication of a plentiful harvest.—*Reading Gazette.*

Lycoming.—Vegetation continues to look fine. *Nancy Lum.*

Harrisburg.—Grain is growing in this vicinity with as much luxuriance as we have ever witnessed.—*Telegraph.*

Venango.—From almost every section of this county we hear that grain fields have never at this season of the year, seen a fer more flaring and flattering appearance.—*Dem.*

WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—The Rockingham Register, says:

The wheat crop in this county has greatly improved in appearance, within a few weeks past. There were indications of a failure in the crop of small grain a month ago; but now every thing promises to repay the husbandman for his labor.

The Winchester Virginian, copying this account of the prospects of Rockingham county, remarks that the same is true in a good extent, in regard to the growing crop, in Frederick and the adjoining counties.

Hagerstown, Md.—We take pleasure in announcing that many of the farmers of our county are very sanguine in their expectations of making an average crop of wheat.—*Pledge.*

☞ Don't kill the Birds—they eat the worms that destroy your crops.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Lick. Val. Register, by T. B. GOODMAN & CO., Exchange Brokers, Main st. near Third, Cin.

OHIO—Life and Trust Co.	par
Lafayette and Franklin Bank	par
Commercial Bank	par
Western Reserve Bank	1 dis
Far. & Mechanics' Bk Sidney	par
Columbiana Bk of New Lisbon	par
Belmont Bk of St. Clairsville	dis
Bank of Mount Pleasant	dis
" Marietta	dis
" Zanesville	dis
" Circleville, (old)	dis
" Muskingum	dis
" Newark	dis
" Wooster	dis
" Beaver	dis
" Xenia	dis
" Hamilton	dis
" Geauga	dis
Dayton Bank	dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto	dis
Clinton Bank of Columbus	dis
All small and post notes	dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus	dis
Mechanic's & Traders Bank	dis
Chillicothe Bank	dis
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
Urbana Bank	50 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton	50 dis
Lancaster Bank	50 dis
Hamilton Bank	25 dis
Bank of Cleveland	50 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	50 dis
Miami Exporting Company	50 dis
Cincinnati Bank	50 dis
Exchange Bank Cincinnati	50 dis
Whitewater Canal	50 dis
Granville Bank	50 dis
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Banks	75 dis
INDIANA.—State Bk and Branches	1 dis
State L and V Scrip	25 dis
State Bk and Branches	50 dis
Bk of Illinois	50 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bk and Branches	10 dis
Endorsed by J O & H Smith	3 dis
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair	10 dis
All Other Banks	50 dis
MISSOURI.—State Bk and Branches	4 dis
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks	5 dis
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks	6 dis
ARKANSAS.—State Bk & Branches	nominal
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans Banks	1 dis
Municipality Bills	25 dis
GEORGIA.—All solvent Banks	5a10 dis
N. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks, par	2 dis
S. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks, par	2 dis
EASTERN BANKS.—N. York City Bks	2 dis
Boston	dis
Philadelphia	dis
Baltimore	dis
EXCHANGES.	
Selling rates by the Brokers.	
On New York	1, pre
Boston	1, pre
Washington	1, pre
Baltimore	1, pre
Philadelphia	1, pre
NEW ORLEANS.	
Buying rates by the Brokers.	
American Gold	1, pre
English Gold	1 pre
Other Foreign Gold	1 pre
Silver	1, pre

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834	$10,66	Forty Francs	$7,85
do since 1834	10,00	Ga. $5 hr mint	5,00
Sovereign	4,85	N. Carolina do	5,00
Napoleon	3,85	Pistareen	161
Doubloon, Spanish	15,53	Guinea	5,00
do Patriot	15,53	Doubloon	9,00
V Thaler	2,25	German Crown	1,00
X Thaler	1,35	French Crown	1,00
X Guilder	4,00	Louis d'Or	3,85
Frederick d'Or	3,93		

BANK NOTES

Rec'd and paid out by the Covington Bank Bk.

Kentucky Bank,

Commercial, Franklin & Lafayette Bks at O.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

CINCINNATI Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Green,	bush	.50
	Dried,	bush	.50
BEEF,	Mess,	bbl	6 00 @ 7 00
	Prime,	bbl	5 00
	Dried,	lb	5
	Tongues,	M	400 @ 5 00
BACON,	Hog round,	lb	4
	Jowls,	lb	1
	Shoulders,	lb	3
	Sides,	lb	4
	Hams,	lb	6
	Canvassed Hams,	lb	6
	Sugar'd ham, do	lb	7
COFFEE,	Rio,	lb	8 @ 9
CANDLES,	Mold,	lb	8
CORN,	In the ear,	bush	16
	Meal,	bush	20
FLOUR,	City Mills,	bbl	4 50
	Fancy, Canal,	bbl	4 00 @ 4 25
FEATHERS,		lb	18
HEMP,	Brown,	cwt	3 00
	Manilla,	cwt	7 00 @ 8 50
HOPS,	Western crop	lb	10 @ 12
HIDES,	Northern, dried	lb	8
	Wet salted	lb	4
	Spanish,	lb	11
HAY,	Timothy,	ton	7 50 @ 8 00
	Baled,	ton	10 00 @ 12 00
LARD,		lb	4
LEAD,	Pig and Bar,	lb	3
LUMBER,	Board'n'n'y'd	M	25 00 @ 30 00
	Clear, common	M	10 00 @ 15 00
	Shingles,	M	2 00 @ 2 50
	Hoop Poles,	M	10 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES,	Sugar House,	gal	30 @ 33
	New Orleans,	gal	32 @ 35
OATS,		bush	18 @ 22
OIL,	Linseed,	gal	70 @ 75
PORK,	Mess,	bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
	Clear,	lb	4
	Prime,	bbl	8 00 @ 9 00
	Prime,	lb	6 00 @ 6 50
	Rump & Chins,		6 00
	Jowls,	lb	00 @ 00
	Hog Round,	lb	3
	Shoulders,	lb	3
	Sides,	lb	3
	Hams,	lb	4
PROVISIONS,	Butter,	lb	6
	Lard in kegs or tubs,	lb	5
	In market inferior	lb	8
	Fresh	lb	12
	Cheese, W. R.	lb	5
	Onions,	bush	50
	Potatoes,	bush	25
RAGS,		lb	1
RICE,	Fresh in Tierces	lb	3
SALT,	Turks Island	bush	36
	New York		
	Kanawha	lb	12
	do do packed	lb	12
	do do blown	lb	27
	Conneaut	lb	25
	Zanesville	lb	25
SEEDS,	Clover	lb	5 50 @ 5 75
	Timothy	lb	2 25
	Hemp	lb	3
	Flax	lb	75
SHOT,		lb	5
TALLOW,		lb	6
WHEAT,		bush	80 @ 85
WOOL,	Common	lb	16
WHISKEY,	from bots	gal	18

Tobacco Manufactured, Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky.	per lb	12 @ 14	15 @ 17
3d quality		8 @ 10	10 @ 12
12 Plug, best		13 @ 14	15 @ 00
6 Twist, No. 1		5 @ 6	5 @ 6
do No. 2		3 @ 4	5 @ 6
In Leaf, No 1		5 @ 6	5 @ 6
do No 2		3 @ 4	1 50
Cigars, Spanish	per M	10 00	25 00
do Half		4 50	5 00
Common		3	4 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM K. WALL.

A Luxury for the Season.

