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POETICAL.

TWAS YESTERDAY.

BY CHARLES MILNER.

"Twas yesterday!" Smiling sound,
Breath'd off at life's brink!
Yet, people talks in all sound,
It spoke of we and death!

A mourner by the past it mutter,
In mystic sounds of dooms,
Shrouds in the night of years its hands,
And grasp all life away!

High from the mansion wall of Time
"The stars of memory wait,"
"Twas yesterday!" they hoarse rattling,
The delighted in their repeat!

"Twas yesterday revied'st Fate
The first cause of existence found,
Shows where a phantom set in state
Upon the Conqu'r throne!

Begins and years were cast aside!
The Lord's hand was stretched
The rod fell on the gards of pride,
The weep hold stretch'd there.

Heaven! would the phantom give,
Of her over constant prayer!
"That" tell be said of all that live
"That yesterday they died!"

Where are the Grecian conquests now,
"The Affright of half life!"
Dust rests on the Homeric brow,
Hat quiet is mute!

Where the glorious heart that bought
For freedom in the Roman Gaul,
Gone where the mighty names are sought
With yesterday of yore!

We hope what we hope the shroud
Wrapt from our weary sight;
We wim at stars, and stamp the cloud,
Sent day, and find but night!

Ah! who with life's dead wave would stop,
If it were not for this Falls within,
Which sees the Advent of Hope
Above the floods of Time!

What then, is "Yesterday?" they
Ye wisdom sentient
It is the hall of Memory,
Where Fancies hold Inquire about
The spiritual home of things,
"There hoarded immortal home,
Made to the mind, though the heart weep,
Inspire the ardent thought.

A drop that ebbeth forth a world,
Then sinks in the ocean of time,
A star from Time's vast empire hurled,
Now falling from its rime!
A presence with the sacred part
Of worn our spirits of delay,
Which calls, "Wake! wake! yesterday!
Thou hast lived, thou hast lived!
Yet mellow little day!"

From Wordsworth's Poetical Works.

WE ARE SEVEN.

—A simple child, dear brother Jim,
That lightly draws its breath
And feels its life in every limb
What should it know of death?

I met a little cottage Girl:
She was eight years old, she said;
Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic, woodland air,
And she was wildly clad:
Her eyes were wild and very fair
—Her face only made me glad.

"Sisters and brothers, little Maid,
How many may be you?"
"How many? Seven in all" she said,
And wondering looked at me,

"And where are they? I pray you tell."
She answered, "Seven are we;
And two of our Country dwell,
And two are gone to sea.

Two of us in the churchyard lie,
My sister and my brother;
And in the church-yard cottage I
Dwell near them with my mother."

"You say that two at Country dwell,
And two are gone to sea—
Yet you are seven—I pray you tell,
Sweet maiden how this may be?"

Then she (of little Maid reply,
"Seven boys and girls are we
Two of us in the church-yard lie,
Beneath the church-yard tree."

"You say that, my little Maid,
Your limbs they are alive—
If two are in the church-yard laid,
Then you are only five?"

"Their graves are green, they may be seen,"
The little maid replied,
"Twelve days or more from mother's door,
And then they are side by side—
My stockings I now knit for my brother,
My kerchief there I hem;
And then upon the ground I sit—
I sing an air to them.

And when after eve—or, Sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my supper there.

The first that died was little Jane;
In bed she moaning lay,
Till God released her of her pain,
And then she went away.

So in the church-yard we laid it,
And all the summer day,
Some playing here and there we played,
My brother John and I.

And when the ground was white with snow
And I could run and slide,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side."

"How many are you then," said I,
"If they are dead, the Heavens?"
The little Maid did reply,
"O, Master! we are seven!"

"But they are dead! those two are dead!
Their spirits are in Heaven!"
"Twas throwing words to me was hard,
The little maid would have her will
And said, "Nay, we are seven!"

SELECT TALES.

From the Lady's Book for August.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF DRIVING THINGS OFF.

BY FRANCES FARRAR.

Mr. Samuel Saunter was such an unpuritical person about keeping his appetite that he was seen, at length, to be called by his acquaintance the late Mr. Saunter—"By and by," "AS I said long," "Never and never," "More hereafter speak," "Ask Jane, jeers his favorite questions; and his wife, and lady! who was one of pure bustling, fussing, fretting, quarrelsome set of persons, here and elsewhere for the repose pose of himself, they bustling, was daily and hourly pel of will was a subject of these phrases.

One summer, several years ago, they went out of town to spend the hottest part of the season among the pastures, farms and orchards in a place not town in the interior of Pennsylvania, about ten hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia, and a very pleasant sojourn they made of it. Their children, a little girl of eight and a boy of six years old, enjoyed their residence in the country greatly, and were much improved in their health and vigour by Dame Kirt, of homemade bread, fresh milk and eggs, and ripe fruit. Exercise and fresh air did much also for the parents, and much Mr. Saunter himself almost in spite of them. All that was wanting to make the room, as the metaphysicians call it, the moral ability to benefit himself when the occasion called for exertion. But, truth to tell, the quiet settled farm house in which they were sojourned, was to him a perfect Castle of Indolence. When dragged out upon an excursion by his active lady, he would, indeed, but he was determined to arrange matters that while the rest of the family were gathering berries, or weeding gardens of flowers, he was repeating another stupendously true, or quietly sighing in the drear, which intimented the form. Whole days did he spend reclining on the lawn, of fragrant new-mown grass, watching the leaves of the big sycamore. His habit of pensiveness, however, was indeed quite unknown to those enormous lots the fields. He was always the last of the party to be ready for a start, and he often put off his return to the house till the dinning time had passed and the family were seated upon his head, and made him regret his not having heeded the warnings of his faithful helpmate.

When the season descended from the higher ground to the "interval" as it was called, by the river bank, Mr. Saunter followed, and declaring to her a change of willow, he would little hour after hour, in the pleasant rippling sound of the stream as they sat through the tall, heavy grass. By his political study of the subject he must have attained a pretty good knowledge of the theory of moving, practice he would have shown altogether too laborious for his taste. In the agreeable speculation, however, he was not entirely without practice. The sound was produced in the "integrals," and as Mr. Saunter was a light-complexioned, thin-skinned gentleman, they conceived a particular affection for him in that by the time he had gone to sleep, he was so thrown himself comfortably, at full length, upon the grass, beneath his favorite willows, they begins to settle upon his hands, face and arms, and yet him a great amusement to see the insects, in fact, they were quite agreeable. Too much attention at certain times, is quite overwearing. Mr. Saunter, however, was a very benevolent and interested person, and sometimes sat down then till they had taken their fill. He had, he said, a good deal of blood to spare, and this mode of transaction was attended with much less form and ceremony than those he was used to, and submitting to the operation of the insect. Besides, he had his own peculiar notions about the rights of men and mosquitoes; and he would frequently amuse himself with some thirty minutes of the insect commonwealth, who was quietly enjoying himself upon his hand or arm, in such terms as these—

"Well, gentlemen, fellow-citizens, each away and enjoy yourself. I'dare say this is the first good drink that you have enjoyed for a long time. Only a very good fellow, and be thankful that you live in a country where you can have your fill and mosquito may enjoy himself in his own way. Some people would consider themselves as perfectly justified in taking your life for a personal assault of this kind. But for my part I don't believe in the lawlessness of capital punishments and I think that the 8th of indignation you will have after this season, will be quite punishment enough for light and airsome offenders. Well, fellow! You are as round as a pea and as red as Burgoyde's nose. Good morning. Take care of yourselves, gentlemen."

