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POETICAL.

For the Licking Valley Register.

TO A ROBIN.

BY LITTLETON V. LACY.

Gay warbler! sweetly singing
Among the trees,
Thy gladsome notes are ringing
Like honey bees,
With sweet and cheerful song,
Thy notes float swift along,
In accents bold and strong,
Upon the breeze.

Gay harbinger of spring,
I welcome thee,
And gladly hear thou sing
Thy melody.
Thou art free to tell the tale,
To mountain, hill and vale,
That winter snow and hail,
No more shall be.

Thy soft cadences rise
In notes of love;
Like music in the skies
They gently move;
From morn till close of day,
Thou skipst from spray to spray,
Then swiftly fly away,
Deep in the grove.

I'd give all this bright world
Like thee to fly;
Like ships with sails unfurled,
I'd sweep the sky—
I'd cleave the air with pride,
And roam o'er oceans wide,
On tempests swiftly glide,
And storms defy.

Mount Sabo, June 4, 1843.

From the Ladie's Companion.

HEALING AS SUNSET.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

"At even, when the sun did set, they brought unto Him, all that were diseased."—*St. Mark*, i, 32.

Judea's Summer day went down,—
When lo! from vale, and plain,—
Around the Heavenly Healer throng'd,
A sick and sorrowing train.

The pallid brow—the hectic cheek;
The cripple bent with care,—
And he whose soul dark demons lash'd
To foaming rage, was there.

He raised his hand,—the lame man leap'd—
The blind forgot his woe,—
And with startling rapture gaz'd
On Nature's glorious show.

Up from his bed of misery rose,
The paralytic pale,—
And the loath'd leper dar'd once more
His fellow-man to hail.

Mark, on the arm of pitying love,
The lunatic reclin'd—
While unaccustomed words of praise,
Relieved his struggled mind.

The mother, to her idiot boy,
The name of Jesus taught,—
Who thus, with sudden touch had freed,
The chaos of his thought.

For all that sad, imploring train,
He pain'd ere evening fell,—
And speechless joy that night was born,
In many a lowly cell.

Ere evening fell!—Oh! ye who find
The chills of age descend,—
And with the lustre of your locks,
The almond blossoms blend.

Yet have not o'er an erring life,
With deep repentance grieved—
But left the safety of the soul
Unstudied,—unachieved.

Before the hopeless shades of night,
Dim with their baleful dew,—
Hasten! heed the Heavenly Healer's call,
Whose mercy waits for you.

Agricultural Hymn.

Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand
That first clad earth in bloom,
And shed upon the smiling land,
Nature's first rich perfume.

Fresh as thy glances the flowers sprung,
Kiss'd by the sun's first rays—
While plain and hill, and valley rang
With life, and joy, and praise.

God of the cloudy thy hands can ope
The fountains of the sky,
And on the expectant thirsty crop,
Pour down a rich supply.

The farmer, when the seed time is o'er,
Joys in thy mercies given—
Thinks of thy promised harvest's store,
And smiling, looks to Heaven.

God of the sheaf! to Thee alone
Are due our thanks and praise,
When harvest's grateful labor's done,
On plenty, glad we gaze.

Then shall our thoughts on Heaven rest,
Thy grace we will adore,
And thank that God, whose mercy's blest
Our basket and our store.

FOREIGN TRAVELS.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

The promised Letter from the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

Wills-street Parsonage, Baltimore May 29, 1843.

Dear Doctor:—I take pleasure in saying to you that brother Durbin's promised letter from the Valley of Jehoshaphat has been duly received. You doubtless recollect the postcript to one of his letters, which was recently published in the Advocate, in which he stated his intention fully to redeem his promise made on prior to his departure from this country. I send you his letter for publication, that you and the readers of the Advocate may participate in the pleasure it's perusal afforded me.

Yours affectionately,
HENRY SLICER.

Valley of Jehoshaphat, March 7, 1843.

My Dear Brother Slicer:—Here I sit in the shade of the Tomb of Zacharias, at the foot of Mount Olivet, where it descends into the Valley of Jehoshaphat, directly opposite the eastern wall of the Temple, and towering high above the brow of Mount Moriah, Mount Moriah!—What a world of heavenly and transporting energy does this word awaken in the bosom of the *Jew*, the *Moslem*, but particularly the *Christian!* The offering up of Isaac, the plague of David for numbering the people, when the angel of destruction stood here with a drawn sword in the threshing floor of Ornan, (I. Chron. xxi.,) the travail and industry of the exiles returned by permission of Cyrus to rebuild their temple, the wonderful miracles of Christ and his apostles wrought on that mount before me, the obstinate defence of the Jews, when Titus pressed them from the Temple to Mount Zion, the destruction of the sacred edifice, the appropriation of the holy mount to Moslemism, its restitution to Christian worship by the Crusaders, and its return again to the Moslem service, in which it continues, crowned with the Mosque of Omar and El Aksa, whose beautiful domes sit above the sacred place with admirable lightness and grace. As I strolled by the open gates, and looked in, now earnestly did I long to enter the sacred enclosure, linger in its walks and amid its trees; enter even the mosques, particularly that of Omar, which covers, perhaps, the very spot where Isaac was offered, and over which the magnificent Temple of Solomon was built, which he dedicated to God by the most eloquent and sensible of all prayers, except our Lord's: (I. Kings, viii, 23, &c.,) but the fanatical Moslem forbids the feet of the Christian dog to tread upon the sacred soil, and cross the consecrated threshhold.

But I must return to the Valley, from whence I promised you this letter before I left home, and which promise you received somewhat doubtingly. I have wandered up and down it, from the tombs of the Judges just beyond its head, to the north-west of the city, about one and a half miles to the well of Job, perhaps the En Rogel of Scripture, a quarter of a mile below the south-east corner of the city. It is indeed a valley of the dead, or rather of tombs, for their contents are gone; and the sepulchral chambers, where they slept in peace many centuries ago, are now but gaping caverns in the rock, where reptiles nestle, if they be single, small sepulchres; or flocks lie down, if they be large as the tombs of the Judges, Kings, and Prophets, and some in the southern cliff of the Gihon, both under and above the "*Potter's Field*." I have wandered through them all, and found not a fragment of their contents. The limestone rock in which they are excavated is soft, and has yielded to the elements, and broken away in front of, and sometimes above the chambers. This is the case all over Palestine, (also at Petra, where the rock is a soft sand-stone,) and constantly reminds one of his mortality, and reduction to dust, and dispersion to the winds of heaven. What a glorious assurance, that the soul is not committed to the tomb, but returns to God who gave it!

I have just come up from the Pool of Siloam, which has a conduit in with the Pool of the Virgin, several hundred yards higher up. The first is the mouth of the Tyropeon Valley, just where it enters that of Jehoshaphat, and the other is on the west side of the latter, not many hundred yards from where I date this letter. The connection is by a narrow passage cut through the point of the hill which slopes down from the south-east corner of the Temple. These fountains are now subject to occasional violent, irregular flows of the waters which make one think of the Pool of Bethesda, mentioned in the fifth chapter of John, whose waters the angel troubled "at a certain season." Our countryman, Dr. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Smith, witnessed one of these singular movements of the waters. We were not so fortunate. No one knows whence the waters come to these cavernous pools, but there is a steady tradition, and general impression, that they have a connection with the fountains under the temple's area; and perhaps Milton was apprised of this when he wrote,

"Siloa's brook that flowed
Fast by the oracles of God."

I descended into the pool to wash, as all good pilgrims do, and found a coarse, ragged, strapping Arab woman, washing a dirty old quilt, which lay floating upon the little shallow volume of water. She shrunk away from me as from the approach of a leper, and stood huddled up in a little chasm in the rock, looking blankly upon my pilgrim devotions. The water is sweet and good.

I shall not now undertake to describe the tombs to you; but perhaps I may allow you to peep into my omnium gatherum, where I have plans of them, and notes also. But I feel oppressed with sadness as I cast my eye up the side of Mount Olivet behind me, and look upon the Jewish cemetry spreading over the sacred hill side, covering it with short thick stones, each of which lies flat on the ground, and pressed into it a little, as if they had once stood erect, and had been prostrated and pressed by some terrible storm.—They are a striking emblem of that most wonderful people, prostrated and trodden down every where but in America; and yet the heart of a Jew turns toward the side of Olivet, over against the sacred mount, on which once stood the temple of his fathers; and there he desires, above all things, to rest him, when his earthly pilgrimage is finished. They linger about the holy city and steal through its streets to the place of wailing, or to the west side of the temple, as ghosts that have been frightened away, and returned again to the resting places of their mortal remains. The first Jews I saw at Jerusalem were three sitting apart in the rent trunk of an aged olive tree, in the deep retired vale of the Gihon. I pity them from my very heart.

Just above where I date from is the golden gate from which our Savior used to issue at evening, and retire to Mount Olivet. It is now walled up in the temple wall. Above me in the Valley is the reputed tomb of the Virgin, in which I attended the devotion of the crowd of pilgrims, and followed them into the little chamber where they pressed their lips long and ardently to the cold rock, as a young mother kisses for the last time her only child before it is laid to rest in the grave. What a mystery this old world is! The glory and great works of man have perished, but the savor of the deeds of the Almighty, and the reverence of his favorite primitive children, still perfume the rocks and mountains, and all nations send their pilgrims to honor the consecrated places; and it is painful to the Protestant to know that this external worship is considered efficacious for saving the soul. I wish I could describe to you what I saw in and around the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But my letter to you, at your request, belongs to the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

From the Valley I ascended, of course, the Mount of Olives, passed and ——— under the gnarled and rent olive trees of Gethsemane, which seems as if they might be the same that witnessed the agony of our Savior, rambled out to Bethany, stood on the ascension spot, returned to the city along the way of our Savior's triumphant entry into Jerusalem; but I must pause; Bethel, Shiloh, Sychem, Samaria, Nazareth, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Baalbec, &c., &c., are before me and my sheet is full. I have a stick for you cut from the most consecrated of spots.—My kind regards to your family, especially to the best one. As ever yours,

JOHN P. DURBIN.

P. S. I seal this letter in sight of Smyrna, having this morning at sunrise gazed upon the Island of Patmos, and read with unwonted zest the introduction to the Revelation of St. John. It is astonishing what light and power the Scriptures have when read on the spots, and amid the scenes described. It may be my faith is stronger under such circumstances.

The City of Mexico.

The most impressive action that strikes a new traveller while progressing through the large cities of Mexico, is the inordinate thirst of gold that does still, and always must have characterized the rulers and priesthood of the country.—While a great mass of the population are in actual poverty verging on starvation, the churches and palaces are gorged with wealth and treasure. The tyranny of the old conquerors is also still alive and the miserable degraded state to which the poor Aborigines have been reduced, and in which the pauper portion of even the Mexicans themselves exist, is truly pitable.

Much has been written about the mild climate of Mexico, and little is left to say of it that would not assume the appearance of repetition. Yet the traveller beneath those sunny skies can scarcely repress a disposition to record his emotions, if once a pen comes between his fingers; and indeed, it would be difficult for even the most poetic fancy to be too warm and glowing upon the subject. Fire places and stoves are no common things in the city of Mexico, and houses are built without such a provision as a chimney place. Cooking is done out of doors, in the streets and yards, and a spectacle in the public squares is beggars and others, with small furnaces, preparing the scanty fare for use. This fact shows emphatically the nature of the climate.

The great capital is situated in a broad and beautiful plain, encompassed by gigantic mountains, to the summits of which the eye is continually trying—the bold contrast of nature's stupendous work, with the domes and steeples—below, irresistibly forcing wonder upon the mind.—Regarding the city itself, the traveller will not always form favorable impressions when first beholding it; and in fact, those who have indulged in excitement over warm descriptions of the country, are very apt to be stricken with chilliness of disappointment. Nor is even a sojourn of some weeks sufficient to change this enterprise. It lingers upon you, and is likely to remain your strongest best of feeling when you leave. It is certainly true that there are many buildings—mostly public however—churches, convents, monasteries and so forth, of great and striking proportions, which never fail to arrest the observation of the stranger; but it is more from their antiquated style of structure than any thing like real architectural elegance.

These buildings are mostly old, and already remarkable for venerable appearance, though they are likely to stand as long again and longer for their durability would seem really to defy the progress of Time. The old Spanish mode of building prevails, of course, throughout the city, giving rich novelty, at any rate, to the eye of the American visiter, and making the scene quaint and picturesque. The houses are all similar in construction, being of stone, and very seldom varying in fashion. The sameness, however, is another point coming into contradiction with the romantic features of the city which we have just mentioned, and its effect is materially to mar the pleasure of the traveller. The general appearance of every thing in the way of architecture is massive, and but little of grandeur is to be found, save in the interior of the churches and palaces, while real elegance is to be seen no where.—A heavy and sombre effect is produced by the ancient style of structure. In the houses, the roofs and floors are of tile, or common brick, and the stranger will not fail to observe immediately the absence of fire places.