Mr. Gassaway, of Newport is supplying the place with most excellent, cool water. It is Perhaps our citizens generally are not aware that they can be accommodated with this favorable article, at a trifling cost, down every and pleasant luxury at their door. Every morning or two, at about 3 o'clock, but such is the fact. We can vouch for its excellent quality, for we had presented to us on yesterday morning a solid transparent piece of Ice as large as a rock, and most as heavy.

Agricultural schools.

In every branch of science, labor, art, profession and other business, instruction is necessary before anything like a proficiency can be attained. To qualify a man for professional pursuits, he must go through a course of study; to enable him to prosecute successfully, the various arts, painting, sculpture, &c. &c., long practice under skillful teachers is indispensable! Just so with farming—It is one of the most important pursuits of man. And, notwithstanding it has generally been considered of too humble a calling to waste much time or money in educating those intended for tillers of the soil, there is no branch of human industry, over a good education could be more advantageously employed, or, which would elevate the possessor to a higher grade of estimation. How often do we see parents, with a number of sons, select those supposed to be of weaker intellect—too dull to learn trading, for farmers, and put those more bright to the learned professions. And what has been the result? why in nine cases out of ten, notwithstanding the limited scholastic instruction of the dull boy, he lives to fill an honorable space in society, prospers in the world, and, after raises a respectable family, and, life up the measure of his days in industry and usefulness; whilst his brothers, of superior genius, have had large sums expended on their education at eminent schools, (where too often they acquire habits of idleness,) to prepare them for professions already over stocked, and in which they fail to obtain subsistency or business, and have at last to become dependant for support on their former brother.—

Our counter we perceive has taken a skew, upon us, and run a little off the track, but not entirely out of the furrow. We intended to urge the importance of establishing at least one Agricultural School in each State, where theory with practice, shall be taught, as to qualify the student for becoming a good practical farmer. To carry out this object a large farm should be selected, containing, if possible, all the varieties of soil, adapted to the culture of every species of grain and other vegetation produced in our climate—under the superintendency of a thoroughly educated and judicious practical farmer.—

In such a school, mind and body would be improved and kept in a healthful state, and the student become qualified for still higher useful stations in society.

The Merchant's Magazine, a valuable commerce paper, published in New York, contains an excellent article on this subject, an extract of which we publish in another column.

Our Congressional Canvass.

Under this head the Western Visiter of the 8th inst., an editorial in which it disclaims any wish to dismiss the Whig party; but only hopes to elect Col. Tibbatts, because he is a clever and talented Democrat, who, by community the full support of the Democratic party, all of which is a honorable position, and reflects honor upon the Editor of the Visiter. It does Major Wall the justice to speak well of him in every thing except, it respects his politics, which is all that can be expected of a high-minded fair, honestly differing with him in politics. However, no democrat pretends to think Mr. Southgate could be defeated, were he the Whig candidate.—This is, it insinuate, that the Whigs cannot appreciate the merits which the "Visiter" so nobly ascribes to Maj. Wall, but we let that pass. We will not quarrel with our neighbor merely for a little fanaticism, uncomplimentary to our party, after he has just spoken of ——— of our candidate.

There is, in the same paper, a communication signed "Fuller," upon the same subject.—This communication is dated "Newport," and it asks, "Why does the editor of the Register call upon the friends of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Southgate?" Why does he call upon his whig friends to turn a deaf ear to the efforts which the democracy are making to dissolve them." Julian "has seen no indications of such an attempt." Mr. Julian has not seen as much as we have.—We have heard, and we have known, gentlemen who desire the defeat of the whigs under any circumstances, who would have opposed Col. Tibbatts to Mr. Southgate if, they dared, endeavoring to aggravate any wound which they think may have been made upon the feelings of the Whigs about here, because Mr. S. was superseded by the Newport convention. We ask Mr. Julian in turn, if that may not be considered such an attempt?" He says we must believe Mr. Marshall and Mr. Southgate have been treated badly. We did not dispute our preference for Mr. Southgate, before the Convention.—We did not attempt to hide a willingness, to do anything consistent with propriety, to secure his selection. But we profess to be an "impartial writer," and, therefore, we must acknowledge, that we have no right to complain as the friend of Mr. Southgate. Mr. Julian seems to be his one man who has all the right to complain. He asks the question, "Has an injured man," "Why was Mr. Southgate laid upon the shelf for Maj. Wall?" Perhaps it was because from "indications," it was understood, that if Mr. S. ran the race, we could not have the chance to make Julian's friend, Col. T., our congressman, which, perhaps, was the wish, style, of a good many whigs, especially the uncollared ones, to whom, he bowls out, he can make himself acceptable. Besides, there are a good many staunch old whigs about here, who have some faint recollection of having voted for Col. T. for the senate, once as a whig. Perhaps they being desirous to send their old friend to Congress, caused the defeat of Mr. S. in the convention, seeing they could have no chance to vote for the Col. if Mr. S. were the nominee. These may not be satisfactory answers to Mr. Julian's query, but they are as good as he deserves, until he shows himself a real friend of Mr. Southgate. "All admit that Mr. B. has no superior in the ranks of his party." Not his Maj. Wall any superior, or Mr. S. any equal, in the ranks of the democratic party in this district. But we will not feel ourselves bound to apologize to Julian, because of our advocacy of Maj. Wall, until he shows that he, as well as ourselves, have been seriously injured by the loss of his choice, (Mr. S.) was superseded. We strongly suspect that Mr. Julian is the man who hopes to be most benefitted, on account of Maj. Wall's candidacy. And we strongly suspect that he will find the contrary, so far forward. It would be, against Mr. Southgate, "hopeless one." We are bold to say unto Mr. Julian, that Mr. Southgate will never hold him responsible for his "private fortune," which "has been swallowed up" in the service of the whigs; and Major Wall will not need to take lessons from him in "dignity." We have been at some pains to ascertain the course of Maj. Wall for the "last twenty years," and from the best information we are author-ed to say, that he has been a consistent whig throughout. He voted for Mr. Clay, in 1824; voted for him as an elector in 1832, and has always advocated whig principles as a private man; and Mr. Southgate's friends will remember that he has always given him a zealous and efficient support. In a word, Maj. Wall is unquestionably a consistent politician, and a talented and correct man. He can never be called, the Mr. Julian's great namesake, "an apostate."

☞ A man can scarcely keep from smiling, even amidst the indignation he must feel, at the total depravity of the loco-foco-tyler papers, in their unscrupulous and unlimited abuse of Henry Clay. We say he cannot well refrain from an indignant smile to witness their puny attacks upon this great American Patriot. If it some time since he retired to the walls of private life, and engaged in the business of his profession, in order to improve a fortune somewhat impaired by sacrifices of time and money, in the service of his country, and to personal friendship; yet these political blood-hounds for they can be compared to nothing else) pursue him to the very threshold of his private sanctuary. He is alike the object of their utmost fear and of their hatred. To them his very name brings terror and alarm; and as to the Whigs, every measure put forth, and every plan adopted, which does not accord with loco foco policy, is the work of Mr. Clay; his master spirit presides over every Whig Legislature—he is a kind of Ubiquitary in all their assemblies and conventions. Not long since, in speaking of the affairs of Rhode Island, and her traitorous party, Mr. Clay was denounced as an "Algerine," and some of the cute-pye tribe of Kentucky, style him the "great annuller of contracts," all this without the shadow of a cause. Oh, what a terror to those evil-doers is *Henry Clay!* And why, it may be asked, is a private citizen thus made the target of political spontaneous to fire their equibs of slander at? It is because of his elevation over them, of his pure and mighty mind, and devotion to *country* instead of self. They know he knows them and their heartless policy—their corruptions and intrigues; for this they endeavor to weaken his influence, and bring him, if possible, down to their own level, but the attempt has hitherto, only served to fan the eagle's flight, or the owl to look the sun out of countenance, as for the loco-foco tyler party to prostrate Henry Clay. Like the towering oak he braves the tempest and the storm unscathed. And as for his assailants, poor, miserable dwarfs of greatness they are. If they dream of success and of power, Henry Clay stands before them to mock their plans—a miserable sub-tressel-ance fancies himself detected, and already in his strong grasp—and the wily politician is dismayed on looking up and beholding the piercing eye of Henry Clay upon him, and looking through him like a sieve. Such is the magic of his name even in their sleep! but, oh how much more terrible is it to them when awake.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

Destructive Storm and loss of Property.