But all human enjoyments have their taking and the time at length drew nigh when the family party were to leave their pleasant abode in the country.

The first of September was the day appointed for returning to town. Mr. Saunter got every thing ready in her department. The requisite packing and stowing away, here and there, of the dress's travelling clothes were put in order; the apartments were made ready to be abandoned; the horse-keeper in town was written to and ordered to prepare a hack chaise with a pair of horses to take to town. But, alas! when the long looked for morning came, Mr. Saunter was found to be prostrated and everything which it was his province to have dispatched. Their bill was not settled; not one the money received from the agent in town. Indeed, upon a severe cross-examination conducted by his amiable better half, it came out in evidence, that he had not even written to his agent at the town house, and that he was so far from to have certain preparing and packing about the house done which were considered by Mrs. Saunter to be indispensably necessary to their comfort on returning to their residence in town. Neither had Mr. Ewing been written to, to send that good, which had formed the subject of a very cutting discussion between Mr. and Mrs. Saunter at the breakfast table, great, morning for a month before they left town; nor had Mr. Frost been written to, to reserve a place in his school for Rosalie, or had any engagement been made about Tommy's schooling. In fact, the list of Mr. Saunter's omissions was perfectly appalling. His manifest lazy had all patience with him, and Mrs. Saunter determined to postpone the journey for a fortnight longer, in order that all arrears might be brought upon fortnight—when fortnight!—Mr. Saunter assented very pleasantly to this arrangement. A fortnight seemed a vast age in perspective; and he would have little enough to set every thing to rights. So by way of commencing his decline of character, he remained at ease in his quiet in a week and in the other people before the fortnight was up. At the end of the stated time he was still unprepared, and another day was fixed, and another day passed without followed, and so on, till the month of October was pretty well advanced, and the mornings and evenings were getting quite cool.

Not, however, to be indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Saunter, all was prepared. The trunks were all packed; the bills were all paid; the people in town were all instructed in their movements, and, in fact, had received satisfactory proof. It was evening. They were to go next morning by light and early; and the children were sent to bed by times, so that they might be waked early without disputing them of their accustomed quantity of sleep.

"My dear," said Mr. Saunter, "if you call this morning at the stage office, and set down your name, so as to make sure that the stage coach will stop for us at Jones's."

"No, my dear," he replied, "I thought I would put it off till this afternoon, and when the afternoon came I forgot all about it."

"Well, I declare, Mr. Saunter, that is too bad. We shall be left behind after all; and it will be three days before there will be another opportunity to go. And here we are all ready, packed up and waiting to start. How uncomfortable these three days will be!"

"I'm sorry I never mind, my dear, I will be up early in the morning, and send Mr. Jones's hired man, Nathan, down to the place in the road where the coach passes, to stop it, when it will come along.

"Well, we shall be left behind, I know we shall. I thought something would happen to disappoint me. I declare, if I once get back to Philadelphia, I never will go into the country at all!" &c. &c. &c. This was nearly the text. The letter lasted three quarters of an hour, without greatly disturbing the equanimity of Mr. Saunter. Cutters will resent be a matter to say thing—when to certain letters.

The next morning all was bustle and activity, the lady and children were spectacles of fear and of the journey; Mr. Saunter relentably obeying the fifth and last call, at length rose and made himself ready. A hasty breakfast was despatched and Nathan was duly sent off to his post, to stop the coach.

It happened, however, that after he had stood upwards of half hour, he espied a coach on the road, and it looks though the lady jumped down to one of his master's stockings, when upon Nathan, considering his duty in that quarter performed, deserted his station and ran off to have the animal cut and ripple the track. Nathan was thus employed, one of the farmer's children, playing in the field, saw the coach approaching, and ran to the house with the intelligence. Instantly the party sprang to the summons. The farmer's oldest boy tied the travelling trunk on his shoulder, Mr. Saunter seized his portmanteau and umbrella, Mrs. Saunter her bonnet, and the children following not another moment, or they not upon the road, towards the highway. They saw the coach coming rapidly along. The children shouted, the lady waved her handkerchief, and the gentleman uplifted his arm to attract it at the same time. But it was all in vain. They were not seen nor heard and the coach whirled past long before they could reach the desired point. The only consolation they had, was that of seeing that the vehicle was packed full, with the passengers outside besides the driver.

"I told you so, Mr. Saunter," said the lady, "I knew it would be so. We never shall get home again. I give up all expectation of it now. I'd don't believe," said Mr. Saunter, "they were so full that we would not have allowed any somewhere. It is doubtful. It always has been so and always will be so. The fault is Mr. Saunter, of your way of driving things off."

"I beg your pardon my dear," replied the gentleman with great sonnity, "I beg your pardon; but it does seem to me that I do my personal care our disposition but in trying to No—than's driving things off; for if he had not gone before the way out of the field, we should not have missed the coach."

They pleasantly and affectionately chatting, the worthy couple returned to the farm-house.

The lady now took the matter seriously in hand herself, and the next time the stage coach passed a passage was secured and the party were safely landed at their residence in town. Among the many letters and papers awaiting Mr. Saunter was one from an agent in his house, was a notice from Fire Insurance Company, that the term of his policy had expired. This was instantly mined by Mrs. Saunter.

"Now, my dear, run right down to the Insurance Office, and have this policy renewed. I shan't sleep a wink to-night if it is not done."

"But, my dear, you do not consider how much I am fatigued. I will attend to it to-morrow. Two hours spent very fairly here for a whole month without interrupt, and I think it may stand one day longer without much risk. At least let me have my dinner first."

This point was conceded, but the whole dinner time occupied with a discussion on the importance of insurance in general, and insurance on dwelling-houses in particular.

Mr. Saunter went out after dinner, and did not return until a late hour in the evening. The first salutation from his lady when they met was,

"Have you insured the house?"

"Indeed, my dear—"

"There. I knew you had not attended to it. You are always doing things off."

"The fact is, my dear, that I felt in such a very fatigued state, and thought I would lie on and to rest, that I forgot all about it. But I will certainly attend to it, the first thing in the morning."

This woman was running next door twice every day, for a fortnight, at the end of which time the house took fire, and was burned to the ground without a dollar of insurance. A fact of the attending, moreover, not much a smaller house was burned, and the tenant lost.

