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POETICAL.

From the London Weekly Despatch.

There is a Star in the West!

There's a star in the West that shall never go down,
Till the records of valor decay;
We must worship its light, tho' 'tis not our own;
For Liberty bursts in its ray:
Shall the name of Washington ever be heard
By a freeman, and thrill not his breast!
Is there one not of Slaves in that hallowed land,
As the Bethlehem Star of the West.

Why war is the knife—be enthralled or ye die?
Was the echo that waked in the land,
But it was not his voice that prompted the cry,
Nor his sword that blinded the foe;
He raised not his arm, he rifled not his foes,
While the fruit of the olive remained;
Till goaded with insult his spirit arose
Like a long belled Lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blow of the brave,
Bulwarked o'er the carnage that spread;
He indignantly trampled the yoke of the slave,
But wept for the thousands that bled.
Though he threw back the fetters and headed the strife,
"Till man's charter was fairly restored,
Yet he pray'd for the moment when freedom and peace
Would no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh! the laurels were pure and his patriot name
In the page of the future shall dwell,
And be seen in all souls, the foremost in fame,
By the side of a Hofer and Tell.
Revile not my song, for the wise and the good
Among Britons have nobly confessed,
That his was the glory, and dare the blood
Of the deeply stained fields of the West.

A Hymn to the Flowers.

Day-star! that ope your eyes with man to twine,
From rainbow galaxies of earth's creation,
And view-stops on her lovely silver spring,
As a libation—

Ye matin worshippers! who, bending lowly,
Bring the spices, man, God's lifelessness give,
Throw from your chalices a sweet and holy
Incense on high!

Ye bright Mosaics! that with storied beauty,
The floor of Nature's temple inscribe,
What num'rous emblems of his instructive duty,
Your forms create!

'Neath clustered boughs, each floral bell that swingest,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer!

Not to the domes, where crumbling arch and column
Attest the fickleness of mortal hand;
But to that fane, most catholic and solemn,
Which God hath planted—

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
Its choir the winds and waves—its organ thunder
Its dome the sky!

There, as in solitude and shade I wander
Through the green isles, or stranded upon the sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God—

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers,
Each cyme a pulpit, each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
From lonelliest nook.

Lilies! apostles! that inly deep
Weep without we, and blush without a crime,
Oh! may I deeply learn and ne'er surrender
Your love sublime!

"Thou wert not, Solomon, in all thy glory,
Arrayed," the lilies cry, "in robes like ours;
How vain your grandeur—ah! how transitory
Are human flowers!"

In the sweet-scented pictures, Heavenly Artist!
With which thou poinest nature's wilderness,
What a delightful lesson thou impartest—
Of love to all!

Not unlike age ye, flow on, though made for pleasure,
Blooming o'er field and wave, by day and night;
From every source your instruction bids me treasure
Harmless delight!

Earnest, sweet what instruction honey,
For such a world of thought could furnish scope!
Posthumous glories! angel-like collection,
Upraised from weed or bulb interred in earth,
To rise to me a type of resurrection—
And second birth!

Were I, O God in churches land penshing,
For from well nigh cities of teachers and divines,
My soul would find in flowers of thy obtaining,
Priests, sermons, shrines!

Song.

Low down in this beautiful valley
Where love crowns the meek and the lowly,
Where loud storms of envy and folly,
May roll on their billows in vain.
The low soul, in humble subjection—
Shall here find unshaken protection—
The soft gales of cheering reflection—
The mind soothed from sorrow and pain.

This low vale is far from contention,
Where no soul can dream of dissention—
Where no dark wiles of satan invention,
Can find out this region of peace,
Oh then—this—the Lord will deliver,
And seize drink of this peaceful river,
That flows past forever and ever,
Where love and joy will ever increase.

SELECT TALES.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE FIRST HONOR.

BY MRS. SARAH JANE HALE,
ONE OF THE EDITORS OF "THE LADY'S BOOK."

"It was a dull boy," said Judge B——, in answer to some remarks of Mrs. Wentworth, referring the usual poverty of genius, and blasting at the display which the learned and celebrated Judge must have made in his juvenile studies.—"I was a very dull boy. Till I was full ten years old, I dreaded the sight of a book, and the name of school. It is true that I had some progress in the first rudiments of English, and had begun the Latin grammar, but this was wholly owing to the constant instruction and personal influence of my mother. It was only in obedience to her that I attended school—or opened a book. I would have willingly submitted to a severe whipping every day of my life, if by that means I might have escaped the task of study. I was the dunce of the school."

"Impossible! I should exclaim, if any other person had told me this," Miss Blanford said. "It seems impossible that Judge B—— should ever have been severe to study."

"I presume you must have grown very fast," said Mrs. Wentworth. "I have observed that healthy, active, growing boys, are often loath to be confined in school."

"No, madam, I do not think such an excuse would save me," replied the Judge. "I disliked study, because I could not learn as the other boys could. My intellect was slow. I could not comprehend an idea until I had, as it were, gone round it and surveyed it on every side—And then I had no verbal memory. I can recollect now my feeling, when my school-mates were reciting their lessons with the ease and rapidity with which a wild bird sings its notes! It seems to me that all which they repeated was in my own mind but I could not bring it out. I could not find the clue. And then I rubbed my forehead—my invariable practice over my books—till I was the jest of the school. I suppose a phrenologist might have prophesied from that habit that my brain was not strongly inert; but, oh! he could never imagined the sensation when the hot blood first rushed through it, with the throb of hope and ambition!"

The eye of the speaker flashed with triumph, as though some bright memory of the past had come over his mind; and then a shade of sorrow contracted, for a moment, the usual placid expression of his noble brow.

The ladies did not, by word or movement, interrupt his train of thought. They felt he was communing with his own heart, and what a blessing it is to be indulged in our silent meditations at such moments.

In a short time he resumed the conversation, but in a low, subdued tone of voice. "I never think of my childhood without regret that my mother was called to her rest in heaven before I had fulfilled, in some degree, those hopes which she, notwithstanding my dullness, persisted in cheering. She was so happy when I received my first honor!"

The ladies looked at each other; at last Mrs. Wentworth ventured to request that he would give them the history of his first success. "It would be such a favor," she said—and Miss Blanford added, such a favor!" He could not resist the request of the ladies. Few men can resist them when they make their petitions *viva voce*. If the ladies who send petitions to Congress would take this hint, and when they have another grievance to bring before the nation, go themselves to Washington, and fill the halls of the Capitol with their sweet voices—then, if not successful, they should, for the future, assert their dignity in expressive silence. What is the use of wasting good sentences on those who are determined not to give heed?

"I have said I was a dull boy," proceeded Judge B——, "but that does not convey a true idea of my character. It was not so much stupidity, as a sort of stupor, which kept me constantly at the foot of my class. I recollect that I was often reasoning, in my own way, on the subject of study pursued by the higher classes and yet I could not learn the given lessons, even in the lowest. And so I was called a complete dunce. Nor would this reproach have moved me in the least, for I had not one kindling of ambition, only I felt that my mother would so rejoice to see me a good scholar; yet the effort to be one was beyond my ability.

"My faithful monitress often set before me examples of great and good men. I recollect she one evening told me of Patrick Henry, the man whose eloquence shook the foundations of British power in the American Colonies, and the fire of whose patriotism lighted the first, grand torches on the altar of our national liberty—and, my dear mother added, "she was an idle, dreaming boy!" And then she bent her face to mine, and I heard her pray that I too might be a worthy son of my redeemed country.

"The earnest, fervent prayers of a good mother, are never lost. If I have been what the world calls a useful man, it is to the instructions and prayers of my mother, that my country is indebted. Would that her life had been spared till this day!"

The voice of the Judge trembled; his firm tones, which had often hushed the tumultuous crowd, had awed the boldest criminal, had swayed the proud minds of his brother legislators, now trembled with the emotions of love and grief that thronged on his memory at the thought of his mother. True it is, that the noblest minds are the most deeply susceptible of the sacred ties of domestic affection. Do you know a good, *great* man? He is a good son—a good husband—a good father. There is little trust to be reposed in the talents, the patriotism, the religion of any man who is cold in his domestic affections, who has no *heart*.

"I am often astonished," resumed the Judge, "when I reflect on the apathy of my own sex with regard to female education. It is the influence of the mother which fashionably the character of the son. This we know and feel when we are men. Why, then, you may ask, do we not exert our influence in private life, and our power in legislation, to give to females that opportunity of acquiring the knowledge needful to qualify them for their most important duties, the training of their sons? To woman, God has, in an especial manner, committed the guardianship of the young immortal; his heart is, we may say, almost of her forming; for she first awakens and directs its affections—the soul from her smile receives its first impulse of intelligence. God has endowed her for her task, with moral feelings of the highest and purest order which belong to our nature; but man, to whom she is, physically, made subject, refuses her that participation in mental culture which is required to inform her reason, strengthen her judgment, and thus bind down her with that dignity of knowledge which will command respect. Till this is done, we shall in vain look for the moral renovation of society—But I am talking my idle dreams."

"And one to which no woman can listen unmoved," said Mrs. Wentworth, as she dried the tears from her bright eyes. "How I wish our countrymen held your principles!"

"They will in time, if the ladies are but true to themselves," he replied, with quickness. "All, Jane was to say, Madam, that part of the blame rests on your sex. The proverbial weakness, mental I mean, of females, is matter of belief with men, not so much from observation, as from the reports of women themselves. You are not true to yourown order, as Lord Brougham would say, it. *Women will betray the weakness of women, and this to men.* You do not often find our sex thus unguarded. I have heard ladies, whose hearts should be overflowing with kindness towards their associates, when an absent companion was named, immediately commence some disparaging observations, usually hinting at faults or foibles which a man would never have thought of, or never, from her appearance, have suspected she indulged. Perhaps the individual named is admired for her complexion; it is cautiously intoned that she paints. If she has a beautiful form, it is artificial. Should she be praised for her taste in dress, 'Ah, she devotes all her time to fashion.' Let her accomplishment be the theme, and some rival will whisper, 'Yes, she is *accomplished*, how I wish she was *sensible*!—But should a man praise the mind and intellectual graces of a woman, when her own sex are armed against her on every side. We hear of her toddlity, her stuttishness, 'want of taste,' ill-temper, or bad 'domestic management.' In short, every disagreeable if not evil associate, is awakened in our fancy with the name of learned lady!—a *bas bleu*! And this has been done, in a great measure, by female agency. Believe me, the ladies will never exert fully the respect of men, until they claim salaam for the sex as well as the individual. Woman must be true to the interests of women. She must seek to elevate the standard of female education. She must dwell with pride on the genius of those women who have done honor to the sex. She must encourage female talent. She must repel, with dignified severity, the pretensions and sarcasm of those who attempt it.

"Who put of themselves, as they talk with proud air,
Of man's mental ascendancy over the fair."

Let women do this, and good men will uphold her upward and onward course. She will rise. Her superior moral endowments will be moral endowments will be more and more appreciated, and the divine precepts of Christianity become better understood. And when, aided by mental culture, her mind shall be directed to its proper sphere, the domestic, social, moral and religious improvement of society, then will her genius be worshipped as among the brightest as well as best gifts to our race."

"Oh! how I wish every woman in our land could hear you," exclaimed Miss Blanford.—"They surely would practice what you so eloquently recommend."