On Sabbath afternoon, 28th ult. this vicinity was visited with a most awful and destructive, a parallel to which, we believe has never been experienced in this State. The destruction of property has been immense, but we are happy to state, that so far as we have heard, no personal injury, extending to loss of life or limb, has been sustained, although in many instances that have been related to us, escape from the imminent peril in which many were placed, seems miraculous. On some farms over which the storm passed, not a tree, or panel of fence was left standing, while many houses were prostrated, or very much injured. At Mount Zion, a meeting house about four miles from the city, on the Russell's road, the congregation were engaged in public worship, and in the midst of the service, the house was unroofed, and three of the walls levelled with the ground, and yet strange to relate, not a solitary individual received any injury. We have heard of other cases in which the escape was almost as miraculous as this. A large number of cattle, horses, &c. were killed. Mr. L. Bradley, we understand, lost several fine colts, and Mr. Van Swearingen's fine mare, Lady Grey, the dam of Darnley, was killed at the same place.

The storm, from all the information we have been able to gather, extended about forty miles in length, and its track, as marked by the destruction it carried with it, seems to have been about one mile wide. The greatest point to the city which it reached, was two miles in a northerly direction. Those who watched the cloud as it rose, describe it as having been of a green color, and a gentleman now in the city, who was in Natchez at the time that city was swept by the tornado a few years since, says that the same description of cloud passed over Natchez as was seen here on Sunday last. Our citizens have reason to be thankful that the path of the whirlwind was not directed through your beautiful city, or it had been now a heap of ruins. In Frankfort and Georetown, and the vicinity of those places, a large quantity of rain fell causing considerable damage.

The Maysville Eagle notices the destructive effects of the storm in this vicinity, and remarks:

"Several additional particulars have been furnished us by a gentleman of Bath County, from which it appears that this was one of the most violent storms ever witnessed in that part of the State. The destruction of property was immense. Many houses were blown into fragments, the fences and timber blown down in every direction and a great number of cattle and horses killed. Mr. Sorrel and family living about a mile from Owingsville, were seriously injured.—Many persons with large families have lost their all."

Fire at Tallahassee, Florida.

A terrible fire occurred at this place on May 25th. It destroyed the Land Office, Court House, and every place of business in the city. It is supposed over 250 buildings, with their contents, were burned. There had been no rain in that region for six weeks. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

The Mexican Indemnity.

From Mexico we learn that Rivera, Arwa has paid the first instalment of the debt due to citizens of the United States, amounting to $700,000, and the United States brig Dolphin is to bring it to Vera Cruz. The brig left Vera Cruz on the 18th May. The sum was obtained by forced loan from a number of rich capitalists of Mexico.—*Nat. Intel.*

Lexington June 7th 1843.

Fire.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was discovered to proceed from the Blagdg Factory of Samuel Redd, at the upper end of Main Street, which together with nearly all the fixtures and machinery were entirely consumed.

We learn that the fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary, as no fire was kept in any part of the building in which it was discovered.

We have not heard Mr. Redd's loss estimated, but it must have been considerable. He was not we believe insured.—*Observer.*

From Mexico.

We extract from the New Orleans papers the following items of Mexican news, received by a late arrival from Vera Cruz:

A circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of April 19, addressed to all the Ministers, contains in substance the following remarkable sentiments:

"His excellency the President of the Mexican Republic having learned that several French families have taken up their abode in Texas with a view of settling there, and that a concession has been made to them, contrary to the laws in Spanish company, which has contracted to introduce into that country five thousand families of different nations, has charged me to apprise the representative of the United States Government, determined to sustain its just rights to that territory, and in conformity with declarations previously made to the agents of foreign cabinets, protests again, and in the most solemn manner, that in regard to persons or to the interests of individuals who are or who may be settled in the said department of Texas, whatever their origin may be or the period of their immigration, it will not recognize any right or any claim which may be addressed to it in case of their expulsion by the national troops; but on the contrary will consider as invaders and enemies of the Republic all who may be found in Texas, and will inflict upon them all the penalties designated by the laws of the country and in conformity to the rights acknowledged among nations."

This circular also announces that the Mexican Government will not recognise in foreign Consuls who may be found in Texas at the period of the entry of the Mexican troops, any other privileges than those belonging to neutral persons, and says that the Government is confident that they have ignorantly adhered to this neutrality, and have not opposed directly or indirectly the full rights of Mexico to said territory.

The Government has also ordered the money to pay the first instalment due the United States, was raised by Santa Anna have given which dissatisfaction in a part of the people. The persons who were compelled to make the loan were arranged in classes; the first was molested in three thousand dollars each, and was not numerous; the second in twenty-five hundred dollars, and still but few; the third in two thousand, and their number swelling, and so down to the thirteenth class, who were made to pay but twenty-five dollars a head. The names of the individuals in each class were proscribed in the papers. The complaints against the arbitrary tax allege that the Government placed its friends in lower classes and its enemies in higher ones than they were entitled to.

About the end of April several distinguished characters were arrested in Mexico on the pretence that they were engaged in a conspiracy to expatriate Santa Anna. Their names are *Gomez, Pedraza, Otero, Lafragua, Rosa* and *Palacios*. On the 22 day of May the Government paper attempted to justify these arrests by saying that the proposition lately made to the Government had gone beyond all constitutional limits; that the discontented had organized secret societies in every part of Mexico; and that but for the prompt and firm measures they would have immediately taken place. The plan was to revolutionize the southern portion of the Department of Mexico; and those of Jalisco and Zacatecas, and the Government papers pretended to declare, no doubt, that the Government had detected but the arrests had been prompted by the jealousy of Santa Anna.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Bank Official Correspondence.

The following Correspondence between Loco-foco Member of Congress and the Postmaster General, has been lately given to the public.—The Postmaster General, Mr. Timmins, lately sent the letter of the Postmaster General does him more credit than any paper we have seen from his Department for a long time.—

Mr. Burke to Mr. Wickliffe.

Washington City, May 8, 1843.

Sir! At the request of several of the inhabitants of the town of Lempster, (N. H.) I send you the enclosed petition for the establishment of a post office in the town of Lempster, and the appointment of a postmaster. The petition respectably signed by individuals of both political parties, and I request they make for the satisfaction I have in so doing, I believe the fact, my opinion should be granted; as East Lempster is very near the centre of the town of Lempster, on the new mail route from Gilsum to Goshen, at the point of intersection by that part of the road from Claremont via Lempster to Boston. This is the *truth* about the matter, *although I do not suppose that such a consideration would influence your official course in relation to it.* I know nothing of the character of the men, or of the proposed office, because my constituents, who are interested, request me to make it, not because I respect or wish to have you give any heed to my recommendation, but because I ask of your official capacity at least.

The signers of the petition also request me to add my recommendations to their own for the appointment of Mr. Hosmer, P. Cautlin to the office of postmaster. If he were an honest true hearted democrat *I should scorn to do it.* Humbleness I am in the political world, I would not, for any reason which you can ever readily understand, recommend a friend for office to you or any of the *corrupt and venal clique who constitute the present administration.* I speak politically, and the epithets I utter apply to the Administration as a whole, and not individually, and of course exempt yourself from their application.