Mr. Saunter had lost a few thousands by "driving off" the operation of insuring his property, but he had still a handsome fortune left, which was all secured to his family. Now this was a description of property, in consequence of certain events which have recently transpired in and dwelling, begin anxiety to destroy his ease, he gradually resolved to sell out, and invest in real estate; and hence his beating site of procrastination prevailed again. After put off action from day to day, he undertook the warmest representations of his wife; and he is now comparatively a poor man. Such are the consequences of driving things off."

From the Boston Journal.

THE MERCHANT AND THE MATE.

In the course of a somewhat eventful life, I have learned that it is not only strictly consistent with good-breeding to treat every man, however humble his station or degrading his occupations, with courtesy and politeness, but that such treatment is indeed a duty, and that for by policy and expediency. Civility costs nothing but a smile or a bow, or a trifling effort to be something more than a brute. By refusing a request from a poor man, it may be, you make him feel, and he may, on an occasion, strike by gratifying a favor in an agreeable, entertaining manner, as if you regarded him as a man, and have your politeness with contempt, you will use time not of too, and a few and a blacking enjoy. No human being here is be treated with insolently and insolence; and the man who is insolent and arrogant, which is always in the course of some persons whom fortune has liberally and unjustly heaped with gifts, has often initiated conduct towards humble but deserving men, which has made them feel, and resent their feelings, express their energies, and crush them to the earth. The mental or moral caliber of such man is generally exceedingly small. They are generally very illiberal in their views, and very overbearing manners. Many remarks were lying at the wharves, and many masters and mariners were looking for engagements.

The manner in which my business transactions were received by the different merchants and ship masters to whom I applied for a situation, differed of course, according to the character of the individuals. Some received me with much civility, and although they did not think proper to grant my application, proved, by their manners and remarks that they were gentlemen, and entitled to my respect and esteem. Others saw in me only a poor, unfortunate man, who would probably never have it in his power to aid them in return, and treated me with much civility with incivility, but in some cases, with the utmost insulting arrogance. Although in my humble sphere, I deeply felt such treatment, I determined not to be influenced of such conduct which should not diminish one jot of the native energy of my character.

I persisted in my efforts to get an eligible situation—but as I had none to refer to in relation to my character and capability, I continued unsuccessful—and as my money was all gone, and I was getting in debt, I resolved as a last and desperate resort, to endeavor to procure a situation on board of one of the Havana traders. This summer practice had been very quickly at Havana—Yellow whale' crews had died of yellow fever, and it was difficult, to find officers and men to navigate them to the United States. I thought that vessel had sailed once, twice, and, probably would sail once again—and who knew but what I might by some curious turn of Fortune's wheel be placed in the company of Mr. Lake, and by my intelligent, integrity and skill, gain the confidence of the owners, and then, as it were at a single bound, and cheering impulse in my ardent, high hope. It never occurred to me that I should find a difficulty in procuring mates, berth to that part, at that season of the year—or that I was in danger of being carried off by the yellow fever as well as others.

I accordingly went to work. I hunted that a little old ship, lying at one of the wharves at South and bringing to a gentleman whom I shall call Mr. Lake, who was superintending the cargo, and taking in ballast, I inquired of him if she was to go to Havana—and that neither a captain or mate had yet been appointed to her. I let me time, I was informed by Mr. Lake, that I had made application for the berth. He was alone and received me with distant civility. I told him in a respectful manner that I understood he wanted a mate for his ship "Lady," bound to Havana, and that I should be pleased to be appointed to that capacity. He made some enquiries, which I answered satisfactorily—then consulting an air of much importance and dignity, which not a few of my betters put on, he said that he wanted a mate for the Vulture, of a first rate capacity, and if I had a person of that character he should be obliged to giving my recommendation. He added that the person whom he intended should take charge of the Vulture, was every day expected from Havana, and that, he should much appreciate my kindness in appointment of a mate. "Very much," said he, "will you oblige the owners if you or these days, or a week at farthest, and then I will talk further upon this subject.

The week passed away so mean while I was carefully watching the proceedings on board the Vulture. At the expiry was now on board, and the vessel was ready for sea. Mr. Lake was busy, but neither mate nor man were yet appointed to her. It was about eleven o'clock when I met Mr. Lake's counting room. I opened the door with a trembling hand, a very alternately to the feelings of hope and apprehension. My entrance was unfortunately inclement. Mr. Lake was seated at a table, his pen in the hand, and was turned to the ground without a dollar of insurance.—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Influence of the Moon on the Atmosphere.

An astronomer at Vienna has for some time been engaged in investigations on the influence of the moon, among other results, that under lunar influence the barometer rises from the period when the moon is at 135 degrees from the meridian, towards the east, to the period when, having passed the meridian, it has retrograded as far as 90 degrees towards the west; that according to these observations, the great weakness the lunar constituent produces in the atmosphere must be much greater, if the moon did not exist. The following are some further observations in relation to this subject. During the last twenty-five years the number of days on which the moon was 75; at its first quarter, 89; at full moon, 82; at the last quarter, 63; at the nearest distance on the moon, 86; and at the greatest distance from it, 84.

The Tongue.

"I omit caution I am so wonderfully charmed with the music of this little instrument, that I would by no means disparage it. All that I am at to, is very innocent and harmless, and is particularly those little jarrings and discourses which arise from anger, commonness and gossiping. In labor I would always have it rather by good nature, truth, discretion, and sincerity."—*Cudworth.*

Infidelity and Universalism.

Infidelity ordinarily encourages the wicked man by proclaiming death an optional thing—Universalism goes a step farther, and promises a terminal exemption. It voices annihilation, and in particular of

LICKING-VALLEY REGISTER.

BENJAMIN C. LANCHOR, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.

THE NEW QUESTION.