The streets are but roughly paved, and none of them are at all over cleanly. They are not planned with side walks and gutters, as ours are, but sloped downward from each side to the centre, where there is generally a covered drain. By far the greater portion of the thoroughfares are neglected, and our pen shrinks from the description of the filth and wretchedness to be found in some of them.

Mexico lies in the heart of the mountains, high in the torrid region, seven thousand four hundred and forty feet above the sea; and here, in a vast valley overtopped by the huge Cordilleras of the south, sits the capital of New Spain. It is a great city, and one whose destinies, both of old and to come, are now more than ever engaging the attention of surrounding nations.—Strange and semi-barbarous as has been the history of the country through its career until this time, the next ten or fifteen years promise even a more eventful record. Fierce days than those of the Spanish invader seem likely to gloom over the land, and a deadlier fight than with Montezuma's people may yet be started of the new Castilians and their newer neighbors.

The population of the city is now called one hundred and seventy thousand; at least it was so estimated when Santa Ana was garrisoned in his palace with many troops around him. Yet to see the swarms of human beings that almost constantly throng the streets, a natural impression arises that the number must be greater.—Many composing these crowds, however, are not residents of the city, but wander about the country in all directions, having homes no where.—One of the most distinct, and at the same time revolting features of the city, and in fact, the whole country, is its numerous and wretched pauper population. All cities have their better classes, certainly, and even Mexico has hers, but these are secluded and seldom seen by the stranger. The intelligent Mexicans deeply reprobate the idleness, rascality, sloth, and other vices of the poor mass, and will freely so express themselves to Americans; but vast and mighty convulsions must shake the nation before even a better state of things will be brought about.

Crime prevails among the poverty stricken wretches to a frightful extent. Thefts, robberies, and even murders, are of nightly and sometimes daily occurrence. Two or more dead bodies may be seen almost any morning, exposed at the dead houses, victims of assassination during the night. Horses are stolen impudently in daylight, in the public streets, and persons robbed of their money almost with impunity. Heaven preserve all decent travellers from the knaves, rascals, and lepers of Mexico.

We have given all the space we can afford to this sketch, and yet we have scarcely touched upon half the points that interest us.—*N. O. Pic.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Experience of a Mechanic.

Two young men, both of them mechanics, were married about the same time, and entered life with apparently equal prospects, except that one was rather given to extravagance and fashion, while the other was more prudent and frugal. The wife of the latter, however, being of a different turn from her husband, became uneasy because the former, without any superior advantages, made more show than he did, and had many more fine things. She told her husband that his income must be as much as the other's, and that she knew they were able to appear as well as her neighbor.

"I want to do as other people do," was her all conquering argument. Her husband pleded again and again to her entreaties, although always professing that he was not able.

At length his more showy neighbor failed.—And seeing their fine things sold under the hammer of the auctioneer, his wife, who was far from being destitute of a good feeling, began to mistrust whether by imitating them, and doing as other folks do, they might not meet with a similar fate. She inquired of her husband how his affairs stood. He told her that his expenses had exceeded his income, but he hoped to get through and pay what he owed.

Before long he was sued for his debts. Then his wife was in a panic! She knew that his misfortune was chargeable to her folly, although he never reproached her, nor cast any unkind reflections. Disturbed with conflicting emotion, she tried to plan some way to get along in this terrible difficulty! But finding all her endeavors fruitless, she said to her husband with unfeigned distress, "What shall we do? "What can we do?" "Do?" he calmly replied, we must do as other folks do—have our fine things sold under the hammer."

This was enough for her. She had seen the beginning and ending of common folly, and she was satisfied. From that time he had no trouble to persuade her to be frugal and prudent.—They were both agreed in pursuing the same course. And it was almost needless to say that their prosperity was in proportion to their wisdom and prudence.

Valuable Remedies.

HEADACHE.—Bathe the forehead and temples with a mixture of hartshorn and strong vinegar, equal parts, and snuff a little bit of it up the nose. Sick headache must be cured by an emetic, as it proceeds from a foul stomach.

SORE MOUTH.—Mix together honey and white borax, equal parts, and with a linen rag tied to a skewer, rub the mouth three or four times a day.

SORE THROAT.—Take twenty drops of spirits of turpentine on loaf sugar every night, till cured. Black currant jelly hastens the cure.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.—Take forty drops of Balsam of Peru on loaf sugar, or in a glass of water, every day at eleven o'clock.

INSEBILITY TO SLEEP.—Take a grain or two of camphor at bed-time: this is a surer and safer remedy than laudanum.

NIGHT SWEATS.—Drink a gill or more of warm water at night in bed.

CONSUMPTION.—Persons afflicted with this disease are said to have been cured entirely by inhaling Iodine. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, (supposed to be by a physician,) cites several strong cases in which this simple remedy has been tried with success.—*Weekly Messenger.*

What a sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul. The philosopher, the saint, and the hero; the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebian.

The Affectionate little Girl.

A little child
That lightly draws its breath
And feels its life in every limb—
What should it know of death?

—*Wordsworth.*

At Smyrna, the burial ground of the Armenian, like that of the Moslem, is removed a short distance from town, is sprinkled with green trees, and is a favorite resort not only with the bereaved, but with those whose feelings, are not thus darkly overcast. I met there one morning a little girl with a half playful countenance, bury blue eye, and sunny locks, bearing in one hand a small cup of chlna, and in the other a wreath of fresh flowers. Feeling a very natural curiosity to know what she could do with these bright things in a place that seemed in partake of sadness, I watched her light motions. Reaching a retired grave covered with a plain marble slab, she emptied the seed—which it appeared the cup contained—into the slight cavities which had been scraped out in the corners of the level tablet, and laid the wreath on its pure face.

"And why?" I enquired "my sweet girl, do you put the seed in those little bowls there?"

"It is to bring the birds here," she replied, with a half wonderful look, "they will light on this tree," pointing to the cypress above, "when they have eaten the seed, and sing."

"To whom do they sing?" I asked, "to you, or to each other?"

"O no," she quickly replied, "to my sister, she sleeps here."

"But your sister is dead?"

"O yes sir, but she hears all the birds sing."

"Well, if she does hear the birds sing, she cannot see that wreath of flowers."

"But she knows I put it there, I told her before they took her away from our home, I would come and see her every morning."

"You must have loved that sister very much," I continued, "but you will never talk with her any more—never see her again"

"Yes sir," she replied with a brightened look, "I shall see her always in Heaven."

"But she has gone there already, I trust?"

"No, she slept under this tree, till they bring me here, and then we are going to Heaven together."

"But she is gone already, my child; you will meet her there, I hope; but certainly she has gone and left you to come afterwards."

She cast to me a look of enquiring disappointment, and her eyes began to fill with tears.

O yes my sweet child, she lit so,
That near the cypress tree,
Thy sister sees these eyes o'erflow,
And fondly waits for thee.

Thus still she hears the young birds sing,
And sees the chaplet wave—
Which every morn thy light hands bring
To cross her early grave.

And in a brighter, purer sphere,
Beyed the sunless tomb,
These virtues that have charmed us here,
In fadeless life shall bloom.

Woman.

Is it in the sunshine or shade, in prosperity or adversity, that the female character displays its highest virtues?

Is it in the young and gilish scenes of public life, or in the retired and social duties of her domestic fireside that she excites admiration? In youth we admire her, wandering through the gilded haunts of pleasure and floating in sylphlike beauty through the mazes of the giddy dance—we admire her fostering with warm solicitude her tender offspring, or administering to the domestic happiness of her cares; but where—where is she so lovely as when we behold her bending, like a guardian angel o'er the couch of sickness and cheering with her last faint smile the bed of death—at the last dread parting hour, when she has her can soothe the couch of anguish, or light the torch of dispair!

The pride of manhood soon bows beneath the weight of sickness and sorrow—how oft do we behold him in the morning of life, in the bloom of youth, towering like the mountain oak in strength and beauty—but soon struck by the hand of misfortune and disease, drooping like the lowly willow. Yes it is then that the hand of affection supports him through the trying scene.

I was led to these reflections by a visit to the sick bed of an intimate friend—we had been friends from our earliest childhood, and I now visited him with feelings of unusual interest.

I entered with slow and mournful step the house of sorrow, and walked silently to the chamber of death—my friend lay stretched out upon his bed with his head toward the window, the light from which fell upon his countenance, now pale and emaciated, but which lately glowed with health and intelligence. His sister was bending over him with fond and devoted affection fanning the cold drops from his pallid brow, regarding him with that soft pitying look which only heart-felt sorrow can express.

I had seen her often in the rounds of pleasure, radiant with smiles, but never had she appeared so beautiful as then—the air of pensive sorrow, so different from boisterous grief, was even more lovely than her smile—her eye so full of soul but unmoistened by tears, (for she was too intensely engaged to weep,) aroused in my breast the liveliest emotions, and unrestrained by the pride of youth and manhood, a tear fell upon the couch of my languished friend.—*Albany.*

Cultivate the Affections.

BY C. MINER, ESQ.

"*Father forgive them.*"

O, O, O, O, Go proud Infidel!—search the ponderous tombs of heathen learning,—explore the works of Confucius—examine the precepts of Seneca and the writings of Socrates. Collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of the Savior. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignation, crowned with thorns, and led away to die, no ambiliting curse breaks from his breast. Sweet and placid as the offerings of a mother for her nursing, ascends a prayer for mercy on his enemies. "Father forgive them." O, it was worthy of its origin, and stamped with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you ever quarrelled—friends have you differed? If he who is pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you do well to cherish your anger? Brothers, to you the precept is imperative; you shall not only forgive seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes make you petulant, and disappointment rufle the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fire.

Let your strife be one of respectful attentions and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart.—Plant not, but eradicate the thorn that grows in your partner's path. Above all, let no feeling of revenge find harbor in your breast; let the sun never go down on your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a trifling concern—has a power superior to the harp of David, in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as hostile to religion. Let those heart is in black with malice, and studious of revenge, walk thro' the fields when clad with verdure or adorned with flowers—to his eyes there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark is his soul when nature is robed in deepest sables.—The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast and render him as miserable as he would wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand upon his breast and say, "Revenge, I cast thee from me; Father, forgive me as I forgive mine enemies;" and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed, are meads verdant and flowers fragrant; then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smiles of virtuous beauty lovely to his soul.

From the Zanesville Gazette.

Effects of Fictitious Reading.

MR. BENNETT:—I have long been convinced that many of the novels, and other fictitious publications which abound in our country, exercise a very injurious influence over the minds of the community, and especially over the youth.—I send you herewith an article that will serve to strengthen the opinion I have expressed, if not to convince the reader that it is true, lamentably true. The writer is speaking of the mutiny on board the Somers, of which MACKENZIE was commander. R.

There is one great moral of this dreadful tragedy yet to be applied. I have been trying to look towards the sources of the evil,—the original motives and suggestions of this wild scheme of murder and piracy in the minds of the wretched instigator and many of his accomplices. How came these mere boys to conceive such a plan? What suggested piracy to them as anything else than a horrid, mercenary crime, involving in itself almost all other crimes against God and man? Did they find it in our judicial records, in the details and results of such cases as that of Gibbs and Wansley? We know well enough that it was no view of the bitter realities of a pirate's life and the pirate's fate, that led these miserable, deluded youngsters to their destruction.

Where, then, did they find attractive pictures of piratical life and character? Where, but in the vicious and abominable productions of such scribblers as Cooper, Meryatt, Trelawney, and the naval novel-writers generally—who care only to make "a hook that will sell," and seem willing to pander to any corrupt taste, and to cover any crime with the alluring colors of romance? I know what effects are produced on the minds of such vicious youngsters by the reading of books like the Red Rover, the Water Witch, Le Feu Follet, the Pirate, and the Three Cutters, the Adventures of a Younger Son, the Flying Dutchman and a dozen other such rascally works, now found in every circulating library, and often sold for a little more than the cost of their cheap paper and binding at every book stall along your streets and wharves, and read in every fallor-boarding house, and many a ship's forecastle, as I have seen many times.

The worthless books which picture to the mind of the ignorant young reader every smuggler and pirate as a hero, and color the horrid crimes of that abandoned life with all the charms of the age of chivalry, are the poisons that work these abominations. If Mr. Mackenzie had had Cooper or Meryatt on board as passengers, and had treated either of them as accomplices and prime movers of his mutineers, he would have done that perfect justice, which is incomplete by the execution of those who were at the worst, only awkward disciples.

We justly punish the fabricators of obscenity by the penal provisions both of state and national legislative acts. But here are works which suggest and really encourage not only every crime associated which the former, but also added horrors of murder, robbery and untold abominations.

It is of no use to say that many of these novels directly and formally reprove the crimes they present in such a magnificent and attractive light. We know the real moral of such a tale as the Red Rover. It is, that a cut-throat pirate, a murdering thief, may be a gentleman, a hero, a patriot, a man of honor, generosity and dignity.