But, in relation to Mr. Cautlin, it is enough for me to say that he is one of the *three Hundred renegades* in the town of Lempster, and therefore *a very proper man for you to appoint.* He possesses the very qualifications for which the members of the present Administration (generally speaking) are most distinguished, viz. Contempt for *principle and the party*, and therefore must be in *acceptable reputation* to the corps of office-holders under the command of Captain Tyler. I hope you will appoint him, sir, for I know of no man hereabouts who would represent the Administration so well (always excepting yourself) in their two leading characteristics, viz. *destitution of principles and political renegadism.* Your late appointments in this quarter have all been of the ultra blue-light federal stamp of politicians, and the renegades have taken such conduct on your part in high dudgeon. I do not know what more I can add to recommend Mr. Cautlin to your favorable consideration.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND BURKE.

To the Postmaster General of the U. S.

Mr. Wickliffe's Reply.

Post Office Department, May 18, 1843.

Sir: I receive from you two letters, one enclosing a petition for a new office, and the other for the appointment of a postmaster at the town of Goshen, in the place of the present incumbent, who is represented as insane.

These petitions are in respectful language, signed, I have no doubt, by worthy and respectable men, and shall receive the attention which is always due to such applications. I can only regret that the petitioners had not selected some other organ of communicating with this Department than yours. Perhaps I ought to express my regret that a man who has been entrusted with a certificate as a member of Congress, could so far forget (if he ever knew) the courtesy which would characterize a gentleman in his official correspondence, though opposed politically, or personally unfriendly, as you seem to have done in this instance.

I have no apology to make to you for any official act, or expression implied in my official letter. No gentleman has the right to force his offensive language into my possession, under the sanctity of a sealed letter, or under the privilege of official correspondence; and I should regret to know if there be one of the signers to either of the petitions so constituted, so destitute of a correct sense of propriety as not to express his condemnation of your conduct as their organ in this instance.

You favorable or unfavorable opinion of me or my official acts are alike indifferent to me. I look to the judgment of God and just men. In accordance with a rule I have ever observed in public and private life in such cases, I send you back your original letter to be disposed of as you please, and take the liberty to inform you that any further communication from you must be at least respectful in its language; if not, I shall not give myself the trouble to return it—certainly not, to regard it worthy of official notice.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Hon. Edmund Burke, Newport, N. H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Congressional Canvass.

Mr. Editor.—We have been honored, today, with a visit from Col. Tibbatts, who came to declare himself a candidate for Congress.—Major Wall, contrary to the expectations of some of his friends, was not present when the Col. made his speech; a fact to be regretted, as they might, to-day, have consumed a little time together. Col. Tibbatts began his speech by regretting the custom too prevalent among legislators, which requires them to go for measures, not in accordance with their own views, because, they are called the measures of the party to which they belong. He would be governed by no such custom. He declared himself a democrat, but he would vote in Congress, should the election of President devolve upon that body, for the favorite of his district, but his vote at the polls, would most certainly be cast against *Mr. Clay.* I have understood, Mr. Editor, that you were for bringing Mr. Clay forward for the Presidency, and I think you have not been advised of Col. T's determination to vote against him, if he has not been distinctly known heretofore. Query, and you not better consider well before you urge his claims any further upon the people of the U. States? Excuse the little digression, and I will proceed with my first intention, which was to give you an outline of Col. Tibbatts. He adopts Gen. Harrison's views, read from his letter to Shared Williams, upon the subject of an U. S. Bank. When it is necessary it becomes constitutional, but now, the Col. says, it is about to be shown, that such an institution never was, and never will be necessary, and besides it cannot be a practical question in the next Congress, because Capt. Tyler would veto any bank bill, intended to operate all over the Union per se. The whole matter considered, as the bank question now stands Col. T. cannot see, but that the Whigs, had as well vote for him now, as to have voted for Gen. Harrison when they did. The Colonel's position in regard to a Tariff, is I think about this, he is in favor of a Tariff, for revenue sufficient to support an economical administration, which should be so laid, as to discriminate for protection where protection is needed, and his *whig friends* should not object to him on that score. He opposes any interference, with the Constitutional Veto of the President, because it may be required to protect the domestic institutions of the South. He is opposed, to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, among the States, because it would render taxation by the State Governments unnecessary, and thereby *oppress the poor!* I think, Mr. Editor, I have given you Col. Tibbatt's principal positions which, I think, will fail to delitate the Whigs of this county, and at the same time, will not be altogether satisfactory to the Democrats. Maj. Wall, will compare creats with the Colonel, doubtless, before he travels far, and I am confident will please the Whigs at least, much better than the Colonel has to day. From the indications here to-day, I have no doubt that all the goldnuts upon which Col. Tibbatts expects whig support, will fail him in this count; and he need not count too confidently upon a cordial democratic support in this county. The Colonel said to-day that he would not been a candidate, if Mr. Southgate had been the whig candidate. This cannot be on account of his personal dislikes to Mr. Southgate, but because he would have been afraid. He does not feel strong himself, but thinks Maj. Wall weak. Time will decide certainly which party have preferred by a majority of the Whigs of Boone; but I think Col. T. will be certainly sad, as far as Boone is concerned, that he has not got the right man yet. Maj. Wall is not a man to be despised; he will prove at the election, not to be, what's called a *soft place.*

BOONE.

Burlington, Ky., June 5th, 1843.

New Jerusalem Church.

Rev. Geo. Field will deliver a discourse on the nature of the Life after Death—Heaven and Hell—and the Eternal world and Spirits next Sabbath, (to-morrow) afternoon in Mr. Goodwin's room, basement of the Presbyterian Church on fourth street, at half past 4 o'clock precisely.

The citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN W. VENABLE,

Portrait and Miniature Painter, corner of Greene street and Market Space. 37

Licking Valley Register.

Twelve Whigs elect the 13th Congressional District.

Davidson County is one of the most central points in the District for the dissemination of intelligence, the Editor of the Licking Valley Register proposes to forward the Register to subscribers, a single copy for 50 cents for three months. To clubs of six, two dollars, for the same length of time. This will embrace the whole period of the Congressional canvass, and give the result of the election returns through the State. June 10, 1843.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE Anniversary of St. John Baptist, will be celebrated on the 24th inst. by Covington Lodge, No. 102, according to the ancient rites of the order. At the same time, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will proceed to lay the corner stone of the City Hall of the city of Covington, also the corner stone of Trinity Church, (Episcopal,) agreeably to the ancient usages and ceremonies of Free Masonry. Hon. W. W. Southgate, P. G. M., will deliver an oration on that occasion. At each ceremony, appropriate addresses will be delivered by distinguished individuals.

Brethren of other Lodges, and Masons generally are invited to participate with us, so that day.

Brethren coming from a distance, will be furnished with accommodations.

R. C. LANGDON,
JNO. S. FINLEY,
WM. LOWRY,
Committee.

Covington, Ky., June 10, 1843.

Eagle and Star, Maysville, Observer, Lexington, Patriot, Wigwag, will please publish the above.

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

WE are daily receiving large additions to our extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; Trimmings; Bonnets; Hats; Ladies' Shoes, &c. which we are selling at retail at city wholesale prices. Having the advantage of purchasing Goods constantly in the eastern cities direct from importers, manufacturers, and at auction on terms equal to jobbing houses in Cincinnati, we are constantly receiving large consignments of Goods in our line for sale at auction without reserve, and at private sale at auction prices, we can assure our numerous customers and the public that our facilities for procuring Goods cheap are unsurpassed, and we pledge ourselves at all times to furnish Goods equal in quality, and at lower rates than can be bought at any retail establishment west of the mountains.