The action of the Convention to be held in Louisville, in November, is a subject of much and increasing interest. There seems to be a good deal of anxious speculation among the Whigs, as to the probable conduct of that Convention in Governor. The Whigs can carry the State by a huge majority, if they try, but may they not fail to carry it if they don't try? We think they may. For a certainty, we may let the Democracy down as doing their best.—With Col. Johnson, or Col. Butler as their candidate, they will exhaust their best blood; and in three days gentlemen are to be dunned for a new Governor. With the prospect of a stand before them our opponents, the question arises here are the Whigs to try? We will take the liberty of answering this question, by stating that the Louisville Convention being invested with the power of the Whig party by the selection of a candidate for Governor, will, if it acts, without personal predilections and without restraint from instructions, be guided by personal preferences in this country, and in the selection of a candidate, and mainly to decide upon a candidate who can sustain the good cause at all points; a man who only votes for the Whig ticket, and accomplishes nothing, but in addition to these indispensable requisites, let him be a man with personal popularity, and of popular address.—The Whig party in Kentucky, contains many such men. We would forbear to call names, or to suggest individuals, if it were not for the fact that Judge Owsley has been nominated in many counties, and altogether appointed with the Convention to go for him in the Convention. This is to be regretted; these delegates should be at liberty to support some other man in Convention, particularly, they are convinced that Judge Owsley is more suitable than Judge Owsley. Judge Owsley, we have no doubt would fill the office of Governor, with credit to himself, and the Commonwealth, but as the matter stands, if the Convention, will be so likely to reach it! It has no test for making himself popular! he probably must depend entirely, upon his past life and antecedents (supposing he could expect to make nothing by polling with the people.—Judge Owsley would take the field against a strong man, not only wanting some of the most important requisites, for a good strong, and, actively hearing under circumstances of unpopularity. There has been already too much effort to make the candidate, without reference to the good of the Whig party, and the good of the Whig party. He was nominated for Governor in 1840, and in consequence thereof, it is said he refused to vote for Gen. Lecher; yet there are counties, he believes still intact many Whigs not to vote for him, and more to vote against him. We, at this part of the State, have had recently, a disastrous example of the policy of a nomination, indicated by the overreaching desire of the nominee, which desire was attended with gross unpopularity on the part of the nominee. The most popular man in Kentucky, is Gen. Lecher, though possessing his popularity makes him the object of solicitation. In view of all these considerations, we firmly believe, (and in the belief we are encouraged by the whole of the Northern Bend Country) that Judge Owsley should not be the nominee of the Louisville Convention.—They can expect a stronger man in his place, who should be left. The Green River Country claims the right of furnishing the candidate, and we are disposed to admit the equity of their claim. Judge Underwood in a Green River Whig, is a man who has gone in a brave manner, and a tried Statesman; he never held an office that was not forced upon him; he never held an office that he did not fill with dignity, fidelity and ability; he is a Whig of the purest stamp, he cares his mettle stand out in such bold relief that all must see and acknowledge them. He is said to be unwilling, that his name should be used by the Convention; we are not simpleminded; it is in the character of the man, and characteristic of a strong man. But let the Convention resolve him, and there will be no danger of Judge Underwood shrinking from duty, and no danger of his success at the polls. If we have been fortunate enough to anticipate the views of the Louisville Convention, as to the candidate for Governor, then Judge Underwood, is the man; and with a Green River candidate for Governor we think, it would be policy to select a strong man from the North, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. George Wright of Kenton, has been recommended in several counties, and we would gladly give testimony in favor of his qualifications, and his ability to conduct the canvass; we are not acquainted with his feelings on the subject, for do we pretend to foresee the feelings of the Convention; but we do not hesitate to say that Judge Underwood and Mr. Bourbon, would constitute a ticket receiving the enthusiastic support of the Whig party, and therefore invincible.

British Influence and Banks.

During the great agitation for rechartering the United States Bank, one of the strongest arguments held up as a terrorism, was, that much of the stock was owned in England, and that we should be under British influence by its recharter. This was a great hobby with the patent democracy of the land, and like an echo, was heard to respond from every mouth.—Where are we now? These very brawlers about British influence and British money, have, within the last three years borrowed more English capital than we ever done before. American banks of millions upon millions, have been sold in the London and Liverpool markets; and so glutted has that market become with our paper, Democratic "promises to pay," that their bonds have been sold under their par value, and others again could not be sold at all. These immense loans involve two positions demanded by the party—British influence, and "there ought to fall who trade on borrowed capital!" Our whole Government is now indebted to Johnny Bull, and another to the foreign capital. Some people seem to dread danger, most, further off, and their greatest fears are in anticipation. When English capitalists will compensate for such a small portion of our loan stock, then Federal Locofocos affected to be wonderfully alarmed—now they have more than TEN MILLIONS, and they are false as usual in a chorus. If there ever was cause for alarm on account of British influence, there is more in the appointment of Mr. Fox than in any other act. Every one knows what an influence the world has over the dotion—how great a power may be exerted by a Minister! We know every man knows that the British don't concern themselves with their money because they love us, or have respect for our Government; but they find they can impose a heavy tax on all we may borrow and now our bonds a pick, or out of fashion, that must have its influence in our national affairs.

All slander of silver now begin to feel the baneful effects of the Locofoco war upon the Banks. Men of great enterprise, industry, and even of wealth, have, many of them, been unfortunate in their pecuniary affairs, some business in which hundreds of laboring men have been employed, by which they were enabled to provide for themselves and families. Public works of improvement have been being stopped, bridging into Missouri a vast number of laborers, who if they manned find honest employment, will offer no part to citizens country, but will be a burden upon the country, and to the morals and harmony of society. It is urged, that in this country, abounding in the greatest possible variety of occupations, so far as the Public Land Office, and the Public Lands are concerned; that the genius of the American people is so versatile, that they can turn their hand to any thing. If they can't get rich in house or farm, they can turn to the mechanic arts, and the jack-plane they can handle the trowel or spade, and if these should fail, they can resort to the axe, the hoe or the plough. This is all true in the character of the American people, but then, the labors of the forest or the field become overstocked. The paralization of trade, produced by Old thinking with the currency—the failures of public improvements, affect alike the husbandman, the mechanic and the merchant—the three great pillars upon which stands all our prosperity, with their dependent supplants. By some of the great capitalists and manufacturers are crippled—internal trade opposed, industry is every where giving way to national apathy and dismay, the mechanic are not yet half realized their enormous.

The Locofoco homburgery and humanity shut the Banks from the beginning to the ending, in this a series of fatalities, in the shape of a Sub-Treasury, and the engrossing pursuits of those who have neither the time nor leisure to examine the question for themselves. They profess to be very great humanitarians, but they do the done to a new institution, in the shape of a Sub-Treasury, in which so many may in time, have a share—at all events, the dead people are provided for, in the sale of their property, and promises! Thousands, doubtless, made fools of many, who might otherwise have employed what little sense they have, in vociferating the interests of the Union, but they have seen the error of it, and we hope not irretievably. We do not despair of seeing this silver scheme put down by the good sense of the people.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Political Ingratitude.

What is this word meaning? Does it stand in the dictionary, or is it a mere phrase, of idle thought? Because his popularity makes him the object of solicitation. In view of all these considerations, we firmly believe, (and in the belief we are encouraged by the whole of the Northern Bend Country) that Judge Owsley should not be the nominee of the Louisville Convention.—They can expect a stronger man in his place who should be left. The Green River Country claims the right of furnishing the candidate, and we are disposed to admit the equity of their claim. Judge Underwood in a Green River Whig, is a man who has gone in a brave manner, and a tried Statesman; he never held an office that was not forced upon him; he never held an office that he did not fill with dignity, fidelity and ability; he is a Whig of the purest stamp, he cares his mettle stand out in such bold relief that all must see and acknowledge them. He is said to be unwilling, that his name should be used by the Convention; we are not simpleminded; it is in the character of the man, and characteristic of a strong man. But let the Convention resolve him, and there will be no danger of Judge Underwood shrinking from duty, and no danger of his success at the polls. If we have been fortunate enough to anticipate the views of the Louisville Convention, as to the candidate for Governor, then Judge Underwood, is the man; and with a Green River candidate for Governor we think, it would be policy to select a strong man from the North, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. George Wright of Kenton, has been recommended in several counties, and we would gladly give testimony in favor of his qualifications, and his ability to conduct the canvass; we are not acquainted with his feelings on the subject, for do we pretend to foresee the feelings of the Convention; but we do not hesitate to say that Judge Underwood and Mr. Bourbon, would constitute a ticket receiving the enthusiastic support of the Whig party, and therefore invincible.