What naval apprentice or sailor-boy does not regard the penilitence and subsequent reformation as all "gammon." Give him the run of such a life, and he will repent, and reform just so, when he, too, has had all the satisfy of crime. The Water-Witch does the same for the more vulgar crime of smuggling, and Le Feu Follet for the legitimatized piracy of piratesing. Marryatt's Cain is the greatest hero he ever drew, and the smuggler in the Three Cutters is the only gentleman in the story. The influence of these seductive pictures of lawlessness, dishonesty, and darker crime, is not to be laughed at. They furnish motives, hints, encouragements, and actual directions to many mutinuous besides those of the Somers.

If I had these three novelists in my power, aboard ship, I would have them "seized up in the main rigging," and give them five or six dozen lashes by way of a relish of their deserts.—They deserve punishment, much more than their poor, blundering scholars on board of the Somers. R. M. T. H.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Vindication of Swedenborg.—Letter v.

Mr. Editor:

I feel that I am entitled to claim from you the insertion of a few remarks in answer to Mr. L's fourth and last article.

You perceive that Mr. L. continues to avoid the questions really at issue between the New Jerusalem and the Methodist churches. He offers ridicule and personalities instead of candid argument, and earnestly strives to mislead your readers on the subject of Swedenborg and his writings. You were told in the first letter written in reply to this opponent, that the religious principles of the New Church were all drawn from the Word of God, and the truth of these could not be affected by the sanity or insanity of Swedenborg. You were told that our religious system stands thus alone on its own merits, apart from the person who first put it forth, just as does the system which Mr. L. espouses, or as the cause of Temperance stands on its own merits without regard to the persons who first advocated its principles. I asked Mr. L. to tell me what it would all amount to, even if he could prove that our author was utterly insane, or a complete imposter, but he has not chosen to answer me this question.

Let it, however, be distinctly understood that Swedenborg can be defended against the charge of insanity. The passages adduced by Mr. L. do not in the least, when rightly understood, indicate an unsound state of mind on the part of the writer. If the spiritual world be a reality; if it be in close proximity to the natural world; if man can be let into the spirit so as to see into that world while he is in the body; and if the Lord did open the spiritual eyes of several of his servants, and cause them to see the wonderful things related in the Scriptures; it is no proof of insanity in Swedenborg to say that he also enjoyed the spiritual intercourse which he describes. Are all things true which John has related in the Revelations? Did he see a strange beast and also a great red dragon, each having seven heads and ten horns? Did Ezekiel and Daniel see the strange scenes and objects they describe? Assuredly they did, and he who ridicules the Word of God on account of these things only betrays his folly, or his culpable ignorance. Now the things seen by these men are really more strange and seemingly ridiculous than any thing seen by Swedenborg. And furthermore, the author takes away all mystery about the matter, by describing how it is that such strange objects can appear to the spiritual sight of man.—He shews us what are the laws of the Spiritual world, and the principles according to which, such objects are presented to view.

The things seen by John were representations of various matters connected with the Church of God. Thus when he saw a city coming down out of heaven, it represented the church as to its doctrine, a woman symbolized the church as to affection; a river of water, truth from the Word, &c. &c. The serpent sending forth water as a flood after the woman, represented men under the influence of their sensual principle opposing the New Church by falsifications of truth. The Son of Man in the midst of seven golden candlesticks typified the Lord as the Word, in the midst of his true Church: the golden girdle about his breast, his head and his hairs as wool, his eyes as a flame of fire, his feet as *fine* brass, seven stars in his hand, and a sword going out of his mouth,—all these are but representations of his divine attributes. In Swedenborg's writings we have the key by which to interpret all such imagery as this. He himself saw a thousand images presented, many of which he describes, and which, to such men as Mr. L. who know not, or profess not to know, that they are symbolical exhibitions, appear strange and ridiculous enough; but to those who read him with candour and attention, his descriptions are perfectly rational, and easy to understand. They learn their signification by the science of correspondencies or analogies now *discovered* to the church. Thus, where Swedenborg saw, as quoted by Mr. L. a region covered with snow, and men having their heads covered with lion's skins because of the cold; their legs and feet covered with bears' skins, and their bodies with the skins of leopards; also, men riding in the [illegible] in the shape of dragons with horns, and drawn by horses without tails; in all this we are to see pourtrayed or represented the mental states and activities of the persons about whom he is going to treat. I could easily describe it if were necessary, the meaning, as to every particular, of all such imagery as this.—Bear in mind that there are not, of course, any natural dragons, or horses, or chariots in the other world.

Mr. L. alludes afterwards to the assertion made by Swedenborg that there are *offensive odours* in the hells. If hell be a real place; a receptacle of "every unclean and hateful thing," and if the tables of the wicked there be "filled of vomit and filthiness," it must be strange indeed if every thing is devoid of smell. Doths blasphemies, adulteries, and other foul deeds of the wicked, never *stink in the nostrils* of Mr. L? And are not his own prayers, think you, a *sweet smelling savor* before the Lord? If Mr. L. were to be let into the spirit, & were to visit the regions of the lost—which he admits to be possible with God's permission—I am persuaded that he would find the evils of the wicked there exhibited in a manner just as offensive to the perceptive organs of his spirit as they were to those of the spirit of Swedenborg; I believe they would stink in his nostrils even more, much more, than they do here on earth. He has not directed your attention to the fact, that the odours he alludes to in hell are simply the manifestations of certain evil propensities operating in the minds of infernals there.

Furthermore, Mr. L. is offended with our author's doctrine, relative to punishments in hell. Believing that there is real fire there, and that the sufferings of the lost ones consist in being chained down and broiled in that fire to all eternity, he regards it as awful to say any thing to the contrary. Swedenborg says that the fire of hell is spiritual, and that the evil loves of the lost ones there—their propensities, raging passions, burning malignities—these constitute that fire. And what say the Scriptures? Do they not speak of the tongue of man being "set on fire of hell?" If so, it must be such fire as I have mentioned. The action and reaction of evil propensities in the spirit of darkness, as they wish perpetually, and even strive, to injure and torment one another, are a main cause of misery in hell. Punishments and sufferings exist there in great variety, and of a nature to appal the mind of any one who reads with candor the descriptions given of them by Swedenborg. They are truly awful, because they are perfectly rational; nay, they are such as must exist in the very nature of things. And yet they do not proceed from any anger or vindictive justice in God, but from the lost ones themselves; for they are in evil; yes, they are nothing but evil, and evil is inseperably joined with its punishment.—I would gladly enter into various details on this subject, but you would not allow room for my remarks. Let the reader peruse what Swedenborg says respecting hell-torments; especially let him read the author himself, instead of the misrepresentations and garbled extracts of Mr. L., and compare what he reads with the idea of misery by burning continually in elemental fire; and I doubt not that he will pronounce the former to be that which is most consistent with Scripture and reason.

Mr. L. adduces again, as an instance of insanity, the passage where Swedenborg speaks of once being in great pain and disease, occasioned by a pestilential smoke, arising from "Jerusalem which is called Sodom and Egypt." I have to observe, that the author here uses that city, as is done in the Revelations, as an image to imply hell. While it is true that there once was such a city as Sodom, we are still to regard all that is said of it as involving matters of a spiritual nature. Hence, the christian is to see, in the rescue of Lot and his daughters from Sodom, by the angels, a representation of his own deliverance from evils or from hell. "Infernal agencies can so act upon men, by injecting evils, as to cause severe temptations, in which case he is assaulted from hell, of which Sodom and Egypt are types. Egypt and the Egyptians are also representative of hell and of the power of darkness, although the narrations respecting them in the Word are, at the same time, literally true. When John mentions in Rev. xi. 8, "The great city which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified," he uses Jerusalem *in this case*, and the people there to represent hell and the powers of darkness assailing our Lord in temptation, and finally accomplishing, as an effect in that earthly city, his natural crucifixion. The same figure is used by Swedenborg to imply a state of severe mental conflict. The pestilential smoke, which is also a figure, and the whole of this relation, which Mr. L. brings so plausibly forward, I could show, if space were granted me, to be quite rational and possible. Why should Mr. L. so resolutely shut his own eyes, and strive to shut the eyes of others, against such facts as these? And why should he thus seek to hold up to ridicule an author, whom, if he would read him attentively, he might easily understand?

With respect to the idea that spirits cause disorders both in the mind and the body of man, I could prove to you that this is actually the case. Will Mr. L. deny the doctrine of spiritual associations; and that God acts mediately on man by spiritual agencies, whence affections and thoughts, both good and bad, are induced? All this he will admit; and admitting this, he must further see that natural diseases are but effects produced by spiritual causes in the mind of man; and therefore, there must be an actual relation between what is painful and diseased, putrid and filthy, in the body, with their causes in man's mental or spiritual organization. Does Mr. L. believe that meats partaken of, or putridities in the stomach, can of themselves produce lower spirits or any suffering? If so, he believes in what is termed physical influx, which favors materialism; he believes that man's thoughts and feelings come *from without*, and not *from within*, Swedenborg teaches that all influx is *from within*, or from the spiritual world, and that what Mr. L. would suppose to be a *cause*, is only a *concomitant* of feelings and thoughts in man.—Herein is involved a most important subject, into which I would fain enter at length; but, I must desist. I will discuss the whole with Mr. L. if he pleases, in some other way, and show him the complete rationality of all that he deems so foolish or insane in Swedenborg on these subjects.

As to the existence [illegible] in heaven, at which Mr. L. is so much shocked, he would probably feel otherwise, if he could conceive that genuine marriage consists in something more than merely yoking together a man and a woman, by a magistrate or a priest. Man is man, not so much from his body as from his mind, and there is, as Addison says, "a sex in souls." The masculine principle is derived from the intellectual, and the feminine from the voluntary faculty of the mind. When the understanding of man is formed by wisdom or truth, and the will of a woman is actuated by love or goodness, a union can have place between them, which is marriage in a true sense. It is such marriages as this, which, according to Swedenborg exist in heaven; but such conjunctions as the Sadducees and other sensualists call marriages, have no place there. It is the union of the will with the understanding, or of good with truth in man which the Savior alludes to in the spiritual sense of the passage quoted by Mr. L.—These married parties whose minds are pure and heavenly, can easily conceive that a marriage union may exist in heaven, without such a state being necessarily unholy. The procreation of children, which in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is said to be the principal object of earthly marriages, cannot form, and does not form, according to Swedenborg, one of the objects or uses of marriage unions in heaven.

Mr. L. must have misunderstood the lecturer to whom he alludes, in regard to the humanity of Jesus Christ. By this humanity we do not mean simply the material body, but the *human nature*, and therefore the "human soul," which he assumed from the Virgin Mary. The Lord assumed this, that he might engage the powers of darkness, and therefore sustain temptations, which he could not do in his pure divinity. He could be tempted in this nature, because it was infirm, being man's nature, but he did not commit sin, because he never yielded to the temptation. He put off this humanity, and put on a Divine Humanity from the essential Divinity or Father, in which he became God-man, or made the Divine and human natures absolutely one; as one soul, one person, inasmuch that the Divine Trinity centered in Jesus Christ; and in him, as the apostle says, "dwells all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Col. ii. 9. If Mr. L. would enter properly into a discussion of this leading subject, the Godhead, with a view to disprove our doctrine that the Trinity consists of three Essentials in one Divine Being or Person, and to show, on the contrary, that there are really three persons in the Godhead, each of whom is of himself Lord and God, his papers might then become of some use, especially if he would also fairly try to refute all the reasoning of Swedenborg relative to the redemption, atonement, justification, the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, the resurrection and various other subjects. His articles would then create an interest which you are not aware of. They would be read with eagerness by all of our church who could obtain a sight of them; and if it were seen, that he succeeded in refuting them from the Scriptures, he would accomplish the ruin of the New Church in these parts. But Mr. L. will not adopt this course; it never has been done by any writer on theology. I know, and your readers know, from what they have read, that it is easier for persons Mr. L. to attack the church itself, that is to say, the doctrines or principles which constitute the religious system of the New Jerusalem Church.

I have chosen to pass over some matters in Mr. L's. paper, partly with a view to be as brief as possible, and partly because he has presented you with pure fabrications. As to the ridicule in which he indulges, I will yield to him all the advantages which this can afford him. Every reflecting reader must see that any cause must be weak which requires such means to support or defend it. I may say, in conclusion, to those persons who are complaining so much of Mr. L. for not meeting me fairly, and trying with me, in a christian spirit, the principles of our respective systems of belief, that this opponent is not so much to blame as they suppose. He has adopted the best course he could for himself. He is not so unskilful a tactician as to expose the unsoundness of his own opinions in a legitimate and fair discussion.

I must now, as Mr. L. has taken his leave, and you will insert no more of these controversial papers, take, in like manner, my respectful leave of this opponent. I am, &c.,

II.

Cincinnati, June 10, 1843.

The next Congress.