N. B.—City and country dealers can always find an extensive and well selected assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, which they can purchase of us for cash at eastern wholesale prices, with the addition of freight only. The second and third floors of our store are devoted exclusively to the wholesale business.

HAYDEN, ELLIOTT & Co.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No. 321 Main st. 4 doors above 5th.
Cincinnati, June 3d, 46

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received at William S. Dudley's, Gallatin county, on the first day of July next, for the repairs of the first, second, third and fourth sections, first and second division of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road.

THORNTON TIMBERLAKE,
Supt. Cov. & Lex. T. R. Co.
June 3, 1843. 4314

Mechanics Take Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Mechanics, in Covington, on Saturday evening the 10th of June, inst. at early candle light, at the Council Chamber; when and where the Mechanics of all branches are earnestly requested to attend.

A MEMBER OF MECHANICS.
Covington, June 3d, 1843.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

THE undersigned, having disconnected himself with the *Covington Classical Academy*, will give private lessons in the Greek, Latin, and French Languages. Having resided for many years at Berlin, I feel confident in my ability to be well acquainted with the right pronunciation of the the French Language. His terms will be moderate.

Refer to Rev. Mr. Blades, or to the Editor of the Licking Valley Register

G. STOCKFELD.
Covington May 27, 1843. 44

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, situated on the Turnpike Road, fronting on said road, and on Seventh street, between Madison and Washington streets, well calculated for a Store or Grocery.. Apply to Wm. Wason.
Covington, June 3, 1843. 45

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Old 3 alley st., between Front and Second streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

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

GUN MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Lamps and ornamental brass work repaired and put equal to new.

April 21, 1843. 39

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."—One would naturally be led to the conclusion, from the apparent negligence of many who are suffering under the baleful influences of *Consumption* and other *Pulmonary Affections*, that they hot assumed the words,—"I would not live always," or that believing their cases to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But some, good reader, while writhe and bring lastly 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 preparation the World has the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the *Throat, Lungs or Breast.* No one every it used in vain for relief.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125, Main street, Cin, O. J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.
November 19, 1842. 16

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, by which I obtained my present, rather thin hair, I find to be revolving the falling off of my hair. Invest, then is an appearance of young hair on my head.

Yours affectionately,
J. P. HALL.

For sale at the Comb Store, No 125 Main st. Cincinnati, J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.
Nov. 19, 1842. 16

Winter Lard Oil.

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

By R. L. REGER.
Cincinnati, Dec. 8, 1843.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTORS BENNETT & PRETLOW,

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of their profession, in which they will devote their exclusive attention; and may be found at their Drug Store, corner of Scott street and Market Space, or at their office, on Sycamore street, corner of Ash, where Dr. J. Bennett may be found at night. Dr. Pretlow, at his dwelling on the street, between Scott and Madison, at night.—Dr. L. E. Bennett at the Drug Store, where he will attend all night calls, *main at the side door*, will be attended to.

Covington, April 29, 1843. 40

Fashion

HATS of every style and quality.—Gentlemen wanting an article every way superior, are invited to give one a call.

C. P. DAVIS & CO.
Cor. Main and Fifth sts. Cin.

P. S. *Our White Beaver and Cassimere Hats* are just the thing—decidedly beautiful.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44

NEW STORE.

W. H. MUSSEY would inform purchasers of DRY GOODS, that he has taken Store No. 54, Fifth street, Second door West of Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio, and has just opened an extensive assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of Carpets, Marseilles Quilts, Worsted, Cotton and Linen Damasks, Table Napkins and Doylies, Barnsley and Huckaback Towellings, Russia Diapers and Crash, Furniture Dimity, Patchett and Gingham, Tickings, Brown Muslins at 6¼, 7, 7½ and 8 cts, Bleached Muslins at prices from 6¼ to 25 cts., from 37 to 42 inches in width, Brown and Bracked Twilled Sheetings, Mosquito Netting for Beds, Linen Basbinges, Lustres, Painted Muslins and Lawns, Calicoes and Calicoes, (*extremely low,*) Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Bishop's Lawn, Book Muslin, Swiss and Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Figured and Laced Muslin, Superfine undressed Linens, Linen Cambric, real Bandanna, Flag, Fungee, Raw Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mittens, Gentlemen's Cashmere, Gambroons, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Russian Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Denims, Blue Drills, Cassimeres and Cassinetts, Kid, Silk, Mohair, Lambs Wool and Cotton Gloves, and Mitts, and a large variety of

HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES,
MOURNING GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Not enumerated—all of which have been bought in the Eastern Cities, at the *lowest Spring prices*, and will be sold at great bargains, for Cash

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44

M. M. Benton,

HAS been appointed, by the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States, Kentucky District, Commissioner to take Acknowledgements of bills, deeds and depositions of witnesses in Civil Cases, and to examine the other powers conferred on such Commissioners, by the acts of Congress.

May 1, 1843. 41

Notice.

WITHERS AND STOWERS, have purchased the interest of L. F. Dougherty in the Tobacco Manufactory of C. G. Warrington and Co., and the business will be continued as heretofore in the name of C. G. Warrington & Co.

May, 13, 1843. 42

VIALS AND BOTTLES.

A GENERAL assortment of Vials and Bottles: from C. Dumont's Glass Works, for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.
Cin. May 27, 1843. 44 158 Main st.

GLASSWARE.

GALLON, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint Jars, Tinctures and Sattsuette just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.
Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 158 Main st.

PORTER BOTTLES.

QUART Porter Bottles just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.
Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 158 Main st.

TUMBLERS.

AN assortment of pint, half pint, third pint and gill fluted and plain Tumblers, for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.
Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 158 Main st.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CLEAN Linen or Cotton rags will be received in payment from those owing us for the Licking Valley Register, at 2 cents per pound.

IN CHANCERY.

Nimrod Hiddix, Jane Hiddix, } In the Circuit Court of Kenton Co., Ky., for Divorce.

THE above named defendant, will take notice that on the 1st day of July next, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., at the office of James Kelly Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in the city of Covington, in the said County of Kenton, the complainant will take the depositions of Elias Sanns, and others, to be used as evidence in said cause at the trial, and if said depositions be not all taken on that day, the taking of the same, will be continued from day to day until finished.

H. P. GAINES,
Att'y for Complnt.
May 20, 1843. 4314

CABINET BUSINESS.

CROSSMAN, Jr., Cabinet Maker, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Covington and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, and cheap for cash or produce. He may be found on 2d street, in the rear of his Father's dwelling, between Greene and Pendleton Streets.

Covington, May 20, 1843. 47

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the subscribers at Independence until the 15th day of June next, for the erection of an Academy upon the public square at said place, containing the same and other dimensions of the following description and materials, viz. The posts to be of black locust 4 inches square above ground, and six in substance below, firmly set 24 feet in the ground, and 12 feet apart, which will be capped; The fence to be of seasoned plain planks, twenty inches thick, of best second rate; The cap 14 inches thick of same quality of plank; The bottom board to be two inches thick, the next 8 inches with a space of 4 inches, the next 7 inches with a space of 3 inches, the next 6 inches with a space of 4 inches, the next 5 inches with a space of 5 inches, with a cap of 14 inch plank to cover the posts and rails; with a batten of 3 inches wide on each post; the posts to be fastened on with ten penny nails; 3 small gates and one large one of a description of which will be furnished by application to the subscribers.—The subscribers will be required to furnish all the materials and give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of his contract by the 20th day of August next.

