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POETICAL.

The Jewish Captive in Babylon.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

How can we pipe the songs we sung
In Zion's pleasy bowers?
Our golden harps, we gently hung
In Salem's princely towers,
Hung mutely on the willow tree,
Where Judah's daughters keep
The melancholy of their woe, and weep
Their wrathful tears to weep.

Our scattered tribes, o'er many lands,
Are still but one great exile;
Mear dear to us Judean sands,
Thou gloomy prison of Babylon!
Our spirits pine for early gales,
From Sabyna to the East!
Our lips repeat the mystic tales
Of prophecy long past.

A Lyre, a harp, and a silver rod,
With all the world our foe,
Jehovah's love in flowers we trace,
Gilt's'ar so large for thee!
We know that He shall yet lay hand
Our fallen will rescue,
And Judah's sons possess the land
Their fathers held of yore.

OCTOBER.

IT WAS LATE SUMMER—SUMMER STILL!
Balmy, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! thou dearest here,
With sad and faded leaves to stare
The summer's melancholy! Hark!
Amid the whistling of the winds I hear,
As the red account sites stay,
And hem of purple clouds appear,
Discussing every weakest star.

Thou solemn month! Thou! thy voice!
It tells my soul of silent joy
When but to live was to rejoice;
When earth was lovely to my eyes!
Oh, vision bright! oh, blessed hours,
Where are their lively raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers!
Ah! my soul is faded too!

I feel a nature and behold
My life's fine emblem rustling round,
And power of youthful feeling cold
The year's dead honors on the ground.
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low plaints are uttered by,
How much their perishing tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in myriads from the west,
They bore the wood lark's melting tone,
They breathed the lone bird's plaintive zest
Through summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade,
But changed and strengthened one, they fled
As time, the conqueror, sighs and glides.

Thus the three temperaments of the heart,
When life is fresh and joy is new,
Sail as the nightingale's dewy nest,
And transient as they all are true!
They will be the heart's fair light smile,
Which flaps about her forehead below
Till Grief's fist slight around it breathe;
Then Pleasure's lip its smile resigns,
Alas for Time, and Death, and Care!
What gloom spread over my day! Sing! Sing!
Echo sleeps in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial pageant of the Spring.
The dreams that such necessities year
Thermal hatred to hours of brighter prides,
Artful lies withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness, side by side.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

BY CHARLES WARE.

Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perhaps may be gone!
Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on.

Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perhaps may be gone!
Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on.

SELECT TALES.

From the New York Evangelist.

THE HAPPY HOME.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

It happens here and there
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest.

He who has truly a happy home, has almost every desirable earthly blessing. There are comparatively few happy homes on earth; and we think, in the following remarks, to show our readers how this blessing may most effectually be secured.

Let us, in imagination, enter this splendid mansion on Broadway street, in Boston. It needs the adorning eye by the numerous lamps, blazing through the spacious hall, you enter, early in the evening, the parlor, adorned with every convenience and luxury which wealth can bestow. The most costly paintings, in rich gilt frames, ornament the walls. A brilliant chandelier is suspended from the lofty ceiling, illuminating with its clear flame, the whole room, with a radiance hardly surpassed by that of the noonday sun. Imperial carpets are spread over the floor, so thick and soft, that a velvet cushion would be hardly more inviting to the pensive reclining of the feet. Crimson damask curtains, mingled in delightful contrast with the finest embroidered muslin, hang in graceful drapery over the windows, glazed with pitted plate glass, rivaling the pure and atmosphere itself. Sofas, and lounges, and divans, of the most luxurious pattern, lead of, in enticing, lazily to soft indulgence. Mirrors extending from the floor to the ceiling, reflect the light of this gorgeous apartment, and invest the whole implement scene with mysterious and bewildering magnificence. Italy and China have furnished rare to adorn the rich apartm. Statuary from the chisels of Greenough and Canaliny, embellish appropriate niches. Pots of massive silver glitter upon the sideboard. Costly engravings and books, in the richest editions of the London press, are lying upon the centre-table; and arm-chairs, of luxurious capacity, and soft as down, invite to luxurious enjoyment.