British Influence and Banks.

During the great agitation for rechartering the United States Bank, one of the strongest arguments held up as a terrorism, was, that much of the stock was owned in England, and that we should be under British influence by its recharter. This was a great hobby with the patent democracy of the land, and like an echo, was heard to respond from every mouth.—Where are we now? These very brawlers about British influence and British money, have, within the last three years borrowed more English capital than we ever done before. American banks of millions upon millions, have been sold in the London and Liverpool markets; and so glutted has that market become with our paper, Democratic "promises to pay," that their bonds have been sold under their par value, and others again could not be sold at all. These immense loans involve two positions demanded by the party—British influence, and "there ought to fall who trade on borrowed capital!" Our whole Government is now indebted to Johnny Bull, and another to the foreign capital. Some people seem to dread danger, most, further off, and their greatest fears are in anticipation. When English capitalists will compensate for such a small portion of our loan stock, then Federal Locofocos affected to be wonderfully alarmed—now they have more than

magnified demonstration without attendant? Did not Mr. Chief Clerk Ramsey, in the beginning of a period of two years, and of no balance sheets, merely in the very breach, at the moment when his services were most needed? Did not Mr. Fowler within the last two years, resile personal responsibility in the Employer—from the very best it ever contained? Was not Col. Pryor the most efficient organizer they ever had? The Employer shows herself to be the "Common prey" of by their labors. And is this the sort of return due for such services? This treatment even exceeds the common ingratitude of parties and of governments and has a peculiarity about it, of which the public mind on the sort of principles held by the present office holders of Ohio.

...What! the very antipodes of the democratic process in our views of public policy, but the best very reason are competent pilferers to the service they rendered against us, and to the talent with which they have maintained their own views.

There are other matters in this business to which we shall call the attention of the public, and which we hope may, in time, result both Whigs and Democrats throughout the Union.

A Lesson to Bank Officers.

The trial of Messrs. Wright and Barron, the Phenix Bank of Charlestown, Massachusetts, for the fraudulent appropriation of its property, terminated in a verdict of guilty against the latter.

The confidence of the Board of Directors in the integrity and ability of Wright, the President of the Institution, was entire and unshaking, up to the period of his sudden confession that he had absconded the direction and ruined the bank.—It appears that, instead by unequal extravagance, and gambling in speculations, he had lost, and a large sum of money to Barron, Reed & Co. without the knowledge of the directory that the representations made to him were false, and the promises never fulfilled.—He was afraid, however, to disclose what he had done, and to avoid the exposure which would result from their failure, and hoping that some fortunate turn would put them in their failure, and hoping that some favorable change in their affairs would enable him to recover his position, he still continued to assist them, and received money to assist them, which he had originally obtained. This was permitted in the firm of Stanley, Reed & Co. had received of Mr. Wright upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. It resulted in the stoppage of the bank.

Little Miami Rail Road.

This road will be completed to Dorrilla five miles north of on, by the first of December next. Lebanon must be connected with it some of these days, by a branch to Dorrilla or down the valley of Turtle Creek.—*Lebanon (O.) Star.*

Proceedings of the Council.

August 30th, 1843.

All members present except Messrs. Adams, Finley and Mackey.

After going through the usual routine of business, James G. Arnold, Esq. President of the Board, tendered his resignation as a member of the Common Council, and in a valedictory address, endowed with great feeling, he remarked that he had presided over the deliberations of the Board for several successive years, during which time the courtesy and respect shown him by the members, had endeared them to him, in a way that should never be forgotten. He concluded by wishing the members individually, and the city generally, all that would be guaranteed by a steady course to the discharge of every duty connected with the welfare of the City.

John T. Lewis, Esq. was then elected President of the Board, for the remainder of the year, upon taking his seat, Mr. W. W. Scott presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously concurred in. To wit:

Resolved, That the resignation and valedictory of his station, the President of the Council, be entered upon the Journal of his Board.

Resolved further, That an election be ordered to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James G. Arnold, Esq.; one of the representatives from the 2d ward.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are tendered and tendered to the President Jas. G. Arnold, Esq. for his excellentary and dignified deportment while he presided over the deliberations of this Board.

Resolved, That we cannot adjourn this session to pass, without emphatically tendering to him our fraternal respect, and our sincerest wishes that his future career may be as prosperous as the duty is honorable, and complete of his retirement.

After the resolutions had been adopted Mr. Arnold observed he had no expectation of receiving these expressions of approbation, which he felt, although he was delicious that the bet of his ability to be and discharged his duties to the City; he felt a gratification he was unable to express, in having for so long a time met his opposition, of those with whom he had been associated, and, in a very appropriate manner thanked the Council for the high opinion of his services to the City.

MARRIED.

On the 28th instant, by Elder James G. Arnold, Mr. Isaac Thayer of Mine Run to Miss Sarah Ann of Henry County of this vicinity.

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 grand 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 thy health is your portion, try it and be cured.*

Covington Literary Institution.

The Trustees of this Institution, under the charge of T. A. Cummins, M. M. will commence August 28th, 1843. A gentleman of high talents, will be here about the middle of September to take charge of the Language.

The tuition for the ensuing year for the first half year, is as follows:

Tuition in the English branches—Latin, Greek, Language and higher English studies $8 00 per quarter.

Covington, Aug. 14, 1843.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. L. Tousey

HAS taken the house Market Square, adjoining the Hotel of Capt. Jacob Foster, and is prepared for accommodation a few gentlemen boarders.

References—Parson, Kopp & Co. Cincinnati, F. R. Ball, Covington.

Covington, Sept. 2, 1843. 6-3t

Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Jas Barron } On petition for Divorce
vs. } In the Circuit Court of
Thomas Barron, } Campbell County, Ky.

THE above named defendant will take notice, that on Wednesday, the 27th, day of September next, between 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., at Barlow's Hotel, in the town of Newport, in said County of Campbell, the Complainant will take the depositions of Isaac Barron, Jr. and Mary Barron, and his relations upon the trial of the above cause; and if said depositions be not taken at the time, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day until finished.—H. P. GAINES.

Ad. for the Complainant.

Aug. 26, 1843.—4t

NEW CASH STORE.

STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, now opening, including the Sizes of Boots, Hadies & Misses Leather, on Sixth street, which will be sold below the Cincinnati retail prices, for Cash or Produce. The above stock has been carefully selected, and purchased low for Cash.

The undersigned invite the attention of the public, to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.—D. W. WILSON.

Covington, Aug. 26, 1843.—3

German and French Languages.

REV. G. STOEFELD, intends to teach the above languages, he will remain in Covington for three months longer, and will give instruction at the following low prices and four dollars per quarter, payable half in advance, the balance at the end of the quarter, for which time he will then leave. —Aug. 19 1843.