The work to be paid for by levy of Kenton Court at the next court of claims.

By order of Kenton County Court.

J. S. DOWNARD, Chm'n.
W. A. PENDLETON, Commrs.
C. W. HULL,
May 16, 1843. 4313

JOB PRINTING.

BEING provided with an extensive Job Office we are prepared to do all kinds of printing, viz: Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, 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 promptly and in the latest style of printing.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

GREAT REMEDY!

Consumption and Liver Complaints,

ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, 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 preparation for the PURGING VIRGINIA or "WILD CHERRY BARK"—recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged its most valuable "Family Medicine" ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

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

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

Besides its surprising efficacy in these formidable complaints, it has proved a very superior remedy for disease of children, such as Chronic Whooping Cough, &c., and in these disorders that prevail so extensively throughout the wintry 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 1838, originating from a violent cold which settled in her lungs. Various remedies were resorted to—the most skilful physicians were consulted—yet step by step that fearful disease, Consumption, began to prey upon her. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, after all the various remedies had been tried in vain, and when naught but the prospect of death offered her any prospect of relief, this invaluable Balsam restored her to health; and now, in the place of that emaciated form, wheezing to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in the full bloom of health and spirits than she has enjoyed for years.

See description of this interesting cure in Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Consumption.

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

New York, April 19, 1841.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Mr. Marlin Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was so afflicted with a Cough, that in its worst forms, and considered past recovery by all her friends. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being mentioned to the members of the church, they purchased several bottles for her, which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over forty bottles, for persons in indigent circumstances, and invariably assert it has not been used in a single instance, where it has not given surprising relief.

We the undersigned members of the Dublin Methodist 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 MILLER, MARY GARDNER,
THOMAS COOKE, ELIZABETH JACOB.

Roxborough, Sept. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir—Please send me two bottles more of you Balsam of Wild Cherry, like that you sent me before. I have used it in nearly all of the first, and confidently believe, this Balsam has cured me. I have used great many remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that has relieved me so much. It has stopped my cough entirely, which did not right even for 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 Wister—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 say to thee that it has done more good than any one medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage or cars as possible, and oblige thy friend, JACOB HOLLOWAY.

Pains in the Breast, Debility, Weakness and Cough.

The Rev. Dr. Dunlap has addressed us a letter, in which he says two of his daughters had suffered severely with an obstinate cough, frequent pains in the breast, &c., and appealed to no avail. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the use of a few bottles of the medicine, they have entirely recovered and now enjoy excellent health.

ASTHMA COUGH.—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. Jacob Hagen was also afflicted with an obstinate cough, originating from a disease of the lungs and chest, and never found any thing to give him relief but this Balsam.

Such is fact, is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, and so extraordinary has been many of the cures it has performed, that it has already attained the highest reputation, and although scarce two years from its introduction it was made public we can proudly say its fame has spread in every direction, and it is rapidly acquiring a Celebrity unequalled 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, 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 Spurious Article in use.

Prepared, wholesale and retail, by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 32 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. And by Respeyt, Pattlow, & Co. Covington, Ky.

Jan. 24, 1842. 1y

CLOCKS & WATCHES

Of every description, repaired in the most careful manner, by

WILLIAM GILLOU, Jr.

On Scott street, three doors south of Gedge & Brother's Store.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

The office of the Register is supplied with a great variety of Job type, for printing Bills or Exchange, Blank Notes, Steamboat Bills, &c., Office on the corner of Market space and Scott streets, Howell's Building, second story.

M. M. BENTON,

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

COVINGTON HOTEL.

LEWIS C. BAKER,

Corner of Greenup Street and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

I. COOPER & CO.,

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

A. L. & T. GREEN,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and Crockeries, 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. HIRSE ATRICK carries on the Pottery business, in all its varieties, on the Dixie road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Ashbrook, where he will supply his customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 28.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY DR. J. ALLEN,

UPON the latest, and most approved principles, at his old stand, No. 28, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati. He warrants the utility of his operations, and makes low charges. Jul 30, 1842.

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kentucky and the adjoining 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,

110 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 Lemla & Co., *New Orleans.*
Henry Starr, Esq.,
T. S. Goodman, & Co., } *Cincinnati.*

March 12, 1842. 23

Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the old customers and the public generally, to their Stock of Goods, consisting of almost every article 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, Linsey, Socks, &c., taken in exchange at prices.

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Cor. Dec. 17, 1842.

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH

IRON, NAILS AND GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of the above articles for sale at Cincinnati prices, by GEDGE & BROTHERS, at the store, on Scott street, between 4th and 5th streets. Also, a large assortment of PLOUGHS; Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 5, 1842. 38-tf.

CABINET WARE.

H. MARTIN, has still continued the CABINET BUSINESS, on Fifth, two doors east of Madison street, is prepared to sell any article in his line twenty-five or thirty per cent lower than ever before. A one or two horse hearse always in readiness.

Jan. 1, 1842. 23tm

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the invitation name of Consumption, is always cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The symptoms of this disease are *Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, Spitting up of Phlegm, or matter*, and sometimes *Blood*. It is an *Inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, 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 and by Water. Also insures Lives and grants annuities. Rates of Insurance low.

Office at Foss, one door below the corner of Sycamore street up stairs.

JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22, 1842.

Fever and Ague.

This disagreeable and very prevalent nervous affection yields to no other remedy but the state of the nervous system, affecting the stomach, and consequently effectually cured by a sudden shock or other operation upon the mind; but no dependence can be placed on any remedy, except a powerful tonic action upon the stomach.

DR. MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS & PEPTICELLS have been happily used for the cure of FEVER AND AGUE with invariable success.

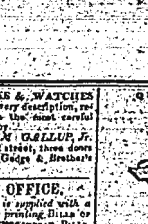
DR. MOFFAT has lately received from the West, where the disease prevails to a considerable extent, indubitable proof that his medicines are in high estimation there, as a speedy and effectual cure of it. He has unquestionably the reference as to its high efficacy, in this disagreeable affection, which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

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOOAR,

M. BENTON and DANIEL MOOAR, have associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is at his office, 3rd Street, Market Space, Covington, May 6, 1842. 41

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 gentlemen, who have satisfactorily tested the utility of the Queen's 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 every desideratum not before 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 boiler, so that it performs all the different offices of boiling, baking, broiling, and heating smoothing irons at the same time and with the least possible quantity of fuel. Of the different sizes manufactured, seem capable of supplying the wants of all, from the smallest family to the largest Hotel and Steamboat.

Nathan Guilford,	John P. Garniss,
John Cresgh,	J. P. Tweed,
Gen. Carlisle,	J. C. Crawford,
John Shillito,	John D. Thorp,
W. S. Merrill,	J. Richardson,
W. Rankin,	Amasa Hibbes,
Salmon P. Chase,	Samuel King,
Thomas Sharp,	A. N. Riddle,
J. A. Lamey,	John C. Avery,
Squire Singer,	Joseph Hopple,
Caleb Bates,	Joseph Newhouse,
Dr. R. Stallo,	Thos J. Mathews,
Jesse Elstejeh,	Dr. J. S. Dodge,
James Lyle,	P. Wilson,
Dr. J. P. Harrison,	S. G. Brown,
Nathan Bates,	Col. A. Dudley,
James H. Hall,	Lewis Baker,
Capt. T. J. Hildeman,	S. S. Pillommedier,
John B. Rutsell,	Capt. Jos Harrison,
Geo. Sellers, *Bank Ex.*	James Hughes,
Capt. A. Perry, *Gov. Ky.*	Dr. J. Gaston, *Gen Hotel*
R. C. Langdon,	M. Slough,
S. Kennedy,	Nichols, *Shambro.*
John Devin,	George Wood,
J. H Dowling, *Ex Cal P. G.*	Ringold,

Manufactured and sold by

GOODHUE & CO.,

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

August 27, 1842. 1y

PREMIUM COLORS.