They are ladies moving about the apartment—ladies who were dressed in complacency, and have every one lapped in fashionable and they are adorned with the richest fabrics of French and Italian looms. But pleasant day the curtains is either done, and they take their evening lists through the dim twilight, and the Beauties and of Dorchester, with sharpness serenade standard in every desire. There are children in the family; and in the bright and sunny morning of summer, the joyful servants drawn from their little earthly, rushing upon steel springs, along the gravel walks of Boston Common, under the shade of the overarched elms. The number of these magnificent establishments, and the extent of their wealth, has grown, while the Boston City has increased in population, and the wealth of the city has increased, and the increasing every year. The only annual profit of his business, perhaps, exceeds the expenses of a family, in the reader, "this must be a happy family. There are all the ingredients of earthly joy." Such a family may be happy, but these materials do not make it so. We had almost said, they have no tendency to [illegible] happiness.

Let us suppose that the parlors of the members of this family are unoccupied and unadorned. The fire-place is in the centre in the evening, initiated by the gaily unmasques of business. Always accompanied in dominoes, he is the tyrant in the family. Other rooms, devoted to any of his pieces, the sentiments of his mind their gloom around his fervids. In his fretful humors, he visits through his patient like the cloud hyena, and sometimes visits the home of his family. Wind and. His children, accustomed to the outbreaks of petulence and rage on the part of their father, have lost all respect and affection for him. They regard him with a cold indifference. They grow up with no kind attections. Their only object is to leave home him as much money as they can, to squander in extravagance—brought up in idleness, they know not how to work. The sleepy-minded girls—mere fashion, indeed, and are strangers to any joy but that of satisfying their cravings in the pomp and pride of life. They hardly have the meaning of the word happiness.

"Father," says one to another, "our cousin home is night as cross as he well can be. I do wish he would go to England again and stay there. There is no living in the same house with him."

The mother is, perhaps, a calm and weak-minded woman. Her husband has so often detected her in some trifle of deceit, in accomplishing her wishes, that he treats her with the contemptuous neglect. She is accustomed to be trampled upon at home, and though she dreams her counsels in the world, yet she has no confidante friends, and she passes many hours in sighing melancholy.

Now and then the thought of days gone does the mother's recollections to the dark abyss of the members of this family. They date to Mount Auburn, and there in the embolished tomb where sunshine the remains of one who a few days before met them in the gay world. Some "month's calyptosus swell" dispels for a time all thought of death and judgment. An acquaintance dies, and cold mortuary receptacle then is visited the funeral, and there, in the darkened chamber, and by the shrouded body of the dead, they cannot repel the terrible reflection, that they too must die. The gloomy thought sends fainting into the heart, and poisons in the stomach. They are living in the world without God. They are rejecting the Saviour—And death, that terrible foe to the unprepared, seeks to compete with giant strides upon them. They are they truly joylessness. All this external show of wealth and splendor, is but as the gay painting of the sepulchre. It but hides the decaying of the empty heart. Not the other case is misery in rage. There is also misery clothed in purple and fine linen.