"You pay me a great compliment. Such an effect would be a mightier victory than any mere mortal can ever hope to achieve. It requires the agency of Him who brought 'Peace and good-will on earth,' to bind together the hearts of women in 'the bonds of charity with each other—

——natural rivalry among you, which reason and even Christian precepts and it hard to overcome. But why should I limit this rivalry to your sex? Neither men nor women have yet learned the first principles of happiness and greatness—that we must seek to make others happy—that we must raise ourselves by elevating our kind. Men pursue their ends by associating more with each other, and hence it is that they succeed in improving wealth and knowledge. Let women, therefore, I repeat, be true to their sex, and to the duties of their sex, and they will, eventually, gain that full companionship with man which they were created to hold and enjoy."

"Thank you, sir, most gratefully, for your good opinion of women," said Mrs. Wentworth, earnestly. "You see I am practising on your maxim of sustaining my own order," she paused, and and then added in a tone of deep feeling, "We are still more earnest to learn the manner of your early training from thus becoming acquainted with its influence on your mind. Your mother must have been the model from which you have formed your standard of female excellence."

"You are right," he replied, "and from the few incidents I have now to relate you may judge if I have not reason to honor her memory. She began my education very early. I was her only child, and she was a widow, (my father dying before I was born,) therefore you may imagine how devoted she was to me, and how eagerly she sought for my improvement. She tried every means that love and reason could suggest, that faith and patience could perform, to instruct me in my lessons and in my duties. In the latter she was not disappointed. I may say, without boasting, that I was an obedient boy, for I loved my mother so well that it was a pleasure to do her bidding. But I could not learn by book; the fountain of knowledge was, to my taste, bitter waters, and all the devices which ingenuity has invented to make learning easy failed in my case. I had it was the dunce capital school, and so sluggish was my mind that I did not care one straw for the disgrace, till I found it made my mother weep when she heard of it. Indeed, I preferred being at the foot of my class, for then I had no trouble of trying to keep my station. At the opening of the school I always took my place at the foot; it seemed to fall naturally to me, and I was as contented as Diogenes in his tub.

"Thus the time passed till the winter of my tenth birthday. The schoolmaster was preparing for a famous exhibition, as he knew how solicitous my mother was for my improvement, he failed on her to ascertain if she thought it possible I could take a part. She did think it possible—what mother would despair of her only child! She undertook to teach me the piece I was to speak. The teacher had selected the pithy little piece, so appropriate for the young lyre, beginning—

"Youd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage;
And if I chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by."

Those six lines were my first lesson, and oftentimes my mother sat down to the task of teaching it; telling me that I must learn to recite those six lines during that and the following evening. You smile, ladies, but it seemed an Herculean task to me, and it was only my strong affection for my mother that would have induced me to undertake it. The teacher had promised me a silver medal, if I spoke my piece well. I said nothing for that, however, till my mother drew me to her side, if she put back my hair and wiped my forehead in her own loving manner, and said, "Oh, Robert, how happy I shall be when I see you come home with the medal on!" I thought then I would try to obtain it. So I sat cheerfully down to my task.

"I recollect the scene as though it were but yesterday. My mother read the lines to me a number of times over, and then she explained the meaning of the words. She told me of Demosthenes, and the efforts he made to overcome his natural defects. I recollect asking her if I should get some pebbles to hold in my mouth, whether it would do me any good?—and how happy her laugh rang out at what she considered my witticism.

"Then she told me of Cicero, and of the great services he rendered to his country, by his learning and oratory—their endeavoring to awaken my mind to an effort of imitation. I filled to listen to stories, and it was in this manner I had been taught the little I knew. I could not comprehend words; I wanted images, and these my mother, by her manner, and the simple comparisons she would draw from familiar things, could often succeed in picturing to my imagination.—In books I found nothing but words, and those I could not remember. But I am growing tedious as that evening's lesson was to my mother and myself. For two long hours she patiently taught me. I read over the lines many, many times; I recited them after her, very much in the manner that Nicholas Nickleby taught poor Smike his Lagrandmil lesson. Sometimes I would repeat two or three consecutive words, and then her face would brighten with hope. But, alas, when she took the book for the last recitation, after I had been studying most intently for a number of minutes, I could not repeat a single word.

"I recollect even now my sensations, at the time. It seemed to me that I knew all my mother wished me to say; but there was a kind of waving shadow would come between me and my lesson, and make all the words distinct—and my will had no power to control these fancies.

"When my mother had vainly tried every possible method to make me recollect the two first lines, she was quite overcome. I believe her hope of my intellect was extinguished, and that she felt, for the first time, what all who knew me had predicted, that I would prove a dunce. It must be a terrible trial for a sensible mother to feel that her only child is a fool. She burst into a passion of tears, covered her face with her hands, and sunk on her knees beside the sofa where we had been sitting. I started up in amazement at her grief, for I had never seen her thus agitated; she was usually calm as a summer morning. But now her sobs and groans seemed bursting her heart. My knees trembled under me, and I fell down at her feet. At that moment something seemed to open in my head, and a sunbeam; I can compare it to nothing else, was let into my brain. I saw, or felt, will perhaps be the more proper, every word of the lesson. I had been learning, as thought were graven with a pen of fire. I knew that I could repeat my lesson; and many others, that I had vainly tried to learn, were now present to my memory in perfect arrangement. I stood, as it were, in an entrancement of delight, as these new and clear ideas came before me, till my mother, arose from her kneeling posture and stretched out her hand to draw me to her. Her face was deadly pale, but perfectly calm; I have it now before me, as it then appeared, mild and beautiful as an angel's. She had given up her hope of my mind, but her love was deeper and tenderer, perhaps that her pride in me had been so utterly humbled. Oh, there is no earthly passion so disinterested as a mother's love! She doubtless thought, from the singular expression of my countenance, that I was frightened, and drawing me to her, she caressed me, and murmured—

"My son—my dear son!"

"I can say my lesson, mother—I can say my lesson now." I broke out; and immediately repeated the six lines, and then the whole poem, which I had heard her read several times over, but had never read myself. She was astonished; but when I went on to recite poems and hymns which she had vainly tried to teach me for months and years, her joyful exclamations were raised to Heaven in thanks to God, while her tears flowed like rain. I do not think she retired that night at all; for she was kneeling beside my bed when I went to sleep, and when I awoke in the morning, she was bending over me. Probably she feared I might lose my memory, and watched my first waking to confirm her hopes. She was gratified, I remember all. I had even tried to learn more clearly that morning than even on the previous evening. My whole being seemed changed. Every object looked brighter—every word sounded with a new meaning."

"Do you believe that any new faculty of mind was communicated to you?" asked Miss Blanford.

"No—surely not. But my intellect was roused and enlightened. How this was effected, I do not pretend to say; the phrenologist and the physiologist may conjecture; but it seemed to me, at the time, that some thing in my head had opened or enlarged.—However that might be, I have never since found any difficulty in my literary pursuits; the exercise of my mind is my most pleasurable employment. I gained the medal with great applause; but my sweetest reward was the praises and kisses of my mother. How happy she was—too happy for this world! I fear these alterations of grief and joy had an injurious effect on her delicate frame. She passed away soon, and left me an orphan indeed. But her memory can never pass from me while my reason remains. To her I am indebted for all my enjoyments of intellect. I have no doubt that had a severe and chilling discipline been pursued with me at home as it was at school, I should have continued a dull and stupid, or ineffectile being all my days. To a good, faithful, intelligent mother, what gratitude and respect are due! I shall always advocate the cause of woman."

Woman's Political Influence.

BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is by the promulgation of sound, moral in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young, that woman performs her part towards the preservation of a free government. It is now generally admitted, that public liberty, the perpetuity of a free constitution, rests on the virtue and intelligence of the community which enjoys it. How is that virtue to be inspired, and how is that intelligence to be communicated? Benaparte once asked Madame Campan, in what manner he could most promote the happiness of France. Her answer was full of poetical beauty. She said, "Instruct the mothers of the French people." Became the mothers are the affectionate and effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins this process of training with the infant in her arms. It is she who directs, so to speak, its first mental and spiritual pulsations. She conducts it along the impressible years of childhood and youth; and hopes to deliver it to the rough contests and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has first received from maternal care and love.

If we draw within the circle of our contemplation the mothers of a civilized nation, what do we see? We behold so many artificers working not on frail and perishable matter, but on the immortal mind, molding and fashioning beings who are to exist for ever. We applaud the artist whose skill and genius presents the marble man upon the canvas—we admire the sculptor who works out that same image in enduring marble—but how insignificant are these achievements, though the highest and fairest in the departments of art, in comparison with the great vocation of human mothers! They work not upon the canvas that shall fail, or the marble that shall crumble into dust—but upon the mind, upon the spirit, which is to last forever, and which is to bear, for good and for evil, throughout its duration, the impress of a mother's plastic hand.

I have already expressed the opinion, which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country, depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education.—Knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined—the passions are to be restrained—pious and worthy motive aid to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated, under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful to this great duty will tell their children, that neither in political nor any other concerns of life, can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and duty; that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility; and that in no condition is he warranted in trifling with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children—with that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty of as solemn a nature as man can be called upon to perform; that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote, that every free elector is a trustee as well for others as himself; and that every man and every measure he supports has an important bearing on the interests of others as well as on his own. It is the inculcation of high and pure morals, such as these, that in a free Republic, woman performs her sacred duty, and fulfils her destiny. The French are remarkable for their fondness for sententious phrases, in which much meaning is condensed into a small space. I noticed lately, on the title page of one of the books of popular instruction in France, this motto, "Your instruction on the heads of the people; you owe them that baptism." And certainly, if there be any duty which may not be described by a reference to that great institute of religion, a duty approaching it in importance, perhaps next to it in obligation, it is this.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

"Encourage your Own."

We must "live and learn," my dear, said Franklin Q——, to his young wife, when he saw her bemoaning a new coffee-pot melted down on the hot stove. She never forgot her impression on seeing the brilliant article leaning first like the tower of Pisa, and then sinking into obscurity, like a rich man retiring from business to become a mere shining lump of rolaxi, nor did she forget the remark. Neither was less mindful of another favorite sentiment of her Franklin: "Economy is so eligibly written on the works of creation, it is a virtue no one should despise."

Every opportunity that offered for the exercise of this virtue was duly improved. The spider door never opened without exhibiting an evidence of it—for behind it hung a huge mountain in the shape of a rag bag, of about a bushel capacity—all upon receptacle for every little shred of cloth. Now and then it would receive a larger deposit in the shape of an old dress which had undergone the mutations of fashion as well as sundry rents from the door-latch—and having become too fragile by frequent ablutions, was in consequence passed in this last depository of all things—cotton. These last deposits, however, were not usually made in a moment—no always without a sigh. The recollections of its good at—its cosey bright colors—where, if, and forms, &c., all seemed to plead that it might come again renew its age in a bed covering. It is hard to the test—"it won't bear quilting," is the verdict, and it is consigned to a resting place.

In the course of a year the ponderous bag gradually fully to overbowing, and as true economy does not consist in hoarding up, but rather in turning everything to the best account, Lucy is on the lookout for a market for her stock. There is a rag at the door.

"Do you want to buy any tin ware, mam?"

"Believe not to day—have more ware than we like to have bright."

"But I have some the best you ever saw—all made by machinery, and cheap as dirt. Just look at this cake box—all planished up, bright as a looking glass.

"What do you ask for it?"

"Only a dollar, in rags—or cash, seventy-five cents.

At the sound of rags, the long collecting stock came over her mind—and the cake box, being a desirable article, she concludes to take it and the rag bag belong to the pedlar's stock, and.

"Just twenty pounds mam;—at a cent and a half a pound they come to fifty cents. So I want seventy cents to make us square."

