

THE LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

VOLUME II.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

NUMBER 51.

BY RICHARD O. LANGDON.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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ADVERTISING.

The World as It Is.

This world is dead; a world

which would like to live,

This world is dead; a world

designed to have been

For it we could not find life.

From death it will not rise,

This world will not afford us rest.

A fortaste here of Heaven.

This world is truth's good world.

An elder knew how to say,

Who has not been kind to me?

(And there are, very many.)

And if the earth and women too,

Have given up employment,

These surely must be dead to please,

Wep cannot find enjoyment.

This world is a dead world.

In an pleasant weather,

If you could but learn to live,

It is hardly together,

Not seek to burst the kindred,

By love and peace contented,

And least that best of lessons yet,

To thyself be contented.

Two were the world a pleasant world.

And pleasant folks were in it;

The day would pass more pleasantly,

To those who thought it,

And all the simple grievances,

Brought on by borrowed troubles,

Would prove, verily they are,

A mass of empty bustle!

The following lines are given to the editor of the *Witchita Daily Spy*, *Wichita, Kansas*.

Remember the earth, and knock at

In the silent night, when

Lust, heat, and desire.

How it knockt, how it knockt,

How it knockt, how it knockt,

Say not to thy pulses, beating,

In thy heart, of lust,

In thy Saxon limbs, and flesh,

And let me in!

Death comes down, with redoubled foot,

To the half and but,

Think thy death will surely knock,

Where this doomsday?

Jesus waiteth, waiteth, waiteth—

But the hour is fast,

Grieve, away, ye Saxon youth,

Death breaths in fast,

Then it's time to stand entreating,

Clothes off, here I sit,

At the gates Heaven, waiting,

Waiting for thy sin,

Nay, sin, thou guilty creature,

That thou hast forgot,

Jesu called long ago to know thee,

Now he knows thee not,

From the *Ladies' Repository*.

Woman's Trust.

Watching by the couch of pain,

Till the light of day shall wane,

Till the evening star is high,

Till the midnight shadows fly,

Sighs, watchful vigils, bring

Over the infant's little sleeping.

Soothed with a gentle tone,

When the weeping bids him down,

Forlorn upward to those bower,

Frighten with unfading flowers,

Where a musing light is gleaming,

Over the water gently flowing;

Over the humble home,

Where the widow weeps alone,

With his left hand,

The dear bosom open'd bough,

Bowing back the oil of gladness,

On the boughs so spangled with sadness;

Weeping unspared tears,

Striving unshunned fears,

Gathering fresh and blooming flowers,

For life's a seam and blighted bower,

Blazing gentle as the glow,

Feeding from the devon-tow,

Drawing from the guilty heart,

Sin's polluted, pale, pale day,

Telling of the harm in sin,

Gushing forth from Gil-eat's tree,

Of that strain which healing flows,

Wishes crimson white is now,

Watching with unshaded eyes,

Till the Saviour's day-star ris,

Let us when he bowed his head,

Making well his lowly bed,

Castigating robes and perfume,

Endeav'ring on his hallowed tomb;

This thy trust, O woman faire,

This the sign that seals thy bliss,

This the purest, brightest gem,

Sparkling in thy diadem,

This the power thy God has given,

This thy pathway up to Heaven.

THE FIELD of mulling can't afford,

That we shall, and the day,

For death stands ready at the door,

To enter—live away,

Mental plagues never sleep, while these

of the body, they are "increased by repetition," especially

by its reflection, and strengthened by ex-

haustion.

SELVOT TALES.

Chapter from the Note Book of a Poor Condemned Lawyer.

In the year 17—John Smith was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson. The case was one of an extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was without parallel.

The accused was a man of considerable property residing upon his own estate, in an unpeopled part of the country.

A person appointed to call him, entered his house, and found him dead.

The physician who examined the body, reported that he had been dead for some time.

The coroner inquest found that he had been dead about a week.

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Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Leggatt.
By Mr. Justice Story.