In the Senate of the next congress, there are only three vacancies, viz: one in Maryland, and two in Tennessee.—And so close are parties, that the majority will depend on the politics of the individuals to be elected. The following comprises a list of the members of the Senate, so far as they are known, together with the period when they expire.

	Term expires.		Term expires.
MAINE.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
John Fairfield,	1849	Daniel E. Huger,	1847
*George Evans,	1847	Geo. McDuffie,	1849
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		GEORGIA.	
Levi Woodbury,	1847	*Jno. M. Berrien,	1847
Chas. G. Atherton,	1849	Wm. T. Colquit,	1849
VERMONT.		ALABAMA.	
*Samuel Phelps,	1845	Wm. R. King,	1847
*Wm. O. Upham,	1849	Arthur P. Bagby,	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.		MISSISSIPPI.	
*Rufus Choate,	1845	*John Henderson,	1845
*Isaac C. Bates,	1847	Robt. J. Walker,	1847
RHODE ISLAND.		LOUISIANA.	
*Wm. Sprague,	1845	*Alex. Barrow,	1847
*Jas. F. Simmons,	1847	Alex. Porter,	1849
CONNECTICUT.		TENNESSEE.	
*J. W. Huntington	1845	Two vacancies.	
John M. Niles,	1849		
NEW YORK.		KENTUCKY.	
*N. P. Tallmadge,	1845	*Jno. T. Morehead,	1847
Silas Wright,	1849	*J. J. Crittenden,	1849
NEW JERSEY.		OHIO.	
*Wm. L. Dayton,	1845	Benj. Tappan,	1845
*Jacob W. Miller,	1849	William Allen,	1849
PENNSYLVANIA.		INDIANA.	
D. W. Sturgeon,	1845	*Albert S. White,	1845
James Buchanan,	1849	E. A. Hangers,	1849
DELAWARE.		ILLINOIS.	
*R. H. Bayard,	1845	Sam. McRoberts,	1847
*Thomas Clayton,	1847	Sidney Breese,	1849
MARYLAND.		MISSOURI.	
Wm. D. Merrick,	1745	Thos. H. Benton,	1845
Vacancy		Lewis F. Linn,	1849
VIRGINIA.		ARKANSAS.	
*Wm. C. Rives,	1845	Wm. S. Fulton,	1847
*Wm. S. Archer,	1847	A. H. Sevier,	1849
NORTH CAROLINA.		MICHIGAN.	
*W. P. Mangum,	1847	*A. S. Porter,	1845
W. H. Haywood, Jr.	1849	*W. Woodbridge,	1847

Being 26 *Whigs, including Mr. Rives, and 23 Democrats.

Ten States have already elected members to the next House of Representatives; and of the 85 members returned, 67 are democrats, and 18 whigs—majority for the former, 49. In these ten states, the whigs had a majority of 9 in the last congress.

The remaining States elect their members to the House of Representatives as follows:

Massachusetts, June 20th,			4
Louisiana, 1st Monday in July,			4
North Carolina, 1st Monday in August,			9
Alabama,	do	do	7
Mississipi,	do	do	4
Kentucky,	do	do	10
Indiana,	do	do	10
Illinois,	do	do	7
Tennessee, 1st Thursday in Aug.			11
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in Sept.			4
Maine, 2d Monday in Sept.			7
Maryland, 1st Monday in Oct.			6
Michigan, do do			3
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in Oct.			5
Pennsylvania, do do			24
Ohio, do do			21
Rhode Island, undetermined.			
			138

Statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

According to the Minutes of 1842.

Whole number of members in the United States,	1,008,901
Number of Indian members,	3,379
" " Colored "	115,039
Increase during last year,	120,123
Number of travelling preachers,	4,234
Supernumerated preachers,	301
Number of local "	7,621
The following table shows the number of members and preachers in Ohio:	
Church members,	119,972
Travelling preachers,	413
Local " "	833
Total of members and preachers,	121,218

—*Mount Vernon Republican Times.*

SNOW IN JUNE!—The Westmoreland Intelligencer of Friday (published at Greensburg, Pa.) says: "The weather has been cold and wet in this region for several days past; and Thursday morning, the 1st instant, brought a severe frost, accompanied by a light shower of snow.!!—They had snow in Buffalo, New York, on the 31st morning, and a temperature to match. At Albany the thermometer fell in some exposures as low a 28, two degrees below freezing.

POLITICAL.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Presidential Election in 1844.

To the American politician capable of grasping the whole subject in its broad bearings—of looking at the state of the country *as it really is*—and of contemplating the two great political parties—Whig and Democratic, aside from the fortuitous distractions which have come upon them in the person of the present Chief Magistrate, there can be neither any doubt nor any difficulty in predicting the result of the next struggle for the Presidency. We acknowledge that to a man but superficially acquainted with our politics and who gathers his opinions from the *apparent* aspect of events during the last year or two, it would seem at least doubtful whether the party which succeeded in electing its men in the last canvass has a very good prospect at present, of carrying their candidate at the next trial. Such politicians deceive themselves. The Whig party of the United States has all the intrinsic strength of the last campaign and it will be found so when ever the people come to the polls upon the great questions on which that contest was decided.—The seeming reverses that have attended the minor trials since that time have been brought about by the most stupendous treachery that ever disgraced a free country, or paralyzed the energies of a confiding people. The man of their choice for the chief station in the Government, filled the Executive chair but one short month; when he was removed by death, and left his place to be occupied by a man who had scarcely taken it before he manifested symptoms of a determination to go over to the very enemy which his own *friends had fought for* twelve long years, and to deliver over the party and the country to the baleful domination of the very worst body of men that had ever risen in the United States.—The Vice President became the acting President, and from that moment all hope, all incentive was lost; for the accidental Chief Magistrate was scarcely warm in his seat before it was perfectly apparent that Whig men and Whig measures were to be proscribed—that there was no chance left of carrying out the principles upon which the party had acted in producing the political revolution, but that all their exertions and all their sacrifices were to enure to the advantage of the very foe, which they had just overthrown. After a succession of experiments upon the possibility of inducing the fortuitous President to remember the origin of his own elevation, and to act with the great party that had fought so long and so hard for the national reclamation, the attempt was given up as hopeless, and the author of all the mischief abandoned as incorrigible. Knowing that nothing could be accomplished while such a man remained in office, with the power of undoing as fast as the Whigs could do, the party permitted all intervening elections to go by default, as utterly useless if gained, and of no possible consequence in the general result if lost. Steadily looking to the great day of deliverance in 1844, they have not deemed it worth a struggle to obtain majorities at the polls on subordinate questions; at least this has been the care with the great body of the party. And now our opponents pretend to believe that they have a strong numerical majority; and that the Whig party has gone down and all but disappeared.

They believe no such thing; and if they do they are egregiously deceived. The Whig party is sound and strong in its original integrity and force, possessing at this moment a large numerical as well as a moral majority of the free voice of the American people—able at any time to carry its national candidates upon their own strength and without counting upon the amiable divisions of their opponents. All it has to do, is to determine what it will do. With Henry Clay for its candidate, and with the political principles of which he is the exponent, and the pole-star, there is not a doubt of success even against the combined strength of all the parties and all the fragmentary pieces of parties opposed to him.—He has *always* been the strongest man in the country, for no other man ever combined in his own person the opinions, the feelings and the interests of the people of the United States to the same extent that he does. *His sentiments and his character represent the sentiments and the character of the Union, than any other individual.* Of course he can carry a majority with him whenever the voice of a majority can have fair play; and, but for underhanded and most dishonorable intrigue in the Harrisburg Convention, or rather an intrigue in procuring certain men to be sent as members into that Convention, Mr. Clay would have been nominated by that body and been elected by the people of the United States as triumphantly as the venerated man who *was* elected. No such influences will ever be permitted to operate again, and no such untoward result again befall the country. We repeat it—Henry Clay can be elected, and will be elected President of the United States, and nothing but the determination is wanted for so salutary a consummation. The enemy may combine his forces, concentrate all his energies, call in all his scattered and discontented troops, and unite in one solid body every band of guerillas now fighting on their own hook, and still the friends of Mr. Clay can meet and overthrow them. We are perfectly satisfied of it, and every man may be perfectly satisfied of it who will take the pains to examine for himself. But, appearances indicate an easier victory. The enemy is fundamentally rotten in his organization, without concert, without stamina, his forces are irreconcilably and incurably divided.—There is less love among them for each other than there is for us, their open and acknowledged opponents. A Calhoun man looks with more hatred and abundantly more distrust upon an adherent of Van-Buren, than upon a Whig; and the affection is reciprocal on the part of the latter. Such elements can never coalesce. It is not the nature of things. Nor is there any unity of purpose or of feeling even in the subdivisions of the Locofoco party. The Van Buren men themselves are divided, or at least those who are counted upon as Van Buren men, are so, and though the Calhounians are happily relieved from any labor of forming opinions—it being understood among them that their chief does all the party thinking—there are other and smaller cliques of Locofocos, who give trouble, and will continue to do so. Even the Tylerites, though they are too insignificant, not only in number, but in character, to be called a *party*, are nevertheless numerous enough for the nonce, to be accessively annoying to the party opposed to the Whigs, and have it in their power to do mischief, though certainly quite too impotent to bring benefit to any party. This is an accurate exhibition of the present state of parties and their prospects in the United States.

From the National Intelligencer.

The New York Journal of Commerce of May 9, has an article under the head of "Office-Seekers," from which we extract the following passages:

"There are an abundance of rumors in the newspapers about changes in office, both past and to come. It seems to be expected that President Tyler will throw himself into the ranks of the Democracy, and propitiate the favor of that party by displacing Whigs and appointing Democrats. The Whigs, on the contrary, are indignant that Mr. Tyler should ever displace a man who belongs to the party that elected him, and supply the vacancy from the other side." "Neither the Whigs nor the Democrats will ever, as parties support Mr. Tyler; and, so far as he has ever done any thing upon any plan of propitiation, he has gone upon a false principle and lost popularity." "Mr. Tyler's only expectations of support was from the favor of the people, to be secured by a just and wise administration."—"One thing is certain, he will never be nominated by any Convention called to represent either the Whig or Democratic party. If he be nominated at all, it will be by the spontaneous rising of the people in his favor. But whether he is chosen or even nominated or not, can but be great amount to him." "If he conducts the administration in a straightforward manner through his term, and does what he can to advance the country in its glorious destiny, he will be honored in any event; but if, stooping from his high position, he should yield himself to political manœuvres, under the guidance of office-seeking politicians, the people will desert him as completely as the parties have done already. We must think, therefore, that the changes which are made in office up far as dictated at Washington, are made for other purposes than to secure the favor of any party already in existence."

In all the statements of the article from which these extracts are made it would be impossible for us to concur; such, for example, as the assertion that "the President's measures of policy have been generally popular." The fact is certainly the reverse as to all his measures of home policy; the only measure (the Bankrupt law) recommended by him to Congress which was sufficiently popular to obtain the sanction of the two Houses, having been found to be so unpopular with the People that the Congress which passed it made all haste to repeal it, with the consent of the President himself, the first moment it was in their power. But the passages which we have quoted from the article referred to have much of truth and sound sense in them, and, coming from a quarter professibly neutral in politics, the hope is encouraged that it might exercise a salutary influence in the proper quarter. But it is to be feared that the infatuation is unconquerable.

That Mr. Tyler cannot be nominated by either of the National Conventions; that he is proceeding altogether upon a false principle; that he has lost and is losing popularity, instead of gaining it, as mercenary flatterers do persuade him; that all these removals from office without cause are creating a general and strong feeling of disgust throughout the country; and that the idea of making a new party (deserting the friends who brought him into office) by the patronage of the Government, and by listening to the clamorous demands of hungry office-seekers—are truths, most true and manifest. But they will be more manifest and receive a more energetic tone. We see it asserted, in a positive manner, by writers whose authority is generally to be relied upon, that the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Department of State is owing to the fact that he could not follow the *leader*, and go, with others, into a desperate plunge for Loco-foco support. We are not in the secret in the matter; but we presume, from all we hear, that some such cause must have led to the Secretary's resignation.

That Mr. Webster would have been willing to stay in the Department, and try his hand at other important negotiations, it is natural enough to suppose, had there not been [illegible] *not concluded with the Foreign Relations of the country*, opposed to his continuance in office.—That the President would desire to retain Mr. Webster's services who can doubt, if other objects and purposes did not thwart that wish?—Every body knows that the chief (if not the only) claim of the present Administration to public respect and regard rests upon what has been done in foreign negotiations and diplomatic intercourse. Yet we have seen repeated intimations in certain quarters that, when Mr. Webster should leave the Cabinet, there would no longer be any obstacle between the President and the hearty support of what they call the "Democratic" party. If such things are said in the *presses* favorable to Mr. Tyler, or which pretend to be so, there can be no doubt that they have been said much oftener, and with all the earnestness of self-interest, and all the importunity which belongs to greedy office-seekers, by others who have, in such numerous crowds, had access to him. All this we believe to be mere delusion on one side, and nothing less than gross cheating and imposture on the other.

