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POETICAL.

The Prayer on Bunker's Hill.

Pass, my soul, a moment.

During the battle of Bunker's Hill, a venerable clergyman knelt on the field, with hands uplifted, and pray hard unnerved, and while the bullets whistled around him, prayed for the success of his compatriots, and the deliverance of his country.

It was an hour of fear and dread—
High noon the battle cry,
And smoke, in heavy volumes, spread
The war cloud to the sky.
Thus out, as when in rival strength
Contending nations meet,
Or lonely forest pines smite length
A monarch from his seat.

Yet each was there, seated in trend
The path of mortal strife,
Who by the Barker's dark land fed
Beside the fount of life. [ed,
He knelt like where the black smoke overwhel-
The hand was bow'd and bare,
While for an infant land, he breathed
The agony of prayer.

The column rel with early morn,
May tower o'er Bunker's height,
And mingle with the sunset horn
Their patriot fathers' might;
But they, O patriarch, old and gray,
The prophet of the fyre,
Of he knelt among the dead that day,
What lone shall relate to thee?

It is not count that bear or stone,
Which feel the touch of time,
Should keep the record of a faith
That wake the dead sublime.
We trace it on a tablet fair,
Which yonder glass where that was pale,
A promise that the good man's prayer
Shall with his God prevail.

From the Knickerbocker.

Beating of the Hearts.

"In the darkness that will pass, I hear only the beating of my heart. [Pause.]
We're drifting down the stream of time
In heedless, helpless speed;
All breathless in the still sublime!
Our beating hearts in muffled chime
Alone in silence feel.
And in the hush how mournfully
Vibrates the measured toll!
To tell us while we live we die—
The beam heard of eternity
Pinioning the passing soul!

Not when the surging pulsions roar
That boiling peal we hear;
But when the stormy strife is over,
And downy waves lie down on shore,
It trembles on our ear.
Adown the stream, dear constant friend!
Boldsomely we'll glide;
Untroubled now our bark may wend,
Its pinion! Heaven the pilot send,
And we be safe by side.

Whether we pull for purple shores,
(Poor barren waters, if we)
Or settling on suspended oars,
Grasp smilingly at drift— [ever,
Whether we pull for purple shores,
The current bears us on;
And patient as, pure sea, 'tis well
To full our hearts at even
And list their beating chime, whose swell
Solemn and sweet, on Sabbath-bell,
Always yet calls to Heaven.

The following exquisite little gem of poetry was written for a recent celebration in Boston, by M. H. Wickersham, a hard-working shoe cutter!

God's spirit smiles in dawn's,
And in soft summer showers,
Heaven's bow,
Each dew drop sparkle his praise,
And bright flowers display
In countless bright rays,
Light from above.

The tiny vines that creep
Along the rocks steep,
Obey his nod.
The golden orb of day
And Ocean's crystal spray
To him do homage pay—
Creation's God.

Thus *Friendship* wreath its blooms,
And smiles beyond the tomb,
In its own light.
O may that Love be sure,
Which gilds life's short hours,
Cheering the smiling flowers,
Hope's deepest sight.

To a Wild Rose.

I ask not for a bloom like thee,
Then hast known mountain flowers!
Free, bright and lovely though it be,
It cannot last an hour.

A stranger plant'd thee as he passed
Along the mountain's brow
And by Solitude there would yearn,
But let thou'st withering now.
Miss be the charms of angel world,
That cannot know decay,
They bird and blossom here on earth,
But bloom eternally! F. P.

SHORT TALES.

Monsieur Durance.

The following relation shows the high state of perfection to which the French police had attained, in the days of the celebrated M. M. Fouche.

During daybreak early for a mercantile profession, I was seat, when a youth of 15 or 16 in Bordeaux, in order to acquire knowledge requisite for my proposed profession, in the counting house of one of the first establishments in that ancient city. The head of this firm which was an exceedingly wealthy man, was M. Durance, a gentleman who, from an old friendship for my father, took me into his own house, and seemed parentally kind to me. M. Durance was well by 16 years, round and ruddy in aspect, social in his habits, and possessed of one of the very best of hearts. He had one foible, however, which made the good soul almost intolerable to all mankind.—Notwithstanding the great extent of the business he had conducted, he had seldom been out of Bordeaux. He had once been to Paris, but that was long ago, and he was fond of boasting the most well with two adventures! Tongue cannot tell, nor brain conceive, the delight which the worthy man took in narrating these incidents. His friends very frequently for a little relief of patient hearing. They never heard the words, "Did you ever hear me tell"—or even, "Did you ever"—come from M. Durance's lips, without an internal shudder, and an instant retreat, if possible. "Did you," was itself enough to bring out a very decided groan. For if the good old merchant once began, pause or rest was out of the question for the succeeding couple of hours. How often have I been compelled, after dinner, to listen to Durance's eternal adventures! It was not that they were uninteresting in themselves. On the contrary, they were of a very remarkable order, and still more remarkable as being occurred at one and the same time.

But who can listen even to a good thing forever? Nevertheless, it is not likely the reader can ever have suffered from M. Durance's peculiarities, we shall repeat them once more, with little more brevity than it was the honest man's practice to employ.

M. Durance had occasion to go to Paris upon business, and he had a relation or friend who he proposed to travel, but at the time when he found it convenient to set out, this relative required a slight repair, and the merchant, then impatiently going and setting, thought it best to side slowly forward on horseback, for a couple of stages, leaving his servant to bring the carriage after him. M. Durance then hoped to enjoy, for some part of the way, more leisurely view of the country, which he had hardly ever seen beyond a few miles distant from his own house. Accordingly, after giving full instructions to the servant, M. Durance set off respectfully mounted, and well armed, for he carried a large sum in bills and money. To do him justice, he had a stout spirit and a fair share of courage—yet not enough of either, one needed in travel, that period, owing to the admirable degree of efficiency in which the famous Fouche had brought the police of the country.

M. Durance's first day's travel was unprofitable of any wonderful event. He stopped before night at a village inn, rested comfortably, and the next morning pursued his route. While riding slowly along the border of a large wood, in the forenoon of the second day he observed a party of men, also on horseback, a short way before him. He continued his course and they (of course) but the merchant was uncomfortably surprised in the end to observe them frequently turning round, one after another apparently to look at him. M. Durance was thoroughly alarmed. He began to be very uneasy. The road struck in the wood already mentioned, and when in the middle of it, poor Durance was shocked to see the men halt, and turn round to observe him, as if simultaneously. The poor merchant at the time had a short distance from them, and could not help drawing up his horse also for a moment. While he was in this situation, one of the men after an apparent consultation with the others, left them, and advanced to our friend.

"New is the time," thought Durance, "there comes the demand for my purse! What is to be done? And the worthy man's heart sank within him, when he thought of the heavy sum which he bore.

When the man came up, however, there was no demand of this kind made. The stranger first wrote to Durance was, "What is the prospect here?" The merchant hesitated, and at length stammered out, "I am come—upon an honest errand I hope—Big yourself?" "Ah! I thought so," replied the stranger. "Then, after a moment's pause, he continued, "Well, what will you take to go away? Will you take one hundred bolts?"—Mystified thoroughly Durance, almost by accident hitting on the right, "The man again he spoke, and said, "I cannot offer you more without speaking to my companions." With which words he turned away and rejoined his band.

M. Durance never was so much puzzled in his life, but his spirits attempted to rally, but before the part of the man in injure him, and he waited till the stranger's return. That personage was just long away and when he returned to the merchant, a bag of money in his hand. "This bag he said and he Durance, "is yours, if you will engage in the resolution of just offering you three hundred louis at once—here they are if you choose to go away. 'Now, do take them,' continued he, 'repeat my words and make off soon.' Durance, not more bewildered than ever, and was about to speak, when the bag was thrust into his hand by the stranger, who at the same time said, "Now do what without another word.—It will be well for you perhaps, as you are alone, and I can tell you there are some determined fellows yonder, who would think nothing to drive you off.' But I was for a compromise, and upon my honor, we cannot give more!" With this the man turned to move away. 'Part of his last speech was spoken in a doubtful imposition on Durance, who, though utterly unable to tell the meaning of all this, thought it well to pocket the bag, and ride onwards. He did so and soon lost sight of this strangely liberal party he had met.

M. Durance continued his route peacefully, till night, pondering all the way on what had passed—yet incapable of coming to any resolution on the proposal to resist night, it was joined by his servant, Jos. Dessary, with the chariot, and as the evening day they pursued their journey if this relate. Nothing of interest occurred throughout their further progress, until they reached the very gates of Paris. But just as the vehicle was passing the barrier, a gentlemanly person came up to the carriage side, and then addressed M. Durance: "Sir you will have the goodness to go with me." "What?" said the merchant, "neither must I go and why?" In a low tone of voice, and with the utmost civility, the gentleman replied, "You will permit me to have the honor of conducting you to M. Fouche." "M. Fouche?" ejaculated M. Durance, in no small alarm at the thought of what the famous head of the police would want with him; "I have committed no offence, I have broken no law, and I cannot understand why I should be sent for by—The stranger cut short his speech by saying, "I have been waiting for some time upon you, sir, being informed that you would arrive in a carriage like this; and your person, I mentioned, and every thing about you answer the description given to me. I cannot, therefore, be mistaken in the party, and you will have the goodness to attend me to M. Fouche, who is himself explain his business with you, which is more than I can do." There was no resisting this peremptory civil request. By the stranger's directions, M. Durance went on his servant to the place, and were he proposed to lodge, and seeing no alternative, followed the messenger to the office of the head of the police.

Fouche received our hero with almost politeness, and after requesting him to be seated, entered immediately on a detail of certain matters, which made the eyes of M. Durance grow so round as full moon, and had the good man in the conclusion that Fouche and the gentleman in black were in a conspiracy against him. "You are M. Durance, of Bordeaux, the head of the extensive mercantile house that bears your name; you have in your portmanteau the sum of——(naming the exact sum) in specie, and sum of——in bills; you are about to reside at the hotel D. and to visit Versailles and it is your custom to retire to rest about 11 o'clock.' There are but a few of the particulars regarding M. Durance's situation, perfectly well known to Fouche, which the public reputation enjoyed in the aware of. The merchant fat in mute astonishment.