The burden of the rag bag was removed from her mind, and the shining purchase is before her—so the "twenty cents were paid" without much calculation, and after answering to the tiresome the enquiry—"Nothing else mam?" he departed together with the rags in the capacious bottom of his cart.

Lucy closed the door, placed her purchase in the closet, and hung up the empty rag bag for refilling.

When Mr. Franklin Q—— had seated himself by the fireside that evening, counting over the usual the events of the day, he remarked:

"I think Lucy, I have received a lesson to-day which will make me more careful hereafter.

"Well, Frank, you know we must "live and learn," so let me hear what it is."

"When I was sitting at my desk to-day, making out bills a Jew, travelling merchant came in and offered me some superior steel pens of his own importation, at the sold, six nine shillings a gross.—I thought I could not get them cheaper of an importer, and so I took a gross—A few hours after I chanced to step into a store near Market square, and who should I see but the same Jew merchant packing up a dozen boxes of pens he had just purchased! But what made me feel bad, was to learn that the fellow had to pay only twenty five cents per gross for them."

"What?" said Lucy, "did you pay the Jew double the price for supporting only from Market square to your shop?"

"Did so indeed, but will never do it again, that's certain; and the only way to be secure from such knaves, is to make a rule which you may write down and stick up over the mantle piece.

NEVER TO PURCHASE AN ARTICLE OF A TRAVELLING PEDLAR WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT A REGULAR STORE.

"There must be one exception to this rule, Frank—I must add—*Every* token we pay for old rags."

"Better not add it, Lucy; sooner burn your rags."

"Burn my rags! why, where is your economy Frank? I guess you will think rags are of some value, when you see what I have purchased with them to-day."

(The tinkle now opened and the cake box makes its appearance.) "Do you think now our old rags are of no value?"

Mr. Q—— was a little abashed, and was almost disposed to accede to the exception. "How many pounds of rags did you give for that splendid stuff?"

"The price was one dollar in rags, or seventy five cents in cash. As I wished to trade away the rags I concluded to pay for them in this way."

They weighed 20 pounds not quite as much as I expected, and so I paid him seventy cents to make up the dollar."

"And so, Lucy, he has got your rags for less than a quarter of a cent a pound if his price of the article is right—but its real value at our town shops is only fifty cents. So you see that you have not only given your rags away, but twenty cents besides! Now is it not better to burn your rags than deal with a pedlar?"

"You are right, Frank, I will stick up the motto without any exceptions. But I don't consent to burn the rags. I'll tell you what I will do—If you will sit down with one of your fine pens and write a letter to the printer, warning every body not to deal with travelling pedlars, you may say in it that Mrs. Lucy Q—— will send him all her old rags for five years. Tell him to put it in great capitals—HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH PEDLARS. Also begin it and end it with saying what every body should practice—

"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

From the Christian Advocate.

Hope.

Hope is a wonderful gift of God, and one of the most powerful principles in the human mind. It is the grand support of all, mankind in tribulation. It is the mainspring of action throughout the earth. Nothing like hope inspires courage in difficulties and dangers. And what but hope can wipe away tears and cheer the sorrowful heart? Hope for better things in time to come is the support of all sufferers in the world. It is also the life spur of all adventurers. We shall find this principle at work every where. It is inscribed on the prison door; on the merchant's vessel; on the warrior's banner; on the pilgrim's staff, and on the pillow of the dying. It is hope that animates the lawyer at the bar; the preacher in the pulpit, and the starving poor while passing through the dreary winter. We plough in hope, we sow in hope, we reap in hope, we live in hope; we die in hope. Fill the earth with hope and you will fill it with life and light, with vigor and exertion. Banish hope from the earth, you will fill it to a moment with darkness and despair. When hope dies exertion ceases, and man is buried in gloom and despondency. While hope lives man looks forward and strives to rise to happiness and glory.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

From the American Agriculturist.

The Dairy.

As this is the season of the year in which commences the laborious duties of the good housewife in the dairy, we have thought it advisable to call her attention to a better preparation of the articles of butter and cheese. In making butter, the essential requisites are, to preserve the utmost sweetness and have every thing sweet and cool; a fine quality of salt, and just enough of it for good taste and preservation, well-worked in; every particle of the buttermilk worked out—not with the hand, as that *sodden*, and consequently injures the butter—but with a wooden paddle—Thus prepared, butter will keep sweet a long time; bear transportation to a *foreign* market, and command an extra price. Very choice table butter is now worth 25 cents per pound in this market, and its average price, throughout the year, is about 20 cents, while the middling good qualities are worth only 12 to 15 cents.—The same general observations of neatness, &c., may be made on the preparation of cheese, as we have given on that of butter, the choice kinds of which sell from 12 to 18 cents per lb. here, readily, while good ordinary quality is not worth over 5 to 7 cents. Of course, cheese at this high price is quite rich. It is put up in the common round shape, of about 14 lbs. weight which is the most suitable size for family use. Each cheese has a canvas covering, and is placed in a wooden box by itself, and then put into casks, in thus sent to market, and arrives in the best of order. We do not enlarge upon this subject now, as it is our intention to soon visit the best dairy districts of the country, where we are promised all information regarding the most approved methods of making butter and cheese.

New York City.

Raising Silk.

We beg leave to impress upon our readers, the great advantage to the country and themselves that will result from an indefinite extension of the silk culture in the United States. In the absence of a brisk demand and high prices for the ordinary objects of cultivation, we are confident no one article will pay better than the production of cocoons and reeled silk. We know that in Mansfield, Connecticut, and other places, where the raising of silk and manufacturing it into sewing, has been in existence for 60 years, many of the inhabitants have become comparatively rich by it, although the operations have been carried on in a very limited way. The citizens of our own state are doing very little as yet in this cause, notwithstanding the legislature has offered a satisfactory bounty on the production of the raw article, and have further set a laudable example by paying a fair price for cocoons, and commenced the manufacture of it in the state-prisons. It was computed that the amount of cocoons raised in Connecticut last year, exceeded 117,000 lbs., while that of our state fell short of 4,300 lbs., and that too with a population eight times as large, and even a greater proportion of territory, and this far exceeding the former in fertility! We believe we are rapidly lessening this disparity, yet not so fast as circumstances would justify. We again, therefore, earnestly commend this subject to the attention, not only of the citizens of our own state, but those of every state in the union, satisfied as we are, that no branch of rural affairs will pay better to the country and the producer.—A.

From the American Agriculturist.

Culture of Silk.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, to his correspondent in Monroe County, N. Y., who has always been faithless in the silk cause:—

After all, the poor despised mulberry may be worth something, for feeding worms, making the best of paper, and the stalks used to obtain bark silk and no mistake; so say those who have tried it. I suppose you are yet among the doubting. Astonishing as it may appear to you, some have the courage to suggest, that a field of mulberries may be cultivated at a profit exclusively for the purpose of making paper; and also, that after being stripped of the foliage, the tender stalks may be subjected to the jaws of the common brake, and procure abundance of valuable bark silk, which would make excellent Pongee, very suitable for coats, vests, handkerchiefs, pantaloons, &c.

I know, sir, to be proved, that the bark-silk, from an acre of three planted mulberry, may be worth an acre of flax; and why not much more, as silk is more valuable than flax? A silk-grower in this vicinity has a pair of pantaloons made of silk spun from perforated cocoons, which he has worn two seasons, and it is apparently as durable as leather. It is thought that the bark silk may be made valuable for similar purposes.—To do all this, and dig up the whole mulberry plantation, requires some skill, all which is accessible. Here are three separate applications of the mulberry patch, the products of which may be worth more than can be obtained in any other crop.

A great improvement is being put in order for feeding worms. It is less expensive than the usual cocooneries, and more congenial to the wants and habits of the worm, called *open feeding*. Their treatment has been too nearly allied to the nursery system; whereas, they are the natives of the open air, and should be accustomed to all the vicissitudes of the weather. The worms would be more healthy and form better cocoons. Cocoons have been seen in their forest state in South Carolina, by a gentleman now resident in Northampton. Cocoons have also been seen in the month of July, formed on the white mulberry found in a deep ravine on the southeast side of Mount Holyoke, and near the summit. On opening the cocoons, the live chrysalis was found.

This subject, however, comes not within your medical department, but the avails, in some shape, may replenish the medicine-chest; and I hope you may live to see the time when the culture of silk may become a valuable source of revenue and saving to the country. Why should the United States expend annually some twenty millions of dollars for an article of luxury, which can as well and at cheaply be produced at home, and no longer send our money abroad to encourage the industry and enterprise of foreigners?—We have the appropriate soil, climate, and cheap labor among our females, children, the aged and infirm. Why then hesitate what to do? Try the experiment! Yours, &c., D. C.

Northampton, April 10, 1842.

Raising and Curing Tobacco.

The following letter from John Sullivan & Sons, of Baltimore, to a gentleman of this place, relating to the management of Tobacco, will no doubt be found useful to the Tobacco growers of this section of the country.—*Guernsey Times.*

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1842.

Mr. J. A. METCALF,—*Dear Sir*—As Tobacco is every year becoming a more prominent article in your State, we deem it of so much importance, that we have taken the liberty to address you a few remarks on the subject of its cultivation and management.

New ground produces the finest and highest priced Tobacco.

The plants should be set about 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet apart, which will give them sufficient air and sun to ripen and give the leaf a good body. It should be topped as soon as it buttons, kept clear of suckers, and cut as soon as it is ripe—If favorable weather, it will be fit for the house in 15 to 20 days after it is topped. When cut, let it remain until sufficiently limb to handle without breaking, but it should be housed before it is sunkilled, or too much deadened, to prevent which put it up in small heaps, say as much as a man can carry, with the heads to the sun, as soon as cut, and even then the top plants may get too much deadened unless soon removed to the house. If sun-killed it will not cure fine.

Ohio Tobacco has the appearance generally of being too hard fired, indeed so much so as to have the flavor of having been baked. The Maryland system is to fire without flues, and when the precaution is taken to lay planks or boards directly over the fires, accidents seldom occur. Slow fires are best for the first four or five days after the house is filled, so as to give it a moderate heat throughout, until the Tobacco is generally yellow, when the fires are raised or increased so as to kill the leaf and stem in forty-eight hours or less—When cured on the stalk as is done in Maryland, it can be better assorted, or the different qualities more readily separated, than when stripped in the field and cured in the leaf. When stripping and tying up in bundles, it should be assorted according to the following classifications:—1st. Fine Yellow—2d. Yellow—3d. Spangled.—4th. Fine Red—5th. Good Red—6th. Brown and Common.

It is often put up as if there were but two or three qualities, hence there is a great mixture of the several sorts, which is a very material disadvantage in selling, as the purchaser generally values it at the price of the most inferior in the sample. After stripping put it in close bulk, of two or four courses, and let it so remain until it loses its green flavor, taken care not to let it heat in bulk, then hang it up until it is perfectly air dried, or fire it a second time as dry as when first green, and when the weather becomes sufficiently damp or giving, to handle it without breaking the leaf, but the stem still so as dry as to break in all instances, in that order take it down and put it in large six course bulks, and put heavy weights on it to exclude the air. It may then be packed at leisure, taking care to expose it to the air as little as possible when packing, and be cautious also not to pack it in too high case, so as to insure it to pass inspection, for if it should be 'Stay,' that is, if bad order, damp, and heated, or likely to heat, it will be a heavy drawback on sales.