If any doubt remained on this subject, after the repeated repudiations by its organs of the courted alliance between the Locofoco party and President Tyler, the declaration in the New York Evening Post (the leading paper of that party) in the article which we insert in a preceding column, would dissipate it finally and forever. "Of all the administrations which this country every had," says the Post, "it appears to us that Mr. Tyler's has made the most corrupt use of its patronage. . . . Never, we believe, has the bestowal of office been so much a matter of bargain—so shamelessly corrupted with the condition that the receiver should exert himself to secure the election of his patrons. Mr. Tyler is *looking to his nominations by the Democratic party*—by which there is not the remotest probability."

Winter Lard Oil.

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

By H. L. REEDER.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3, 1842.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

Life and Trust Co.	par
Lafayette and Franklin bnks	par
Commercial Bank	par
Western Reserve Bank	1 dis
Far. & Mechanics b'k Steubenville,	1 dis
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon,	¼ dis
Belmont B'k of St. Clairsville,	¼ dis
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	¼ dis
" Marietta,	¼ dis
" Zanesville,	¼ dis
" Circleville, (old)	¼ dis
" Mansfield,	¼ dis
" Newark,	¼ dis
" Wooster,	¼ dis
" Sandusky,	¼ dis
" Xenia,	¼ dis
" Hamilton,	¼ dis
" Geauga,	¼ dis
Dayton Bank	¼ dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto	¼ dis
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	¼ dis
All small and post notes,	¼ dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	¼ dis
Mechanic's & Traders Bank	¼ dis
Chillicothe Bank	¼ dis
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
Urbana Bank,	58 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton,	50 dis
Lancaster Bank,	25 dis
Hamilton Bank,	30 dis
Bank of Cleveland,	40 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie—	33 dis
Miami Exporting Company,	50 dis
Cincinnati Bank	87 dis
Exchange Bank Cincinnati,	80 dis
Whitewater Canal,	50 dis
Granville Bank,	75 dis
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Bks,	¼ dis
INDIANA.—State Bk and Branches,	¼ dis
" State Bk and V. Scrip,	34 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bk and Branches,	53 dis
Bk of Illinois A.	65 dis
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair,	10 dis
Endorsed by J O & J Smith,	3 dis
MISSOURI.—State Bank and Branches,	¼ dis
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks,	4 dis
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks,	8 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 ¼ dis
S. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks,	par ¼ dis
EASTERN BANKS.—N. Y. City Bks,	2 dis
Boston,	¼ dis
Philadelphia,	¼ dis
Baltimore,	¼ dis
EXCHANGE.	
Selling rates by the Brokers.	
On New York,	1 pre
" Boston,	¼ pre
" Washington,	¼ pre
" Baltimore,	¼ pre
" Philadelphia,	¼ pre
SPECIE.	
Buying rates by the Brokers.	
American Gold,	1 pre
English Gold,	¼ pre
Other Foreign Gold,	¼ pre
Silver,	¼ pre

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834,	$10,66	Forty Francs,	$7,65
do since 1834,	10,00	Dut. & S. S. br mint,	5,00
Sovereign,	4,85	N. Carolina do	5,00
Napoleon,	3,85	Pistareen,	16¾
Doubloon, Spanish,	15,53	Guinea,	5,00
do Pistole,	15,53	Ducat,	2,00
V Thalers,	3,92	German Crown,	1,00
X Thalers,	7,65	French Crown,	1,00
K Guilders,	4,00	Louis d'Or,	3,85
Frederick d'Or,	3,92		

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	a 50
	Dried,	bush	30
BEEF,	Mess,	pbl 7 50	a 8 00
	Prime,	bbl	a 5 00
	Dried,	lb	5 a 6
	Tongues,	doz 4 50	a 5 00
BACON,	Hog round,	lb	3¾ a 4
	Jole,	"	1 a 1¼
	Shoulders,	"	2 50 a 3
	Sides,	"	4 a 4¼
	Hams,	"	4½ a 5¼
	Canvassed Hams,	"	6 a 6¼
	Sugt'rcu'd & ex.do	"	7 a 8
COFFEE,	Rio,	lb	8½ a 9
	Java	"	15 a 14
CANDLES,		"	6 a 7¼
CORN,	In the ear,	bush	23 a 25
	Meal,	"	20 a 25
FLOUR,	City Mills,	bbl	5 00
	By Canal,	"	4 20a 4.47
FEATHERS,		lb	18 a 20
HEMP,	Brown,	cwt	a 3 00
	Manilla,	"	7 00 a 8 50
HOGS,	Western crop	42 lb	7 a 9
HIDES,	Northern dried,	"	8 a 9
	Wet salted,	"	4½a 5
	Spanish,	"	11 a 12½
HAY,	Loose,	ton	7 50 a 8 00
	Bale,	"	10 00 a 12 00
LARD,		lb	4½a 5¼
LEAD,	Pig and Bar,	"	3½a 4
LUMBER,	D'ble C'ls, y'l'd per M		25 00 a 30 00
	do common do		10 00 a 15 00
	Shingles,		2 00 a 2 50
	Hoop Poles,		M10 00 a 15 00
MOLASSES,	Sugar House,	gal	20 a 25
	New Orleans,	"	22 a 25
OATS		bush	10 a 12
OIL	Linseed,	gal	70 a 75
PORK,	Mess,	pbl	9 00 a 9 50
	Clear,	"	10 00 a 10 50
	Prime,	"	6 00 a 6 50
	Rump & Chine,	"	6 00 a 7 00
	Jole,	"	3 00 a 3 50
	Hog Round,	lb	2½ a 3
	Shoulders,	"	2 a 2½
	Sides,	"	3 a 3¼
	Hams,	"	3½a 4
PROVISIONS,	Butter,		
	In kegs or bbls,	"	6 a 8
	In market inferior	"	5 a 8
	Fresh,	"	12 a 15
	Cheese,	"	5 a 6
	Onions,	bush	50 a 50
	Potatoes,	"	12½a 25
	Beans,	"	50 a 62½
RAGS,		lb	1½a 2
RICE,	Fresh in Tierces,	"	3½a 4
SALT,	Turks' Island,	bush	a 30
	New York,	"	33 a
	Kanawha,	"	
	Ground Western,	"	20 a 22
	do alum,	"	37 a 40
	Coarsegt,	"	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	"	a 75
SHOT,		bag	1 12 a 1 25
TALLOW,		"	5 a 5¼
WHEAT,		"	80 a 85
WOOL,	Common	lb	15 a 20
WHISKEY,	from boats,	gal	9 19½

Tobacco Manufactured. Covington Prices.

Cavendish,	key	cwt	$12 00a15 00
"	2d quality,	"	8 00a10 00
12 Plug,	best	"	12 00a16 00
6 Twist,	No. 1	"	5 00a6 50
"	No. 2	"	3 00a 5 50
In Leaf,	No 1	"	2 00a 3 50
"	No 2	"	1 50
Cigars,	Spanish,	pr M	10 00a25 00
"	Half	"	4 50a 5 00
Common,		"	87a 1 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD D. LANGDON, EDITOR.

—COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM K. WALL.

☞ We should be pleased to have an interview with "Spectator," our correspondent from Boone, before inserting his communication. As a good Whig, we believe he would rather heal, than widen any little breach. With this view we ask a conference.

Gen. Joseph Ridgway, of Ohio.

We are truly gratified to learn that this gentleman is placed in nomination, as candidate for Congress in the 10th District of Ohio. Gen. Ridgway has ever proved himself one of the most useful and industrious members of that body.—What many were spending their time in parties, or in studying out fine speeches to tickle the fancy, he was quietly attending to all the posts and attending to the duties consigned to him. There can be no doubt of his election.

Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., of Butler county, is also in nomination by the Whigs of that district. He is a young man of fine talents, of a good mind and an excellent speaker, and from his business habits would make an able representative. And if any thing could add to his reputation it would be that he is a *good printer*. Success to the craft; but we fear he will not succeed. He is in one of the strongest locofoco districts in the State. His success is therefore doubtful.

Mr. Langdon—My attention has been called to a notice taken in your paper a short time ago of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road, accompanying an extract taken from the Lexington Intelligencer on the same subject—Whether the notice taken and the information asked by the Intelligencer relates to that portion of the road between Covington and Williamstown, or between the latter place and Georgetown, cannot be gathered from this article, but as it may be interesting to the public to have the desired information, I have deemed it proper to furnish it.

The amount subscribed and expended in constructing the first ten miles from Covington cannot now be accurately ascertained, the Turnpike Office, together with nearly all the papers and books belonging to the company, having been consumed by fire early in the spring 1838. It is, however, known that the sum received from private stockholders and the state was insufficient to complete that portion of the road, by some $12 or 13,000, and that that deficiency was supplied from tolls. This occurred under the administration of Dr. D. F. Bedinger the first president.

The amount subscribed on the 2d division by individuals and corporations is $43,600, exclusive of the stock taken in the county of Grant, which latter was conditioned, that payment was not to be demanded until the road was extended into that county. This subscription amounts to $5,950.

The Board of Internal Improvement subscribed, on the part of the state, on the 2d division, the sum of $76,000. Of these several subscriptions there has been collected from private individuals and corporations $33,459 76, and from the state $47,779. With these collections, ten miles and 40 poles has been constructed on the McAdam plan at a cost of a fraction less than $7,000 per mile, the contingent expences to be added, and six and a half miles graded complete, and a like distance under contract, to be completed by September next, at a cost of $3,00 per rod. If this information shall prove satisfactory to the Intelligencer I shall be gratified, if not, the Board of directors invite the strictest scrutiny into their management.

That the completion of this road is of the very first importance, not only to Lexington and Cincinnati, but the intermediate country, is acknowledged by all. Indeed, such was the anxiety of the three gentlemen sent by Lexington to Cincinnati, in 1839, to procure assistance from the latter City on this subject, that they pledged themselves that whatever sum the citizens of Cincinnati chose to subscribe, would be equalled by Lexington.—The Cincinnatians, upon this pledge being solemnly and publicly made, with an alacrity highly creditable to them, and with a confidence in Kentucky faith, which I trust was not misplaced, forthwith procured a subscription of $87,500; more than $20,000 of which has been paid. We should be able to show that the pledge of Lexington has been redeemed before we can make additional subscriptions on the part of Cincinnati. An impression has gone abroad that some ten or fifteen shares only have been subscribed in Lexington, which will have to be done away with before anything can be accomplished.

June 16, 1843. *G.*

Ireland.

The late arrival of the steam ship Acadia brings interesting news from Ireland.

The subject of the Repeal of the Union is becoming, in Ireland, one of great and rapidly increasing importance; and it is exciting not only the attention but the alarm of the Government. The Liverpool European says, that "instead of attending to his duties in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plan for rousing his countrymen, and he has succeeded effectually. The Catholic clergy have joined the movement in great numbers. Tens of thousands are congregated at Mr. O'Connell's beck, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this disorganization, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir R. Peel in the lower House declared their intention the next morning of putting down the Repeal agitation by force, if necessary. The movement is as serious in England as it is popular in Ireland. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connell has hurled defiance at his assailants, and, in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict. Troops are pouring daily into Ireland, and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it has ever been—a prey to contending faction and angry passions. At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the amount of the weekly "rent" ending the 13th instant was declared to be £296, which Mr. O'Connell calls the "Peel and Wellington contribution." O'Connell's language is daily becoming bolder, and he evidently feels the elevation to which he has been restored by the injudicious declarations of the English Cabinet. He says in effect that he will obey the law as it stands, but if new and unconstitutional enactments are to be enforced against the Repeal movements, he will resist them by force, if necessary. It seems, according to the declaration of one of the Catholic bishops, that the whole of that body in Ireland, without an exception, are in favor of the Repeal movement. The Repeal movement has been incidentally discussed again in the House of Lords.

Bread and Butter Pathos.

Richard C. Langdon, editor of a paper which publishes every thing in general, in Covington, Ky., called the "Licking Valley Register," thus *happily* and *forcibly* notices the Bolt's letters:

"Mr. Tyler has denied that part of Mr. Bo. letter relating to the front presidial upon of "*idiot ward*." But Mr. Bolts, in a rejoinder, fully sustains the charge by exhibiting the records of the Court. Oh! my countrymen, into what a sad dilemma has the want of a little foresight and reflection plunged our country!!"