M. Fouche evidently enjoyed his visitor's wonder and before any reply could be made, the person in black continued in these identical terms, "Sir, are you a man of courage?"—We have already mentioned that M. Durance had a good deal of spirit about him, and he was quite tempted to make the reply that no man had ever doubted his courage, and he begged to know the cause of the question." "Sir," answered M. Fouche, "I have yet to be robbed and murdered in my life." "Robbed and murdered!" exclaimed the indignant rich merchant of Bordeaux. "Incredulous hearer! can this be true?" "It is true," returned M. Fouche. "You see how much of the truth relative to your state I am acquainted with, and this too also is the truth. My object in putting a question to you, affecting your courage is this. If you have enough of that, quality you will go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour, leaving your portmanteau, by mistake, by your bedside, and betray no suspicions of mine around you. Only take care not to fall asleep and leave the rest to me. It will be unnecessary, and indeed improper, for you to look into closets to search the bed. In short, do nothing but go to rest as you would at home, and leave the rest to me. Have you the resolution to do this?" M. Durance meditated a little, as was not unnatural, before giving an answer, on which the head of the police addressed him again. "If you do not feel inclined to go through with the affair I will procure a gentleman to personate you.—This will render the affair more difficult, and the success less certain, but it might be done."

"No, no," exclaimed our friend, "I will act precisely as you direct, leaving my life in your hands."

"You may do so, sir," replied M. Fouche, "with perfect confidence.

After a repetition of these instructions, and receiving some further particulars relative to the intended attack on him, the merchant left M. Fouche, and having procured a street vehicle, was driven to the hotel, whither he had sent his servant and carriage. The evening was now pretty well advanced, and ere, M. Durance had retired himself and taken some refreshment, it rendered little more than two hours of bed time. The merchant felt himself incapable of going out, and he therefore sought a book, sat still—but, with his usual kindness of heart he did not wish the gentleman to be left alone on his account. His servant Dessary, who was a Parisian, attended, go out and call upon his friends. "By all means, Joseph," said M. Durance, "go and see your friends, but recollect to be here quite at eleven." After this, he was left alone, and he felt a little, in the unfortunate position of following the meaning of two lines together, he laid down the book, and thought.

Joseph returned punctually at eleven, and lighted his master to bed. On taking leave, with the courage of the merchant almost gave way.—He looked around him. As M. Fouche had stated, there were two large closets in the room—The thought that at that moment, the intended murderers might be there, came across the mind of M. Durance, and he was strongly tempted to satisfy himself before he laid down.' But he recollected his promise—he remembered how accurate his intelligence of M. Fouche had been on other points—and he resolved to confide in what had been stated to him, and to obey every direction. Having once firmly to this conclusion, he put out the light and lay down on the bed. The fatigue of the day had rendered him very drowsy in the case of the honest merchant. His mind and senses were too much on the alert to permit him to slumber. Sometimes, within the first hour after he lay down, he thought he heard stifled noises, but they were not continuous, and led to nothing. At length, however, about half past twelve, the door of his bed chamber was opened, and a glimmer of light fell on the opposite wall. Having purposely arranged the bed clothes so that he could see out of them, he lay quite still, lest without being seen, M. Durance then behold three men enter, and each armed with a dagger and pistols. One of them advanced and seized the portmanteau, the other two stood by to follow, the merchant's belief that his property or his life was at stake, Joseph Dessary! The first act of the men was to rip up and rifle the portmanteau; but while they were doing so together, each taking mutile secretly, to trust his companions, M. Durance heard them agree upon the necessity of his own immediate death. Ignorant of the means prepared by M. Fouche for his rescue, M. Durance felt the perspiration fast oozing from his pores, but he was not laying in this state, for, as the rifling of the portmanteau could be completed, the closet cover burst open, five or six more rushed out, and in an instant the surprised robbers were in the hands of justice. On the officers coming out, the bed room door at the same time was opened, and lights brought in, showing that all had been thoroughly prepared for the relief of the merchant, who felt quite at his ease.

"Ah, ha!" M. Durance would here say, after narrating the story himself, "what think you of my second adventure? more wonderful still than the first, is it not?"

Whatever may be thought on this point, there is obviously less of mystery in the last incident than in the proceedings. The extraordinary degree of information displayed by M. Fouche, resulted simply from the circumstances of Durance's having written from Bordeaux to Paris, announcing to his associates the prize which was coming in their way. It may be thought that a somewhat dangerous mode for M. Durance to have adopted for the seizure of the offenders, and this may be in part true. But it is to be remembered that the slightest symptom of preparation would have awakened the suspicion of Durance, and have thus prevented, in all probability, the capture of his associates. As to other points, M. Fouche, doubtless had been afraid lest Durance, if informed of the treachery of his servant, would have, while he was in Paris, attempted to betray the scheme.

The wretch of a servant and his associates were punished as they well merited it. M. Durance, grateful for his escape, blessed the prudential police of his country, settled his business to his satisfaction in Paris, and returned to Bordeaux. It was not till after his return, notwithstanding many inquiries, that he could get any thing explaining of the fact of his two adventures. Finally, however, by dint of local investigation, the mystery was solved. And what do our readers think, was the name of the two hundred louis being given to him with lavish and apparently causeless liberality? The explanation is simple. In that wood, on the afternoon in question, there was to be a great raffle of wood, which the party of men had rights from a landed boy in neighbouring village to buy. They looked for a great bargain, having reason to hope that nobody would appear to bid against them. But, on seeing M. Durance on their track, they concluded that he was one of the same errand as themselves. On consultation, they thought it worth their while to endeavor to buy up his opposition, by the offer of a good sum. M. Durance's ignorance was unintentionally continued the mistake as to his purpose. The idea is known to the reader. It is not exactly in our power to say to what extent M. Durance carried his inquiries, with the view of rescuing the three hundred louis. We believe he offered publicly to give upon call, but that it was never claimed from him. Perhaps the parties were ashamed of their extraordinary and simple-witted self deception.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Flowers and their Uses.

One morning in the early part of June, Miss Mary Jane Shirley was busy and intent in putting in order the two very comfortable parlors in her father's house. She dusted and rendated, placed and replaced every article of furniture which she could move, and satisfied, in the end, an extraordinary solicitude to have all things in their best order. Apparently, her labor was not quite successful, for she wore a dissatisfied look as she stopped and glanced around her.

Surely, thought she, these rooms never looked so dull before! how old-fashioned they must appear to people from the city. What shall I do? Flowers would give a cheerful look, but I have never flowers. I'll ask Mr. Rosendell, he will certainly take Mrs. Shirley's advice and cultivate them. I really am ashamed to ask her for them, but I see no alternative! flowers I must have, and I know she will not deny me.

In a moment she was prepared for the walk, and this time she did not stay to put on the brown colored silk hat, or the lace cardinal, but dropped the useful straw bonnet, with a calico dress and cape, and a basket on her arm, hastened off to a neighbor's garden, a little out of the country and elsewhere, not too far to be useful. She was on terms of great intimacy with Mrs. Shirley, and did not wait to knock, but let herself into that lady's parlor. She was there, but in a chair stood by the table, on which lay an open book, looking as if it had been lately read and was ready for the next moment's leisure.

Miss Mary went in search of her friend, who she found busily engaged, with a bright, cheerful face, and the last touches in a bowl of the finest butter. She had barely scan her thus employed before, and could not help expressing her surprise.

"My dear Mrs. Shirley! exclaimed the young lady, "do you always make your butter with your own hands?"

"I always do," was the quiet reply.

"And why, may I ask, do you not let Mary do it?"

"Simply because I know best how to do it."

"But cannot you teach Mary?"

"Perhaps I might, but I cannot convince her that it is necessary to take quite as much pains as I do, and if I leave my butter to her care, it always falls below my standard of perfection, though she cannot perceive it and is pleased when I speak of it; and I have been long convinced that she who should have the very best quality of that delightful article, must not herself be satisfied with any thing less than the best. I have time to see our milk morning to tub of butter, and for what is that basket dangling on your arm?"

"Really, I am almost ashamed to say," said Miss Jane, "but I am to have company to-day from the city; that I should not care for, but my Rochester friends are going to bring with them an especially young gentleman from New York, a Mr. Rosendell, who lives in Clinton Place, and how he is to be entertained I do not know, for papa will talk nothing but politics, and someone must be with him, and then he will find every thing so countryfied!"

"And why, my dear, should he not find things in the country countryfied? If he is a sensible man he will not expect or wish to find them otherwise."

"Sensible man! repeated the young lady, "to speak of a real New York exquisite is only a sensible man! and then to complete my embarrassment, Miss Neville has just sent me word that she is coming to spend the whole day; and how such different people are to be entertained I do not know, unless you, who can please every body, come to my aid."

"What! said Mrs. Shirley, 'are you not afraid to introduce to your city friends, one who makes her own butter with her own hands, and wears one bonnet year in and year out?

"Oh! Mrs. Shirley, you know you can make yourself acceptable any where, and that you are in Neville thinks you perfect."

"And I, in return think her a most estimable woman and I should not be surprised if your New York beau admired her as much as I do. Let me tell you, Jane, that persons, really in the best society, like those who make no pretense to fashion much better than those who aspire to it, and I think you did well to invite Miss Neville to take tea home in company, what is thy petition, and it shall be granted, even to the half of my kingdom!"

"Thank you, thank you, it is not so serious a matter as that, I want the flowers."

"The tulips are gone," replied Mrs. Shirley, "and the roses not come, but I think we will contrive to fill your vases; but here is a plate of butter for your dinner, and I will see if I can assist in entertaining your guests and show her the garden. Here are snowballs, and the lace bonnet for being crimson; let us mix them with these lilacs, lilac and purple they are beautiful contrasted. Here are the peonies; the purple and fanned-leaved are over, but here is the dark red crimson, the double blush, and here is one which I have raised from a seed myself. See! it is pale blush with purple veins in the leaves, and the green very beautiful. You cannot guess how much pleasure it gives me, after having nursed it for several years, to have it turn out so very fine, superior to any I have except from a single root, which I have divided and divided among friends. I sometimes wish it could bloom all the year round, but it is not in my power to make it so. Here is a bed of tulips, I have carefully collected all flowers. I sometimes wish it could bloom all the year round, but it is not in my power to make it so. Here is a bed of tulips, I have carefully collected all colors, the double blush, and here is one which I have raised from a seed myself. See! it is pale blush with purple veins in the leaves, and the green very beautiful. You cannot guess how much pleasure it gives me, after having nursed it for several years, to have it turn out so very fine, superior to any I have except from a single root, which I have divided and divided among friends

A NEW NOTE WELLER.

From an extract published in the Albany Argus, and quoted in the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. Weller, a Missionary in Africa, we learn that he has discovered a nation of Ethiopians never before seen or described by any white man. Mr. Weller is stationed on the Gabon, which empties into the Atlantic about twenty miles south of the equator.

The mission is at the mouth of the river, but, having a free opportunity, Mr. Wilson accompanied Tom, a distinguished negro native, up the Gabon and its tributary, the Dig Gemboa, to Kabangi's town, fifty miles from the ocean, on the Dutch, a branch of the Dig Gemboa. The distance from the mouth indicates that they came from Ethiopia; and possibly this people may spread over that vast unknown region of Africa.