It should be tied up neatly in bundles about as thick as a man's thumb, and not packed so hard as to bruise it, which would depreciate it one or two cents per pound. About 750 to 800 pounds of the fine yellow, or wrapper leaf red, will be enough to put in a hogshead—of the more common, 850 to 900 pounds. If too light, say 450 to 700 pounds, it also injures the sale from 25 cents to $1 per hundred pounds, because to freight and other charges hence to Europe amount to 14 or $16 per hogshead, without reference to weight—consequently the shipper will give a better price if the weights are good. Quarter packing, without facing, is the best mode.

The process for curing unfired or air dried Tobacco, is similar to the above, except the firing. When so cured it is more difficult to condition, so as to make it keep, than such as has been fired, but it generally sells as well or better.

The usual size of an Ohio Tobacco hogshead is 52 inches length of stave, 33 inches diameter of the heads, and 42 inches diameter of the bulge, inside clear of the staves.

This hogshead should be made of good material, well hooped, lined and nailed, and should be marked with the owner's name, and numbered on the heads, and also on the side, across the staves, between the head and bulge hoops, for the heads often fall out and are lost, and it is then impossible to designate them, which the marks on the side would generally obviate, and in some instances perhaps prevent ultimate loss.

We think such management as directed above, would raise the value of Ohio Tobacco fully as high as similar qualities of Maryland.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SULLIVAN & SONS.

The Cut-Worm.

Mr. Isaac Newton, an intelligent farmer of Delaware county, says "The Germantown Telegraph, has discovered a remedy against the depredations committed by these worms on the young corn. He has tried it several seasons, and in all cases with entire success. It is simply by mixing fine *Salt* with plaster, in the proportion of one quart of salt to four quarts of plaster, and applying it to the corn after it has come up.—Care must be taken not to sprinkle the plant itself with the mixture, otherwise the poisonous qualities of the salt may prove injurious.—Mr. Newton states, such is the efficacy of this preparation, that the very next hills to those not thus protected, and left so as to test the remedy, were totally destroyed."

The corn crop has no greater enemy than this destructive little animal. Whole fields are frequently destroyed by its ravages. If the above remedy be as efficacious as the discoverer asserts, it is certainly one of great importance to farmers. Its simplicity and cheapness brings it within the reach of all. We doubt not many will, at all events, make the experiment.

Self-Examination.

He that never examines his heart, is like a captain of a vessel who never examines his ship, to see if there is a leak. And without reformation, all such will finally shipwreck their souls, and all will be lost. Alas! what multitudes, who once shone as burning lights, have perished for lack of self-examination. Reader art thou secure?

Mr. Clay.

The editor of the Western Christian Advocate, in his recent visit to Kentucky, called at Ashland. He gives the following account of Mr. Clay, his lady and farm:

"A person who sees so many newspapers as an editor's exchange list furnishes, would scarcely visit Lexington without making some inquiry concerning Ashland and its proprietor. It happened that our well tried friend brother Bascom, was the long and intimate friend of Mr. Clay.—Their acquaintance was formed when the former traveled the Danville circuit in 1816, when, by his powerful eloquence, cogent reasoning, and overwhelming Scriptural authorities, gave a death blow to the vile Arianism of that country which threatened to overrun Kentucky. Our kind host conveyed us to Ashland; but the proprietor was not at home. But on hearing of our visit, we received a most cordial invitation to dine at Ashland, of which we availed ourselves and spent three full hours in very pleasant chat with our kind entertainer, and three more agreeable hours we never spent in all our life. Mr. Clay is sixty-five years of age, but might pass for fifty, and will, in all probability, be well capable of public business till four-score years pass over his head, if God spare him that long.—His manners are as plain and republican as they are gentlemanly and unaffected. The moral principle, producing honesty and conscientious fidelity to his trust, seemed to us to have taken deep possession of his mind, and we believe governed his heart. He is clearly engaged in his duties as a lawyer and does not forget his farm, which is in admirable order. His house is plain indeed, and his improvements around it, consisting of grass lawns, and rows of shade trees planted by his own hands, are in good taste, and in complete keeping with his republican principles and manner of life. And then, Mrs. Clay is more than a pattern—she is exact model of all the ladies in the land. She minutely superintends all her household affairs.—Her little green house, and collection of flowers and shrubs, are most tastily and well selected. But her butter—yes, her *butter* (for we ate some of it) is superior. From her dairy, conducted under her own eye, she supplies the principal hotels in Lexington; and it is no small glory to her, that her son showed, the other day, the suit which his mother purchased for him, with the avails of her butter. Whether her name be Lucretia or not, we cannot say; but then we are sure she deserves it. The topics of conversation were, moral, religious and miscellaneous subjects; and we were glad to learn to our satisfaction, that Mr. Clay was a firm believer in the Christian religion—that he reads his Bible, and attended, with his excellent lady and family, the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexington, and frequently hears ministers of other Churches."

Steamboat-men, be careful.

A friend has furnished us the following report of a case tried at the late session of the Court of Common Pleas for Jefferson county. This decision is of importance to steamboat men on our western rivers, where so many accidents of a similar character have of late occurred.—*Union.*

Thomas Bradshaw, } Case against Common Carriers. It was in evidence
vs. } that in 1839, defendants
Matthew Roberts, } were proprietors of steam-
et al. }

boat Eutaw, plying between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The plaintiff, a dry goods merchant, shipped goods aboard the Eutaw at Pittburg to be delivered at Wheeling. The boat on her trip down lay to at Steubenville over night. In the evening the boilers were cleansed and arranged and filled with water. About twelve o'clock at night fires were kindled and preparations made for an early start in the morning. One of the engineers spent the night on board the boat, and before daylight in the morning, the Captain came on board.

The Captain has a general superintendence of the boat and her machinery, was proved to be a careful man and a skilful Engineer. It was in evidence, that three or four minutes before orders were given to shove off; the Captain and an Engineer tried the gauge cock; and they indicated a sufficiency of water in the boilers. There were no unusual appearances, the steam was not high, the boilers full of water, careful and experienced men on board, and precaution taken to insure safety, and yet in a few moments a flue collapsed, and the goods of the plaintiff with every thing on board swept into the river.

It was claimed by counsel for defendants, that it was incumbent on them only to show that they had provided themselves with a suitable boat, competent and careful officers and servants, and that the highest degree of diligence and care had been used to insure the safety of every thing on board, that when this had been done, their liability was discharged, and that an accident happening under such circumstances, occurring from some cause which the skill and science of Engineers could not discover, was to be presumed an *inevitable accident.*

For the plaintiff it was claimed that a common carrier was an insurer, and that nothing but the act of God or the public enemies would operate a discharge of that liability. And that it was incumbent on the defendants to show that the accident occurred from one or the other of those exceptions, and that, not having done so, their liability was fixed.

The Court so charged the jury, who brought in a verdict for plaintiff, damages $500.

Horrid Tragedy.

We learn from the Fredericksburg (Virginia) Democrat of Friday, the following particulars of a most atrocious affair, which occurred in Madison: It seems that a young man named Ford was severely cowhided for some offence, by a man named Back. The brothers of Ford, two or three in number, were highly incensed on account of the occurrence, and threatened revenge. One day last week, the parties met by agreement, some miles from home—near James city—armed and accompanied by friends. Efforts were made to prevent a meeting, but to no avail. Back coolly ordered a coffin, and went to the place appointed, armed with pistols and a scythe. One of the Fords approached him with a cowhide; with a pistol in his other hand, to be used, if Back resisted. Resistance being made, the pistol was discharged, and Back fell, the ball having entered his head. The parties, we understand, have heretofore sustained a good character, which makes this transaction doubly barbarous.

Living without Sleep.

A recent number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, contains a letter from Mr. Robert F. Gourlay, giving an account of his extraordinary *sleeplessness*. According to Mr. G's own account, he was first bereft of sleep in the year 1833 for six weeks, when about 40 years of age. Prior to that time he had never suffered for want of sleep, although at times a little sufficed for refreshment. Mr. G. was confined in London, as he alleges, by British tyranny, three year and eight months, and it was during this period, he thinks, that a habit of living without sleep began to form. During his confinement he felt very little need of sleep, and the greater part of his time in bed, which was never more than six hours in the twenty-four, was given to reading, chiefly, he declares, to schemes for bettering the condition of the laboring poor of England," &c.

Soon after his liberation, having first visited Scotland, he left Edinburgh for America. He had no sleep until he reached Liverpool, where he took a warm bath before going to bed. This had the desired effect, and procured him a few hours of repose. The next morning he embarked for New-York, which he reached in 42 days, without having had one wink of sleep. Immediately on landing at New-York he procured a warm bath, got into a comfortable bed and slept soundly.—From that time forward he did not sleep for three years. He took laudanum, but that had no effect; he drank whiskey, in the hope that it would induce sleep, but it only made him sick.

In the early part of 1837, while in Ohio, he was attacked with erysipelas in the leg, and during five months was without sleep. Mr. G. had recovered his health in some degree, when he received intelligence of the death of two of his children. He then lay two weeks in great agony, and from that time to this, a period of four years and six months, he has been entirely deprived of sleep. The last six months of his life have been spent in Boston. His health has much improved, and he entertains a hope that as soon as he is able to take exercise he will recover. On various occasion of late he has been almost asleep.

EXTRAORDINARY BENEVOLENCE.—An old man of the name of Guyot, lived and died in Marseilles. He amassed a large fortune by the most laborious industry and the severest habits of abstinence and privation. The populace pursued him, whenever he appeared, with hootings and execration. In his will were the following words:—"Having observed from my infancy that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water, which can only be procured at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to procure for them this great blessing, and I direct that the whole of my property shall be laid out in building an aqueduct for their use."—*Liverpool Standard.*

A REMARKABLE FACT.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce (anti-tariff paper) that the prices of cotton goods are now twenty per cent, cheaper in this country than in England; and, as a consequence of it, goods manufactured at Lowell, Massachusetts, are shipped to Manchester, in England, where, after paying the British duty of ten per cent., they still make a fair profit. Does not this fact demonstrate that the duty on the English goods is not a tax upon the American consumer? "Ay, but they (the free-trade man) it proves that you can get along without protective duties, also." So it does so far as that article is concerned, now that the child has become a man; but does it prove that when it was a child it did not need the aid of some friendly hand to sustain its first feeble efforts to walk? Had our cotton manufactures not received this support when they were in their infancy, they could never have reached a state of maturity, and instead of now selling here twenty per cent, below the English prices, we should have been, of *necessity*, compelled to pay the English prices for such goods—twenty per cent. additional might have been added for the absence of American competition, enabling the foreign monopolists to extort their own prices.

What stronger proof can be adduced in favour of the utility of moderate protective duties, even if, cheapness to the consumer were the only thing to be consulted? Yet prejudice and partizanship have blind eyes and deaf ears.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The *New York Evening Post* (in the following article) shuts the door, as closely as it has power to do, upon all the hopes of President TYLER of obtaining the support of the Democracy:

"In a print which we receive from another State we find a complaint that Mr. Tyler does not take sufficient pains to conciliate the Democratic party, by removing Whigs from office and appointing democrats in their places. The writer appears to think that Gen. Tyler, in order to secure the support of the Democratic party, has little more to do than to scatter among them liberally the rewards of office.

"It is a great error to suppose that the votes of the majority of the people of the United States are to be secured by such methods. Even if we suppose every one of the eighteen millions of people who inhabit the United States to be venal, the patronage of the Executive is not large enough to buy the support of one in a thousand. For one whom you content by bestowing an office, there are ten whom you disappoint. The man whom you turn out of office will probably be more zealous in his enmity than the man you put in will be active in his friendship. The people generally are jealous of the doings of office-holders. It requires great acknowledged integrity and purity of character in any man who takes an office under Government, to enable him to retain all the political influence he had before. The lower classes of placemen, of doubtful sincerity, who have been found sometimes on one side and sometimes on another, who clamor in public meetings and march in processions, are always looked upon as laborers for hire. When they are particularly loud and importunate, they produce no effect upon public opinion, except to disgust the people with them and with their employers."