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

WE are daily receiving large additions, to our extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; Telescopic Bonnets; Hatts; Leather Boots, Shoes, &c. which we are offering at our usual low prices. Having the advantages of our extensive connections, we can offer our stock direct from importers, manufacturers, and at auction on terms equal to jobbing houses in Cincinnati. We are now frequently receiving large consignments of Goods in our line for sale at auction without reserve, and at private sale at auction prices, we can secure our customers the advantages and the public that are fulfilling and procuring Goods cheap are unexpensive, and we depend entirely on good times to furnish Goods cheap, and at lower rates than can be bought of any retail establishment west of the Mountains.

N. B.—*City and country dealers* can always find an extensive and well selected assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, which they can purchase on as low cash or nation wholesale prices as any house in Cincinnati. We invite our friends and their friends of our store are defended prepared to show our assortment.—Aug. 19.

HAYDEN, ELLIOTT & Co.

Auction and Commission Merchants

No. 22, Main st. 4 doors above 5th.

Cincinnati, June 30, 46

COVINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Caroline Andrews,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that she intends opening a School, in Covington, Kenton county for the Instruction of Young Ladies in the Branches of learning usually taught in similar Institutions.

Mrs. Andrews, having had experience in the business, feels confident in recommending her efforts, on her part, shall be wanting to render the patronage of her School worthy the confidence and the patronage of an enlightened and Christian community.

For Tuition in the common English branches, Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of Globes, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Rhetoric—$4 00 per Session.

N. B. Drawing and Fancy Work will be mentioned in a Close advertisement.

Covington, Aug. 19. 4

Commonwealth of Kentucky

Mary Carpenter, } In the Circuit Court of Campbell
vs. } County, for Divorce.
Thomas Carpenter, }

THE defendant will take notice, that on the 27th day of September next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at Barlow's Hotel, in the town of Newport, Kentucky, the Complainant will take the depositions of Thomas Carpenter, and Mary Carpenter, and such others as the trial; and if said depositions be not taken at the time, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day until all shall have been taken.—H. P. GAINES,

Ad. for the complainant.

Aug. 19 1843. 4w.

PREMIUM COLORS.

NEW YORK and Philadelphia, *Corner of Gene and Hollister, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Cincinnati.*

THIS is to certify that the experience of Dying established at the Sixth Annual Fair of the Mechanical Institute by W. Tenbrook was superior to any other exhibited in point of colors and shades, in testimony whereof the Committee have hereunto set their hands, at the 1st day of July, 1843.

J. P. Foote, Pres't

Chas. G. Sharpless, Sec'y.

This establishment has been enlarged, and refitted, since last year, and the proprietor, I understand has better hands than last year, or before, if not larger, than any house East, and have every facility to do business, and to do it well. The good will of the subscriber, in give satisfaction, and to retain the high character he has earned, has been attained.

The Premiums were of the finest; tickets are given for goods left at this establishment.

Aug. 19-4 W. TEARDALE.

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY:

On National Road, between Pearl and Broadway, CINCINNATI, O.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method to inform the public that he is still in the Bell and patronage tickets bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the same. He has on hand at all times, engine, chief, and steamboat Bells, of every description; also Steamboat and Locomotive Bells made to order on any other purpose, brass and composition castings of every kind, will find Door Plates and Knockers; Fountain Cocks and Gooseneck Cocks; Brass Cocks and Faucets made to order.

Cash paid for Old Gloss, Cylinder and Gage Cocks, Copper and Trunk Rivets; good at Bellers' Foundry, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Aug. 19. Bells of work made to order of Anvils on the Steamboat notice. Cash paid for old Copper and Brass, in exchange.

☞ DUN MOUNTING kept constantly on hand.

H. D.—Lamps and ornamental brass work repaired and warranted of equal to new.—Aug. 19 1843.

Soap and Candle Factory.

HIRAM KNOWLTON Manufacturer and Dealer in Soap and Candles, Sixth street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tallow Manufactured. Contraction Price.

Dewatchin, Kyr.	cwt	$12 00	$13 00
" Ky. quality	"	6 00	8 00
Tallow, Soft,	"	6 00	8 00
Tallow, No. 1	"	4 00	4 50
" No. 2	"	3 00	3 50

Wicks & Carpenter's Manuel, 20 00 | 23 00

" " Sod qual.		12 00	00 00
" " No. 1		10 00	12 00
" " No. 2		1 00	1 50
Clarke's Sperm Sd.		30 00	35 00
" Half "		20 00	25 00
Cannon,		20 00	1 00

COVINGTON CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

REV. FOSTER H. BLADES, A. B.

WALTER W. FIELD, Principal and Proprietor.

Tutor in Mathematics.

ROBERT M. BLADES,

Tutor in Ancient Languages.

THE ANNA S. HUTCHINSON, Teacher in the Female Department.

THE Principal of the Academy would have return his sincere thanks to the highly respectable patronage with which they have blessed the Institution. The aim of the Principal is, a thorough and systematic course of intellectual training, and the Institution is now fully prepared to meet the wishes of its patrons, and to impart to the mind of every student

HEPATIC ELIXIR,

FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SYMPTOMS.—

THE symptoms arising from chronic disease of the liver, are so various as almost to baffle description. For they will appear in any individual case, but show themselves in different persons, in great variety, both in number, and in degree. Thus, a slight disorder exists in every condition, and often, for a long time, so slight as to cause no alarm, being quite short lived, for a few days or fortnight after meals, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, a sense of weight in the side, ringing in the ears, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, an unpleasant and nauseating sensation at the pit of the stomach. Some persons are troubled with constipation, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, pain, also, in either side, most frequently in the left, extending to the shoulder-blades. The mind is often fretful and irritated by the most trifling causes; the spirits become depressed, and there is a general disinclination for bodily or mental exertion. The tongue becomes furred, and is so much disturbed as to lead the patient to suppose that his complaints arise from an affection of the stomach. It is also affected by being in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness is the general state, but they are frequently distended with gas. There is often a loss of appetite, or, on the contrary, a voracious craving for food. The urine becomes highly colored, and is frequently voided with pain. The countenance assumes a yellow, cadaverous, or sickly hue. Many other symptoms might be named, but these slightly, characterize, as the most prominent and common.

☞ *Liver Complaints, of various types, and all other disorders arising from a diseased state of the Liver and its functions, are speedily relieved by the use of Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, than by any other medicine.* It has, by its own intrinsic merits, obtained a world wide reputation, and performed more permanent cures, than any other remedy extant—proof of which, from the most respectable living witnesses, is daily tendered to the proprietor, and the certificates and testimonials which are voluntarily given, if published, would fill an entire newspaper.