From this scene of outward luxury and splendor, but of real wretchedness, let us, in imagination, visit this happy home, in one of the little hamlets nestled by the White Mountains. The Saco River, there a little streamlet, rippling over its pebbly bed a few rods in front of the dwelling. The humble cottage is half of sixteen, the other half twelve feet one room. Two rough plain boards nailed together, constitute the only door; and a wooden latch, opened by a leather string, passes through a gimlet hole, in the upper boards. A hole cut through two of the logs, is fitted with a rough sliding sash, containing a few pages of glass for the only window. The fireplace is redolently fashioned of stone, in one corner of the room and a large flat slate stone makes a smooth and pleasant hearth. Two pieces of granite are used as andirons; and the bright flames of the fire, dancing round them, blazing on the hearth in a cold October evening, illuminate the whole apartment. The floor is composed of unplaned boards of low hardness, with very frequent knots and cracks. In one corner of the room, a trifle gives manifest in another. A low door opens in the middle of the floor, to let you down into a little hole two feet square, called the cellar. A plain table is before the fire, with a few white crockery plates and cups and saucers upon it, with a tray of mahogany, and a tea-pot. Yellow and [illegible] of Jonathan are hung up by nails; driven in the logs which compose the walls, the latter, [illegible] of the logs being filled with moss and clay. Among the articles of furniture, you see a spinning wheel, and two or three straight-backed chairs with bottoms braided with the thin fibers of the [illegible]. There are no hangings before the door, in small tin pan, a cake of Indian meal, which is to compose the supper of this lowly family. The little children, a girl of seven and a boy of five, are sitting in one or of the opposite corners, the boy holding little bonbons with splinters of pitch pine. The mother of these children is busily making preparations for the evening repast. The father, having just returned from the labors of the day, is sitting before the hearth, cheerfully talking with his wife, and by the bright glow of the fire, most merry. Yet, "Father, the bells are waterpail, which has been exhausted by the boys.

"Father," says little George, lately up with his my cheeks, "may Susan and I go with you to Conway, and help you get in the potatoes?"

"O yes, father," exclaims Susan, "let us go, George and I, together, can pick them up as fast as you can dig them. We can help you very much. Do let us go."

"Ah! you little rogues," says the mother, with a smile, "you are planning for some more rides in your father's wheelbarrow, I rather think."

"Yes" the father replies, "when they get for me I have a long both ways. And I hardly know which is the heaviest. I wheel the potatoes in the barrow, and then I find these two great children in my wheelbarrow, and they are so little to be sure but for me to wheel them back to you feet."

"Well, father," says Susan, "I do not think it lies you very much to wheel us. If it did, you would not run with us as fast as you did yesterday. It made us laugh so, that I thought we had out of the wheelbarrow."

"I am inclined to the opinion, on the whole," replies the father, "that I should be far the necessity of employing two hands to convey you, if you are going to work for me, you must be up early in the morning and help your mother get breakfast while I am taking care of the cattle."

"O, that is good," says Susan to George, "we always have such a good time when we go with father."

They soon all down at the tempter table. A single tallow candle, in an iron candlestick, gives a feeble light, which is almost eclipsed by the bright gleams of the wood fire which illuminates the room. A blessing is implored before the happy family partakes of its frugal repast. The tea-tipper, the children, keeping by their mother's side, heavy their faces in her lap, as they repeat their evening prayer, and then retire for the night to the little cot bed, which covers the hearth that is which their parents repose.

At an early hour of the evening, the husband and father takes the family Bible from the shelf. With the strong faith of the patriarchs of old, he reads a portion of the sacred volume, and commends in fervent prayer, blessing, the children, and himself, to the care of his Heavenly Father.

"O God," he says, "thou art causing our cup to overflow with blessings. Thou art feeding and clothing us, and supplying our every earthly want. And we pray that we may be grateful in this, our earthly home, for the joys of the celestial mansions. We thank thee, O God, for the beloved little one thou hast entrusted to our care. We thank thee for their intelligence, and for their affectionate hearts, and for their well formed bodies. With thy aid we will do all in our power, then such an example of virtue, that they may be wise by the Spirit of the Savior, and that we may all hereafter meet, a happy family in Heaven."

With such acknowledgments and supplications, he gives utterance to the deep emotions of his own heart. And soon all the favored household are peacefully reposing, encompassed with dreams. Their humble and solitary home, in the midst of the mountains, is the abode of the purest contentment and joy. There are the external manifestations of poverty, but the heart is filled with Heaven's choicest treasures.

These two pictures, which some will affect to be untrue to nature, shows that the possession of wealth is by no means essential to happiness—but will theoretically admit the truth of this, yet in practical denial is the great basis of all earthly joy, and is ruining millions of immortal souls. Money, money is the god of the world, and in the sapid adoration of that deity, the true sources of enjoyment which God has poisoned out, are neglected. A man may enjoy the highest degree of earthly happiness, though he not have a hoarding, though he cannot be spread your his floor, and though he have no income but that which he can secure from the ground by the labor of his own hands.