M. M. BENTON,

HAS been appointed, by the EIGHTH Circuit Court Commissioner, Uniform Bravery, KENTUCKY DISTRICT, Commissioner to take acknowledgments of bail, affidavits and the depositions of witnesses in Civil Cases, and to exercise the other powers conferred on such Commissioners, by the acts of Congress.

May 6, 1842. 41

EDUCATIONAL.

On Education.

How is a nation to grow rich and powerful?—Every one will answer, by cultivating and making productive what nature has given them. So long as their lands remain uncultivated, no matter how rich by nature, they are still an source of wealth; but when they have *labor* upon them, and begin to plough and sow the fertile earth, they then become a source of profit. Now, is it not precisely the same case with the natural powers of *mind?* So long as they remain uncultivated, are they not valueless? No—they are true, to the mind [illegible] you may not see the learning or skill; just as she gives to the soil *fertility*, but not wheat or corn. In both cases the labor of man must make productive. Now, this labor applied to the mind, is what we call *education*, a word derived from the Latin, which means the *educing* or bringing forth the hidden powers of that to which it is applied. In the same sense also, we use the word *cultivation*: we say, "*cultivate*, the mind," just as we say, "*cultivate* the soil."

From all this, we conclude that a nation has two natural sources of wealth: one, the *soil* of the nation, and the other, the *mind* of the nation. So long as these remain *uncultivated*, they add little or nothing to wealth or power. Agriculture makes the one productive, education the other. Brought under cultivation, the *soil* brings forth wheat and corn, and good grass, while the weeds and briars and poisonous plants are all rooted out; so *mind* brought under cultivation, brings forth skill, and learning, and sound knowledge, and good principles, while ignorance, and prejudice, and bad passions, evil habits, which are the weeds and briars and poisonous plants of the mind, are rooted out and destroyed.

An ignorant man, therefore, adds little or nothing to the wealth of the country, an educated man adds a great deal; an ignorant man is worth little in the market, his wages are low, because he has got no knowledge or skill to sell. Thus, in a woolen factory, a skillful workman may get 10 or $15 a week, while an unskilled workman must be content with 2 or $3. In a store or counting-house, one clerk gets $1,000 salary, because he understands book-keeping, or the value of goods, while another who is ignorant, gets nothing but his board. In those countries where the unchristian practice still prevails, of buying and selling their fellow men, a slave who has skill as a mason or a carpenter, will sell for five or six times as much as a common hand who can do nothing but labor. We see this difference too, when we look at nations.—Thus China has ten times as many inhabitants as England, but England has a hundred times as much skill; therefore, England is the more powerful of the two, and frightens the government of China by a single ship of war.

Thus, too, among the nations of Europe, Prussia is more powerful and prosperous than any other of the same size on the continent, because all her people are educated, and that education is a *Christian* one, making them moral and industrious, as well as skillful. If, then, the education of the people be necessary to the prosperity of the nation, it is the duty of the government or nation to provide for it: that is, to see that no child grow up in ignorance or vice, because that is *wasting* the productive capital of the country. This education too should be a christian education, in order that children, when they grow up, may be honest, faithful and temperate; for if a man be a liar or a drunkard, his knowledge and skill is worth little to the country, because he will be neither trusted nor employed.

None know the value of education but those who have received it; it is therefore the duty of every child who has been well educated himself, to use his influence when he grows up to extend it to others, and if he be a legislator, to make it national and universal in his country.

McVicker's Lessons on Political Economy.

SIX REASONS FOR PLANTING AN ORCHARD.—1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children?—plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues?—plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit, often repeated.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal?—plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home, they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to learn to steal horses.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good?—plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed, if you are not influenced by a spirit of humility and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love their home—respect their parents while living and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world?—then plant an orchard.

6. In short, if you wish to avail yourselves of the blessings of a beautiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard. And when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Don't plant crab apple trees, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest.—*E. Harkness.*

Upwards of forty cells in the Massachusetts State Prison are vacant. It has for many years heretofore been overcrowding. The reduction in the number of criminals for a year or two past is attributed to the Temperance Reform.

REGULATE YOUR THOUGHTS.—A man is thinking even while at work; why may he not be thinking about what is useful? Study is intended to discipline the mind. Let your mind be kept under the check and rein, while your hands are employed. Revolve in your mind what you have just been reading. Commit useful things to your memory, and turn them over in your thoughts while you ply the hammer, or the wheel. Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after his plough. Moreover, there is such a thing as study without books. Keep your mind in an inquiring mood, and you cannot be in any situation where you may not be learning.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

OHIO.—Life and Trust Co.		par
Lafayette and Franklin bank		par
Commercial Bank		par
Western Reserve Bank		par
Far. & Mechanics B'k Steubenville		1 dis
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon		dis
Belmont B'k of St. Clairsville		dis
Bank of Mount Pleasant		dis
" " Marietta		dis
" " Zanesville		dis
" " Circleville, (old)		dis
" " Muskingum		dis
" " Norwalk		dis
" " Wooster		dis
" " Sandusky		dis
" " Xenia		dis
" " Massilon		dis
" " Geauga		dis
Dayton Bank		dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto		dis
Clinton Bank of Columbus		dis
All small and part notes		dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus		dis
Mechanic's & Traders Bank		dis
Chillicothe Bank		dis
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.		
Ohio Bank		40 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton		37 dis
Lancaster Bank		35 dis
Hamilton Bank		25 dis
Bank of Cleveland		30 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie		35 dis
Miami Exporting Company		25 dis
Cincinnati Bank		80 dis
Exchange Bank, Cincinnati		10 dis
Whitewater Canal		75 dis
Granville Bank		74 dis
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Bks		1 dis
INDIANA.—State Bk and Branches		1 dis
" State Loan & V. Bonds		13 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bk and Branches		45 dis
" Bk of Illinois & "		50 dis
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair		10 dis
" Endorsed by J O & H Smith		3 dis
MISSOURI.—State Bank and Branches		3 dis
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks		1 dis
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks		15 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 a 1 dis	
S. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks	par a 1 dis	
EASTERN BANKS.—N. Y. City Bks		2 dis
" Boston		dis
" Philadelphia		dis
" Baltimore		dis
EXCHANGE.		
Selling rates by the Brokers.		
On New York	1	pre
" Boston	1	pre
" Washington	1	pre
" Baltimore	1	pre
" Philadelphia	1	pre
SPECIE.		
Buying rates by the Brokers.		
American Gold	1	pre
English Gold	1	pre
Other Foreign Gold	1	pre
Silver	1	pre

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834,	$10,66	Forty France,	$7,85
do since 1834,	10,00	Ga $5 br mint,	5,00
Sovereign,	4,86	N. Carolina do	5,00
Napoleon,	3,85	Patterns,	1,00
Doubloon, Spanish,	15,53	Guinea,	5,00
do Patriot,	15,53	Ducat,	2,00
V Thaler,	2,20	German Crown,	1,00
X Thaler,	7,88	French Crown,	1,00
X Guilder,	4,00	Louis d'Or,	3,85
Frederick d'Or,	3,92		

BANK NOTES

Rec'd and paid out by the Covington Drank 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	50
	Dried,	bush	50
BEEF,	Mess,	bbl 7 50	8 00
	Prime,	bbl	5 00
	Dried,	lb	5
	Tongues,	doz 4 50	5 00
BACON,	Hog round,	lb	3½
	Jole,	lb	1
	Shoulders,	2 50	3
	Sides,	4	4½
	Hams,	4½	5½
	Canvassed Hams,	6	6½
	Sugar cd & ex. do	7	8
COFFEE,		lb 8½	9½
	Java,	12½	14
CANDLES,		6	7½
CORN,	in the ear,	bush	22
	Meal,		20
FLOUR,	City Mills,		4 50
	By Canal,	4 00	4 50
FEATHERS,		lb	18
HEMP,	Brown,	cwt	3 00
	Manila,	7 00	8 50
HOPS,	Western crop	12	9
HIDES,	Northern dried,		8
	Wet salted,		4½
	Spanish,		11
HAY,	Loose,	ton 7 50	8 00
	Bale,	10 00	12 00
LARD,		lb 4½	5½
LEAD,	Pigand Bar,		3
LUMBER,	Brds cl'r, pin y'd per M	25 00	30 00
	do common do	10 00	15 00
	Shingles,	2 00	2 50
	Hoop Poles,	M 10 00	15 00
MOLASSES,	Sugar House,	gal	30
	New Orleans,	22	25
OATS		bush	10
OIL	Linseed,	gal	70
PORK,	Mess,	bbl 9 50	10 00
	Prime mess,	11 00	11 50
	Prime,	6 00	6 50
	Rump & Chine,		6 00
	Jole,		00
	Hog round,	lb 2½	3
	Shoulders,	3	3½
	Sides,	3	3½
	Hams,	3½	4½
PROVISIONS,	Butter,		
	In tierces,		6
	In market inferior	5	6
	Fresh,	12	13
	Cheese, W. R.	5	6½
	Onions,	bush	50
	Potatoes,	12½	25
	Beans,	50	62½
RAGS,		lb	1½
RICE,	Fresh in Tierces,	3½	3½
SALT,	Turks' Island,	bush	36
	New York,	33	
	Kanawha,	17	18
	do washed,	20	22
	do alum,	37	37
	Conesaugh,	25	30
	Zanesville,	25	30
SEEDS,	Clover,	3 50	3 75
	Timothy,	1 25	1 50
	Hemp,	50	75
	Flax,		75
SHOT,		bag	1 10
TALLOW,		lb	5
WHEAT,		80	85
WOOL,	Common,	lb	16
WHISKEY,	from boats,	gal	18

Tobacco Manufactured. Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky. best,	cwt	$19.00	$15.00
2d quality,	"	8.00	10 00
12 Plug, best,	"	12 00	16 00
6 Twist, No. 1	"	5 00	6 50
" No. 2	"	5.00	6 50
In Leaf, No. 1	"	3.00	3 50
" No. 2	"		2 50
Cigars, Spanish,	pr M	10 00	25 00
" Half,	"	4 50	5 00
Common,	"	87	1 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM K. WALL.

Masonic Ceremonies.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist is this day being celebrated according to the ancient usages and customs of Free Masonry, by Covington Lodge, No. 109. In addition, the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, assisted by the Subordinate Lodges in our vicinity, will be engaged this day in the solemn ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone of the City Hall of the City of Covington, and of the Trinity Church.

It is highly gratifying that our respected Brethren of Cincinnati, and adjacent thereto, favor us with a visit on the occasion. The consist of the several Lodges, Chapters, Council of Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templars, &c. The procession altogether, the large body of Masons arrayed in all the paraphernalia of the order, the civil authorities of the City, clergy and citizens in general, is one of the most grand and imposing scenes ever witnessed in our neighborhood.

☞ It is gratifying to a true American, to notice the high respect everywhere paid to the President of the United States in his recent tour from Washington City, to Boston, to be present at the Great Bunker Hill Celebration, which took place on the 17th inst. Wherever he has gone he has been received, caressed and waited upon by the people in a manner reflecting the highest honor upon themselves and upon the distinguished individual occupying the Presidential Chair.