"Now it is curious that this same Langdon, who taunts his friends with such a mournful exclamation as the above, is the self same individual who has frequented here, "begging the interest of the President's friends in procuring him an office, varying any where between *Secretary of State*, and *Light House Keeper!* *Believing him* a traitor, and knowing his incapacity, he was refused the aid he asked. His tender sensibility was shocked at this sudden turn of things. His romantic hopes of high office and extensive patronage, were all blasted in a moment. The chosts of the counsels he would have given—of the treaties he would have made, and the glory he would have gained—all died in his sorrowful bosom! *Ruined, disappointed, desperate—what could he do?* Like Timon of Athens, he turned from our city, sowing eternal vengeance! He retired to the peaceful little Covington, determined *with Richard, if he could not be a lover, he would be a villain.* With his inky dagger he watches his opportunity for a stab. It comes! Bolt's letter is published. Its glorious in its fit instrument of his vengeance—for he sees in its tone the malice of a villian, and finds in its style the beauties of a blackguard!

The above is from that most mendacious of all scurrilous prints, the *Old School Republican*, published at Columbus; the infamous course of which has been such as to give to it the title of "Tyler organ in the West."

Who could possibly have supposed that the *gentleman* from whose pen the above *respectable* notice emanated was, not long since, our warm, *disinterested friend*, in *profession*, at least. Yet such is the fact; and what do you surmise we have done to forfeit his good esteem? It is this. We have not lauded John Tyler, nor sanctioned his diabolical apostacy of *professed* principles, nor his betrayal of the party which gave him the political standing he now so signally disgraces. We at first attempted to vindicate and sustain his administration, as far as it was consistent for an honest man so to do, hoping he had a little virtue yet remaining—we were loth to give up one in whom the Whigs had reposed confidence and under whose banner we had done service.—But when we saw the warmed serpent unroll his treacherous form and shew his poisonous fangs, we should have been a *participe criminis* in the prostration of our country's honor, to have continued that support. Since then, we have spoken of him and his perfidious policy as mildly as we could: the deformity of the mind and of the man has been shielded beneath the official robes of President of the United States.

This villainous attack, so unmerited, and basely personal, exhibits to the life the true character of the Ishmaelite of the Old School Republican, that he is a calumniator by nature and a libeller by practice. Reputable Editors, of whatever party, are seldom found so devoid of courtesy, or gentlemanly deportment, as to make a personal attack of this kind, without great provocation; and what is our offence? Why simply because we gave credence to the statements of an honorable man under oath, defining John Tyler's position. We have never spoken of the O. S. Republican or its editors disparagingly, but have ever treated them with kindness and respect, mistaking them for gentlemen. The principal editor, however,

Became to be Brother-in-Law

To an ambitious, *acting* Bashaw,

feels himself licensed to deal out his viper-slang, indiscriminately, against those who happen to differ with him in their opinion of the individual who is, unfortunately, placed in the Presidential chair. Where is the man, or the press, that pursues an honest and honorable course, that has not received a venomous attack from this common foul-mouthed slanderer?

For one, we can truly say, that we esteem a notice of this kind far more flattering, and decidedly more honorable, than any thing of an approbatory character, emanating from the source it does. A corrupt fountain can send forth nothing but bitterness and corruption, and whenever we see an individual praised by the Old School Republican, it is at once to us an evidence of his total depravity of heart, and that he is a willing instrument for their purpose, and is fully prepared to sell himself to satan, and his country to her enemies, for a mess of pottage, and become an intriguing knave for executive favor. If we were ever fool enough to be flattered into a solicitation for any office, the highest compliment that could have been bestowed, was a refusal—for it supposed us too firm and upright to do their rascally work—now, no honest man either asks for or receives office from John Tyler. As to this office-seeking, our *ambition* and *self-esteem* have never led us into anything very extravagant; we were never a candidate for "*Secretary of State*," nor *State Auditor*, nor any thing like it. Can the ambitious, restless spirit of Dr. Miller say as much? Perhaps the Dr's. memory is a little *treacherous*, like John Tyler's principles, so may have forgotten that at the commencement of the Ohio Legislature in December, 1840, he set up for *Secretary of State* of Ohio, and most piteously begged our humble influence with the members of that body in his behalf—but we soon found it was no go—with *four* or *five* exceptions, that honorable body, "*believing him a traitor, and knowing his incapacity*, refused the honor he asked." At this present writing, we understand, from good authority, this self-sufficient piece of pomposity, who loves John Tyler's *bread and butter* better than his country's honor, is an applicant for Minister to France,—only think, *N. M. Miller a Minister to France!!* a place for which he is just about as well qualified as we are for "*Secretary of State*."

We advise this Miller to be a little cautious in his ambitious flights, lest the glare and dazzle of office prove as fatal to him as does the candle's blaze to the miller-insect-tribe be so strongly resembles.

As to the statement of Mr. Bolts no unprejudiced man in the union disbelieves or discredits his statements, and if there is a "villain" any where to be seen in this matter, or any beauty in blackguardism, no one can relieve John Tyler from his full share of both.

☞ We have been in Columbus but once for more than two years—said but a few hours then—and saw but two Tyler men while there—a scarce animal every where.

Texas.

The *Richmond Whig*, whose sentiments on the subject of Slavery are in coincidence with those of moderate slave-holders, has an important article on the subject of annexing Texas. It believes that *Texas will abolish slavery*! but that neither with slavery, nor without slavery, ought Texas to be admitted into the Union; because, in either case, it will be a bone of contention.—If admitted *with* slaves, it thinks the Union would be broken by the North. If admitted *without* slaves, it would be broken by the South. On this supposition, it says:

"The horns of the dilemma are equally fatal. There is only one way to escape this most menacing danger, and that is to leave Texas to herself: and if we could have any influence with our countrymen, it should be devoted to beseech them to dismiss now and forever the thought of incorporating her with this Union! She is an empire in territory—as large as Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York united—with a delicious climate, and gloriously fertile—able to support a population of 30 millions at least, able to defend her liberties against a world in arms. Let her take her own stand among the nations of the earth, in any form, and with what institutions she pleases; but let her not sink the Union and the scientific experiment it is making for the promotion of the happiness and liberty of the world.—Let all the advantages of our alliance, our friendship, and our trade be hers, a community of intercourse, of a common parentage, and common principles: but let us consider this Union as something too sacred to be risked by the indefinite expansion of territory and the incorporation of incongruous elements."

Perhaps the Whig is right, but it is short-sighted in some matters. The Slave States are not all in the South, nor all of them lunatic on that subject. We have no belief, that the Western States will risk the Union on any point of Domestic Policy. There is another matter, if the Whig be correct in its belief,—that Texas will abolish Slavery, the United States cannot maintain that system another generation. It will be impossible. There will be no slave-market.—The Masters will not be able to maintain the slaves. The Cotton Crop in one half of the slave States will not support them. They will be inancipated to save the States from beggary. If such should be the result, what real friend of Liberty and Humanity could regret it.

Cin. Chronicle.

Oregon.

We have solemnly and repeatedly affirmed through the legislative branch of our national government, our ownership of the Oregon Territory—our right to both the soil and the jurisdiction; why then, not take formal possession of it? Why negotiate with England relative to that which has been emphatically affirmed to be our own, even by those very grave Senators, who pleaded for inaction, and would have us postpone legislative action, until England should give us full and undisputed possession of her own accord? But England has possession to a certain extent, and if on this account, it be necessary and proper to negotiate with her for the full possession of that which is our own, for both the soil and jurisdiction, why not do so speedily? The British government is, according to Sir Robert Peel, favorable to a speedy settlement of matters; may be in dispute relative to this territory, and we would fain hope that our own government may not be found dilatory in the matter of settlement; but we hope and trust also that it will not surrender a single inch of territory that of right belongs to us in that region, and that we have already affirmed to be ours. As a position on the Pacific coast, it is presently and perspectively of the highest value to us, even were the entire territory as worthless, agriculturally considered, as the desert of Sahara.—*Ball. Sun.*

The whole argument, in respect to Oregon, is comprised in the above paragraph. The *position* of Oregon, as the key of the Pacific Coast, is invalued to the United States—even if it were as barren as the African Sahara. It is one of the best positions in the world for manufactures, and as a point to connect the Valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific trade, there is none better on the whole coast of the Pacific Ocean. It it be necessary to give Great Britian a year's notice of our intentions, why not do it at once. *B.*

The Reckoning.

"The commercial and industrious portion of the community have a great and severe reckoning yet to hold with the Whig party. It is for the monstrous impositions which they have attempted within a few years to put upon them, and which are now becoming apparent."

The above remarkable passage is from the New York Evening Post; and the coolness of the assertion, and the evident self-complacency of the author, render it worthy of a little inquiry.

"The commercial and industrious portion of the community," of course, means the portion of the Whigs, for the wicked and unjustifiable war upon the United States Bank waged by General Jackson.

They are indebted to the Whigs, of course for the unholy war upon the currency, in which the removal of the deposites was an incident.

They are indebted to the Whigs, after that event, for the multiplication of State banks in every quarter of the Union, into which the public funds were thrust, without a thought of security, and with a positive injunction to make a free use of them, so that speculation might thrive on a bloated currency, encouraged by the National Executive, and that by *bubbling*, the unparalleled prosperity of the nation, consequent upon Whig legislation, should be destroyed.

To the Whigs, of course, "the commercial and industrious portion of the community" owes the enormous national expenditure, increasing from twelve millions per annum, under John Quincy Adams, to upwards of thirty millions, under Mr. Van Buren.

To the Whigs undoubtedly, the nation owes the disgraceful exhibition, now made common, of feeding at the public crib the ass that will bray the loudest in favor of the administrator of the fodder.

To the Whigs, of course, the People owe the ruinous policy commenced under General Jackson of legislating for months, of appealing to the passions of the People, and accommodating *professions* to the prejudice of the many—giving pledges of general policy to be constantly violated in particular instances, and to be as constantly sustained by the noisy and the unprincipled, who derive an immediate benefit from that must sap the foundation of the Republic.

To the Whigs, of course, the People owe the beautiful exhibition of Executive partiality, in appointments that distinguished the Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. To them is due the appointment of men, in spite of the veto of the Senate, and notwithstanding proofs of profligacy and crime. To them is due, of course, the doctrine that men must not be removed from office, though openly proved dishonest and peculiant, lest it should interfere with an election.

Let the commercial and industrious classes (are not the merchants industrious?) look at these things. Let them consider the prosperity of the nation under the prevalence of those principles which are now denounced as Whiggery, and then let them contemplate the widespread ruin consequent upon the disturbing and destructive policy that followed; and after that they may say with whom they have to hold a reckoning.—*United States Gazette.*

Married—On the 15th inst., at Newport, by Rev. G. G. Moore, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Esq., of this City, and Miss SIBELLA WINSTON, daughter of Maj. Samuel Winston, of the former place.

Covington Common School.

The next quarter of this School will begin on Monday, the 19th day of the present month. Parents are requested to send their children if possible, on the first day. J. M. PRESTON,

Chairman Board of Visiters.

June 17th, 1843. F.

Fourth of July Celebration.

A joint meeting of the several Committees appointed by the Covington Temperance Society, the Tobacconist's Society, and the several Fire Companies of the City, to make arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July, was held on Tuesday, June 13th.—William Wason, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. H. Jameson, appointed Secretary.

The following arrangements were unanimously agreed upon:

Procession to form under the direction of William Hole, Grand Marshal, and John M. Bower, Deputy Grand Marshal, on Madison street, the right resting on 4th, and the left extending to the South, at 8 o'clock, A. M., in the following order:

1st. Order of the day, Reader of the Declaration of Independence and Chaplain.

2d. Clergy.

3d. Mayor of the City, and President and members of the Common Council.

4th. Fire Guards.

5th. Eagles and Fire Company No. 1.

6th. Hose Carriage and Company.

7th. Eagles and Fire Company No. 2.

8th. Do Do 3.

9th. Tobacconist's Society.

10th. Temperance Society.

11th. Citizens generally.

12th. Sabbath Schools.

The line of march as follows:—From Madison street up 4th to Scott, down Scott to 2d, up 2d to Greup, down Greup to Front, up Front to Garrard, up Garrard to 3d, down 3d to Greup, up Greup to 4th, down 4th to Scott, up Scott to 5th, down 5th to Madison, thence to Kyle's Orchard, near Mr. Levi Ambrose's, where an Oration will be delivered by James M. Pasteur, Esq., preceded by prayer by the Rev. Geo. C. Lanier, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Rev. A. G. Moore.

After the exercises are concluded, the procession will be again formed, march to Market Space and there be dismissed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That the citizens be respectfully requested to suspend business from 8 o'clock, A. M. until the close of the ceremonies of the day.

2d. That the citizens of the surrounding country be invited to unite with us in the celebration.

3d. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and the Editors of the Licking Valley Register, and Western Visiter be requested to publish them in their respective papers.

WILLIAM WASON, Ch'n.

A. H. Jameson, Sec'y.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the Mechanics and Laborers of Covington, held in the council chamber on the 10th inst., agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Mr. Vestal was called to the Chair, and H. W. Wayman appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the adoption of some measure to enable the working men of Covington to get cash for their labor, whereupon a Committee of Sixteen was appointed to draft a preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. T. Hill, J. Hudleston, G. W. Armstrong, J. Dunkin, Wm. Crider, J. Cooper, J. Rogers, B. Rust, B. Porter, Wm. Hall, N. Hunter, J. R. Stewart, J. Harrison, and J. Davidson, were appointed said committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Visiter, and Licking Valley Register.