The existence and use of iron of their own manufacture among them, tobacco, and, philosophers would say, indicate an advanced state of civilization; for it is known that a business always people never have iron of their own manufacture until it has been introduced by the whites. The non-existence of slavery, and slave trade among them are a feature still more distinctive from the ordinary African.

We are furnished by the Argus with the following passage from the journal of Mr. Wilson:

"During our short sojourn in this place we met with a number of men entirely different in their features and general appearance from those of this part of the country, some of whom were said to have come five, and others ten or twelve days' journey from the interior. They were known by the name of the Fangwe people. They were on a visit to this part of the country, which is near to the sea coast as they have ventured.—Having set up a little place, they came in considerable numbers to see a white man and all Tako, some of whom was in search of a market, as well as the other. Some of them whom we saw, both men and women, were vastly superior in their personal appearance to the neighbor tribes; and, if they may be regarded as a fair specimen of their people, I should have no hesitation in pronouncing them the finest Africans where I have ever met with. They wear no clothing, except a piece of cloth about the middle of their loins. This is fastened around the loins by a cord. Nor do they cover cloth. On the other hand, they pay the fashions in this region by telling them that they wear cloth to conceal their personal defects and their external diseases. Both men and women braid their hair with a great deal of taste. The women braid the hair on the forepart of the head in the form of a wreath, which, from the forehead not unlike the fold of a cap. Their backs are not in a plaited fashion, but the hair on the back part is plaited into five or six braids which reach below the shoulders.

"The men are of a medium stature, remarkably well formed, healthy in their appearance, and manly in their deportment. They had bolters, spears, travelling bags, and other articles of curious and ingenious workmanship specimens of which we purchased, as well as a number of beads. All of their implements are made of iron of their parts, which is considered vastly superior to any brought to the country by trading vessels. They act no wonder, and, as I have said, they never acquired a taste for tobacco or rum. Beads, powder, and brass they prize very highly, and were willing to give away any thing they had for the smallest quantity of either of these. They represent their country as mountainous and healthy, and when that extensive and other diseases common to the maritime region are unknown among them. They have never participated in the slave trade, and regard it as a thing so much unlike in their circumstances, with the utmost abhorrence. One or two instances are known where they have visited attempts to enslave their people with the intention of selling it difficult to deliver the Ibulis and extent of their country. Perhaps the most westerly border of what is known as the Fangwe territory was within one hundred and fifty miles of the coast, and from thence it was reported that many days' miles into the interior, and possibly spread itself over a large portion of the south side of the Mountains of the Moon." Their country is represented as immensely populous; and could not learn that they had any very large or powerful organizations. They are aware that vessels visit the opposite coast, and they affirm that they have never visited it or seen any ship brought from that quarter. I am inclined to think that the Fangwe people are migrating in large bodies towards the coast. If so, the interior, and its inhabitants, will be as much in the slave trade, and, consequently, be as much in the

CONFIDENCE.—We sometimes, the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the "Sons of the Presidents, Statistics and miscellaneous Matters. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

Born.	Retired.
1735 — John Adams —	1801
1743 — Thomas Jefferson —	1809
1751 — James Madison —	1817
1758 — James Monroe —	1825
1767 — J. Quincy Adams —	1829

Now, it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his father died; Jefferson's Master eight years after Madison and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just eighty-one years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been eighty-six. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Information has been received at Boston, by a late arrival from Valparaiso, of a revolution in Peru having been made with the Government of Chile, by Juan E. Pendleton, Esq., Charge d'Affaires of the United States, by which indemnity is secured to citizens of the United States, in the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, in installments of $30,000 each, of which the first is said to be already on its way to the United States.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge McLean.

July Term, 1843.

WILLIAM JONES vs. JOHN VAN ZANDT.

This was an action on the case brought by plaintiff, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, against defendant, a citizen of the State of Ohio for harboring and concealing one of the plaintiff's slaves in the State of Ohio, knowing them to be fugitives from service, contrary to the 3rd section of the act of Congress entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," passed 12 February, 1793.

The facts were substantially these: The slaves at issue stole on Saturday night, 24 April, 1842, were at the dwelling of the plaintiff, near the Ohio river, in Boone county, Ky., and were pursued by parties immediately on their leaving the premises by birth and others by purchase. On Sunday morning they were missed, and at noon of the same day seven of them were found in the jail at Covington, opposite Cincinnati.

It was proved by several witnesses that early on Sunday morning the defendant's covered wagon, with a sorrel, white-faced horse, in front, and a dark bay in the lead, was seen near Shaw's, Hamilton county, Ohio, driving along the road leading from Cincinnati to Lebanon, that on being stopped by one of the witnesses, the driver was recognized by a voice from within, known to the witness as that of the defendant, to drive over without hailing; that the horses were accordingly started at a full run, leaving the witness behind; that he and his companion being well mounted, gave chase, and after running several hundred yards forced the wagon against the fence and stopped it; that thereupon the defendant and several of the plaintiff's negroes came out of the wagon, and the above together with the driver fled into an adjoining field; that one of the three, he recollect, came back to the other two; that one of them had since been recovered by plaintiff, but the third, named Andrew, and worth $600, has not since been heard of; that the defendant, on being questioned, denied previous admitting knowledge that the negroes were slaves—one of the witnesses stating that defendant when the release took place, in a conversation put to the effect, "I know that the negroes were slaves, but they were born free," either that he only said *they are as free by nature as you or me*," and another, that at a different time he said "he did not know they were slaves, he knew no such fact as slave." It was further proved that the defendant also admitted that he had stayed with a friend at Walnut Hills the night before, and that on going at three o'clock in the morning to his wagon to start for home, he found the negroes there and they got into his wagon; that he started thus early in order to avoid the toll-gate on the morning, the weather being warm; that defendant admitted that the negroes were brought to his wagon by a Mr. Alley; that defendant had also expressed it right in his opinion to aid slaves in escaping; that seven of the slaves, overpursued were taken in Covington without being taken before any magistrate and without any certificate, and there lodged in jail, and that plaintiff had been compelled, under a bond of $1000, to pay $150 reward to the captors, and $150 more for the expenses. It was admitted that the persons who seized the negroes had no previous authority from the owner, or other legal power so to do.

Mr. Justice McLean after recapitulating the testimony, charged the Jury as follows:

It is admitted, gentlemen, that this is not an action upon principles of Common Law, but an action founded on a statute passed by Congress under the following clause of the Constitution:

ART. IV. SEC. 2. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due.

The entire act this provision of the Constitution a statute was enacted by Congress, under the 4th section of which the present action is brought—which follows:

"And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from such service or labor, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars which penalty may be recovered by, and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving moreover to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for, or on account of the said injuries, or losses of labor or service."

Several counts in the declaration have been abandoned, as these for trover, and that the court considers it properly so, because they do not over the escape of the slaves. The count for receiving and concealing, is, it is contended under the 5th count, for obstructing and hindering plaintiff's agent from seizing or arresting his slaves defendant in fault. It is admitted that the persons who seized the slaves were not the owners, or at the time of seizing, even agents or attorneys for the owner under the statute. But it is said that their act having been subsequently ratified by the plaintiff, they thereby became his agents in the full sense of the statute, yes, it is said.—The question here is not how the agency is to affect the plaintiff, but the defendant. Can a subsequent ratification relate back, so as to make that "good which was not good when committed? In my judgment it cannot. The Legislature itself cannot do this, much less can an individual. These persons were not agents or attorneys of the plaintiff within the purview of the statute and the 5th count is therefore, unsustainable.

Much has been said as to notice to the defendant. The clause of the statute under which this suit is brought is in the words, *"after that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid."*—

What kind of notice? It is not pretended that it must be a written notice. But it is contended by defendant and the plaintiff that some to the party from the owner or claimant whom he is not subject to the penalty. What should the notice imply? That the party is pursuing in the claim of the fugitive, *but simply that the person is a fugitive*. Did the defendant know this fugitive? Was he acquainted with the person? Is this fact when he took the negroes into his wagon? In my judgment it matters not in what way notice came to him. He must have knowledge that the persons are fugitives from service; and having knowledge either from the slave, or otherwise, having knowledge, he is unwarranted—In Kentucky every colored person is presumed to be a slave. The presumption arises from the 3rd section of the act of Congress entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," passed 12 February, 1793.

The facts were substantially these: The slaves at issue stole on Saturday night, 24 April, 1842, were at the dwelling of the plaintiff, near the Ohio river, in Boone county, Ky., and were pursued by parties immediately on their leaving the premises by birth and others by purchase. On Sunday morning they were missed, and at noon of the same day seven of them were found in the jail at Covington, opposite Cincinnati.

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HEPATIC
ELIXIR,
For the Cure of
LIVER COMPLAINT.
The Great Worth
of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, begins to be fully appreciated. Candid and scientific Physicians prescribe it—the most intelligent use it—and all praise it. In universal success, in the cure of all lingering complaints, fully substantiates the theory of Dr. Starkweather, "that all chronic or difficult and long standing diseases, originate from some defect in the Liver." Dr. Starkweather will ever be considered, by the thousands who have been so signally benefitted by his 'Hepatic Elixir,' as a great benefactor to his race.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—The symptoms arising from chronic diseases of the liver are so various as almost to baffle description. They develop themselves in many individuals, but they show themselves in different persons, to great variety, in different degrees, and in different forms. Some feel pains in every gradation, and often for a long time and might as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a pain in the side. Other seeds, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to constipation, a dull pain in the right side of the back, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet, and a dull pain in the forehead, accompanying sensation but the pit of the stomach.—Others experience a dull pain in the right side, unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, pain also on either side, most frequently in the left, extending to the shoulder blade. After meals, with often fretful and irritated by the most trifling cause, and a disposition to constipation. There is a general disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, with a loss of sympathy, and is so much disturbed as to lead some to suppose that his complaint arises from an affection of the heart. Others have a dull pain in the back, in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, contributed to retention with diarrhoea. The urine is dark, or dark colored, with a deposit, or a loss of appetite, at other times an unnatural craving for food, and a tongue, highly colored, and is frequently coated with pale.—The countenance is sometimes yellow, sallow or sickly hue. Many other symptoms might be mentioned, but those enumerated are the most prominent and common.

CF The Western CF

In no country, perhaps, are the diseases of the Liver more common than in the West—the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, creeks, and rivers, are the fertile sources of fever and ague, the parent of hepatic complaints, constantly produce it; in the mountains it is that the very acute reaction are affected.