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

I HAVE TAKEN STARKWEATHER'S HEPATIC ELIXIR, for a long and severe attack of Liver Complaint, and I feel bound to say, that I have received great benefit from the use of the medicine. I feel bound to say, that I have the most perfect confidence in its efficacy, and I shall be happy to recommend it to all who may be afflicted with the disease for which it is a remedy. I have had very much reason to believe that a complete cure could not be effected without the use of some medicine of the kind. Congress adjourned, on the 1st of July, and I have been at home, with my family, most of the time, without producing any good effect, when otherwise, perhaps, proper treatment would have been used, much sooner than it has been procured. For that reason, I have not been during my family and family to be much color under your medicine, and my family physician has been in the same, efficient for the last six years with Jaundice in the side and chest, so much so that it has prevented his sleeping, and rendered it distressing, and from which I could get only temporary relief. I feel very thankfully noticed your advertisement of the medicine to my notice.

I feel bound to add, that Mr. Stark weather, had been with me, and I have had intimate acquaintance with him, and have found him to be a man of knowledge of his, I think he has the capacity of practicing deceptive on any person; this fact induced me to try the Hepatic Elixir, and by the use I have before myself to be entirely cured.

I feel bound to add, that my family physician, Dr. Bowen, is of the same opinion, I certainly think his discovery of great public importance.

Yours, &c.

WM. SHERMAN.

Providence, Aug. 1, 1842.

☞ *The Hepatic Elixir, for the cure of Liver Complaint, is for sale by the following agents:*

BANFORD & PARK, No. 11, Fan-Street.

Bronchitis! Bronchitis!!

Beware of that dread Destroyer,

THE BRONCHITIS.

Which seizes neither the Young, the Old or, the Healthy, but is annually hurrying thousands upon thousands into premature graves, under the mistaken name of Consumption. The usual symptoms of this disease are, Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, Shortness of Breath, Hectic Fever, a Spitting up of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes the inside of the small wind tubes or air vessels running through every part of the lungs. The great and efficacious remedy for this alarming and wide-spreading disease is the

Rev. I. Covert's BALM of LIFE.

This rare and invaluable Medicine is universally pronounced by the multitudes who have used it and tested its healing virtues, to be the most valuable and invaluable remedy in the world for the cure of

Bronchitis, Coughs, Severe Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough.

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

The BALM of LIFE stands entirely alone from the vainism of Quackery, and has been having invariably won the confidence of Physicians, Clergymen, and the totality of all classes, wherever it has been introduced. Philanthropists, and all who truly sympathize with human suffering, cannot where half the agonizing sufferers pass by and look upon the BALM of LIFE as one of those great and accomplishing blessings which a kind Providence has compassionately bestowed on man, but which, like angel's visits, are few and far between.

☞ The Balm of Life, containing mucilaginous principles of the highest respectability, and the best, gentlemen, of all our physicians.

Have I Consumption? The Balm of Life ($1 per bottle) for sale in Cincinnati only by Gaylord & Lane, No. 16 Lower Market-Street.

Also for sale in Covington by T. Bond, Druggist. Also by Bennet Preston & Co. Corner of Broad-Street and Market Space.

B. FOX'S BITTERS,

(LATE J. REED'S.)

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA.

HEZEKIAH FOX, late of Cincinnati, respectfully informs the public that he has taken for a number of years that concentrated and celebrated Bitters, long established in the remedy of *Jesse Reed*, when he began to manufacture them, and has spared no time in obtaining a supply from a German public, to a Landed in Cincinnati. The entire press we have a sufficient number, and the Bitters are now in complete order. The Bedding and Furniture, generally, are new, and every thing in the Style of great arrangement as to ensure ease, comfort, and satisfaction, both to the Traveler, and the Sender.

Bills Table.

Will contain those substantial stands and luxuries our markets so abundantly supply.

Bite Stables

Are the best in the country, and most conveniently arranged for the accommodation of Horses, which will be treated by the careful and trusty hostlers, with an abundance of grain and forage of the finest quality.

☞ Persons wishing to procure Bitters in large lots, the Proprietor flatters himself that he will give that kind of satisfaction which will induce a liberal patronage. His prices will be in accordance with the times.

Lawrenceburgh, Ind., August 5, 1843.

RICHARD BATES,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

COMMERCE AND FRONT AND ST. MICHAEL STREET.

AGENT for the sale of Kentucky Tobacco, Pittsburgh Manufactured Tobacco, and Bitters made on consignments South.

Cash Paid for Rags and Columbia Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRESH GROCERIES.

400 BOXES Vs. Tobacco.
300 Bbls. Molasses.
500 Hhds. Bbls. of Sugar.
240 Bbls. Loaf Sugar, A. N. Orl.
245 Bags Rice, and Rice Cakes.
200 Packages Fresh Raisins.
173 Half Chests Y. H. Tea.
148 Box Mac'l and Vermicelli.
80 Half Bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do.
50 Bags Bbl. Pepper.
43 do. Spice.
2200 Kegs Assd. Pickles, Sauces.
200 Boxes Salaratus.
20 Tierces Fresh Rice.
10 Drums Figs.
600 Boxes Glass Ware Assd.
80 Bbls. Tar.
40 do. Pitch.
30 Tons Lead.
600 Bags Shot, Assd. Sizes.
74 Gross Sperm Candles.
200 do Mould do.
100 do Tallow do.
50 Boxes Shaving Soap.
4 Cartons R. F. Cordage.
4 do Manilla do.
350 Bags Lagunia Coffee.
4 Cases R. F. Twine.
3 Cutts Dutch Matches.
1 Case Fine Soap, 300 lbs.
5000 lbs. Cotton Yarn Assorted.
(Os. Fractions, Eights.
Sixteens, Twenty-Fours.
25 Dozen Hatchets.

Which I offer for sale at Wholesale, Sterling, with a general assortment in Store and for sale by

RICHARD BATES,

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

Cincinnati, July 15, 1843. 451 tf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

JAYNES CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

IS a certain, safe and managing cure for Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, with stomachs &c. and all the causes of the year it is particularly necessary that all family should be provided to those complaints should provide themselves with it, as it is a safe and sound remedy. It is also, it may be the means of frequently avoiding severe and debilitating attacks of Fever and Ague, and will prove to be a most valuable lives.

The universal opinion of all who have used this medicine is, "That it alleviates and cures all pain." It is one of the most efficient, pleasant and agreeable medicines ever offered to the public, for the cure of various diseases of the stomach and bowels, and the only article worthy of confidence for curing Cholera Infantum, Bloody Flux, Complaint, and in all the above diseases it really gives life to the sufferer.

The highest testimonials have been received of the great number of important cures which have been effected, by persons of the first respectability, who have too much intelligence to be imposed upon, and who are willing to give the influence of their name for the purpose of imposing upon others.

DETAILS, read this and save the lives of your children.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1835.

DR. JAYNES DEAR SIR—You ask me what proof I need with of the efficacy of your medicine—I can safely say I never prescribed a medicine for Bloody Complaint which has given me so much satisfaction, and I have never failed to give perfect relief in this way. Whenever introduced into a family it becomes a standing remedy for those affections. I have prescribed your Balsam which I think pretty good proof of its efficacy and confidence. In the Summer Complaints of children, it has frequently seemed to snatch the little victim from the grave.

I think the life of my child, one of such and such a child, I have heard it repeatedly said—In dysentery affections of adults I have time and again seen it act as a charm and give permanent relief in a few hours, and I may say in a few minutes. I do not know of any medicine, and as family should be without it.