A short, but interesting Lecture on the "Influence of Mr. Leggatt," delivered by Mr. Justice Story, before the Law College, on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1843. Mr. Justice Story made the following remarks upon the character of Mr. Leggatt: "They were taken down by a gentleman present, and are now published under the sanction of the learned Judge:

"When I last met you, I little anticipated the calamitous year which has since occurred. In the death of a distinguished man, who aspired to the city of Boston on Tuesday morning last. Whoever considers the principles of the Constitution can never forget him; for he was a man, and true to its doctrine, and exhibited that elevation and uprightness of character which the Constitution demands of its best friends. I regret, of course, for Mr. Leggatt, the late Attorney-General, with whom I had the happiness to be intimately acquainted; whom I knew, not only as an accomplished attorney, but also as a great lawyer. I speak of him to you here, not merely to pay a deserved tribute to his worth, but because I know of no man whom I would sooner propose as an example to young men entering the profession which has so much allure. I had indeed bid to him with great fondness of expectation. I had looked to him to accomplish what he was so well fitted to do—what, I knew, was the darling object of his pure devotion—to engross the civil law upon the jurisprudence of this country, and thereby to expand the common law to greater usefulness and a wider adoption to the progress of society."

"Mr. Leggatt was a native of South Carolina, and was graduated, I understand, at an early age from Columbia College. He proceeded soon after him that institution to Edinburgh, where he devoted himself, with great diligence and intensity of study, to legal classical literature. His went to the Continent and pursued the study of the civil law with great assiduity and success, and afterwards returned to South Carolina to practice, and became soon eminent at the bar of the State."

"It is a most singular circumstance, that the eminence in general literature should in the public mind detract from a man's reputation as a lawyer. It is an unworthy prejudice; for certainly the science of jurisprudence may borrow aid as well as receive ornament from the cultivation of all the other branches of human knowledge. But the prejudice exists; and yet one would think that the public had witnessed some examples of men who were great scholars and great lawyers likewise that the prejudice might be at this day dismised of so much of its quality as is apt to do injustice to the reputation of living men. Lord Mansfield was a most eminent scholar in general letters; but he was also unsurpassed in jurisprudence. Sir William Blackstone was a scholar, a historian, a statesman, and a model of pure English prose; but they are none the less the invaluable mind of the Law of England. Land Lowell, the friend and executor of Dr. Johnson, was a various attainments exceeded by few; but his knowledge of general jurisprudence was greater than that of any man of his day. Some of the proudest names now on the English benches are some of England's best scholars. But there as well as here—though certainly, it is far greater here—the public opinion almost denies to a great scholar the right to be eminent as a jurist. Dr. Johnson has said:

"And mark what ill the scholar's life useth,
Toil, envy, want, the paten and the gout."

"None of these were the evils of our friend. His only evil was, that his reputation as a lawyer was sometimes underrated, because of his great general attainments—but nothing could be more unfeigned than this idea. He considered the law as his pursuit; as his object; as the field of his ambition. Fifteen years ago I knew him as an eminent lawyer. He afterwards went abroad in a diplomatic capacity; and at Brussels where he resided, devoted himself anew to the study of the civil law, with a view to make it subordinate to the great object of his life, the expansion of the common law, and the forcing into it the enlarged and liberal principles and just morality of the Roman jurisprudence. This object he seemed about to accomplish; for his arguments before the Supreme Court were crowded with the principles of the Roman law brought into the texture of the common law, with great effect. In every sentence that I heard, I was struck with this union of the two systems. At the same time, the whole was wrought in a style beautiful and classic; but never passing from the direct argumentation, or weight of the cause. His argumentation was marked by the closest logic; at the same time he had a presence in speaking which I have never seen equalled. He had a warm, rich style, but he had no declamation; for he knew that declamation belongs neither to the jurist nor to the scholar."

"It was only during the last summer, that he wrote to me that he intended to translate Cicero's Elementa; for he wished, he said, to instruct the American lawyer to the study of the civil law. He added, that he had nothing to gain by undertaking such a work, but that he would undergo the laborious homage to his country. Knowing his eminent qualifications for the task, I advised him to make the translation, and to add to it notes of his own, so as to adapt the principles to the existing state of the common law; telling him that he would thereby confer a benefit on his country which no man of the age would be likely to exceed."