Bilious fevers and Dyspepsia originate almost invariably in a derangement of the functions of the Liver, and persons thus afflicted, are often seized with a fever, which is not generally known, which generally accompanies such affections. That is, they are declaring for symptoms instead of symptoms of fever, which is not so, but is a fog mere and more medicine, an increment accumulation of bile, by means of which the food is digested, and passes off as nature intended.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.

This may certify that for twenty-five years I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint, and frequently so severe as to entirely incapacitate me from labor. I have tried the skill and treatment of various physicians, without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by Dr. Starkweather's Celebrated Hepatic Elixir, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say, that it has effected a complete and *sustained*. *I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.*—AMOS WHITE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, 28 Nov. 1842.

From the Rev. M. Burdett.

This may certify that I have long been afflicted with an affection of the liver for five years, and during the first four years of my illness I was under the care of Physicians, but the disease appeared to be increasing in malignity, and I was reduced to a skeleton, and had no doubt, until being made acquainted with the success which had attended Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, that I should die. I was prevailed upon to make the *Elixir* and, from the benefit I have received, I feel it my duty to most cheerfully recommend it as a safe and effectual remedy for such complaints.

MARCUS BURDETT.

Pastor of the Church in S. Northbridge, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 1, 1840.

PRICE, $1 per bottle, with complete instructions, a treatise on Liver Complaints, with proofs of the effectiveness of the Elixir, free of charge, where the "Elixir" is for sale.

Sold in Cincinnati by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the Proprietor—East Fourth st., Cincinnati, July 22, 1843. 52

NEW STORE.

W. H. & J. H. GRAHAM, (late of Cincinnati,) of DRY GOODS, that he has taken Store No. 51, Fifth street, four doors West of Walnut, Cincinnati, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Comprised in part of Carpets, Marseilles Quilts, Worsted, Cotton and Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Linen Sheetings, Linen Sheetings, Russia Diapers and Crash, Furniture Dimity, Furniture Chintzes, Linen Cambrics, Muslins at 6¼, 7, 7½ and 8c., Bleached Muslins at prices from 6¼ to 25 cts., from 37½ to 48 cents, Brown and Bleached Twilled Muslins, Muslins and Crapes de Laines, Bonnet Satins, Ribbons, Fancy Silks, Silk Velvets, Laces and Cotton Laces, (*extremely low*) Scotch and Dunmiddle Ginghams, Bishop's Lawn, Book, Jaconet, Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Figured and Laced Muslin, Superfine unbleached Linen, Linen Sheeting, Linen Diaper, Pongee, Raw Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Men's Pencil and Stocks, Merino Cassimere, Gambroon, Linen Cambrics, Linen Drilling, Linen Cassimere, Mexican Mixtures, Denims, Blue Jeans and Cotton Cassimere, Satin Stripes, Satinets, Linen and Cotton Gloves, and Mitts, and a large variety of

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

Not enumerated, all of which have been bought in the Eastern Cities by a Member of the Firm, and will be sold at great bargains, for Cash.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 48

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

OHIO.—Life and Trust Co.
Lafayette and Franklin Bank—
Miamisburg—
Western Reserve Bank—
Jos. & Alexander Bank—
Columbiana Bk of New Lisbon—
Commercial Bk of Cadiz—
Bank of Mount Pleasant—
" Marietta—
" Steubenville—
" Circleville—
" Washington—
" Newark—
" Wooster—
" Sandusky—
" Xenia—
" Massillon—
" Georgetown—
Dayton Bank—
Commercial Bank of Scioto—
Clinton Bank of Columbus—
All small and part notes—
Franklin Bank Lebanon—
Mechanic's Trades Bank—
Chillicothe Bank—

SURROUNDED AND BROKEN BANKS.

Urbana Bank—
Bank of Ohio City of Canton—
Lancaster Bank—
Hamilton Bank—
Bank of Medina—
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie—
Miami Exporting Company—
Cincinnati Bank—
Exchange Bank Cincinnati—
Wainwright Bank—
Granville Bank—
KENTUCKY—Kentucky Bank—
INDIANA—State Bk and branches—
" State L oan & Dep—
ILLINOIS—State Bk and Branches—
Bk of Illinois &—
MICHIGAN—Bank of Detroit—
Endorsed by T. O. H. P. Duncan—
MISSOURI—State Bk and Branches—
TENNESSEE—All Tennessee Banks—
ALABAMA—All Alabama Banks—
ARKANSAS—State Bk & Branches—
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks—
Municipality Bills—
GEORGIA—All Georgia Banks—
N. CAROLINA—All solvent Banks—
S. CAROLINA—Bank of State—
EASTERN BANKS—Commonwealth Bk of City Bks—
Boston—
Merchants Bk—
Baltimore—

EXCHANGES.

Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York,	1 pm
Boston,	1 pm
Washington,	1 pm
Baltimore,	1 pm
Philadelphia,	1 pm

SPECIE.

Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold,	1 pm
English Gold,	1 pm
Other Foreign Gold,	1 pm
Silver,	1 pm

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834,	$10,66 Forty Francs, $7,53
do since 1834,	10,00 Ge. $5 br mint, 5,00
Sovereign,	4,86 Napoleon, 3,86 Cardino, 3,20
Napoleon,	3,83 Pistareen, 19
Doubloon, Spanish,	15,80 Mexican, 1
do Patriot,	15,33 Doubloon, 9,00
Y Tholen,	2,924 German Crown, 1,00
X Ducat,	2,25 Ducat Austria, 1,00
X Guilder,	4,00 Louis d'Or, 3,85
Frederick d'Or,	3,924

BANK NOTES

Rec'd and pay at par in Cincinnati, Covington Drink Ex.
Kentucky Banks,
Louisville & Lafayette Bts of O.
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Green,	bush	50
	Dried,	bush	50
BEEF,	Cincinnati,	bbl	6 50 a 7 00
	Prime,	bbl	5 00
	Hams,	bbl	8 00
	Tongues,	bbl	8 00
BACON,	Hog round,	lb	3½ a 4
	Ribs,	lb	3½ a 4
	Shoulders,	lb	2½ a 3
	Sides,	lb	3½ a 4
	Hams,	lb	4 a 4½
	Cincinnati Hams,	lb	4½ a 5
	Sug'ncur'd & canv'd	lb	5 a 5½
COFFEE,	Rio,	lb	8½ a 9
	Java,	lb	12½ a 14
CANDLES,		lb	6 a 6½
CORN,	In the ear,	bush	25
	Shelled,	bush	25
FLOUR,	City Mills,	cwt	4 50
	Ky Canal,	cwt	4 00
FEATHERS,	Prime,	lb	38 a 40
HEMP,	Brown,	cwt	2 00
	Rait,	cwt	2 00
HOPS,	Western crop	lb	7 a 9
HIDES,	Northern dried,	lb	8 a 9
	Wet salted,	lb	4 a 4½
	Spanish,	lb	11 a 12½
HAY,	Loose,	cwt	7 50 a 10
	Baled,	lb	10 a 12
LARD,		lb	4 a 4½
LEAD,	Pigand Bar,	lb	5 a 6
LUMBER,	Boards per m	M	25 00 a 27 00
	do common	do	18 00 a 19 00
	Shingles,	m	2 00 a 2 50
	Hoop Poles,	M	12 00 a 14 00
MOLASSES,	Cuba Boxes,	lb	30 a 33
	New Orleans,	lb	32 a 35
OATS		bush	18 a 20
OIL	Linseed,	gal	70 a 75
PORK,	Mess,	bbl	9 00 a 9 50
	Prime,	bbl	6 00 a 7 00
	Prime,	cwt	5 00 a 7 00
	Rump & Chine,	lb	5 00 a 5 50
	Jowl,	cwt	2 00
	Hog Round,	lb	3½ a 3½
	Shoulders,	lb	2½ a 3
	Sides,	lb	3 a 3½
	Hams,	lb	4 a 4½
PROVISIONS,	Butter,		
	In kegs or bbls,	lb	3 a 5
	Fresh in Jars,	lb	5 a 6
	Cheese, W. Reserve,	lb	10 a 12
	Cheese, Ohio,	lb	5 a 7
	Potatoes,	lb	12½ a 25
	Beans,	bush	50 a 62½
RAGS,		lb	1½
RICE,	Fresh in Tierces,	lb	3½
SALT,	Turks Island,	bush	20
	New York,	sack	32 a 37
	Liverpool,	sack	35 a 40
	do washed,	sack	35 a 35
	do sacks,	sack	37 a 45
	Cincinnati,	bbl	1 85 a 2 00
	Zanesville,	bbl	2 00 a 2 50
SEEDS,	Clover,	bush	4 00 a 4 50
	Timothy,	bush	1 85 a 1 50
	Hemp,	lb	50 a 75
	Flax,	bush	1 a 1 25
SHOT,		bag	1 10 a 1 25
TALLOW,		lb	3 a 4
WHEAT,		bush	50 a 60
WOOL,	Common,	lb	20 a 27
WHISKEY,	From bush,	gal	20

Tobacco Manufactured, Covington Prices.

Cavendish, Ky. best,	wl	$12 00 a 15 00
	3 quality,	8 00 a 10 00
12 Plug, best,		8 00 a 9 00
6 Twist, No. 1,		3 00 a 4 50
" No. 2,		2 00 a 2 50
In Lead, No 1,		3 00 a 3 50
" No. 2,		2 00 a 2 50
Cigars, Regular,	per M	10 00 a 35 00
" Half	"	4 50 a 5 00
Common,		2 a 1 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM K. WALL.

The young men of Covington will be addressed in the Market House, this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, touching the Politics of their City, and of the Nation. Let all between the ages of 18 and 30 attend.

☞ This number completes the second Volume of the Licking Valley Register. To those patrons who have given us our hearty due we rejoice our next sincere thanks—and to those who have paid us nothing, we will ask them if they have satisfied their own consciences by following the Golden Rule of doing to others as they would that others should do by them! We ask of them the result what it does. Silence prevails as from saying more at this time.

"The Congressional Candidates."