The President of the United States, wherever he goes should command the most respectful attention. The dignity of his high office demands it at the hands of the American People.

One of the New York papers state that on the greater part of Monday, the day on which the President arrived in that city, the streets were filled with from 150,000 to 200,000 people, with no armed police, no *gens d'armes*, to keep them in order. And yet there was no riotin, no disturbance, no noise, no disorder. The people were their own police. There is a moral sublimity in this, which not only does honor to our institutions, but to which no parallel can be found in the other nations of the world.

Hon. Joseph M. Eve, late New Orleans papers bring the painful intelligence that Hon. J. M. Eve, late charge d' affaires to Texas, is hopelessly ill of consumption, and is not expected to survive more than a few days at farthest, and his death at any moment would not excite surprise. We scarcely know whose exit would be more seriously lamented by our citizens.

Western School Journal.

We are truly glad to perceive that this Educational organ has been resuscitated, and, as we hope, under more favorable auspices. This work is now printed at Louisville Ky., under the patronage of the College of Professional Teachers. It needs only the right kind of encouragement to ensure it success, and make it useful. Dr. O. S. Leavett is the principal Editor. Only 50 cts. a year—cheap as dirt.

The annexed remarks, copied from the *Observer and Reporter*, should claim the serious consideration of every good Kentucky Whig. There is no excuse for a Whig Politician to be indifferent to those things which immediately concern his own interest, and the best interests of his country. Personal preferences, or a little individual dislike, must be lost sight of in the general contest for principle. Whigs, remember the boastings and crowings of your opponents whenever they have acquired a small victory, how shrill, then, will be their notes of triumph should they now succeed.

"It cannot fail to be remarked that the Locofocos in Kentucky are making unusual exertions to make an impression upon the State at the approaching August elections. In every Congressional district in which they consider they have the most remote possible chance of success, they have brought out their strongest man, and relying upon the divisions of the Whigs or their inactivity resulting from a too confident expectation of success, they are straining every nerve to succeed. The Whigs, [illegible] warning in time. They must not permit themselves to be surprised, defeated, and then console themselves with the reflection that they *could* have done better, had they but dreamed that there was the slight est danger of defeat. A skilful commander fights every battle as if there was danger of defeat.

"We call upon the Whigs of Kentucky, then, "to be up and doing." But little more than a month remains, until they will be in the midst of an election which may be of great importance in its consequences. The principles they maintain are worth any thing, they are surely worth struggling for. Let nothing then prevent them from discharging their obligation to their country in the present trial. It is not so much on account of men, as it is for the *country*, that we make this appeal. They have been tried, and have been found to be efficacious under all emergencies. Let us have a good currency and cheap exchanges through the agency of a well regulated Bank; a Tariff which, while it will be the means of bringing to the Government the necessary revenue for its support, will at the same time give protection to the labor of the country; let the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands to which the States are justly entitled, be distributed among them, to constitute a fund for the payment of the interest and ultimately the principal of the State debts, and thus obviating the necessity of a resort to onerous taxation, and the country will soon be restored to its wonted prosperity not again to be disturbed by untried experiments and unsuccessful experiments.

This is the plan of *Relief*, which the Whigs present. They know that it cannot but be successful; for it requires not the test of time to ascertain its efficacy, and, they, therefore, oppose it to all *Experiments*, whether they come in the form of *Sub-Treasury*, or *Exchequer*, *Commonwealth's* [*Stale*] *Bank*, or *Free Trade*. With such principles, and with the certainty of their restoring the country to prosperity, if established as its policy, where is the Whig who will not rush to the polls on the 1st Monday in August to sustain the man who advocates them.

Oregon.

The subject of the Oregon Territory is obtaining a large share of public attention at present. The people seem to feel a lively interest in it, and enquire every where, into the propriety of taking possession of it. It has been suggested to us, by many of our neighbors, that the good people of our city, should manifest some concern in the matter. We have been advised to call a meeting of the citizens of Covington, on Monday evening, next; the main object of which will be, to appoint delegates to the Convention, which will be assembled at Cincinnati, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July. We think, in this opinion, we are concurred with by many of our neighbors, that it would be well for Covington to be represented in that Convention; its deliberations, we are confident will know a good deal of light upon the subject of Oregon. The United States, either is entitled to the possession of Oregon Territory, or it is not. If it is, then we think, as a matter of principle, there can be no doubt as to the course which the United States ought to pursue. The United States cannot supinely observe the occupation of her territory, by foreigners, and at the same time feel secured against encroachments of other powers, by other nations or by the same nation, which states a fact well, as Oregon. "To ask nothing but right, and submit to nothing wrong," is the true philosophy of a nation. If England has no right to occupy Oregon Territory (and, we think, there can hardly be a debatable question raised in favour of her right,) the United States is losing self-respect, and consequently the respect of other countries, by *permitting* England to encroach as far as she has. The Territory in question, may not be worth "a South Carolina plantation" but we do not believe it. We believe the territory is susceptible of being made of great advantage to any nation to which it may be attached. If occupied by a powerful nation, and one which *may* become hostile to the United States, it would afford that nation a fearful advantage against us. But to say nothing of the value of the Country; or its advantages to us, or the advantages it might give our future enemies, it is enough for us to know, that we are entitled to it, which when clearly settled, we say again, the United States upon principle, are bound to take possession. We hope the citizens of Covington, if they feel sufficient interest, will meet for the purpose above mentioned. It is expected, that the Convention to be holden in Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July will indicate, with some certainty, the feelings of the people, in this part of the Country, on the subject of the Oregon Territory.

Dr. James Hagan, the Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, (Loco.) was killed in a rencounter with D. W. Adams, son of Judge George Adams, of Jackson, at Vicksburg, on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Dr. Hagan was a most violent man, reckless in his course, and had made an unmerited attack on Judge *Adams*, the son demanded a retraction; this was refused, and the death of Hagan the result. We have not seen the particulars of the rencontre. Both parties were *Locofocos*.

Oregon Convention.

The Oregon General Committee of Ohio addressed an invitation to Col. Richard M. Johnson, requesting his attendance at the Oregon Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of July next. His has accepted it's invitation in the following patriotic reply:

Col. Johnson's Reply.

White Sulphur, Ky., *May* 31, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I am honored by your circular, by which I am informed that a Convention will be held at Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, to urge upon Congress the immediate occupation of Oregon by the arms and the laws of the Republic. I will meet you there.

The title of the United States to the Oregon territory, as defined by Dr. Linn and others, in the Senate, of the United States, is valid, and should not be disputed by any foreign power. As thus defined, Oregon is invaluable, as a part of our confederacy, in an agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial point of view, and, above all, in its political aspect. If our just rights and claims to our own domicil must be disputed by force—war, the sooner the difficulty is settled the better—peaceably, if we can—forcibly, if we must." We do not cross the ocean and disturb, with our claims, and jeopardize the free side of the people of other nations. We have been perplexed by such claims ever since we were free and independent. As soon as we settle one difficulty, another springs up of the same character, and our liberality, magnanimity, and forbearance, are construed into a tortured into a confirmation of unjust pretentions by the adverse party. Our confederacy is the only spot on earth where man enjoys the right of self-government—the only asylum of liberty for those who are oppressed and down-trodden in other portions of the globe.

We owe a solemn duty to ourselves, to generations yet unborn, and to God, who has smiled upon us, and has always given us victory, to occupy every foot of this continent to which we, as a people have a just claim. *Every* day that we postpone the assertion, vindication and exercise of our right to this invaluable Territory, of Oregon, we increase the difficulty of an amicable adjustment. So far as our claim is just to Oregon, I am for a quick step; I am for working by the job. I am, therefore, willing to adopt such measures as may seem most conducive to its immediate occupation, whether the Government acts or not, having due regard to the laws and constitution.—Our outlet to the Pacific, by the occupation of the Oregon, is only second in importance to our outlet to the Atlantic by the Mississippi. His sun is strong whose cause is just. In this enlightened age, I hope nothing will be required but reason and the manifestations of justice. I would not recommend, or join in a rash measure, but in the enjoyment of our rights perseverance and firmness are necessary.

With great respect,

Your fellow citizen,

R. M. JOHNSON.

T. Worthington, D. T. Disney, W. B. Howard, W. Parry, E. D. Mansfield, S. Medary, F. H. Olmsted, Wm. Burke, Thomas McGuire, N. B. Kelly, Jacob Flinn, Joseph Lilly, Oregon General Committee of Ohio.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.—Died at Woodwich, (Me.) the 5th inst. Mr. John Shaw, in the 93rd year of his age. He served during the whole Revolutionary War.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cattlesburg, Ky., June 20th, 1843.

To the Editor of the L. V. Register.

Sir:—The Locofoco candidate for Congress, alias Col. Tibbatts, delivered two flaming speeches on Saturday last, one at this place, and the other in the woods about four miles distant; thus you will observe that the Col. is determined to disseminate his new-fangled doctrine in every nook and corner of the district, and endeavor to impress the whigs with the belief that his are the only correct and salutary principles extant. Notwithstanding the Col's *most brilliant efforts*, he reminded me of the "mountain that was in travail and brought forth a mouse," for he labored extremely hard to convince the whigs that he *was just the thing* to send to Congress—that he could do there, this, that, and the other exploit; and without they elected him they could expect to get nothing achieved in Congress, as Maj. Wall would be in the minority, but I am happy to inform you, he failed of success. The Col. is too well known, especially in this region, to profit in the least by such shallow artifice and palpable sophistry.

He stated that Maj. Wall was "several years *behind the times*"—that the principles which he (Wall) now advocates in relation to the tariff are "*obsolete*"—"the old exploded doctrine of '23"—that the "Maj. was no whig, if Gen. Harrison was a whig," and finally concluded that Gen. H. was a whig without doubt. The Col. in the onset of one of his *splendid appeals* to the whigs, remarked that Maj. Wall, he had understood, had been defining his (the Col's.) course and opinions, in his absence, a thing which he did not allow any man to do for him, but took the liberty of doing that himself;" and before he closed his remarks, so far forgot himself, as to take the "*liberty*" of doing that he so much condemned Maj. Wall for practising; this is, however, not to be marvelled at, when we remember that *inconsistency and vacillancy* is an appropriate motto of Locofocoism. I do not know how the Col. depots himself when in your city, but out here, he seems to be on all sides of the great questions now in agitation; he is for and against Mr. Clay—for and against a tariff—for and against a National Bank—for and against the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; is any thing, every thing, and as the Whigs believe *nothing*. His course is indeed an enviable one, and no doubt will prove a most inestimable and successful *weapon* in battering down that "strong *Wall*," which Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal reminds him, is between him and the office to which he aspires. The Col. told a very fine tale about the "old Hero," who he said had performed wonders in paying off the national debt, and had left the treasury full and the government in a prosperous condition, but never hinted at the administration of Mr. Van Buren once, as it seems took the management of the General Government when it was in a flourishing condition, and left it after eight years reign, in a state of *bankruptcy*, but this did not suit the Col's purpose, therefore he made one long stride and got *ahead of the times*. The Col. appears to be delighted in the dissection of the whigs, by which he expects to profit, but, perhaps, about the first Monday in August he may be convinced that their dissection will not procure him a seat in Congress.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

"NEWLAND."

Mr. Editor—In the last number of the "Western Visiter" I noticed a piece over the signature of "Julian," which seems to me to be as remarkable for its inconsistency as any *thing* I have seen for a long time. This piece is in answer to some remarks upon the subject of the Congressional election made by you in your paper of last Saturday.