"A few years since he published a paper in the New York Review, on the Origin, History, and Influence of Roman Legislation; and afterwards printed it separately from the Review itself. Who reads that says—“I am sure, I have read it with the greatest interest.”

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"Although he might have had other places in the gift of the Government, as I have been told yet he desired only the office of Attorney General; and he desired that for the sake of the law. When, therefore, the question is asked, Was he eminent as a law, or as a man

was ever so? Do you ask what was the secret of his eminence? I answer, it was diligence, profound study, and withholding his mind from the political excitement of the day."

"Alas, his loss is irreparable. How do I grieve around me! seest studies in jurisprudence; willing to devote their days and nights to the mastery and improvement of it; a great science; and looking for the fame that comes of devotion like his. Such study is not gained by the breath of popular applause, and so it is rare. But in him it shone most brilliantly. I pronounce him a great loss; as it has been the most valuable light of jurisprudence that it has been my happiness to know."

"It is but the day before yesterday—and before I heard of his death, the news—that I had turned down *Globo de Clerc's Ordination*; had turned to the passage where he begins, “As I was leaving the Chancery to go to Elegio, I heard of the death of Horatio [sic] [Hortensius], the great Roman Lawyer, as much, and justly praised by Cicero. As I was told, when his usefulness had been completed. How different, from him who has been taken from us, when he had just learned to appreciate his inestimable value to the jurisprudence of this country, and thereby to expand the common law to greater usefulness and a wider adoption to the progress of society.”

"Qui tam viderunt humanae aegri exanimabat.

Plautus.

Plautus

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD G. LANGDON, EDITOR.

GOVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM K. WALL.

"One whole week's prostration in bed of sickness, exhausted all our energies physical and mental, and must stand our value for the District, both paper and correspondence. Kind Providence permitting, we trust to be able and ready to resume our duties."

"The Congressional Candidates."

Under the head the "Visitor" of this week publishes what it style "an interesting communication" from the "Well-riden county of Monroe," and wishes its friends, from other parts of the District would afford, like favors. "We suspect that many such could be afforded; and as it is far effect herself, with as little foundation in truth. But let our neighbor, 'lay the flattering garter to his soul,' and enjoy it; we will not pause for a reply." When a confederate is caught, he is not only impressed, but his tools and implements are taken from him, and destroyed. In order that he may not harass us more upon the community, by receiving his news upon the community, we have struck from every responsibility which duty imposed upon us. And we hold it to be our imperative duty, as essentials to the welfare of Liberty, to warn the people of all approaching danger; and to expose to public view the political heresies of every man who seeks the suffrages of the citizens of the United States. When a man, as Col. Tibbats, becomes a candidate for a high and responsible Office, in a District too where his political opinions and conduct are comparatively unknown, we must expect that the necessary steps will be taken to enlighten the public mind with respect to these matters—the cause not excepted. It was with this view, to inform the public what had been "the former course" of Col. Tibbats, and what were his present views in relation to the great questions that have for years agitated the public mind, that we penned the article of which he complains. If we have done the "Confidante," we are ready to release it, whenever we shall be convinced of our error. But due deference to him, we must permit us to say, that until we have something more than his mere word, not only unsupported, as it is, by a lot of proof, but directly in the teeth of his own record testimony, we intend to persist in the charge that his "conduct as a politician has been false, vacillating, inconsistent."

From the "Monroe Eagle."

Col. Tibbats' Letter.

GLENDALE, 1st July, 1843.