Reading an author in simplicity, is his enjoyment with a sense of delicacy, he can sit down with one, where we find natural manners and marked character.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English, or statute mile 1760 yards; German 1000; Italian 1628.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

Three Saturday Nights.

Chase have been modeled into form. Light had to be made on the face of the deep. Ocean had parted its first thunder hymn. The sun and moon wheeled along their yet untracked orbits, and great angels hung and their hosts in [illegible]. Man remained the monarch in his organization then all, man was but created; and the seal of superiority stamped on his forehead. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day." The whole universe was happy in the possession of existence. The birds were trying their throats in the groves of Eden; [illegible] of a thousand dyes spread in the eyes of the declining sun, and continually honored in acceptable unison in the ear of their great Creator. It was heaven of evenings.

"Blessed Sabbath!" [illegible] The Sabbath's hushings, when, all footprints in frames [illegible] from Jehovah's hand, Creation blessed, when Eden's twilight fans fanned like a morning hebe. The voice Jovian [illegible] of the Lord, and the Spirit moved Mildly the sun, upon the hallest trees, Shed holiness's blooming odours. Peace reigned; And love, and gratitude; the human pair Their vesper prayed joyful, and their morning orisons. Silence was over the deep, the holiness verge, The last vanishing waves—of that dread tempest, Which rapidly, while ocean, at the mere command, Rested fearlessly into his new cleft bed—

Very surprising on the published sheet, While on the world, the sun lost, with her hand Wing valiant, slept tranquilly."

Six thousand years have gone from the calendar of Time, and the Sabbath is a desert. Man has spread over the earth but in all his wandering, sin and sorrow have kept him company. Sin and sorrow have given him to fall with his brother's blood. But the sustaining hand of Heaven has been over him; and, at last, a remnant of the race are dwelling together in a Sabbath-day's journey. Their enemies have been subdued—their city sits on three hills, "beautiful for Situation, and terrible as an army with banners." The wood spoken by seers of old has been fulfilled—"Jerusalem shall be inhabited without the walls, the sick, the blind, and the oppressed have been comforted, and the dead raised to life—But the final hour is at hand—Time's sands have been wept over in vain. The blood of prophets and priests is in her skirts, and no dew shows remains to fill up the cup of her iniquity.

The City is an opened. There is a procession sweeping like a sea from the western gate. Peasants, soldiers, sailors, and lordly palaces and kings, are numbered multitude. There is one countenance and a [illegible]. No face of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Horrible Massacre—Destruction of the Nestorian Christians by the Turks.

The pure and upright Nestorian Christian dwelling in plentiful tranquillity and happiness in their mountain fastnesses, have been sought out by the bloodhounds of Mahomed, and doomed to annihilation. The circumstances connected with this and are so distinctly in the extract, and are detailed by a correspondent of the London morning Chronicle (writing from Constantinople under the date of the 17th of August), as follows:

You have been informed of the combination between the Turks of Mosul and several powerful chiefs for the extermination of the Nestorian Christians of Chaldaean. Letters received the day before yesterday contain a deplorable account of the results of the attacks of the United Troops. They had penetrated the centre of the Tyararo district, burnt the villages and churches, destroyed the corps, and put the inhabitants of both sexes to the sword. Three, or according to other accounts, five members of the Patriarch have been slain, his mother was cut in half, and his sister horribly mutilated. The Patriarch himself had fled to Mosul, and had taken refuge in the British vice-consulate. This is not which has preserved its independence during centuries, and had resisted the persecuting sword of Islam, when visited by the most powerful and most fanatical of the Sectarist of Mahomedan sects which for its simplicity and isolation, had maintained the doctrines and forms of a primitive church far above fourteen centuries, and which had escaped the corruption of the Greek and Latin, and of later, on conspicuous in all other parts of the East—has now, in the wet hand of Mahomedanism and in the strength of European Christianity, been delivered over to destruction.