Our neighbors of the "Visiter," good soul, understand, us, when he says we take his "recondy to task" for delighting in Col. Tibbatts' prospects. We expressly said, that we were willing to decide the merits of his pry. Our article which the "Visiter" calls a "verdict" ought not to be spoken of by him in such a manner, for it has caused him to feel very important. He imagines that we preference is from Mr. Wall when we charged the Tibbatts' party, with fighting any of the true issues, when, in point of fact, we did not mean our neighbor at all. All the notice we intended to take of our neighbor in the article referred to, was to show his bias in his testimony in favor of Maj. Wall's private worth and amiable social qualities," believing his evidence reliable. We do not suppose the improper attitude which we have been made to occupy by Wall, to have emanated from our neighbor—They come elsewhere, as we believe, and we are almost persuaded, that if our amiable neighbor had known of the existence of such, he would have unchuckled them. He seems to be entirely ignorant. We do not acknowledge that the "title and silly charges imposed up by the Editor" were made in the "Register" "We do not acknowledge it's "charges imposed upon Col. T. to be false." We say they are true, it not to the letter, they are to the spirit of the charges; and in this connection we feel proud the most important of them to the exhibition of any candid man. And we are prepared to prove the Cal's. charges of Gen. Harrison in 1836, and his Whig vice in 1837; and moreover that he had no good reason to entertain "personal ill feeling" towards Mr. Southgate then, as he never had towards Maj. Phelps. "Personal ill feeling" could not have influenced him altogether. We can show, by good democratic authority, that the Whigs expected, if successful, to make a good Whig Senator out of the Col., he being industrious, and well suited to induce them to pay to our neighbor is, to advise him not to "stand guilty" before he is accused; or not guilty, lest the out weighs should be applied, "to guilty consciences." Ah, "Visiter."

Before concluding this article, we would merely notice a writer in the "Visiter," signing himself "a voter," who after some unmeaning remarks, winds up by telling us the reason why we cast their votes for "Col. Tibbatts, the poor man's friend, as his course in the legislature will show." We may have occasion to our next to notice the "poor man's friend" as his course in the legislature and elsewhere will show.

Official.

FROM THE WASHINGTON of SATURDAY.

We are authorized to announce that the Cabinet arrangements have at length been completed, and that the Departments are to be placed under the administration of the undermentioned gentlemen:

Hon. ABEL P. UPSHUR, Secretary of State.
Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. J. M. PORTER, Secretary of War.
Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, Postmaster General.
Hon. JOHN NELSON, Attorney General.

From the above announcement our readers will learn that long uncertainty, doubt, and hesitation in regard to the composition of the Executive Council have at last come to an end.

The late indictment to the Cabinet, we scarcely need say, is of gentlemen closely and explicitly connected with the Van Buren party, and the present re-construction, is strictly in consonance of that policy and purpose of "democratically ling the Administration" which has been for some time avowed and urged in the journals known to support the President in office.—The great event which these prophets foretold, and which the signs in the political sky have so long foreboded, has been accomplished. The time of Locofocoism has reached its full circle, and now re-appears to shed again their former influences, for evil or for good, upon the country.—We have at last, beyond all doubt, a completely "Democratic" Administration.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.—Official intelligence has been received in Philadelphia of the removal of Egbert Orne, Marshall for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the appointment in his place of General GEORGE KEIM, of Reading. In the removal of Mr. Orne hadent seen of all parties unlike in expressing disinterested, for he was an efficient officer and a truly upright and exemplary man. For his successor, Gen. Keim, we have always entertained the most sincere regard, and can hardly think that actually complicity him to accept office under the present Administration.—Chronicle.

The Hon. Joseph Lee, of Kentucky, the late Charge des' Affaires from the United States to Texas, died at Galveston, on the 13th of June, of Consumption. His funeral was attended by the Foreign Ministers, Consuls, and the people generally, by all of whom he was held in the highest respect.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER is again revived under Mr. Charles Foster, editor and proprietor, in Cincinnati. Price $1 per annum, or twelve numbers. It is the only agricultural paper in the Union with copperplate engravings. It is well worthy of patronage.

Latest from Texas.

PEACE PROCLAIMED BETWEEN MEXICO AND TEXAS.

By the steamer Sarah Boman, Capt. James, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst. from Galveston, we received the Gazette of Texas papers to the 8th ult. The most important part of the news is the following "proclamation from Gen. Houston, declaring the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas—

We copy from the N. O. Picayune of July 2.

By the President of the Republic of Texas:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an official communication has been received at the Department of State, from his Orthanale Majesty's *Charge-d'Affaires* near this Government, bearing upon a despatch he had received from her Majesty's *Charge-d'Affaires* in Mexico, announcing to this Government the fact, that the President of Mexico would forthwith order a cessation of hostilities on his part, and the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas, and requested that the President of Texas would send similar orders to the military commanders of the Texan forces.

And whereas the President of Texas fully confided, from the dispositions evinced by this act of the President of Mexico, and the nature of these propositions, in adopting the proposed measure, and ordering the cessation of hostilities on the part of Texas!

Therefore, be it known, that I, SAM. HOUSTON, President of the Republic of Texas and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that an Armistice is established between Texas and Mexico, to continue until the termination of negotiations between the two countries for peace, and until due notice of an intention to resume hostilities (should such an intention hereafter be entertained by either party) shall have been formally announced through Her Britannic Majesty's *Charge-d'Affaires* at the respective Governments, and the revocation this proclamation, and all other measures made by the Government of Texas, or acting by authority of this Government, are hereby ordered and commanded to observe the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be affixed.

General Washington, the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the Republic the eighth.

SAM. HOUSTON.

By the President,

ANSON JONES, Secretary of State.

We learn from Mexico that Morris, Texas, Orne, Lawrence, and other Santa Fe prisoners who were under arrest for political offences, have been set at liberty. They were released from confinement on the 25th of June, under a general amnesty extended to all actually in custody or under prosecution for political offences.

The Hon. JOHN HOLMES died at Portland, Maine, on Friday afternoon last, after a lingering of several months. He had formerly been U. S. Senator from this State, being the last elected after its separation from Massachusetts, and had served several years as a Representative in Congress.

☞ Democratising.—

The most green brevet of the Union Atlas announces the following removals and appointments, in his motive to which is to be discovered in the political faith of the removed and the newly appointed:

EBENEZER PALFREY, Editor of the Salem Adviser, (Locofoco,) to be Surveyor of the port at Salem, (Mass.) in place of BENJAMIN BRIERS, removed.

Capt. H. STACY (Loco) to be Collector for the District of Gloucester, in place of GEORGE W. PARKER, removed.

DAVID WINTER (Loco) to be Surveyor for the District of Gloucester, in place of GEORGE W. PARKER, removed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of July 21.

The Indiana left this city yesterday on the steamer Nodaway and Republic. As is usual with Dutch poorly regulated minds, they could not understand the temperance of Gen. Harrison, and many were found drunk about the streets on Wednesday and in this state, one, if not two, fell overboard at night and were drowned—Quarrels and serious accidents occurred in the afternoon, took place. A child died just before the boats left, which was buried here. One or two other deaths have occurred since they began their journey. Their boats, about 300 in number, have been sent on by land, to meet them in Missouri.

Mr. Tyler in Vermont.

The State of Vermont has the honor of saying that it never succumbed to or supported *Lord* Fockles. It has been the only State in which the last Presidential election disputed with Kentucky for the title of the "Whig Banner State," and lost it only by a few votes. It is the political white hat of every area, "or, in a bright light" of the Union. If there be any State in the Union whose good opinion is to be prized, and whose counsel proved, more than any other, it is the Green Mountain State. The Hon. Mr. Tyler can say effect not to think so when he reads the following resolution which was adopted by the Great Whig Convention held at Rutland, on the 29th ult, but he cannot but feel that the resolution speaks the word of truth:

Resolved, That the administration of John Tyler, by reason of the entirely unexampled perfidy of its head, has become a bye-word and reproach; and that upon him lie fallen the punishment which inevitably follows the treasons of ingratitude and treachery, in the undeguised contempt of all good men.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 11th inst, at the residence of his mother, in this County, (Kentucky) Robert Rice, Esq., of Iowa Territory, in his thirty-two years.

Mr. Rice was a native of this county, and was educated at Augusta College, in this State. In 1836 he removed to Wisconsin, and was early thereafter elected a member of the Legislative council. After the erection of the Territory of Iowa, he was one the Whig candidates for a seat in Congress, selected from among many distinguished competitors as one having the powerful abilities for the place, and though defeated, he was for himself a high reputation. He was a modest unassuming gentleman, of our hearts, sound judgment, and an honest man.—

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR.—How is a place (for which I shall charge you nothing) devoted neither to business, love, religion, science, nature, nor the muses, and yet be not unsuitable? If all these things should be brought into view in the course of my sentimental production—should you be disposed, after exposing its error and chilling it with that potion of which you are so capable, to transmit the world by inserting it in the Register, you will probably hear again from Yours, truly,

LEO.

A Ramble.

Driven by the oppression of a warm summer day from the confinement of the town, I sought a brief retreat in the cool shades of that interesting stream, the Licking, which, after being the soil of Kentucky for some 200 miles, finally disembogues into the Ohio directly opposite the "Queen City." I was alone—the evening was serene—not a breeze ruffled—Earth in all her green woes and beauty spread out her varied charms before me—zephyrs, gentle zephyrs, sprang up and fanned me as I betook myself to an resting place in the shade—the shady tree invited me, his snow grey over the hill-tops and the brook, and, as I gazed towards the West, I could not but enter into the musing spirit of the poet:

"Where beauties in the summer eve!

Remote upon the Western sky

The sun declines; and round him waves

The slender, a gorgeous canopy."

At around me have the elements of beauty, innocence and peace. I, of course, became contemplative and reflecting—I partook of the inspiration of the scene—and as the rippling murmur of the stream, baled general nature's music into my ear, I thought—over thy bosom "long, long ago," the Indian sadded his light canoe—on these banks the red-man of the forest built their lodges and joined in the merry dance—through these woods pursued the panting deer,—and here the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate—but where are they? Yes, where are you, ye tall oaks of the forest? Let not great you back to your original inheritance, ye rightful owners of this soil! Echo alone replied, as I turned me toward a lonely dell upon my right, which seemed to lead to some mouldy but distinct grave, the steady music of a keeping student, along its secluded dells introduced another solution of the poet—

"Amid you dim and distant dell

The rocky stream is pouring,

The linnet sings his tart farewell,

Day's shining sets depending."

Just beyond the recline in a bed of cattle were quietly grazing, and still further on, a chain of hills (or rather mountains) recalled to mind these suitable lines—

"Yon crowd in the distance, when day is declining,

To mark the far mountains deep tinged with the glow."

But, notwithstanding all this varied loveliness, the enchantment of the scene was not yet complete. Dinie at every color and hue gathered round me and smiled for me their envious beauties, which keeping time bough to bough, they exhibited all their fresh pleasure to my view and listened to the notes of one of these songsters over my head, and remembering that I was prying about a little in Latin, I thought, which I resolved to use than self, should he shared in my hospitalities, I found myself repeating—

"The blushing sings upon the bough,

That opens its green leaves to my sun,

The sun sheds forth his western glow,

And I am waiting for thee.

Of sofest green, the summer field,

A garland wreath shall wear

But where art thou, love! nature yields

No blise to me without thee."