GLENDALE.—From the favorable acquaintance I had the pleasure of forming with you, the other day at Augusta, and the general good standing of both of you, I cannot believe that either of you would knowingly give currency, through the columns of the respectable paper which you edit, to such an article as the "Whig and Democratic right wing principle." It was enacted that Maj. Wall was selected as the Whig candidate for this District, and when that "old soldier and farmer," Col. Besemane, feeling disengaged, to "strike the lamb with the lion's paw," graciously retired, in order that Col. Tibbats might run the race with Maj. Wall, then we say, and we were authorized by the "Visitor" in so expressing, we expected a Whig and Democratic right wing principle. It was enacted that Maj. Wall was a gentleman of irreproachable private standing and a consistent politician, though wrong. In his views, provided his opponents were right. Then we were willing to let Col. T. as a "conservative and talented Democrat," relying for success upon the correctness of his principles. "We were not permitted, however, to suffer ourselves long in that way." Col. T. was hardly accustomed, before giving private definitions, and judgments, were, very properly, put in circulation against Maj. Wall. He had shamed this town and that, he had been guilty of conduct highly discreditable as a politician, until at least he was in a whig district, and then he mere recruit he had thrust himself into it ignorantly upon the district to the great discomfiture of local Mr. Southgate. What such things as this, together with others, even more contemptible, were attempted to be made the weapons by which Maj. Wall was to fall before Col. T., who should the friends of Col. T. be surprised at the "false and silly charges" set up by the "Eagle." Did the "Visitor" read the "Eagle" comments on Col. Tibbats? Surely not, or he would have seen that the Editor of the "Eagle" had not been engrossed only in "strumming their own 'mandolin,'" but we think he might have seen that the Eagle fully sustained the charge that as a "politician," Col. T.'s conduct has been false, vacillating and inconsistent."

Col. Tibbats' interpositions, in the political world, are well known about here, to need require formal establishing. It is well known, that through his vote in 1836, that he advanced, in his election, and in 1837 he ran as a whig, for the Senate, co-operating with Mr. Southgate's friends to elect himself and defeat Maj. Phelps. He will high succeed in that effort, but having failed, by the time the year 1840 rolled round, he was out for Van Buren, against Gen. Harrison, trying, as he now says, to show that Gen. H. like himself was opposed to U. S. Bank, and endeavoring to convict Gen. H. of abolitionism upon the testimony of abolitionist papers. We think it can be easily shown, if an argument from the past as to the future course of a politician is worth any thing, that Col. T. cannot be depended upon as a politician. But we would have preferred to avoid such issues if the Col.'s friends had been willing to let the contest be decided upon issues made by the candidates themselves, in their collisions of principle. We have felt authorized to return the compliment! when political attacks were made, calculated to injure our friends to the people in the judgment they are in proneness."

"It is not true that I voted for Gen. Harrison in 1836. It is not true that I have been at one time in favor of a distribution bill. It is not true that I have at any time been in favor of an anti-tariff man."

Each of those charges is false and without the slightest foundation in truth, and you have been imposed upon.

"In making some quotations from a speech made by me in 1834, this sentence occurs: 'It was satisfied that NATIONAL BANK was an institution which Congress had a right to establish.' In expressing that opinion, I only expressed the same opinion which General Jackson expressed in one of his messages to Congress from which I make the following extract:

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be organized by the government, not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt."

"Neither Gen. Jackson, nor myself intended by the term 'National Bank' or 'Bank of the United States,' an institution of the precise character of the Bank of the United States, whose charter was then given to express, as the speech made by me, then will show, if you will publish the whole of it, I did not in that speech urge the granting to that bank the same charter which it then had, but said in that speech, that the charter should be modified and restricted."

"Being satisfied, that it will afford you pleasure to do me an act of justice, I request that you will publish this communication in your next paper."

"I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't servt,
JOHN W. TIBBATS.

P. S. It being important to me to have the above correction through the district as soon as possible; I have forwarded copies to the several Editors in the District.

Remarks.

If Colonel Tibbats had consulted his own interests with that scrutiny and minuteness which the aspirations of virtuous ambition are chaste—the flight of genius arrested in its course—the emotions of philanthropy lost in the cloud of conscious degradation.

It is a lamentable fact, that at the present day, when information within the reach of every man—when the people of this country are ahead of the nations of Europe, on most subjects of importance—when light and knowledge are travelling, even to the confines of our western wilderness—that man can be found among us, who for the pality sum of life and a fourth cent, will deal out liquid poison enough to blight the happiness of a whole family, and bring disgrace upon all its members.