"Why does the Editor of the Register," says Julian, "call upon his Whig friends to turn a deaf ear to efforts, which he says, the Democracy are making to disunite them? I have seen no indications of such an attempt. He must feel, as all the impartial Whigs in this part of the District. That those two gentlemen have been treated badly by their party, and therefore he has attempted to raise a shield to parry off the fire-brands which would necessarily fall in their ranks, drawn upon themselves by their ingratitude to two faithful and deserving friends—before the enemy had even mustered their forces."—Now, how to understand this I cannot [illegible] but I must." We do not cross the ocean and disturb, with our claims, and jeopardize the free side of the people of other nations. We have been perplexed by such claims ever since we were free and independent. As soon as we settle one difficulty, another springs up of the same character, and our liberality, magnanimity, and forbearance, are construed into a tortured into a confirmation of unjust pretentions by the adverse party. Our confederacy is the only spot on earth where man enjoys the right of self-government—the only asylum of liberty for those who are oppressed and down-trodden in other portions of the globe.

We owe a solemn duty to ourselves, to generations yet unborn, and to God, who has smiled upon us, and has always given us victory, to occupy every foot of this continent to which we, as a people have a just claim. *Every* day that we postpone the assertion, vindication and exercise of our right to this invaluable Territory, of Oregon, we increase the difficulty of an amicable adjustment. So far as our claim is just to Oregon, I am for a quick step; I am for working by the job. I am, therefore, willing to adopt such measures as may seem most conducive to its immediate occupation, whether the Government acts or not, having due regard to the laws and constitution.—Our outlet to the Pacific, by the occupation of the Oregon, is only second in importance to our outlet to the Atlantic by the Mississippi. His sun is strong whose cause is just. In this enlightened age, I hope nothing will be required but reason and the manifestations of justice. I would not recommend, or join in a rash measure, but in the enjoyment of our rights perseverance and firmness are necessary.

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Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.—Died at Woodwich, (Me.) the 5th inst. Mr. John Shaw, in the 93rd year of his age. He served during the whole Revolutionary War.

Fourth of July.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the Committees of the several Sabbath Schools in this City, it was agreed to invite the Schools on the occasion of the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

The order of the procession and exercises will be as follows:—The several Schools will assemble at their respective school rooms, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and form each into procession of two abreast, in which order they will march to the Grand street, in front of the Methodist Church, where they will be formed into a general procession in the following order:—

1st. Baptist.
2d. Presbyterian.
3d. Episcopal.
4th. Methodist.

Order and Chaplains.

In which order the procession will take up the line of march at 8 o'clock, precisely, and proceed down Third street to Greenup, up Greenup to Market, down Market to Scott, up Scott to 5th, down 5th to Madison, down Madison to 4th, and along 4th to the Baptist Church.

An address (that is to be delivered), preceded by music, singing and prayer. The Superintendents of the several Schools will act as assistant Marshals. M. M. BENTON,

June 17, 1843. *Marshal.*

"Christian Defence."

It must always afford the Ministers of the Gospel pleasure to know that these kinds of books are circulated and sought by people which are calculated to aid him in the great and arduous work of building them up in christian holiness. Such a work was esteem the "Christian's Defence" to be. This is the title of a well bound volume of more than 600 pages, on the evidence of christianity, in which also the common objections of Infidels are candidly, and we think conclusively answered. From a cursory examination of the work, we have no hesitancy, in recommending it to the patronage of the christian community in general, and particularly, to all those who may wish to aid their own cherished *skepticism*, or to guard themselves against its influence from others. It is a work we should judge, that is well calculated to strengthen the young disciple in his faith, and to instruct and edify those who are more mature in christian experience.

The neat appropriate *illustrations* that are interspersed through the volume add beauty and interest to the work.

G. G. MOORE,
Minister of the Prob. E. Church.
GEO. LIGHT,
Methodist E. Church.
WM. ORR,
Presbyterian Church.
ASA DUBY,
Baptist Church.

The above work can be had by application to either of the Clergymen of this City.

Covington, June 24th, 1843.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Watches, Jewelry &c.

THE subscribers have lately returned from the Eastern Cities with an elegant assortment of Watches, of all descriptions, at unusually low prices. All kinds of Jewelry of good quality, such as, Diamond Rings, and Pins, Cameo, Topaz, Garnet, and enamelled Breast Pins; Ear, and Guard Chains, Miniature Cases, Gold, and plated Locket, Gold, and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, Cutlery, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

New meaning plated Castors, Baskets, Candle Sticks, Trays and Snuffers, with a large assortment of English and American, Britannia Ware. The above goods will be sold at reduced prices, and our friends of Kentucky, and elsewhere are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, No. 157, Main Street, between 3d, and 4th, Cincinnati. McGREW & BEGGS.

48 6m.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

R. J. FLOURNOY, M. D.

Graduate of Transylvania University, and late from the Medical College Ohio.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Boone, Grant, and Kenton Counties, in all the various branches of his profession, viz: Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Obstetrics, and diseases of Women and Children. He vouches in cure all cases of Milk Sickness, (if called on in time;) as the correct pathology of the disease has never been understood until now. He is prepared to treat successfully, all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, &c. He is prepared with a new and improved apparatus to treat cases of Prolapsus Uteri, (or falling of the womb) and other affections to which the female is subject, also all cases of Phthisis pulmonalis (or consumption) as he was a private pupil of one of the professors in Transylvania University, who is the Western promulgator of auscultation and percussion, which knowledge is indispensable to a correct diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. Also, every disease to which the human frame is subject—patronage is solicited.

Residence, 14 miles north of Cottington, Grant County, Ky., on the old Georgetown Road.

N. B. Charges low to suit the times.

June, 1843. 48 3w

A. G. RICHARDSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

and Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Groceries, Columbia Street near Main,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

N. B. I will receive at all times, all kinds of Tobacco in order to sell, and will advance liberally in Groceries, Produce &c., at the time of delivery, making it easy on Manufacturers and dealers. Cincinnati, June 17th, 1843. 4tf

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. 4tf

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

WE are daily receiving large additions to our extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; Trimmings; Bonnets; Hats; Ladies' Shoes, &c, which we are selling at retail at city wholesale prices. Having the advantage of purchasing Goods exclusively for 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, of us for 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.

HAYDEN, 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 Scott street, between Madison and Washington streets, well calculated for a Store or Grocery. Apply to Wm. Wason.

Covington, June 3, 1843. 45

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 satisfied the 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 Editor of the Licking Valley Register proposes to forward the Register to subscribers, a single copy, 50 cents for three months. To clubs of six, two dollars, for the same length of time. This will embrace the whole period of the Congressional canvass, and give the result of the election throughout the State. June 10, 1843.

BOARDING.

A few Gentlemen and Ladies, can be accommodated with boarding, by applying at Arthur Connelys, Corner of 3d and Greenup Street, Covington June 17 1843. 47-2

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

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from trading for a note of hand, dated some time in December or January last, given by John Tompkins to the undersigned for SIXTY DOLLARS; as a fellow by the name of *Patrick Lent* 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, Licking River Cross roads, on the first day of July next, for the repairs of the first, second, third and fourth sections, first and second division of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road.

THO. NTON TIMBERLAKE,

Supt. Cov. & Lex. T. R. Co.

June 3, 1843. 45tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTORS BENNETT & PRETLOW,

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of their Profession, to which they will devote their exclusive attention; and may be found at their Dana Street, corner of Scott street and Market Space, or at their office, on Greenup street, corner of 3rd, where Dr. J. Bennett may be found at night. Dr. Pretlow at his dwelling on 4th street, between Scott 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 the best quality, for Gentlemen wanting an article every way superior, are invited to call.

H. P. DAVIS & CO.

Cor. Main and Fifth streets.

Cincinnati.

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

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44

NEW STORE.

W. H. MUSSEY would inform purchasers of DRY GOODS, that he has taken Store No. 54, Fifth street, 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 8 to 25 cts, from 37½ to 40 cents in width, Brown and Bleached Drilled Muslins, Mousseline and Crape de Laines, Hombazines, Lustres, Painted Muslins and Lawns, Chintzes and Calicoes, (extremely low,) Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Bishop's Lawns, Book, Mull Swiss and Jacknet, Checked, Striped, Figured and Laced Muslin, Sussenne undressed Linens, Linen Cambric, real Bandana Handkerchiefs, Ponges, Raw Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Cravats and Stocks, Merino Cassimere, Grey brown, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Russian Cassimere, Mexican Mixtures, Denims, Blue Drills, Cassimeres and Cassinetts, Kid, Silk, Mohair, Linen and Cotton Gloves, and Mitts, and a large variety of

HOUSEKEEPING 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

VIALS AND BOTTLES.

A GENERAL assortment of Vials and Bottles from G. Vinton'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 Saltpoutns 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 Linen or Cotton rags will be received in payment from those owing us for the Licking Valley Register, at 2 cents per pound.

CABINET BUSINESS.

C. CROSSMAN, Jr., Cabinet Maker, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Covington and the 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 Fathers dwelling, between Greenup and Scott Streets.

Covington, May 20, 1843. 43

BLANKS *always on hand.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

GREAT REMEDY.

Consumption and Liver Complaints,

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

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation for the 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 nostrums—but of all the remedies ever discovered for diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted nothing has proved as successful as that invaluable medicine, Dr. SETH TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of medicine.

Such, indeed, are the astonishing, healing and restoring properties of this Balsam, that even in the advanced stages of Consumption, and in Liver Complaints, diseases which have baffled the skill of the most distinguished physicians, when patients have suffered with the most distressing Cough, great difficulty in breathing, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, &c., after the most esteemed remedies of our Pharmacopeia were failed, this invaluable preparation 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 is prized as a very superior remedy for diseases of children, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, &c., and in these disorders that prevail so extensively throughout the seasons, such as Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Influenza, and Pains in the Breast, proceeding from neglected Colds, it stands unrivalled.

READ

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.—Mr. 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 system. Some subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, after all the usual 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 a feeble, emaciated, and dying sufferer, she is seen mingling in society, in better health and spirits than she has enjoyed for years.

☞ See description of this interesting case 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 four additional 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 Dublin 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 sincerely recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEORGE MILLER, MARY GREENER,
THOMAS COONSE, 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 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 in all, and can assure thee that it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage as soon as possible, and oblige thy friend, JACOB HOLLOWAY.

Pains in the Breast, Debility, Weakness and Cough.

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

ASTHMA CURED.—Mr. Jacob Snyder has authorized us to say he was afflicted with this annoying complaint for several years, and had tried every thing in vain. He was subject to constant wheezing, a troublesome cough, spitting of phlegm, pain in the chest and sometimes in the region of the heart, and nothing else ever gave him relief.

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

Such in fact is the nature and simplicity of this medicine, as soon as attended, have been many of the cures it has performed, that it has already attained the highest reputation, and although scarcely two years have elapsed since it was made public—yet its fame and use of it has spread in every direction, and it is rapidly acquiring a celebrity unequalled by any medicine ever offered to public notice.

☞ Druggists and Dealers ☜

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

ALWAYS KEEP IT ON HAND.

As it is not in our power to place it within the reach of all those afflicted; and there are doubtless thousands suffering who would resort to 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 & Chase, Druggists, No. 56 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.)

Sept. 17, 1843. 1y

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

M. M. BENTON,

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

COVINGTON HOTEL.

LEWIS C. BAKER,

Corner of Greenup Street and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

I. COOPER & CO.

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

A. L. & T. 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 will join the stock yard of Mr. Ashbrook, where he will supply his customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 28.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY DR. J. ALLEN,

UPON the latest, and most approved principles, at his dwelling, No. 4, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati. He warrants the utility of his operations, and makes low charges. Jan. 20, 1842.