Away to my left, in the distance, the repeatedly presented its spires and other appearances of architectural beauty; but I envied not its inhabitants, surrounded, as they were, by all this magnificence. I was led, it is true, into a train of deep sighs upon its ingenuity of man. I thought of the high state of perfection to which he has carried science and the arts—and keeping myself in the room of some of the artists of this goodly city, I looked upon many a lovely scene touched by imaginative heart rendering—I listened alone in the halls of her colleges to the instructions of the learned, and saw hands of happy youth entering the stream of knowledge and I followed from the fine of eruditing professors. These formed, however, but a small portion of the citizens. In the streets some were passing this way, and some that, in a hurried manner, with excitement and care written upon their brow—Multitudes thronged the avenues of the city from centre to circumference, every one intent upon his own individual interest, and perfectly indifferent, apparently, to the welfare of all around them! The desire of gain was stamped upon every countenance—so unsavy and overreaching spirit evidently pervaded the people—and where is happiness, I said, in the midst of all this excitement? Individuality destroyed—the spirit of care restless, anxious fellow, in the whirlpool of excitement! Among so multitude, the gay phantoms of happiness which are ever eluding pursuit, I said, I am content, I am the quietude of retirement, to converse with realities instead of images,—and if you, ye busy morals, would attain peace, come hither.

And learn, that far from the snares of men,

True and liberty dwell in the secluded glen.

Again I looked upon the city and beheld its lowering spires which told of hallowed courts and sacred shrines! and they, hold I, are the places of worship. Is this liberty? Trust do the men of this generation who assist these sacred temples truly worship God? Is the Lord employed in this ancient service?

But another thought was presented—The vision and meditating sentiment, on this subject, which prevail in the world, come before me. In one of their sanctuaries the professed sovereign of the Deity announces the doctrine of the Bible—in another, that,—Here, the whole world are to be saved, Christ's limited sacrifice, are to become citizens of Heaven, whatever may be the habits of conduct, while the rest are all inevitably and eternally lost!—a third party declares that all are saved, the world, there is the fruition of the fatally blest—and another proclaims that the Religion of Heaven is by the way of Nonest—What are we to make of all this diversity of opinion? Is this, then, Religion, ye teachers of truth? Way light for opinions when the Master has himself declared that religion consists in love? Is it the home of God yet not unfeeling, or to enquire form?

Meditations were interrupted by the jyoling of a car, and turning, I beheld two or three persons in hot pursuit, who, on inquiry, told me they had been to a Millerite meeting, and had lost the keynote of time.

Being thus roused from the profound reverie into which I had sunk, and discovering that the sun had gone to his repose, I turned my feet towards home, and left this place and its fairy beauty and solitude to the shades of the gathering night; while, in obedience to the call of my supper-bell, I returned to quiet coffee from the table of Mr. Bath's comfortable.

The Fire at Valparaiso.

Correspondent of the New York Sun.

VALPARAISO, April, 1843.

M. V. BEACH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Within a short time this place has been the scene of a most destructive conflagration. On the 13th of March had a few broke out in the street named the Calle de Comercio, near the Custom house, about 4 o'clock in the evening, and continued until then the next morning before it could be arrested. Nearly forty buildings were burnt besides several that were pulled down. The amount of property lost is estimated to be about $1,500,000, and very little insurance. The fire was, perhaps, small alone, the largest and best in Valparaiso containing very valuable goods. The origin of it was owing to a boy who was in a grocery with a candle to do a trap for rats. In arising, he lifted the light so high as to ignite some matter that was hanging overhead. In an instant the whole was in a blaze.

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 18th instant, by Mr. Dr. Bell, Mr. John S. Ellis, of this city, and Miss MARY J. RIDDLE, of Burlington.

On Thursday 25th inst, by Rev. A. Drury, Mr. Andrew Jackson Bryant, of Boone County, to Miss MARY GARVER, daughter of P. R. Hardy, Esq. of this city.

Accompanying the above notices we received from the highly respectable parties, ample portions of WEDDING CAKE, for which we return our thanks.—They have our sincere and cordial wishes for a long, prosperous and happy life.

New Jerusalem Church.

The Rev. Chauncy Field, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, will preach in Mr. Goodhue's school room, under the Presbyterian church, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The citizens of Covington and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

☞ Dr. STARKWEATHER'S HEPATIC ELIXIR, which is advertised in another column, is truly a Good Medicine. It is now used in the most intelligent and respectable families throughout the United States, and is every where considered the great and infallible remedy for all *Liver Complaints and Diseases of the Stomach*. Dr. Starkweather is an eminent Physician, and for many years past, has devoted his entire attention to these particular diseases. ☞ *Reader, if ill health is your portion, try it and be cured.* ☜

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Superior Dye Stuffs.

10 BBLS. Aspin Bar Wood;
10 Cases Fustic Wood;
50 " Cam Wood;
10 " Ground Campeachy Logwood;
50 " Cut Do. Do. do;
20 " Cut Cuba Fustic;
20 " Cut Cuba Logwood;
600 lbs. Superior Royal Indigo;
600 " Spanish Flint do;
500 " Ground Cream of Tartar;
500 " Lac Dye;

Just received and for sale by

I invite the special attention of Druggists and Dealers in Dye stuffs, to the above, and assure them that they can depend on the best Dye stuffs ever known offered in this market. They are consigned not to the English gentlemen, who purchased them in England, but to the Subscriber and imported them direct to this city. For sale by

Columbia St. near Main, Cincinnati. 52.

NATHANIEL PRIOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen' Boot and Shoe Store, Next door to Mr. Fourth and Fifth Sts. Covington Ky.

KEEPS constantly on hand and makes to order, mens, boots and Shoes of the very best quality, and in the most fashionable style, and on cheap as the cheapest.

July 22d, 1843. 52

RICHARD BATES.

WHOLESALE GROCER.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

AGENT for the sale of Kentucky Tobacco, and all country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments South.

East Corner of Main and Columbia Sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, Beechwood, by the name of Williamson Price, beautifully situated in Boone County, 1 mile from Florence, and 3 miles from Burlington, containing 150 acres, 7 or 8 of which are cleared, the balance is timber, which few possessors being well set in blue grass and possessing abundant and never failing supplies of water. The soil is not inferior to any in the County. The improvements are superior, consisting of a large and commodious brick dwelling, and all necessary out houses; also, a large and well selected Orchard, of all kinds of fruit. The farm is distant from Cincinnati 12 and 9 from Cincinnati, possesses rarely facilities for market.

For terms apply to Benjamin Dulany, adjoining the premises or myself, by letter directed to ALBERT WILLIAMSON.

July 8th 1843. 50

Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati Gaze. copy to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this Office.

JOHN W. VINNALL,

PORTRAIT AND INSTRUMENTAL PAINTER, Over Grosvenor street and Market Space. 37

FRESH GROCERIES.

400 BOXES Cut Tobacco.
248 Bbls. Molasses.
100 Bbls. Loaf Sugar.
242 Bbls. Loaf Sugar, And C. Nos.
653 Bbls. Loaf Sugar, and Rim Coffee.
200 Packages Cut Tobacco.
112 Half Chests Y. H. Tea.
149 Bbls. Nos. 1, and 2 Mackerel.
50 Half Bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do
50 Bags Rio. Coffee.
48 do do Java.
2000 Kegs Lard, Jamaica Nails.
200 Sacks Rice.
23 Tierces Fresh Rice.
18 Dozen Corn Brooms.
600 Boxes Glass And Glass.
80 Bbls. Tar.
40 Do. Pitch.
20 Tons Lead.
600 Boxes Plain, And Glass.
74 Boxes Spermaceti Candles.
200 do Mould do
50 do Sperm do
85 Boxes Bowling Soap.
Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Eggs.
4 do Manilla do
20 Bags Linseed Coffee.
100 Bbls. Potatoes.
2 Casks Dutch Madder.
2 Cases Dutch Gin.
5000 lbs. Cotton Yarn Assorted.
62 do Fringes, Cords.
10 do Cotton do
25 Boxes Starch.
Brooms, Brushes, Bowling, with a general assortment in Stores and for sale by

RICHARD BATES.

East Corner of Main and Columbia Sts. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, July 15, 1843. 51 tf

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, to all the various branches of his profession, viz: Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children. He may be found at present at Mills Bottom, (if called on in time,) as the correct pathology of the disease has never been understood will now—Office at his residence, Covington, Kentucky, adjoining Mr. Bates, Grocery, Columbia St. Ky. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Medical Students will be taught the principles of the Medical Science, and our forums of Kentucky, and elsewhere are now filled with students from Medical Colleges, and are now in the field and examine our state, Nov. 157. Main Street, Covington, Ky. Cincinnati.

McGREW & BEGGS.

63 Co.

A. C. RICHARDSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Grocery Series, Columbia Street near Main, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAN offer Grocers in Kentucky, Tobacco Growers and Producers, Merchants, Boone County, Ky. on the old Georgetown road.

N. B. Merchants will find it to their interest to call at Richardson's Cincinnati, Ky. Tobacco in store to sell, and will answer liberal advances on Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Lard Oil, Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Feathers, Beeswax, and Ginseng, Cincinnati, June 17th, 1843. 47tf.

SITTERSON HOUSE,

FALMOUTH, PENDLETON COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned has opened a house of entertainment in Falmouth, Pendleton County, Ky. for the accommodation of Visitors and the Travelling public. His house is commodious and tastefully 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 high stable, and hostler at all times well supplied with provender. In their prices he will endeavor to suit, by regular dining waiting, on his part, to please and render comfortable all who may favour him with their patronage. We will provide nothing in the way of liquor but pure and delightful water.

CHRISTOPHER SITTERSOUT.

Falmouth, Ky. June 9th 1843. 47-51

FAMILY BIBLES.

At Reduced Prices.

E. MORGAN & CO. at their old stand on the corner of Main and Sixth street, No. 181, between Third and Fourth streets, sign of the Big Book, will sell a good *FAMILY BIBLE*, embellished, at the following prices, viz:

No. 1, with eleven engravings and Family Record,	$1 50
No. 2, with eleven engravings, and Family Record, and a Reading Table,	1 75
No. 3, with eleven engravings, Family Record, and Reading Table,	2 00
No. 4, in gilt binding, with 11 engravings Family Record, Apocrypha and Concordance,	2 50

These Bibles are printed on good fair paper, and bound in the best manner, with the best leather, by E. MORGAN & Co. Cincinnati are superior to those manufactured at the East to be offered for sale at Auction, which are usually bound in rabid leather or sheep, the tones of which will rub off and when the lids are opened a few times.

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Also for sale as above, SCHOOL BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, Pocket Testaments, Hymn Books and a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Writing Paper, Slates, Ect.

Cincinnati, July 8, 1843. 50

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

Corner of Pearl and Balance Street, Cincinnati.