"At this time of day, when the whole world of our country has been arrayed against this debasing practice—which, the grimes of our face, hundred thousand annually dying drunkards as our curse—when the orphan's feet and wdowns sigh, and foaming down on every breast—withstanding all these, there are beings to be found—so lost to all moral feeling, who continue to deal out this liquid poison, which carries with itself destruction."

"The Col. is right in supposing that he would not knowingly give currency, through our paper, to slanders and falsehoods against him; and he might have added, any other individual. We have always endeavored, both in our public and private capacity, to strictly observe that precept motto, which admonishes us to

"Be just and fear not; Let all the ends thou almost at the County, Thy Gov'r and Town"; then if they fall, Their fallen a blessed martyr."

But while such bad and guiding sin, we have never shirked from every responsibility which duty imposed upon us. And we hold it to be our imperative duty, as essentials to the welfare of Liberty, to warn the people of all approaching danger; and to expose to public view the political heresies of every man who seeks the suffrages of the citizens of the United States. When a man, as Col. Tibbats, becomes a candidate for a high and responsible Office, in a District too where his political opinions and conduct are comparatively unknown, we must expect that the necessary steps will be taken to enlighten the public mind with respect to these matters—the cause not excepted. It was with this view, to inform the public what had been "the former course" of Col. Tibbats, and what were his present views in relation to the great questions that have for years agitated the public mind, that we penned the article of which he complains. If we have done the "Confidante," we are ready to release it, whenever we shall be convinced of our error. But due deference to him, we must permit us to say, that until we have something more than his mere word, not only unsupported, as it is, by a lot of proof, but directly in the teeth of his own record testimony, we intend to persist in the charge that his "conduct as a politician has been false, vacillating, inconsistent."

We would advise Col. Tibbats to pay more attention to the principles of Justice himself, before he complains of the injustice of others. I am making a quotation from our article, in his letter, he care not to give the whole of the connection. He represents us as saying that "we were prepared to establish our charge against him by testimony," which Col. Tibbats "would not dare to contradict." Here the Col. Tibbats

against the present tariff, by representing that it is a tax upon the consumer—but the consumer pays the duty paid on imported goods. This argument has been met and refuted a thousand times, by the friends of protection, and never more successfully than by the Col.'s present competitor. If the Col. had an inferior article in it, and raised the price, of the article to that amount; which as Col. Tibbats contends, must ultimately be paid by the consumer, how does it happen that articles, cloth &c. on which a heavy duty is now laid, are selling in this country cheaper than at any previous time? How happens it, that, on which duty of 3 cents is laid, is now selling for 2½ cents per pound? Is not enough of this? If Col. Tibbats be not an anti-tariff man, why does he make protection a secondary, a minor consideration in the adjustment of the tariff question?" And, finally, why does he advocate the reduction of the present tariff, a measure which has done more to relieve the distresses of the country than any other act passed by Congress for the last ten years? The truth is, Col. Tibbats cannot run a Locomotive, and be in favor of a tariff. As well might he attempt to serve God and Mammon, at the same time. "The thing is impossible, and while Col. Tibbats remains in the ranks of the party to which he is now attached, it is useless for him to attempt to convince an intelligent community that he is a 'tariff man.' Locomotives and protection to domestic manufacture have no affinity with each other. The present wise and benevolent law, in which the doctrine of protection is recognized and established, is exclusively the property of the nation, and to him belongs the glory of having restored the sinking credit of the nation, and revived the prosperity of the people. As a party, the loco were opposed to its passing, and for all the blessings, therefore, that have already resulted from the operation of the tariff, we are indebted to the noble exertions of the Whigs, and we assure our reader, that there is no calculating how immense, how wide-spread these blessings are. Not have they all yet developed themselves? The benefits consequent upon the present tariff will, if the measure be not disturbed by the destructive hand of Locomotives, continue to accumulate, until it shall exert from its opponents the same swelling apparatus, and its friends and supporters shall duly rewarded by a generous people." But if the Democrats—will be to the party to which Col. Tibbats is attached, and with whom he is pledged to co-operate—once get into power, the whole American System will be demolished at one fell-blow, and the country thrown back to the same miserable state of things to which it was so recently induced by the mismanagement of Whig manufacturers, to begin which from the wisdom of Whig legislation, it just beginning to recover.