Respectfully, M. D. KNAPP, M. D.

Late Professor of Materia Medica, Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

CERTIFICATE.

From the Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D. editor of the American Baptist.

BOSTON, NOV. 1, May 20, 1837.

DR. JAYNES DEAR SIR—Having made use of your Carminative Balsam in my family, and finding it to be a safe and sure remedy for the purpose for which it was intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the notice of the public as a safe generally, believing that those afflicted by any of those complaints will find 'relief in the use of this valuable medicine.

JONATHAN GOING.

From Mr. Wm. Steeling, Physician in the Department N. Y. Hospital.

This may certify that I have used Dr. Jaynes's Carminative Balsam very extensively in the cure of complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation I have met with in the table of Materia Medica.

WM. STEELING, M. D.

—Brighton, N. Y., July 18th, 1836.

To Dr. Jaynes, Dr. Jaynes, 109 Center St., Pastor of the 3d Baptist Church, at Philadelphia.

Having tested in my family, the beneficial effects of Dr. Jaynes's Carminative Balsam, I am confident that it will be found a safe and sure remedy in the cure of those complaints for which it professes to be a remedy.

T. J. KITTS.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1836.

For sale at the Cash Store, 125 Main St. Cincinnati, by J. W. SHEPPARD.

August 12, 1843. 31f

PORTER BOTTLES.

QUART Porter Bottles for sale cheap and for cash by O. ALDRICH,

Cincinnati, May 27. 158 Main st.

JAYNES TONIC VERMIFUGE.

THIS vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will take it without a struggle. It effectually destroys Worms, restores the appetite, and acts in a general and permanent intermittent and remittent fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure for Fever and Ague, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms and Jaundice in the whole system, but dissolves and carries off the superabundant disease or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach or bowels of children, and the debility of those in bad health. This mucous tissue has led several to think it was a disease of young, and by removing it, it is impossible for them to remain in health.

Its operation is its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always imparted by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, but for want of room will not be published here; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, the proprietor will mention a few facts. He gave it to his little son, aged four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large worms. He gave it to his little daughter, the short three years old, when she brought over thirty worms in one dose!

Justin Thomson, near Salem, N. J., administered the Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in a few days it discharged one hundred and thirty-seven large worms.

Mr. Joseph A. Lewis, of the Penn. Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to two of his children, and says it in a few days it brought away about fifty worms at a time, and in a few days recovered.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodward, and two brothers of this Vermifuge for Dysentery, and in a few days of two worms discharged upwards of thirty, pieces of vermicelli, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dysentery.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, compared entirely of little white round worms. He says, "they came very fast, for not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by thousands, particularly on the point from pipe to battery, and compared entirely of round worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, prepared by a regular physician, is now offered to them, and can be had by Dr. JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam.

For sale at the Cash Store, No. 125 Main st. Cincinnati, Ohio. J. W. SHEPPARD, Agt.

August 12, 1843. 30

NATHANIEL PRIOR,

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Boot and Shoe Store, No. 109 Fourth and Fifth Streets,

COVINGTON, KY.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and extensive Boots and Shoes of the very best quality, and in the most fashionable style, and cheap for cash, that is right.

July 22, 1843. 32

New Watches, Jewelry &c.

THE subscriber has lately returned from Eastern Cities, with a fine assortment of Watches, of all descriptions, at moderate prices. All kinds of Jewelry of good quality, such as, Diamond Rings, and Pins, Gemes, Topaz, Garnet, and enamelled Brooch Pins, and Gemed Chains, Miniature Cases, Gold, and plated Lockets, Gold, and Silver Spectacles, Pens, Thimbles, Cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Now manufacturing Gilt Cornice Buckets, Candle Sticks, Trays and Sconces, with a large assortment of English and American, Britannia Ware. The above goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and our friends of Kentucky, and elsewhere are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

No. 121, Main Street, between 3d, and 4th Streets, Cincinnati. RICHARD BIGGS.

4 6m.

REMOVAL.

H. MUSSEY, has removed from No. 54 Fifth St., to No. 184 Main St., West side, between Fourth and Fifth Sts., where he will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their patronage, by giving *Good Coats at Low Prices.*

Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1843. 31f

FAMILY BIBLES,

At Reduced Prices.

MORGAN & CO., will shortly open at the West side of Main street, No. 181, between Third and Fourth streets, an assortment of Books, will sell a good Family Bible, substantially bound, at the following prices, at wholesale.

No. 1, with eleven engravings and Family Record, $1 50

No. 2, with eleven engravings, and Family Record, Apocrypha, and Concordance, $ 2 00

No. 3, with sixteen engravings, Family Record, Apocrypha and Concordance, $ 2 50

No. 4, in gilt binding, with 11 engravings Family Record, Apocrypha and Concordance, $ 3 00

These Bibles are printed on good paper, with plain large type, and will be found perfectly correct. E. MORGAN & Co., Cincinnati.

Merchants and others will find it for their interest to be disposed of attention, which are usually bound in gilt leather or sheep, the cover of which will come off when, but only after a few times.

☞ *Should any Bible sold by Morgan & Co. be found imperfect, it will be exchanged.*—CO

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

Cincinnati, July 8, 1843. 30

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

Corner of Pearl and Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

THE subscribers, having fitted this spacious establishment, for a term of years, now is prepared ready for the reception of company. The house being located in one of the principal business streets of the city, and at the same time possessing a high and airy position, renders it a very desirable residence for those who are seeking the valetudinarian.

The chambers are airy and cool, and have a fine circulation of air, and many of them are connected with handsomely furnished parlours, which places on both floors. The table will be found, in the most pleasantly situated hotel in Cincinnati. The Bar will be constantly supplied with provisions, and these afforded at reduced rates, the Proprietors have adapted the charges to their prepaid system, viz:

Boarding, per day, under one week,—$1.00

do do one week, and under two weeks,—$7 00

do over two weeks, per week,—$ 6.00

Dry Boarders, per week,—$ 3.00

Breakfast,—12½ Cents. Dinner,—37 Cents.

Dinner,—50 Cents. Supper,—37 Cents.

Lodging,—37 Cents.

Horse, per day,—50 Cents.

The Proprietors pledge themselves to use every means, to give satisfaction to their guests.

SHACKLANDS & WILLIAMS.

July 8, 1843. 30-tf.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOORE,

M. BENTON and DANIEL MOORE, have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is on Scott street, west end of Market Square.

Covington, May 6, 1843. 41

CLOCKS & WATCHES

OF every description, repaired in the most neatness and durability.

WILLIAM GALLUP, Jr.

On Fourth Street, three doors south of Gaslo & Brooker's Store.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The office of the REGISTER *is supplied with every variety of Job Type, for Printing Cards, Circulars, Blank Notes, Drafts, Checks, Bills of Lading, Market Reports, Bill Heads, Blank Receipts, Shipping Receipts, Bill Stickers, Hand Bills, Dodgers, Blank Receipts, Bill Heads, Blank