On motion, adjourned to meet in this room Tuesday evening 20th inst.

WM. VESTAL, *Chairman.*

H. W. Wayman, *Secr.*

Preliminary Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Tobacconists of the city of Covington was held on Saturday, the 10th inst., when the Committee of Arrangements made the following Report which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence on Temperance principles, of course.

Resolved, That the Tobacconist wear the symbolic *Florence* cash as a uniform on the occasion.

Resolved, That Wm. B. Hull, James Lett, Henry Turner, Bradford Glore and A. Ford, be appointed to confer with the committee of other Societies.

The meeting then Elected F. G. Geige as their Marshal, and S. Newman, W. Willet and Alfred Martin as Banner bearers.

On motion, it was agreed that a general invitation be given to all the Tobacconists who may wish to join with us on the occasion.

On motion, it was agreed that we meet on the 4th of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M., at Gedge & Brothers' shop on 4th street.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the "Visiter," and the "Register" for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at this place on Saturday evening the 25th inst.

BRADFORD GLORE, *Pres'n.*

John Hooper, *Sec.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEFFERSON HOUSE,

FALMOUTH, PENDLETON COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned has opened a house of entertainment in Falmouth, Pendleton County, Ky., for the accommodation of Visiters and the Travelling public. His house is commodious and admirably fitted up with comfortable and well furnished rooms, and his table shall be spread with every delicacy that the country affords.—He has a new and large stable, which will be at all times well supplied with provender.—In short no pains or expense will be spared, or any thing wanting, on his part, to please and render comfortable all who may favour him with their patronage. We will promise nothing in the way of liquor but pure and delightful water.

GEO. C. LIGHTFOOT.

Falmouth, Ky. June 9th 1843. 47-4t

JOHN W. VENABLE,

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

Licking Valley Register.

To the Whigs of the 10th Congressional District.

COVINGTON being one of the most central points in the District for the dissemination of Intelligence, the Proprietor 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 period 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.

BOARDING.

A few Gentlemen and Ladies, can be accommodated with boarding, by applying at Armbruster's, Corner of 3d and Greenup Street.

Covington June 17 1843.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington, and vicinity, that they have opened a shop on Market Space, a few doors west of the Post Office, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware in all its varieties, which they will sell wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HUDDART & HOFFNER.

Covington, June 17th, 1843. 47tf.

A. G. RICHARDSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Groceries, Columbia Street near Main,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAN offer inducements to *Tobacco Grivers and Dealers*. Having orders almost constantly on hand for Tobacco &c.

N. B. I will receive at all times, all kinds of Tobacco in *store* to sell, and will advance liberally in Groceries, Produce &c., at the time of delivery, making it easy on Manufacturers and Jobbers. Cincinnati, June 17th, 1843. 47tf.

Wanted Immediately,

SOME lots of cheap 6 Twist and 12 Plug Tobacco, to fill orders,

A. G. RICHARDSON.

[Columbia St., near Main.]

Cincinnati, June 17th, 1843. 47tf.

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,) agreeably to the ancient usages and customs 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 day.

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

R. C. LANGDON,

JNO. S. FINLEY, Committee.

W. W. DOWNEY,

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; Hats; Ladies' Shoes, &c, which we are selling at retail at city wholesale prices. Having the advantage of purchasing in Cincinnati, in the eastern cities direct from 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 at as low cash at eastern wholesale prices, with the addition of freight only. The second and third stories of our store are devoted exclusively to the wholesale business.

MAYDEN, ELLIOTT & Co.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants

No. 231 Main st. 4 doors above 5th.

Cincinnati, June 30, 46

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.

On Walnut st., between Front and Second streets,

CINCINNATI, O.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of returning thanks to the public for the extensive patronage bitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand at all times, engine, cabin, and steamboat Bells, of every description; Gongs and Chimes for steamboats, churches, taverns or any other purpose, brass and composition cocks; hose and sale well Joints; Door Plates and Knockers; Fountain Cocks and Gearing for mills; Steam Gauges manufactured and repaired; Oil Globe, Cylinder and Gage Cocks, Copper and Trunk Rivets; spelter Solder; Counter Scales, for druggists, grocers, &c. All kinds of castings 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 ironized and gilt equal to new.

April 22, 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 painful influence of Consumption, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words,—"I would not live always," or that believing their cases to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But facts most decisively prove the contrary, and that of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of pulmonary disease. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy, ever offered, for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the *Throat, Lungs or Breast*.—No one ever yet used it without finding relief.

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

November 12, 1842. 16

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 hair from baldness, and beautify the hair. Read the following from the Rev. John P. Hall, of Ridley, Pa.:

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

Yours affectionately

J. P. HALL.

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

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from trading for a note of hand, dated some time in December or January last, payable to John Tompkins to the undersigned for SIXTY DOLLARS; as a fellow by the name of *Patrick Lee* has gotten possession of it without any valid consideration. Payment has been stopped.

JAMES MARSHALL.

Richwood station, Boone Co., June 17. 47.

Notice.

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

THORNTON TIMBERLAKE,

Supt. Cor. & Lex. T. R. Co.

June 3, 1843. 4514

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 the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Market Space, or at their office, on Greenup street, corner of 3d, where Dr. J. Bennett may be found at night. Dr. Pretlow, at his dwelling, between Sixth street and Madison, at night—Dr. L. E. Bennett at the Drug Store, where all night calls, made 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 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—decidedly beautiful.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44

NEW STORE.

H. MUSSEY, would inform purchasers 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 Carpets, Marseilles Quilts, Worsted, Cotton and Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Barnsley and Huckaback Towellings, 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 48 inches in width, Brown and Bleached Twilled Muslins. Mousseline and Crape de Laines, Bombazines, Lustres, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Chintzes and Calicoes, (extreme low,) Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Bishop's Lawn, Book, Mull Swiss and Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Figured and Plain Muslins, Superfine undressed Linens, Linen Cambric, real Bandanas, Pongees, Raw Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Cravats and Stocks, Merino Cassimere, Gambroon, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Brown Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Denims, Blue Drills, Cassimeres and Cassinetts, 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, for the Kentucky District, Commissioner to take acknowledgments of bail, affidavits and the depositions of witnesses in Civil Cases, and to exercise the other duties appertaining to such Commissioners, by the acts of Congress.

May 6, 1843. 41

VIALS AND BOTTLES.

GENERAL assortment of Vials and Bottles from C. Ihmsen'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 Salmouths just received and for sale by O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27, 158 Main st.

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 and plain Tumblers, for sale by O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main st.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

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

CHANCERY.

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

Jane Haddix, }

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., in the office 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 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,

Atty 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, cheap for cash or produce. He may be found on 2d street, in the rear of his Father's dwelling, between Greenup and Scott streets.

Covington, May 20, 1843. 43

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Independence until the 30th 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: The posts to be of Locust, 6 inches in the end 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 sawed pine plank, the bottom 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 2 inches, the next 7 inches with a space of 3 inches, the next 5 inches with a space of 4 inches, the next 3 inches with a space of 5 inches, with a cap of 1½ inch plank in corner the post and rail, sloped, with a batten 6 inches wide on each post; the whole to be fastened on with ten penny nails; 3 small gates and one large one the description of which will be furnished by application to the subscribers. 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.

Bids will be to be paid for by levy of Kenton Court at the next court of claims.

By order of Kenton County Court.

J. R. DOWNARD,

A. W. PENDLETON, Comm'rs.

C. W. HULL.

May 16, 1843. 4312

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY

Consumption and Liver Complaints.

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

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

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

☞NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!☜

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

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

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

READ

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

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

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

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

New York, April 12, 1841.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption 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 made known 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 positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

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

GEORGE MILLER, MARY GARDNER,
THOMAS COOKSE, ELIZABETH JACOBS.

Roxborough, Sept. 10, 1841.

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

Yours respectfully,
JAMES KELLY.

Holmesburg, Sept. 12, 1841.

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

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 spitted severely with an obstinate cough, frequent pains in the breast, &c., and appeared to be going into a rapid decline. By the use of a few bottles of the medicine, they have entirely recovered and now enjoy excellent health.

ASTHMA CURED.—Mr. Jacob Snyder has authorized us to say to any 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 shoulders, and sometimes in the region of the heart, and nothing else cave him any relief.

CHRONIC COUGH.—Mr. Isaac Rogers 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 in fact is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, and so extraordinary have been many of the cures it has performed, that it has almost rivaled the highest reputation. Yet and although scarce two years have elapsed since it was made public we can proudly say, its fame has spread in every direction, and it is rapidly acquiring a celebrity unrivalled by any medicine ever offered to public notice.

Druggists and Dealers.

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

ALWAYS KEEP IT ON HAND,

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

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

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

For sale in Cincinnati, *only by*

SANFORD & PARK,

At the Western Depot of valuable Medicines, on Fourth street, No. 15, between Main and Sycamore. And by BENNETT, PRETLOW, & Co. Covington, Ky.

Sep. 17, 1843. 6m12

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

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The office of the Reporter is supplied with a great variety of job type, for printing BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BLANK NOTES, STEAMBOAT BILLS, *&c. Office on the corner of Market space and Scott streets, Howells' 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 in exchange for Kentucky Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, and Country Produce generally, or low for Cash.

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

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

COVINGTON POTTERY.
C. KIRKPATRICK carries on the Pottery business, in all its varieties, on the Bank Lick road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stone 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 Residence, No. 26, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati. He warrants the utility of his operations, and makes low charges. jyl 30, 1842.

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.

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

Covington, Ky. Aug. 27, 1842.

HENRY H. GOODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
119 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Where he will attend to the duties of his profession.

Collections made in Hamilton County and vicinity.

REFERENCES.
John Ward & Co., } *New York.*
Jacob Little & Co.,
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
Joseph Landis & Co., *New Orleans.*
Henry Starr, Esq., } *Cincinnati.*
T. S. Goodman, do. Co.
March 12, 1842. 33

Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of their old customers and the public generally, to their Stock of Goods, consisting in part of almost every article in 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. Prices, cash or approved country produce. Tobacco, Feathers, Jeans, Linseys, Socks, &c., taken at Cash market prices.

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Nov. 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 their store, on Scott street, between 4th and 5th streets. Also, a large assortment of PLOUGHS; Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 5, 1842. 28-tf.

CABINET WARE.

H. MARTIN, having re-commenced the CABINET BUSINESS, on Fifth, two doors east of Madison street, is prepared to make 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. 22too

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave under the mistaken name of *Consumption*, is always cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The symptoms of this disease are *Cough, Surcrage 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 lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels, which runs through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street *Price* $1. Sold by the use of a few bottles of the medicine, they have entirely recovered and now enjoy excellent health.

ASTHMA CURED.—Mr. Jacob Snyder has authorized us to say to any 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 shoulders, and sometimes in the region of the heart, and nothing else cave him any relief.

CHRONIC COUGH.—Mr. Isaac Rogers 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 in fact is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, and so extraordinary have been many of the cures it has performed, that it has almost rivaled the highest reputation. Yet and although scarce two years have elapsed since it was made public we can proudly say, its fame has spread in every direction, and it is rapidly acquiring a celebrity unrivalled by any medicine ever offered to public notice.

Druggists and Dealers.

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

ALWAYS KEEP IT ON HAND,

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

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

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

For sale in Cincinnati, *only by*

SANFORD & PARK,

At the Western Depot of valuable Medicines, on Fourth street, No. 15, between Main and Sycamore. And by BENNETT, PRETLOW, & Co. Covington, Ky.

Sep. 17, 1843. 6m12

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

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

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

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

Nathan Guilford,	John P. Garniss,
John Creagh,	J. F. Tweed,
Geo. Carlile,	J. C. Crawford,
John Shillito,	John D. Thorp,
W. S. Merrill,	J. Richardson,
W. Rankin,	Amasa Higbee,
Salmon P. Chase,	Samuel King,
Thomas Sharp,	A. N. Riddle,
J. A. Lamey,	John C. Avery,
Squire Singer,	Joseph Hoppis,
Caleb Bates,	Joseph Newhouse,
Dr. S. Mosher,	Thos J. Mathews,
Lewis Estelle,	Dr. J. S. Dodge,
James Gaff,	P. Wilson,
Dr. J. P. Harrison,	S. G. Brown,
Nathan Baker,	Col. A. Dudley,
James H. Bell,	Lewis Baker,
Capt. T. J. Halderman,	S. S. L'Hommedieu,
John B. Russell,	Capt. Joe Harrison,
Geo. Selves, *Bank Ex.*	James Hughes,
Cap. A. Owens, Cov. Ky.	J. Young, *Am Hotel*
R. C. Lansdale, " "	M. Brown, " "
S. Kennedy, " "	Nichols, *Chambers,*
John T. Levis, " "	George Wood,
J. B. Ducuinet *St Nic Col*	E. G. Ringold.