The Col. says, that he never did, and still dare not, "contradict" us. Well, let it be so. Let John W. Tibbats of the year 1843, candidate for Congress, as a contrast, as much as the pleasure, John W. Tibbats of the year 1834, chairman of the New-Port meeting, and author of a speech condemning the removal of the deposits and recommending the re-charter of the United States Bank. Whether he is more in, he is called on now, than ever, to either like the inhabitants of the fated Cities of the Plain, "he has waved sword, and, worse, we send for the people to determine at the August election."

The Col. says, it is not true that he voted for Gen. Harrison in 1835. We do not hesitate to admit that we were misinformed on this subject. We had it, however, from a respectable authority as any in the District, and we had, at the time we made the charge, no reason to doubt its truth. We find, nevertheless, that our information was not far wrong after all. Col. Tibbats, although he did not vote for Gen. Harrison, was returned to his election, and re-elected, in support of Mr. Van Buren, in 1836, and we are informed, that the only reason why Col. Tibbats did not vote for Gen. Harrison in 1835, is that he was not in favor of a distribution bill.

It is not true that I have been at one time in favor of a distribution bill.

It is not true that I have at any time been in favor of an anti-tariff man.

Each of those charges is false and without the slightest foundation in truth, and you have been imposed upon.

"In making some quotations from a speech made by me in 1834, this sentence occurs:

"It was satisfied that NATIONAL BANK was an institution which Congress had a right to establish."

In expressing that opinion, I only expressed the same opinion which General Jackson expressed in one of his messages to Congress from which I make the following extract:

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be organized by the government, not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt."

Neither Gen. Jackson, nor myself intended by the term 'National Bank' or 'Bank of the United States,' an institution of the precise character of the Bank of the United States, whose charter was then given to

express, as the speech made by me, then will show, if you will publish the whole of it, I did not in that speech urge the granting to that bank the same charter which it then had, but said in that speech, that the charter should be modified and restricted."

Being satisfied, that it will afford you pleasure to do me an act of justice, I request that you will publish this communication in your next paper."

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't servt,
JOHN W. TIBBATS.

P. S. It being important to me to have the above correction through the district as soon as possible; I have forwarded copies to the several Editors in the District.

Remarks.

The Col. Tibbats also denies that he was ever

concerned, in the formation of an anti-tariff party.

As a Whig, and a consistent Whig, he

was, however, not in favor of an anti-tariff party.

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WISTARS BALSAM
THE
OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY

Consumption and Liver Complaints,
ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup in Children, Cough, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Cold, Catarrh, Pains or Weakness of the Head, Chronic Cough, and Rheumatism of the Primary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly aromatic compound preparation for the **PRUNUS VIRGINIA**, or "WILD CHERRY BARK," recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally received as a valuable Remedy for Consumption, Coughs, &c., since first discovered.

NOQUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases—the quack may pass his skillless cure, but all of the remedies ever discovered for illness, are not in the Pharmacy. Our **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**, which has cured some of the most astonishing cures recorded in the annals of Medicine.

Such indeed are the astonishing healing and restorative properties of this Balsam, that even in the advanced stages of Consumption, and Liver Complaints, disease which have defied the skill of the Physician, and the efforts of the most experienced medical men, have been successfully treated by **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they have in their possession, will be supplied with **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**, at a price equal to that of any other Remedy as successful as that of medical practice.

Imported from New York, Providence, Boston, & Liverpool.

JOHN M. BENTON, Counselor and Attorney at Law, Office west end of Market Street.

COVINGTON HOTEL, LEWIS C. BAILEY, keeper of Green Street Public Square, Wholesale Grocer.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The office of the **Advertiser** is supplied with a great variety of Job type, for printing Bills of Exchange, Blanks, Notes, Statements, Bills, &c., Office on the corner of Market Street and Scott streets, Hotel's Building, second story.

M. M. BENTON,

Counselor and Attorney at Law, Office west end of Market Street.

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WHEATLEY'S COFFEE.

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

L. T. & T. GREER,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they have in their possession, will be supplied with **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**, at a price equal to that of any other Remedy as successful as that of medical practice.