Although the Turkish authorities merit the strongest condemnation for the part they have taken in this massacre yet there are others represented who are almost equally responsible for the results. The history of the fall of the Nestorians is a new example of the consequences of a system pursued by foreigners in the East, which we cannot too strongly and too frequently condemn. All those who have been the direct or indirect instruments of their destruction, although they may not have anticipated a result so sanguinary as future to their intelligence, and although they may have shelter themselves under the cloak of religion, have been guilty of a great crime against humanity. In their mountain fastnesses the Nestorians had refused to hold their tenets to the Latins. The first western traveler who succeeded in penetrating into these, was Dr. Grant, an American missionary. His object in visiting them was the establishment of schools and other means of instruction. No sooner had Dr. Grant met with some success in the mountains, than the Roman Catholic missionaries at Mosul, supported by French political agents, commenced a counterset it. The English high Church set up an image of American encroachments in the midst of a civil still venerable in Episcopacy and an additional firebrand of the throne into the country; just at the time when the Rev. Mr. Badger. During last winter the three parties—the American, the Puseyite, and the Roman Catholic—have waged an open warfare among the mountains. The whole of the Nestorians fell on the field, only acted on the defensive; the influence they had already acquired among the Nestorians, enabled them, without more difficulty, to carry out their policies. The object of the two remaining parties was to eject the American, and to establish their own influence. They did not act in concert, for their material wealth and their humility, they had no means. No means were left untried to effect their object. The members of the church of Rome recieved the earnest co-operation—in fact became the tools—of the French political agents. Mr. Badger adopted the support of the British local authority.

A report began to prevail that the Americans were assisting the Nestorians to hold forts in the mountains. The Consul Ambassadors of the surrounding country, and their Governor, the Pasha of Mosul, readily believed this assertion.—For some time access to the mountains, from the side of the Turks, was denied to the Americans and Mr. Badger and the Resuaite renewed their separate attacks. Both had interviews with the Patriarch, and both believed that they had established their influence. The complaints of the Pacha of Mosul were excited; from both parties he received accusations against their respective adversaries, tending to increased his alarm. Mr. Badger pointed out the danger of Roman Catholicism and French influence in the mountains; the French invoked the danger of English influence. At length the combination we have described was formed, and then those who were innocent have fallen victims to the intrigues of men who have announced themselves to them as their only opinions—the ministers of Christ, and the teachers of Christian.

Strict justice compels us to state that the Americans are in this instance without blame. They established themselves first on the mountains, and their efforts were successfully directed to the improvement of the Nestorians, without any minister political design. We believe that had the Church of England zealously co-operated with them at Protestant Christians, instead of opposing them, as it actually did, the results which we have described would not have occurred; as it is one of the most ancient and most interesting sects in the world—interesting from its origin, from its purity, and from the purity of its Christianity—but been sacrificed to the religious quarrels of American Independents, English Puseyites and French Roman Catholics.

The second exhibit to which we have above alluded, is showing a deposition, on the part of the Turks to return to the ancient anti-Christian system, is the threatened execution of an Armenian (which is Christian) convert, an exhibited against the most powerful exertions in his favor on the part of the foreign embassies. The only crime of this man is the recantation of a profession of Mahomedanism to which he have been made for an hour of insanities. Should the Porte persist in his capital punishment, which there is every reason to fear will be the case—the sympathies of all Christian Europe, certainly, will be exhibited against the Government. Since the unfortunate Servian affair, the Porte has assumed an attitude which may perhaps be justified by plausible arguments but is highly injurious, and cannot be too strongly in the destruction of this country. Abandoned by Europe is a question which intimately affects her power, her pride, and her independence. Turkey has made a short effort to regain the position which she has lost in a greater degree, by the intrigues and debauch. Such are the feelings of the present Ministry and the Divan. We may talk of Russian intrigues and Russian aggression but the time may come when the people of the Ottoman Empire may be compelled to the first great blow to the existence of this empire. It may, perhaps, appear ridiculous to connect a political event with the Servian affair, but those who understand Eastern policy will be able to trace the connection of these events, when the exactime is taking place, to show the contempt felt for the Porte for Christendom and for British influence.