THIS tenement, having lound this spacious establishment for a term of years, are now ready for the reception of company. The house being located in one of the principal business streets of the city, and being in the immediate vicinity of high and city pastime, rendered a very desirable place for either the men of business, or the valetudinarian.

The house has been reconstructed to be have a free circulation of air, and the rooms are all connected with handsomely furnished parlours, for a private or public dinner, or a social chat, in the most pleasantly situated hotel in Cincinnati. The markets being abundantly supplied with provisions, and the prices being reduced rates, the Proprietor have adopted the following scale of prices, viz:

Boarding, per day, under one week,	$1.00
do. do. over two weeks, per week	5.00
do. over two weeks, per week	4.00
Day Boarders, per week	3.00
Breakfast	25
Dinner	50
Supper	25
Lodging	37
Horse, per day	50

The proprietors pledge themselves in some every means, to give satisfaction to their guests.

A. CHIMANNS & WILLIAMS.

July 8, 1843. 50-tf

Fashion

HATS of the best quality, at Gallagher's warehouse, on Market street, two doors below Fifth, Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.

P. S. Our White Beaver Hats, Gentlemen Hats are just the thing—decidedly beautiful.

Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 44.

VISES AND BOTTLES.

THE subscriber has a variety of Vises and Bottles from C. Dunsen's Glass Works, for sale by the dozen, O. ALDRICH, Agt.

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

PORTER BOTTLES.

PORTER Bottles, Quarts and Pints, and for sale by O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main st.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTORS BENNETT & PRETLOW,

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the Medical profession, and will hereafter devote their exclusive attention, and may be found at their Dwelling, corner of Broadway and Market Space, or at their office, on Grosvenor Street, corner of Bed, where Dr. J. Bennett may be found at night. Dr. Pretlow, at his dwelling on 4th street, between Scott and Monroe, at all times. Dr. Bennett may be found the Store, where all night calls, made at the side office will be attended to.

Covington, April 22, 1843. 45

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.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. LUNSFORD,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

Sale of Crescent.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the citizens of Covington and its vicinity that he has established himself in Covington, on Grosvenor street, nearly opposite Mr. Bates' Grocery, and proposes to keep on hand, and make to order every variety of Boots and Shoes, which he will warrant and barter in price to any that can be had in Cincinnati, and hopes from his long experience, and steady application to business, to merit a share of public patronage. July 1, 1843. 49

New Watches, Jewelry &c.,

THE subscribers have lately returned from the Eastern cities, with a large assortment of Watches, of all descriptions, at unusually low prices. All kinds of Jewelry of good quality, such as, Diamond Rings, and Pins, Gold Pens, Gold, and enamelled Breast Pins; Gold Lockets, Gold Chains, Gold Bracelets, Gold, and plated Lockets, Gold, and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, Cutlery, &c., &c.

AT C.

Nearly assorted Cutlery, Buckets, Combs, Knives, Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, a large assortment of English and American, Britannia Ware, Tea sets, Coffee and Tea Urns, Tea Kettles and our forums of Kentucky, and elsewhere are now filled with students from Medical Colleges, and are now in the field and examine our state, No. 157. Main Street, Covington, Ky. Cincinnati.

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Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main st.

☞ HEPATIC ELIXIR, FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SYMPTOMS.

THE symptoms arising from chronic diseases of the liver, are so various as almost to baffle description. They do not all appear in any individual case, but show themselves, in different persons, in great variety, both in extent, number, and degree; so the disorder exists in every gradation, and often for a long time, so slight as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a review of failures after meals, with some exercise of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, exertion to the wind, fright, or a slight pressure of the hand, evidence of the extravasting followed by burning in the seat of the liver and pelvis of the stomach, an unpleasant and sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach. Some cases are attended with wakefulness, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, pain, above, either side, and the shoulder blades. The mind is often fretful and irritated by the most trifling causes; the memory becomes impaired, and there is a general disinclination for bodily or mental exertion. The skin is very sensitive, and is so much disturbed as to lead the patient to suppose that his complaints arise from an affection of the skin, which it is not affected by being in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness is the prevailing complaint, and frequently distended with gas. There is often a loss of appetite, at other times, an unnatural craving for food. The urine becomes highly colored, and is frequently voided with pain. The constitution becomes a sallow, cadaverous, or sodden hue. Many other symptoms might be named, but these merely enumerated, are the most prominent and common.

☞ *Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Lost Appetite, and other diseases arising from a diseased state of the Liver and its functions, has been every season by its use of Dr. Hoofland's German Hepatic Elixir, more than any other medicine.*

Immense sums, obtained a wider circulation, and performed more permanent cures than any other remedy extant—proof of which, from the most respectable sources, which is daily tendered to the proprietor, and the certificates and testimonials which are voluntarily given, will be published, would fill an entire newspaper.

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

INVENTOR TESTIMONY—It latter proof it required to sustain the fact of the remarkable value of Dr. Hoofland's German Hepatic Elixir, the following testimonies from the Hon. Sam'l W. King, Governor of Rhode Island, whose eloquent eulogy of the medicine, and its wonderful power, and most, put entirely at rest the idea that this patient remedy is classed with the many useless and dangerous nostrums, which are palmed upon the public only for the sake of gain.

Testimonies of the following statements, are attested by his Excellency, under date of

Providence, Jan. 23, 1842.

Dr. Chas. Evans, Jan—My dear sir—Your letter, with a copy of your pamphlet, asking my opinion of Dr. Hoofland's Hepatic Elixir, has been received this morning. In reply, I will inform you that no medicine has ever produced more permanently in me, very Excellency. I have had too much reason to know that disease, and have tried too many remedies, to have fallen a victim to error or to be led astray from my own judgment. I have had too much reason to know the value of this medicine, from the use of which I have up that hungry and unnatural craving, which, when other remedies failed, and other, when otherwise, perhaps, proper prescriptions would have been used, and much suffering and further prevented, if in the interval, I had not taken, Yours, &c.

SAM'L W. KING.

Sold by the proprietor, 281 Market Street, and by all respectable druggists everywhere.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Bronchitis! Bronchitis!!

Beware of that dread Destroyer,

☞ THE BRONCHITIS,

Which spares neither the Young, the Good or the Beautiful, but is annually hurrying thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the *mistaken* name of Consumption. The usual symptoms of this disease are, Cough, Difficulty of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a Spitting up of Phlegm or Matter, and in the advanced stage, it is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the small wind tubes or air vessels running through every part of the lungs. The great and effectual remedy for this alarming and wide-spreading disease is the

Rev. L. Covert's BALM of LIFE.

This new and invaluable Medicine is universally pronounced by the thousands who have used it and it cured in healing virtues, to be the most wonderful and admirable remedy in the world for the cure of

Bronchitis, Coughs, Severe Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough.

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, which, neglected, soon lead to *real* Consumption.

The Balm of Life stands entirely alone from the various *Quack Nostrums* of the day, having inviolably won the confidence of *Physicians, Clergymen*, and the *intelligent* of all classes, wherever it has been introduced. Philadelphia, and all who truly sympathize with the afflicted, throughout the Union, where half in appearance with heartfelt joy and look upon the Balm of Life as the *best of all* and uncommon blessings which a kind Providence occasionally bestows on man, but which, like angel's visits, are few and far between.

☞ Circulars, containing numerous testimonials of the highest respectability, can be had gratuitous, of all our Agents.

☞ Dr. L. Covert's Balm of Life (if perfectly) is for sale in Cincinnati by Larry Sanders & Pease, No. 18 East Fourth Street.

☞ Also for sale in Covington by Wyncoop & Bean, Druggists, Jackson Block, Pike St., Co. Corner of Scott street and Market Space.

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

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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

M. M. DENTON,
Commission and Attorney at Law, Office, west side of Market Place.

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 the trade on the lowest terms. Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, and Country Produce generally, on hand and for sale.

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

GEORGE CHAMBERS,
Tobacco Manufacturer and dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Country Produce—Scott street, between Pearl and Market.

COVINGTON POTTERY.
CLEMENTAFRICK carries on the Pottery business in Market Space, on the Bank Lick road, ½ a mile to leave the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Kennedy. Orders will supply his customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 28.

DENTAL SURGERY.
DR. J. A. GUNDRUM,
110 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Where he will attend to the duties of his profession.
Collections made in Hamilton County and vicinity.

REFERENCES.

John Ward & Co.,	New York,
Jacob Little & Co.,	New York,
Atwood & Co.	Philadelphia.
Atwood, Spear & Co.,	Philadelphia,
Joseph Lakin & Co.,	New Orleans,
Henry Hoyt,	Cincinnati.
T. N. Dickman, & Co.,	Cincinnati.

March 12, 1842. 23

Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of their old customers and the public generally, to their fall and winter stock, consisting of almost every variety suitable for the country, which they are selling at prices to suit the times. These goods are selling at prices so well to call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Their stock is all from country produce. Tobacco, Feathers, Jeans, Linseys, Jeans, &c., at the usual Cash market prices.

MARTIN & BRUCE.

Market Space, Cov. Dec. 17, 1841.

COVINGTON & PITTSBURGH
PACKET MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

A CONSTANT supply of the above articles for sale at Cincinnati prices, by GEDGE & BROTHERS, at their store on Market Space, between 4th and 5th streets. Also, a large assortment of GOODS. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 5,1842. 29-tf.

CABINET WARE.

MARTIN & BRUCE,
Are in the CABINET BUSINESS, on Fifth, two doors east of Madison street, Covington, and any article in his line twenty-five or thirty per cent lower than everybody. Have a number of neat coffins ready in readiness.

Jan. 1, 1842. 22tm

BRONCHITIS, a disease of the THROAT and LUNGS, is the cause of many persons becoming consumptive—consumption is a premature grave and the cause of thousands of premature graves, is the *mistaken* name of 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 in the advanced stage, it is an *inflammation* of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 SOUTH THIRD street Price $1. March 19, 1842.

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

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

The Lexington Fire, Life and Marine INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $200,000!

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

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

JOHN W. HUTWELL, Agent.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1841.

Fever and Ague

This disagreeable and very prevalent nervous affection generally arises from a deranged state of the nervous system, affecting the stomach. It is sometimes effectually cured by a sudden shock or other excitement upon the system. But a cure can never be placed upon any remedy, except a powerful tonic acting upon the stomach.

DR. HOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS & LIFE PILLS have been *largely used for the cure of Fever & Ague* with the most satisfactory effects.

DR. HOFFAT has lately received from his Work, which he intends to publish, a very considerable extent, indubitable proofs that his medicines are in high estimation there, as a speedy and effectual cure for all the Fever and Ague. He will refer to its high efficacy, in this disagreeable affection, which is so prevalent at this season of the year. 373 Broadway, New York. For sale by WILKINSON & BIRD, Market Space Covington, Ky. Aug. 26, 1841.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOGAR.