GEDE & BROTHERS,

Tobacco Manufacturers and Importers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Confectionery, Public Square, between Fourth and Fifth.

COCONUT POTTERY.

KIRK PATRICK carries on the Pottery business, in all its varieties, on the Bank Lick road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Ashworth, where he will supply his customers with what patients have suffered with the most distressing cough, great difficulty in breathing, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, &c., after the most extended course of nine months, and even surpassing relief, but actually effected cure after all hopes of a recovery had been entirely dispelled.

Besides its surprising efficacy in these formulas, it completely cures all disorders of the Chest, Whooping Cough, &c., and in these disorders, that prevail so extensively throughout the winter season, such as Coughs, Pleurisy, Inflammation, and Pains in the Breast, proceeding from neglected Colds, &c., &c.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY DR. J. A. LINN.

UPON the latest and most approved principles, at his studio, No. 24, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, he warrants the utility of his operations, and charges no fees.

DR. MARTIN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

T. MARTIN, a skillful physician who conducted a very popular and successful practice, died recently, leaving his wife, Mrs. Martin, a widow, subject to violent fits of coughing, expectoration of large quantities of mucus, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, Dr. Martin, who had been called in vain, and when caught, gave her an invaluable Balsam restored her health, and now, in the place of a constant source of suffering, decay, and languishment, she has a perfect health, and spirits than she had enjoyed for years.

See description of this interesting cure in Dr. Wistar's *Remedy for Consumption*.

W. H. WILSON, a young widow, having witnessed the death of her husband, Dr. W. H. Wilson, from consumption, in the care of Mrs. Wilson, a most highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also affected with Consumption, and was cured by Dr. W. H. WALTERS, M. D., New York, April 12, 1842.

A. Gratzinger Co.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also affected with Consumption in its worst form, and considered past recovery by all her friends. A bottle of the Balsam was given her, and she was immediately relieved.

This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, they purchased several bottles for her, which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over forty bottles, to be given to the poor and infirm, who are not able to afford them.

—We the undersigned members of the Divisional Benevolent Society of the Methodist Church, in Covington, do hereby certify that Dr. W. H. Wilson's cure, has been certified to us in full respect, and earnestly recommend Dr. W. H. Wilson's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEORGE MILLER, MARY GARDNER, THOMAS COONES, ELIZABETH JACOB, —Roborough, Sept. 10, 1841.

Dear Sirs—Please send me two bottles more of Dr. W. H. WALTERS' Remedy for Consumption, as before. I have taken many of all the sorts, and confidently believe this medicine will cure me. I have used a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found anything that has relieved me so well. It has helped me to get up again, and I am now in better condition than ever before in my life, and feel better at night, and feel better in every way than I have for many months.

Your truly, JAMES KELLY, —Hinsdale, Sept. 12, 1841.

Friend Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has sent me two more bottles of the invaluable Balsam. I have now taken three bottles in all, and can assure that that it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. I have had a chronic cough for nearly ten years, and nothing has relieved me but this medicine. —JACOB HOLLOWAY.

Pains in the Breast, Diphtheria, Pleurisy and Cough.

The Rev. Dr. Dunlap has written me a letter, in which he says, two of his daughters had suffered, severely, with an obstinate cough, frequent pains in the breast, &c., and applied to Dr. W. H. WALTERS, M. D., for relief. He prescribed a troublous medicine, which relieved the pain, but did not stop the cough. I have since seen him, and I find he is better at night, and feels better in every way than I have for many months.

Yours truly, JAMES KELLY, —Hinsdale, Sept. 12, 1841.

Mr. James Kelly, a young man, in excellent health, to whom Dr. W. H. WALTERS' Remedy for Consumption, has been given, has been entirely relieved, and now enjoys excellent health.

—Arrived—Mr. James Snyder has authorized me, to say, he was affected with this annoying complaint for several years, and had tried every remedy, but was subjected to a course of treatment, a troublous medicine, which relieved the pain, but did not stop the cough. I have since seen him, and I find he is better at night, and feels better in every way than I have for many months.

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