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIDBATTS & 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. Nov. 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 Watt & Co., } *New York,*
Jacob Little & Co., }
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh,*
Joseph Landis & Co., *New Orleans,*
Henry Stier, Esq., }
T. S. Goodman, & Co. } *Cincinnati.*

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

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Cov. Dec. 17, 1842.

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH

IRON, NAILS AND GLASS.

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 PRODUCE: 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 west of Madison street, is prepared to sell any article in his line, low for cash, or thirty per cent. lower than ever before. A one or two horse hearse always in readiness.

Jan. 1, 1842. 23tow

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave under the taken name of *Consumption*, is always cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The symptoms of this disease are *Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, Spitting up of Phlegm, or matter,* and sometimes *Blood.* It is an *Inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the windpipe, or air passages, which runs through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflamation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street *Price* $1. March 19, 1843.

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

J. W. SHEPPARD Agent.

The Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Co.

Capital $300,000!

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

Office for Ohio, one door below the corner of Sycamore street up stairs.

JOHN W. HARTWELL, Agent.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29, 1842.

Fever and Ague.

This disagreeable and very prevalent nervous affection commences in the chill and fever, and ends in a chronic system, affecting the stomach. It is sometimes effectually cured by a sudden shock or other operation upon the mind; but no dependence can be placed upon any remedy, except a powerful tonic action upon the stomach.

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

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

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOORE.

M. M. BENTON and DANIEL MOORE, have associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their offices are on Scott street, west end Market Space.

Covington, May 6, 1843. 41

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

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

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

We, the subscribers, having used for some time, GUILD'S PATENT COOKING STOVE Queen of the West, feel no hesitation in giving our unqualified testimony in favor of its decided 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 heat immediately in contact with the boiters, so that it performs all the different offices of boiling, baking, broiling, and heating smoothing irons at the same time and with the least possible quantity of fuel. And the different sizes manufactured, seem capable of supplying the wants of all, from the smallest family to the largest Hotels and Steamboats.

Witness our hand, John P. Garaise, John Cragin, J. P. Tweed, Gen. Carlisle, J. C. Crawford, John Shillito, John D. Thorp, W. S. Neff, J. Richardson, W. Rankin, Amasa Higbee, Salmon P. Chase, Samuel King, Thomas Sharp, A. N. Riddle, A. J. Ayers, John C. Avery, Squire Singer, Joseph Hopple, Caleb Bates, Joseph Newhouse, Dr. S. Mosher, Thos J. Mathews, Lewis Einstein, Dr. J. S. Dodge, James Lyle, P. Wilson, Dr. J. P. Harrison, S. G. Brown, Nathan Baker, Col. A. Dudley, Vincent Lawrence, Lewis Baker, Capt. T. J. Helderman, S. S. U'Hoomedieu, John B. Russell, Capt. Joe Harrison, Gen. Selzer, *Bank Ex.* James Hughes, Cap. A. Owens, Cov. Ky. J. Young, *Jm Hotel* R. C. Lawrence, W. Sloan, " Nichols, *Alhambra,* John T. Levis, " George Wood, J. D Duerinck *St Xav Col* T. G. Ringgold.

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 Main 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 superior to all other Foreign Dyeing, and to be superior to any exhibited—in testimony whereof, this certificate is awarded. Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1842.

C. W. THOMAS, Secretary. J. P. FOOTE, President.

N. B.—Stole Silk or any description of Goods dyed and finished in a superior manner at Eastern prices—the facilities of this establishment are equal to any in the Eastern Cities. Terms, Cash, or approved country produce, Tobacco, Feathers, Jeans, Linseys, Socks, &c., taken at Cash market prices.

MACKOY & LEATHERS.

Market Space, Cov. Dec. 17, 1842.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD

FEMALE BEAUTY.—CULPABLE NEGLECT.—It has been observed by visitors from all other countries, as well as by foreigners, the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger share of female beauty than in this city. While the shoe-fitter, dress maker, and milliner, are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—THE HAIR. How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the fairest form of the most beautiful, which, if they 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 few persons, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect, on this point when a "NEVER-FAILING REMEDY" can be obtained by calling at No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia, and asking for Dr. JAYNES HAIR TONIC, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crown of one's female beauty?

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

J. W. SHEPPARD.

March 19, 1843. Agent.

Cabinet Ware.

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

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

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

Covington, April 2, 1842. 36tf

OFFICE ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, and other buildings, and all goods together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are the lowest 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 authorised to issue policies to applicants, without delay.

Dec. 24, 1842. Wm. B. ROBINS, Agent.

GRASS SEEDS.

600 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, 29, 1843-27.

EXPECTORANT

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

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

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

I am sixty-four years of age, have been four years very seriously afflicted with the ASTHMA, have tried several impostors, who, in 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. On consulting Dr. Jayne's advertisement, 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 now free in a manner cured by it. I can now lay comfortably all night, am free from tightness of the lungs and weakness of the stomach which so dreadfully distressed and reduced me. In short, life has 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 penetrate every circulation in the blood vessels. It does not exhaust like drastic purging, but operates by cleansing and purifying, and acts in perfect harmony with the known laws of life, and all who use them will invariably bear testimony to the truth of this declaration. It is almost incredible the many blessings these Medicines have already, under Providence been instrumental in producing. "Let it suffice," to mention diseases in which they have been used with unparalleled success, and in which the afflicted have been restored to perfect health, viz: Cholera Morbus, Inflamation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Ague, Asthma, Billious Fever, Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Liver, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gravel, Piles, Gout, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Scald Head, Eruptions of the Skin, Heartburn, Flatulency, Bad Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Urinary Obstructions.

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

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

All the above Medicine is sold by

E. S. NORRIS & CO.,

Covington, Ky. Corner of Scott and Pike sts.

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

January, 1843—Vol. III.

The editorship of the Christian 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. *Ecclesiastical 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; Biographical sketches of all Churches and Benevolent Institutions—each Association to be presented by competent authority of its own; the *Third*, Original Essays, Reviews, Intelligence, Philosophy, the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, the Science and Art of the World, as it now is; and the *Fourth*, Geographical, Historical, and Biographical Chatters, Events, Descriptions, Poetry and Anecdotes, Aphorisms; General Intelligence, Statistics, &c.

III. ITS MEANS.

1. *Chief Cities of Correspondents, Native and Foreign.* 2. *All Christian Conventions, amply qualified to furnish all departments richly with Original Communications.* 2. *An Extensive Selection of the Best Foreign Periodicals, Original Publications, American and Foreign.* These statements, require qualification. They exhibit the *prospective*, rather than the *real resources* of the work. Already, however, more than *FORTY ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENTS*—half of the number, Ministers of the Gospel, representing *ELEVEN CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS*, have appeared in its columns; and, besides the regular receipt of the most appropriate and important *AMERICAN PERIODICALS*, more than *TWO HUNDRED SPECIMENS* of *BRITISH REVIEWS* and *MAGAZINES* have been collected, at post, one door below the corner of the Foreign Press.

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

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

3. *TERMS.* *One Dollar*, per annum, in advance, free from postage, and chargeable with discounts. *No, new Subscriber, will be supplied, without payment in advance.* PRESENT RATES WILL FRANK—REVISED—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,*

G. S. Third St. Philada.

COMMON GOODS.

NOW opening, an assortment of common Crockery-Ware, consisting of painted Tea, blue edged, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, Butter's Dipt Bowls and Pitchers, Painted and Persian Tea Ware, C. C. Toilet Ware, &c. For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. 153 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 this city for the last year, that, although $5,000 had been offered if it fail, not one solitary person has ever come forward to claim said reward!—Showing that it may be implicitly relied upon for those direadful and dangerous complaints for which it is recommended.

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

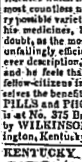
The price is $1.00 per single bottle, or $5 for six bottles, and a liberal discount to respectable dealers in medicines.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1842.

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 success they have obtained, feels constrained by considerations as disinterested as they are sincere, to continue to press them upon the consideration and trial of the public, till no invalid, and no family in the wide 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 establishes 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.—21—

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY



DAVID S. ACKERMAN, thankful for past patronage, informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he still continues to furnish them with a general assortment of SPLINT CHAIRS, of the best quality, and cheaper even than before offered in this city, at his old stand on 5th street near Scott, Covington. N. B. Chairs painted and repaired. Sep. 17, 1842. 49m3

Soap and Candle Factory.

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

N. B. Pay 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 2, 1842. 49m3

A. L. & T. GREER,

HAVE this day received per steamer Belle of the West, a fresh supply of Grocerier &c, among which are Rio, Havana and Java Coffee, also, Syrups, 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

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.

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 cavity in the tooth, the drops should be dropped closely in the nerve. If there is no cavity, but a general pain along the gums, apply the Drops to a small piece of cotton rag, and rub the gums faithfully for a few minutes.

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

Price for Family Vials, fifty cents.

☞ Small Vials, twenty-five cents.

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

For Sale.

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

HOLDEN & LOVEY,

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

PILES!! PILES!!!

☞ Why will ye live at this poor DYING RATE!! ☜

DR. E. HUMPHREYS' VEGETABLE OINTMENT—FOR THE PILES, FISTULAS, &C.—After a practice of more than twenty 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 an operation by the ligature, 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 disease the inflammation and dispersed the tumorous formation, and at the same time be a mild and desirable remedy. The anticipations have been most fully answered, by a discovery, combining active ingredients, which in its composition, produce modified results, and increased efficiency as a medical agent, and though its base is composed of highly active ingredients, its medicinalities are such, that if be cured, its composition, 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 with all cases that may be submitted to his management, or no charge of fee, in any case, no charge shall be made for the attendance.*

[From C. Eldred, Merchant.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—This certifies 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 the cure of the piles, but never found any thing I have tried 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 this distressing malady.

CHARLES ELDRED.

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

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI.

"I have suffered 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 witnessed 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 existence, afflicted with the Piles and Fistula, may well suppose that I cheerfully recommend an article that has afforded me such little relief."

JOHN MEARS.

Cincinnati, March 3, 1842.

☞ The above from J. MEARS, Esq., is old and respected citizen of our city, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, must surely satisfy every person of the intrinsic value of DR. E. HUMPHREYS 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 silkies of Cloths.

It may be used without fear of changing any colors that will bear the simple application of water, it will not injure the most delicate 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 following testimonials:

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.

JOHN LOCKE.

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 any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and of great use to the public.

Cincinnati, December 17, 1842.

Calvin Fairbank, Rev. Jacob Burbet,
Robert Merill, Sr. W. H. H. Taylor, R. M.
Prof. O. M. Mitchel, Rev. R. K. Rogers,
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, which it removed. JOHN LOCKE.

Cincinnati, December 20, 1842.

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

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

JAS. R. GLASCOE, Druggist, N. E. corner of Main and 4th sts.

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

GEORGE M. ALLEN, Druggist, corner Main and 5th sts.

CALEB S. BURNET, Druggist, corner 5th and Market Space Covington, Kentucky.

April 29, 1843. 1y

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. March 11, 1843.

Just Received

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

SUGAR, INDIGO,
COFFEE, SPERM CANDLES,
TEA, BRIMSTONE,
MOLASSES, SUGAR,
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. M. BENTON is authorised to sell some Houses and Lots, and building Lots, in Covington, desirable situated.

He has, also, Houses, lots, and farms to rent. Enquire at his 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, (studied 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

C. G. STOCKFELDT.

Covington May 20, 1843. 44