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

This is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited by Mr. Tennant 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 28th day of October, 1841.

J. P. FOOTE, President.

C. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

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

WM. TEASDALE,

August 27, 1842. 5m18

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPABLE NEGLECT!—It has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that no country possesses a larger share of female beauty than in this city. Yet, while this sheer work of nature's best gift to man, has part appears almost totally neglected—THE HAIR: How frequently do the ravages of disease leave waste the delicate form of the lovely and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet those flowing locks which once adorned her beauty fallen, and never again return to their original beauty! It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect, on this point when a "SWEET-FALLING-REMEDY" can be obtained by calling at No. 90 South Third street, Philadelphia, and asking for Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR-TONIC, which will perfectly restore this only principal part of female ornament.

This is a bellet of life to complete the crowning point of female beauty!

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

J. W. SHEPPARD,

March 19, 1842. Agent.

Cabinet Ware.

A. P. ROSE, continues to carry on the Cabinet business in its various branches, at his old stand on Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth sts, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers with every article in his line of business, on as good terms as can be afforded in Cincinnati. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere.

He is also prepared to attend 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

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.

Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Connecticut to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those of any other similar institution in the country, has now an opportunity, for a small sum, to insure himself against the losses to which his property is daily exposed. 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 authorized to issue policies to applicants, without delay. Wm. D. ROBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842.

GRASS SEEDS.

600 Bushels Clover Seed.
250 " Timothy Seed.
1100 " Herd Grass Seed.
250 " Blue Grass Seed.
150 " Orchard Grass Seed.

All of the growth of 1842, and of the best quality, for sale on the corner of Lower Market and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati,

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

January, 28, 1842. 27

EXPECTORANT

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

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

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

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 which have failed, without any essential advantage. For two years I was not able to pass the whole of a night in my bed. On consulting Dr. Wadsworth, of this city, I built my hopes on his cure, by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine operated as he told me it would do. I have taken five bottles of it, and consider myself in a manner cured by it. I can lay down comfortably all night, am free from tightness of the lungs and weakness of the stomach which so dreadfully distressed and reduced me. In short, life has become fairly tenderness to me. I enjoy it, though I am not free from other infirmities attendant upon old age.

EBENEZER WEBSTER.

Providence, Oct. 25, 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

Dr. Martein's Family Medicines.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Medicine, have excited the wonder and astonishment of all who have witnessed them. Thousands have been restored from a state of the greatest weakness and debility, to perfect health and strength. It acts mildly on the system in all cases, and being diffusible in its operations, will produce a free circulation in the blood vessels. It does not exhaust like drastic purging, but operates by cleansing and purifying, and acts in perfect harmony with the known laws of life, and all who use them will cheerfully bear testimony to the truth of this description. The following is a credible 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, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Ague, Asthma, Bilious Fever, Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Liver, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gravel, Piles, Gout, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Scald Head, Eruption of the Skin, Hoarseness, Flatulency, Bad Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Dull Eyes, Obstructions.

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

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

All the above Medicine is sold by

E. S. NORRIS & CO.,

Main street, Cincinnati,

GEDGE & BROTHER, Covington, Ky.

Nov. 5th, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CHRISTIAN WORLD,

A Monthly Publication—Designed for all Denominations of Christians.

T. H. Stockton—Editor & Proprietor.

New series—Octavo Edition.

January, 1843—Vol. III.

The undersigned the publisher is invited to the following outline of the character of this Periodical.

I. ITS OBJECT.

The CHRISTIAN WORLD is directed to the advancement of *ALL CHRISTIAN INTERESTS.*

II. ITS PLAN.

This embraces four leading Departments, *Bible Christianity*—*Church Christianity*—*Religious Connexions of Christianity*—*A Christian Miscellany.* The *First*, Contemplates Original Discussions and Independent Expositions of the Religion of Christ, as found in the Bible—the Doctrines, Original Sketches of all Churches and Benevolent Institutions—each Association to be presented by competent authority of its own; the *Third*, Original Reviews, on Christian Principles of the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, Science and Art of the World, as it now is; and the *Fourth*, Geographical, Historical, and Biographical Chapters, Scientific Discoveries, Poetic Anecdotes, Aphorisms; General Intelligence, Statistics, &c.

III. ITS MEANS.

1. *Select Circle of Correspondents, Native and Foreign, of all Religious Denominations*, specially qualified to furnish all Departments, richly with *Original Communications.* 2. *An Extensive Selection of the Most Valuable Periodical and Occasional Publications, American and Foreign.* There statements, require qualification. They exhibit the *prospective* rather than the *actual resources* of the work. Already, there are more than *FORTY ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTORS*—half of the number, Ministers of the Gospel, representing *ELEVEN CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS*, have appeared in its columns; and, besides the regular selection of the most appropriate and important *AMERICAN PERIODICALS*, more than *TWO HUNDRED SELECTIONS* of *BRITISH REVIEWS and MAGAZINES*, have been collected, as preliminary to the most useful intercourse with the Foreign Press.

IV. STYLES AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. *BETTER PRESS*, One Number, of 24 pages, in handsome octavo form, printed with clear and Beautiful Type, and enclosed in a cover, will be published every month.

2. *ENBELLISHMENTS*—Mezzotint engraved Engravings, will be given at least as often as once in every month; and Illustrated Music, the intermediate months, with occasional Wood Cuts, &c.

3. *TERMS*, One Dollar, per annum, in advance, for a small sum, the publisher, himself, relies the losses to which his property is daily exposed. 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 authorized to issue policies to applicants, without delay. Wm. D. ROBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842.

COMMON GOODS.

NOW opening, an assortment of Common Crockery, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Painted Tea, Nine edged, Twiners, Muffin Dishes, Butter's Dipt Bowls and Pitchers, Painted and Pressed Tea Ware, C. C. Toilet Wares, &c. For sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main street.

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.

This would call the attention of the public to Dr. Duncan's invaluable Remedy, sold by Robert Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, just north of Lower Market, Cincinnati, for diseases of the LUNGS, LIVER and WINDPIPE. In all cases of *Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Breathing, Cramp*, 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 be particularly heed 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 been found 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 carry the popularity of this medicine, we would remind our readers again that Mr. Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, is the only person who sells the genuine article—in this city, to whom all orders should be particularly directed.

The price is $1.00 per single bottle, or $5 for six bottles, and a liberal discount to respectable dealers in medicines.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1842.

Dr Moffat's Life Medicines.

The proprietor of these matchless specifics, while he thanks the public for the unequalled satisfaction in relation to the unparalleled powers, and general use they have obtained, feels constrained by considerations as disinterested as they are sincere, to continue to press them upon the consideration and trial of the public, till no invalid, and no family in the whole compass of the Union, shall be without a knowledge of them and their inestimable virtues. The certificates which he has heretofore published in almost countless numbers, and in reference to every possible variety of disease, fully established the medicines, beyond even the possibility of doubt, as the most generally useful, and the most unfailingly efficient, of all the medicines of whatever description, ever yet presented to 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 375 Broadway, New York. For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD, Market Space Covington, Kentucky. Jan. 21, 1842. 26

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY

DAVID ACKERMAN, thankful for past patronage, informs the citizens of Covington, that he is prepared to furnish them with a general assortment of SYCAMORE CHAIRS, the neatest and cheapest ever before offered in this city, at Sign stand on 5th street near Scott, Covington. N. B. Chairs painted and repaired. Sep. 19, 1842.