Manufactured and sold by

GOODHUE & CO.

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

August 27, 1842. 5-1y

PREMIUM COLORS.

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

This is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited by Wm. TEASDALE at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, were adjudged to be equal to those of Foreign Dyeing; and to be superior to any exhibited—in testimony whereof, this certificate is awarded. Given under our hands this 8th day of June, 1842.

J. P. FOOTE, President.

C. W. TNOAR, Secretary.

N. B.—Stein Silk or any description of Goods dyed and finished in a superior manner at Eastern prices. Gentlemen's Clothing, for colors, surpass any other West of the mo— Those who formerly sent Goods East can have them as well done here. Call and see.

WM. TEASDALE.

August 27, 1842. 5m12

ENGLAND FOR A BALD HEAD

FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPABLE NEGLECT!—It has been observed by visitors from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger share of female beauty than in this city. Yet, while the modiste, dress maker, and milliner, are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—THE HAIR—How frequently do the charms of *dresses* lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet these flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect, on this point when a "NEVER-FAILING REMEDY" can be obtained by calling at No. 56, South Third street, Philadelphia, and asking for Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

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

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

March 19, 1842.

Cabinet Ware.

A. P. ROSS, 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 the terms of cash as are afforded in Cincinnati. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere. He keeps a HEARSE in constant readiness for the use of accompanying it in various branches of COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

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

Covington, April 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, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

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

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company 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. B. ROBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842.

GLASS SEEDS:

600 Bushels Clover Seed.
450 " 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, and for sale on the corner of Lower Market and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati, by

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

January, 28, 1843. 37

EXPECTORANT.

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

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

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

I am sixty-four years of age, have been four years very seriously afflicted with the ASTHMA, have tried several popular remedies, and their "certain" cures, all of great expense, and without any essential advantage.—For two years I was not able to pass the whole of a night in my bed.—Convinced that the necessity of relief, about my case, he advised me to take DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine operated as he told me it would do. I have taken five bottles of it, and am cured, and is in manner cured by it. I can now by comfortably all night, am free from tightness of the lungs and weakness of the stomach which so dreadfully distressed and prostrated my life. Life had become fairly burdensome to me—now I enjoy it; though I am not free from other infirmities attendant upon old age.

EBENEZER WEBSTER.

Providence, Oct. 26, 1841.

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

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

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent,

Nov. 12, 1842. 16

Dr. Martein's Family Medicines.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Medicine, have excited the wonder and astonishment of all who have witnessed them. Thousands have been raised from a state of the greatest weakness and debility, to perfect health and strength. It acts mildly on the system in all cases, and being diffusible in its operations, will produce a free circulation in the blood vessels, it does not exhaust like drastic purging, but operates by cleansing and purifying, and acts in perfect harmony with the known laws of life, and all who use Dr. Martein's Family Medicines, may in the truth of this declaration. It is almost incredible the many blessings these Medicines have already, under Providence, been instrumental in producing. It will 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, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever, Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Liver, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gravel, Piles, Gout, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Scald Head, Eruption of the Skin, Heartburn, Flatulency, Bad Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Urinary Obstructions.

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

Dr. Martein'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 complete of the intrinsic value of this Medicine, will, in all cases, follow its use.

All the above Medicine is sold by

E. S. PORTER & CO.
Main street, Cincinnati,
GEDGE & BROTHER, Covington, Ky.

Nov. 5th, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CHRISTIAN WORLD,

A Monthly Publication—Designed for Denominations of Christians.

T. H. Stockton—Editor & Proprietor.

New-series—Octavo Edition

Commenced with January, 1843.

The attention of the public is invited to the following outline of the character of this Periodical.

I. ITS OBJECT.

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

II. ITS PLAN.

This embraces Four Main Departments, 1. *Bible Christianity.* 2. *Organized Christianity* 3. *Connexions of Christianity.* 4. *A Christian Miscellany.*—The *First*, Contemplates Original and Independent Expositions of the Religion of Christ, as found in the Bible; the *Second*, Original sketches of all Churches and Benevolent Institutions—each Association to be presented by competent authority; the *Third*, Original Reviews, on Christian Principles, of the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, the Science and Art of the World, as it now is; and the *Fourth*, Geographical, Historical, and Biographical Chronicles, Events, Discoveries, Poetry Anecdotes, Aphorisms; General Intelligence, Statistics, &c.

III. ITS MEANS.

1. *Choice Circle of Correspondents, Native and Foreign, of all Ecclesiastical Connexions*, amply qualified to furnish all departments richly with *Original Communications.* 2. *Extensive Selection of the Most Valuable Periodicals, Occasional Publications, American and Foreign.* These statements, require qualification. They exhibit the *prospective*, rather than the *actual* resources of the work. Of the former, more than *FORTY ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTORS*,—half of the number, Ministers of the Gospel, representing *ELEVEN CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS*, have promised in its columns; and, besides the regular reception of the most appropriate and important *AMERICAN PERIODICALS*, more than *TWO HUNDRED SPECIMENS OF BRITISH REVIEWS* and *MAGAZINES* have been collected, as preliminary to the most powerful intercourse with the Foreign Press.

IV. STYLE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. *LETTER PRESS.* One Number, of 24 pages, in handsome octavo form, with new type, on good paper, and enclosed in a cover, will be published every month.

2. *EMBELLISHMENTS.* Mezzotint or Steel Engravings, will be given at least as often as once in three months; in place of Sacred Music, the intermediate months, with occasional Wood Cuts, &c.

3. *TERMS. One Dollar*, per annum, in advance, free from postage, and chargeable with discount. *No new Subscriber will be supplied, without payment in advance.* POSTMASTERS WILL FRANK LETTERS WITH REMITTANCES.

☞ *Six copies will be sent to order, for Five Dollars.*

☞ *Agents and Subscribers are requested to send in their orders as soon as possible.*

All remittances and communications relative to the business department of the Third Volume, to be addressed to

DREW & SCAMMELL, *Publishers.*

67 S. *Third St. Philadelphia.*

COMMON GOODS.

NOW opening, an assortment of common Crockery-Ware, consisting in part of Painted Teas, Blue edged, Twillers, Mufins, Dishes, Baker's Dipt Bowls and Pitchers, Painted and Painted Tea-Ware, C. C. Toilet Ware, &c. For sale by O. ALLDRICH, 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.

☞ We would call the attention of the public to Dr. Duncan's invaluable Remedy, sold by Robert Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, just north of Lower Market, Cincinnati, for diseases of the LUNGS, LIVER and WINDPIPE. In all cases of *Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup*, and in fact all diseases of the *Liver, Breast* and *Lungs*, this is the very best medicine extant. It is free of *Opium*, and its spiritual preparations, which should particularly recommend it. So great has been its success in Ohio city for the last year, that, although $5,000 had been offered if it fail, not one solitary person has ever came forward to claim said reward.—Showing that it may be implicitly relied upon for those dreadful and dangerous complaints for which it is recommended.

As there are persons who envy the popularity of this medicine, we would remind our readers that Mr. Carnahan, 77 Sycamore street, is the only person who sells the genuine article in this city, to whom all orders would 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, 1843.

Dr Moffat's Life Medicines.

The proprietor of these matchless specifics, while he has cause to feel the most unqualified satisfaction in relation to the unparalleled popularity and general use that has been paid, 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 his medicines, beyond even the possibility of doubt, as the most generally useful, and the most unfailingly efficient, of all the medicines of whatever description, 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 No. 375 Broadway, New York. For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD, Market Space Covington, Kentucky. Jan. 21, 1843.—31

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY

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

Soap and Candle Factory.

HIRAM KNOWLTON Manufactures and has constantly for sale, *Soap and Candles*, both of first quality, and at the *Lowest* Market prices. Factory No. 5, Water street, near the foot of Main, in Latham's building, Cincinnati.

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

SOAP, CANDLES & STARCH.

STEARINE CANDLES, at 10 cents per lb. hardened to stand the heat of the summer sun. Also, at the same price, a fine article of Toilet Soap, Mould Candles, Palm Soap and Starch, manufactured and for sale by

PROCTOR & GAMBLE.

224 Main street Cincinnati.

July, 1842. 49m3

A. L. & T. GREER,

HAVE this day received per steamer Belle of the West, a fresh supply of Groceries &c., among which are Hyson, Hyson skin and Young Hyson, Teas, Sugar and Molasses, Queensware Mackerel, Raisins, 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

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

IS

WILLIAMSON'S

PAIN SOOTHER.

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

☞ *It is perfectly innocent.*

DIRECTIONS.

If the tooth having been thoroughly cleansed, a little cotton or lint, dipped in the *Drops*, should be applied to the affected part. If there is a hole in the tooth, the drops should be pressed closely to the nerve. If there is no cavity, but a general pain along the gums, apply the drops to a small piece of cotton cloth, and rub the gums faithfully for a few minutes.

☞ One application will, in most instances, effect a cure. Should the pain continue, renew the application every 15 minutes, till it subsides.

Price for Family Vials, fifty cents.

" " Small Vials, twenty-five cents.

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

For Sale.

A VALUABLE farm lying in the County of Cass, Illinois, 80 miles above St. Louis, containing 400 acres, 50 cleared, with a good dwelling; which property can be purchased here for cash or in exchange for city property; for further particulars apply to

HOLDEN & LOWRY,

Covington, Ky., Corner of Scott and Fourth Street. May, 6th, 1843. 41

PILES!! PILES!!!

IF Why will ye live at this poor DYING RATE!!

DR. E. HUMPHREY'S 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 cure, are almost an entire failure, short of a resort to the operation by the lancet, wire or knife—Dr. Humphreys has been induced to bestow uncommon attention to the subject with the design of discovering a remedy that would possess the power to discuss the inflammation and disperse the tumors, ease the parts, and at the same time be a safe and desirable remedy. His anticipations have been most fully answered, by a discovery, combining active ingredients, which in the composition, produce modified results, and increased efficiency as a medical agent, and although its base is composed of highly active ingredients, its modifications are such, that it becomes an easy, safe, and perfectly mild, 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 to any case, no charge shall be made for the ointment.*

[From C. Elred, Merchant.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—This may certify that I have been afflicted with the piles for more than 10 years past, and have paid a great deal of money for medicine, liniments and ointments, for its cure, without benefit; but recently I have used Dr. Humphrey's Vegetable Ointment, which has afforded me complete relief, and I have no hesitation in stating it as my belief, 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 used 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 experienced the efficacy of *Dr. E. Humphrey's Vegetable Ointment*, I was induced to make trial of this celebrated remedy. *I used it, and it cured me.*

"Those who have been dragging out a miserable existency, tetherd by the piles, and dreading disease, may well suppose that I cheerfully recommend an article that has afforded me such relief."

JOHN MEARS.

Cincinnati, March 3, 1842.

☞ The above from J. Mears, Esq., an old and respected citizen of our city, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, must surely satisfy every person of the inestimable 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, Coats, Collars, and silks of Cloths.

It may be used without fear of changing any color of the cloth, and by the simple application of water, and is warranted not to injure the finest texture. This 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 recommendation. The mode of applying 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 HIRAM NASH, of said city, and have found the same to answer most perfectly the object for 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 use to the public.

Dated Cincinnati, December 17, 1842.

Calvin Fletcher,	Mrs. Jedee Barnet.
Robert Mercer, Jr.	W. H. H. Taylor, P. M.
Rev. Jas. Gallaudet.	Rev. Jas. H. Kennedy.
Sam'l W. Davies, Mayor.	Prof. J. A. Warder.

STATEMENT OF DR. LOCKE.

I have seen Mr. Nash's Erasive Compound applied to a Grease Spot on a coat, and it is removed. JOHN LOCKE.

Cincinnati, December 20, 1842.

The above articles for sale wholesale or retail by SANFORD & PARK, agents, 15 Fourth st.

W. W. Ellis, Druggist, Druggists, S. W. corner of Main and Fifth st.

Jas. S. Glascoe, Druggist, N. E. corner, of Main and 4th sts.

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

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

Chas. S. Burdsal, Druggist, corner 5th and Main sts.

W. S. & A. S. Merrell, Druggists, corner Western Row and 6th.

Peter Kerns, Merchant Tailor, 149 Main st.

James Bunning, do. under Harris House, Third st.

And by the manufacturer, at 18 Front st and for sale by Wilkinson & Bird, Druggists, 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, 11, 1843.

Just Received

PER Steamer Chieftan; direct from New Orleans a new and general assortment of Grocories; consisting of

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

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

GEDGE & BROTHERS.

March 11, 1843. 33

Valuable Real Estate

For Sale and Rent.

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

Lots, Houses, lots and land to rent.

Enquire at his law office, on Market Space.

30tf Feb. 19, 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 Belgia, he will venture to say that he is well acquainted with the right pronunciation of 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