M. BENTON and DANIEL MOGAR, Attorneys at Law, have this day formed a partnership in the practice of the Law in the Covington, Newport, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is in Covington, west end Market Space.

Covington, May 7, 1842. 41

CURES OF THE WEST.

GUILDS 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 yet offered.

No similar invention has given such general satisfaction, in point of economy of fuel, and the good 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 Quaker Stove.

We, the undersigned, having used the Stove, GUILDS PATENT COOKING STOVE, in place of the West, feel no hesitation in giving our unqualified testimony in its favor. For economy, convenience, economy and general comfort, we think it surpasses any other cooking apparatus that we have seen in use. It seems to have supplied our great deideratum not heretofore attained—an oven, capacious, and at the same time heated uniformly throughout its every side—and the due being placed over the oven, being the best impossibility in connection with the boiler, so that it approaches all the different articles of cooking, boiling, baking, or browning meats in the same time and with the least possible quantity of fuel. And the different articles manufactured, seem capable of supplying the wants of all, from the smallest family to the largest Hotels and Steamboats.

Nathan Guilford, John P. Garsha,
John Creagh, J. P. Twell,
John Jordan, J. C. Crawford,
John Shilito, John D. Thorp,
W. S. Merrill, J. Bissell,
W. Rankin, Amos Hughes,
Salmon P. Chase, Samuel Kirby,
Jos. Gaskin, A. H. Robb,
J. A. James, John C. Avery,
Wynne Rogers, Joseph Sharpless,
Caleb Bates, Joseph Newman,
Dr. S. Mason, Thos. J. Morgan,
Lewis Loveless, Dr. J. S. Dodge,
James Lyle, P. Wilson,
J. P. Hutchison, S. G. Jones,
Nathan Baker, Col. A. Dudley,
Jas. H. Platt, Lewis Hunt,
Capt. T. J. Haldeman, S. S. Lillibridge,
John B. Russell, Capt. Jos Hanlon,
Dr. Jos. Drake, Jr., Capt. Jos. Hanlon,
Cap. A. Owens, Gov. Ky. J. Young, *Mrs Hotel*
B. C. Simpson, M. Kinsey,
A. H. Kennedy, Nicholl, Alexander,
John T. Lewis, George Wood,
Dr. Frederick *St Nat Cal* P. G. Ringold.

Manufactured and sold by

GOODHUE & CO.,
33, Main St., (near the river) Cincinnati, O.
August 27, 1841. 5-1y

PREMIUM COLORS.

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

This is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited by Wm. Tennent at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, were adjudged to be equal to those of Foreign Dyeing, and he is recommended to any gentlemen or lady, or wheel, this certificate is needed. Given under our hands this 20th day of June, 1842.

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

H. B.—Silks Silk or any description of Goods, Cotton, Linen, &c. Dyed in a superior manner. Gentlemen's clothes—the facilities of this establishment are superior to any West of the mountains, and who formerly sent Goods East can have them as well done here. Call and see.

WM. TEASDALE.

August 27, 1841. 3m13

NOTICE TO LADIES AT HOME AND ABROAD

FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPABLE NEGLECT—It has been observed by visitors from all sphere countries, a certain neglect of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger mass of female beauty than in this city. Yet, while the male portion of mankind, and politicians, are engaged in adorning themselves, the female portion are almost most totally neglected—THE HAIR. Heretofore the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the sex, and beautiful tresses restored again to health, yet these flowing locks which once adorned their beauty fallen, they are again return to their original beauty. It is astonishing how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much negligence, all knowing when a "NEVER-FAILING REMEDY" can be obtained by application to Dr. JAYNE'S Office, Philadelphia, and asking for Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crown of a lady's beauty? Nothing.

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

J. W. SHEPPARD,
March 19, 1842. Agent.

Cabinet Ware.

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

☞ Coffins ready made at all hours. He is also prepared to furnish the public with COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

His private residence has Turnpike street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wade.

Covington, April 9, 1842. 38tf

OFFICE ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
Fronts 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, manufactories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every, other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium adopted by this Company are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a small sum, to protect himself against the losses to which his property is daily exposed. It is the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company have pursued for a quarter of a century past, in settling losses, that they have attained a reputation unsurpassed by any other institution.

The directors of Covington and vicinity are respectfully solicited to call on the undersigned, or addressed to inquire policies to applicants, without fee or charge.

Wm. R. HOBINS, Agent.

Dec. 21, 1842.

GRAIN SEEDS.

600 Bushels Clover Seed.
250 do. Timothy Seed.
150 do. Herd Grass Seed.
350 do. Blue Grass Seed.
150 do. Orchard Grass Seed.

At the growth of 1842, and of the best quality, for sale on the corner of Scott and Pearl sts. and Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, by

JOHN F. DALE & CO.

January, 26, 1842.-27

INFALLIBLE

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures ASTHMA, or its cause, in a few days, 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 diseases, have been restored to perfect health by its use. 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 put discovered. Hundreds of testimonies of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony to its power, the numerous to publish.

Important News from Providence—Jayne's Expectorant Triumphant!—a Cure!—I give to the public the following facts, that all humanity may be benefited. Dr. Jayne:

I am sixty-four years of age, have been four years very seriously afflicted with the ASTHMA, have tried several expectorants, and taken many "certain" cures, all of which I found, have only had any essential advantage. For two years I have not been able to walk, or lie down in bed. On consulting Dr. Wadsworth, of the Hydro Cure retreat, he advised me to take Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine operated as he told me it would do. I have taken five bottles, and I am perfectly well, and I assure you that I can now be comfortably out of night, and can climb tightness of the lungs and weakness of the stomach which so dreadfully distressed and reduced me. To short life had been shortened, and I should have long since died, but though I am not free from other infirmities attendant on old age.

EBENEZER WEBSTER.

Providence, R. I. Feb. 1, 1842.

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

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

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Nov. 12, 1842.

Dr. Martein's Family Medicines.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this celebrated Physician, have been the wonder and astonishment of all who have witnessed them. Thousands have been raised from a state of the greatest suffering and misery, to health and strength. It acts mildly on the system in all cases, and in the most obstinate complaints, will produce a free circulation in the blood vessels. It does not attempt like drastic purging, but operates by strengthening the system, and by its perfect harmony with the known laws of life, and the laws of health, it cannot but have testimony to the truth of this declaration. It is scarcely credible the many blessings these Medicines have brought, and continue to bestow, wherever they are producing. Let it suffice, to mention diseases in which they have proved most successful in curing, and in which the afflicted have been restored to perfect health, viz: Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Ague, Attitude, Bilious Fever, Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Liver, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Gravel, Piles, Gout, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Scald Head, Eruption of the Skin, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Hypochondria, Loss of Spirits, Costiveness.

For all the diseases to which Females are liable, these Medicines will be found to surpass all others now in use. Parents, and all who have the care of children, should not be without the use of such kind of the Medicine.

Prepared by Dr. Martein, *Bishop Tippitt Blvd. Destroying Medicine for Children*, is now universally acknowledged by all who have used them, to be the most pleasant and effectual, for all stopping worms in Children. The conviction of the inventor of these Medicines, will, in all cases, follow its use.

All the above Medicine is sold by

T. W. NORRIS & CO.,
Main street, Cincinnati,
GEDGE & BROTHER, Covington, Ky.

Nov. 5th, 1842.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CHRISTIAN WORLD,

A Monthly Publication—Designed for Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars.

T. H. Stockton—Editor & Proprietor.
New series—Octavo Edition
Issued on the first of each month.

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

I. ITS OBJECT.

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

II. ITS PLAN.

This embraces Four Main Departments, 1. *Bible Exposition.* 2. *Original Contributions.* 3. *Conservations of Christianity.* 4. *Christian Intelligence.* 1. Comprehensive Expositions and Independent Expositions of the Religion of Christ, as found in the Bible; the Second, Original Essays, Sermons, Lectures, Biographies, Institutions, Sunday Association, to be presented in the form of its pages, under the *Title* of Original Reviews, on Christian Principles, of the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, the Science and Arts of the Day; the Third, under the Fourth, Geographical, Historical, and Biographical Sketches, Practical Essays, Poetry, Anecdotes, Apologues; General Intelligence, Statistics, &c.

III. ITS MEANS.

1. *Classic Circle of Correspondents, Native and Foreign; all Evangelical Christians, are invited to furnish all departments richly with Original Communications.* 2. *An Extensive Selection of the Most Valuable Periodical and Occasional Publications, Literature and Foreign.* 3. *Contributions from Ministers of the Gospel, exhibit the prosperity, rather than the actual resources of the work.* Already, however, more than *FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS* of *CONTRIBUTIONS*, have appeared in its columns; and, besides the regular reception of the *Periodicals*, more than *TWO HUNDRED BOOKS* in the Bible, *Theology, Reviews and MAGAZINES* have been collected, so preliminary to the most useful interchange with the Publisher and Editor.

IV. STYLE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. *LETTER PRESS.* One Number of 24 pages, octavo, with a beautiful Cover, on fine new type, on good paper, and enclosed in a cover, will be issued each month.

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

3. *TERMS.* One Dollar, per annum, in advance, free from postage, and chargeable with postage, if not paid in advance. Two Dollars, without payment in advance. POSTMASTERS WILL ACT AS AGENTS WITH RESPONSIBILITY.

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

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

All publications and communications relative to the Publication of the *Third Series*, to be addressed to

DREW & SCARMELL, *Publishers*,
Cl. S. Third St. Phila. 4.

☞ COMMON GOODS.

Spring, an assortment of common Crockery, consisting of Jugs, Pots, Pitchers, Jars, Milk Pans, Bowls, Dishes, Butter Pots, Preserve Pots, Stone Ware, Jugs, Pitchers, Tea Wares, C.P. Toilet Ware, &c. For sale by C. O. ALDRICH, Agt.

Cincinnati, May 27. —138 Main street.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE farm lying in the County of Caldwell, Kentucky, on the Cumberland, St. Louis, containing 400 acres, 50 cleared, with a dwelling house, when property can be purchased for less than prime cost. Inquire of

HOLDEN & LIVESY,
Covington, Ky., Corner of Scott and Pearl Street. May, 6th, 1842. 41

PILLS!! PILLS!!

☞ Why will you live at this pace

DYING DAYS!!

DR. HUMPHREY'S VEGETABLE OINTMENT—FOR THE PILES, FISSURES, &c. Rather a Popular of more than thirty years, and witnessing a great deal of suffering, and seeing that this Ointment, unlike, and believing that the Ointment, unlike, and proved for its cure, by the almost an entire failure, short of an entire failure by the Ointment, the patient, and