Soap and Candle Factory.

HIRAM KNOWLTON, Manufacturer and Dealer in Soap, Candles, Lard Oil, &c., continually for sale, *Soap and Candles*, both of best 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.

SOAP, CANDLES & STARCH.

STEARINE CANDLES, at 10 cents per lb. warranted to stand the heat of the summer sun. Also, a large variety of fancy article of Toilet Soap, Mould Candles, Palm Soap and Starch, manufactured and for sale by

PRENTICE & GAMBLE,

224 Main street Cincinnati.

July 2, 1842. 4tm7

A. L. & T. GREEN,

HAVE this day received per Jenner Pelle a, the West, a fresh supply of Groceries &c., among which are Hiyo Havana and Java Coffee, Wine, Syrups, Sugars and Molasses, Queensware Mackerel, Shalds, Teas &c. &c. All of which will be sold wholesale or retail, as low as can be found in Cincinnati. Terms Cash exclusively.

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

March, 18, 1843. 34 tf

DR. WILLIAMSON'S

A certain CURE FOR the Tooth Ache!

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

IN

WILLIAMSON'S

PAIN SOOTHER.

It is an infallible cure for the *tooth ache!*—and at the same time contains nothing injurious unto the teeth or gums.

It is perfectly innocent!

DIRECTIONS.

The tooth having been thoroughly cleansed, with water or flint, dipped in the *Drops*, should be applied to the affected part. If there is a cavity in the tooth, the drops should be applied directly to the nerve. If there is no cavity, but a general pain along the gums, apply the drops to a small piece of cotton wool, and put the same immediately for a few minutes.

Do not application, will, in most instances, effect a cure; should the pain continue, renew the application, every 15 minutes, till it is relieved.

Price for Family Vials, fifty cents.

Small Vials, twenty-five cents.

For sale in Cincinnati by Sanford & Park 15 East Fourth St. And by Bennett, Pretlow, & Co., Covington, Ky.

FIRST PILES!!!

For Sale,

A VALUABLE farm lying in the County of Calhoun, Illinois, 8 miles above St. Louis, containing 400 acres, 50 cleared, with a good dwelling, which property can be purchased for cash, or in exchange for City property, or for their particular property.

HOLDEN & LOWRY,

Covington, Ky., Corner of Scott and Front Street. Nov. 11, 1842. 41

FILES! PILES!!!

If Why will you live at this pest

DYING BATH TUB

DR. F. HUMPHREYS' VEGETABLE OINTMENT—FOR THE PILES, FISSURES, &c.—After a practice of more than thirty years, and witnessing a great amount of human suffering from this distressing malady, and believing that the remedies heretofore discovered for its relief, or cure, are almost as inflexible, short of an operation, by the lancet, wire or knife—Dr. Humphreys begs to call the public attention to the subject, with the design of discovering a remedy that would possess power to disease the inflammation and disperse the tumefaction of the piles, and at the same time be a mild and desirable remedy. The anticipations have been most fully answered, by the discovery combining active ingredients, which in the composition, produce most fine results, and improved efficiency as a medical agent, and though its base is composed of highly active ingredients, the medicinal substances are such, that it becomes as a composition, perfectly innocuous, and adapted to the use of the most delicate subject.

As a test of sincerity and confidence in the remedy, the subscriber pledges himself to perform a cure of piles in all cases that may be submitted to his management, or in case of failure, no any cost, no charge shall be made for the ointment.

[From C. Flared, Merchant.]

To THE PUBLIC.—This may certify that I have been afflicted with the piles for more than 30 years past, and have paid a great deal of money for medicines, liniments, and other nostrums, for the cure, without benefit, until recently I have used Dr. Humphrey's Vegetable Ointment, which has afforded me complete relief, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to those in like affliction, that it will infallibly cure that distressing malady.

CHARLES ELDRED.

Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1841.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI.

I have suffered a great deal from the Piles, I have tried many remedies, none of which gave me much if any relief. A few months since, through the influence of a friend of mine, who had used the ointment of Dr. *E. Humphrey's Vegetable Ointment*, I was induced to make trial of this celebrated remedy. *I used it, and it cured me.*

[From Mr. Jacob Mears.]

Cincinnati, March 2, 1843.

The above from J. Mears, Esq., an old and respected citizen of our city, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, must convince the public of the great merit and the value of DR. E. HUMPHREY'S Vegetable Ointment.

For sale in Cincinnati, by SANFORD & PARK, and also, in Covington, by BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.

Nash's Erasive Compound.

THE most effectual composition, ever invented for removing Oil, Grease, Paint, Tar, or stains from Carpets, Cloth, Cotton, and silked of Clothes.

It may be used without fear of changing any colour that will bear the slight application of water, and is perfectly innocuous to the most tender texture. The compound has been fully tested by some of the most respectable citizens of Cincinnati, and has been highly approved of as will be seen by the annexed testimonials. The mode of supplying it is simple and easy, and its effects all that could be desired, and should be in the possession of every family, maiden lady, or single gentleman in the land.

RECOMMENDATION.

We the undersigned citizens of Cincinnati, have used what is called *Erasive Compound*, manufactured by Isaac Nash, of said city, and have found the same to be all that is required by the perfect which it is designed. We therefore recommend it without hesitation as being superior to anything of the kind, we have ever seen, and of great value to the public.

Dated Cincinnati, December 17, 1842.

Calvin Pierce, Jas. Jackie Burnet,
Wm. Lytle, Jr., Wm. H. Taylor, P. M.
Prof. R. Mitchell, Jos. Ward,
Benj. W. Davies, Mayor, Prof. J. A. Warder.

STATEMENT OF MR. LOCKE.

I have used Mr. Nash's Erasive Compound applied to a Green Spot, on a carpet, for a little improved. JOHN LOCKE.

Cincinnati, December 20, 1842.

The above articles for sale wholesale or retail by Sanford & Park, East 4th st.

W. H. Harrison, Druggist, S. W. corner of Main and Fifth st.

Jas. S. Gleason, Druggist, N. E. corner of Main and Ninth.

T. B. Hanna, Druggist, corner Sycamore and Lower Market sts.

George M. Allen, Druggist, corner Main and 6th sts.

Carlos Brown, Druggist, corner 5th and Main sts.

W. S. & A. S. Merrill, Druggist, corner Western Row and 6th.

Jos. Jones, Merchant Tailor, 149 Main st.

James Hinton, Merchant Tailor, Union House, Third st.

And by the manufacturer, 48 Front st.

Wholesale & Retail, Wholesale & Retail, Market Space Covington, Kentucky.

April 29, 1843. 40

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, 1, 1843.

Just Received

PER Steamer Chieftain, direct from New Orleans, a super and general assortment of Grocery Series consisting of

SUGAR, INDIGO,
COFFEE, SPERM CANDLES,
TEA, BEST SUGAR,
MOLASSES, RICE,

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

GEDGE & BROTHERS.

March 11, 1843. 41 tf

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

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

He has, also, Houses to rent and 144 acres. Enquire at his law office, on Market Space.

Covington, Feb. 19, 1842.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has taken that commodiously situated House, next below Cobbly's Tavern, on Gallatt street, near the Ferry Landing, where he is prepared to accommodate gentlemen with boarding and lodging, or boarding only. Having several rooms with fire places, and their convenienced for small families, he can also accommodate gentlemen with their ladies, all upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. GIRTY.

Covington, March 25, 1842.