The number of persons who have perished has not been ascertained. The population was about 150,000. Multiply age, sex, and rank, and meet with misery. A Jew murdered by the mob at Tyre.

The Influence of Sisters.

Many a young man owes his preservation from the snares of the world, and from the Tempter, in danger of temptation—when his own principles were insufficient to resist the vice of evil influences that was coming to upon his heart—to be was in danger of becoming profane, licentious, intemperate, it was her sanity, her conversation, her prayers that rescued him. Nothing else would have saved him but affectionate entreaties and fervent supplications to God and society now unknown many a virtuous and pious man, who has been rescued from impending ruin by the exertions and influence of sisters. Indeed, it will be found that most of those young men who are peculiarly exposed to bad influences, and were in danger of ruin, who have been rescued, have been preserved by this influence, and owe their happiness now, and their hopes of salvation, to those whom a benevolent Providence distinguished as the pure companions of early years.

It should be added, on this head, that this is an influence which is evidently designed to be exerted in favor of religion, and which should be employed to effect the prosperity the salvation of the soul. So far as it is, even in ordinary circumstances, it is one of the most qualificates to piety. She who preserves her brother from profaneness and intemperance, and an impure life, is doing much to aid of the prospect of his hope of religion in the world. She is keeping him from throwing himself forever from the means of grace, and from the hope of salvation. She is preparing him for the reception of the truth, and the appeals of the gospel. She is retaining him where the means of grace may have access to him; she is keeping him where there is a hope, a possibility that he may be saved. But her influence should reach far beyond this. Of all persons, she, probably, has most entirely his confidence and affection, there is not one of his companions who has so well recent shades than his sister. There is perhaps no amusement which he would not give up, or a place of resort that he would not forsake at her affectionate entreaty. There is perhaps not a book which she would dare to gratify her feelings, or a good influence, under which attachment to her might not bring him. She has his heart at all times—and if she has not, it is her own fault—for the whole of his affection. He will not turn rudely away from her, as he will from one of his own sex; nor will he despise her entreaties as he may those of mislead. She has his heart, and he will yield to her. In advance even of that to a brother, though he may not be religious, though an infidel, though a companion even of the evil and licentious, she has power. And what a power it is! Power, in his sober moments of reflection—and all are, at times have such moments—would be unmoved at the knowledge of the fact that a sister was pleading with him for the salvation of his soul and bending to this method—the last method which piety and love can use to secure the soul, when all other means shall fail to rescue the young man from eternal perdition.—*Charleston Observer.*

Fourth Congress of Universalists.

Rev. Mr. Arnold, a young man, is married to a young lady, a Universalist, and his sister, who is married to a Universalist, and his sister, who is married to a Universalist, and his sister, who is married to

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

EDWARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1843.

Masonic Notice.

A stated meeting of Covington Lodge No. 120, will be held in their Hall, on Monday next at 6 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is urged, as business of importance to the Lodge will be in order before them.

Oct. 21. 1843.

Lecture on Poland.

Mr. C. B. Lamarche, the distinguished Patriot, proposes to lecture on the interesting subject of Poland's downfall, and the late Revolution, effected by despotic power, during the ensuing week; if time and place, now notice will be given. Mr. Lamarche comes with recommendations of the highest order, from among a number we see those of Professor Bascom, of Transylvania University, Professor Stevens, of Cincinnati, and others, all speaking in the highest terms of commendation. Wherever he has lectured, he letters have been well received and very highly spoken of.

We hope the patriotic citizens of Covington will not be behind our neighbors in the patronage to an unfortunate exile from his native land.

Henry Winkelreid, Jr., a defeated candidate for Congress, and a renegade Whig, has been rewarded for his apostacy, by selling president Tyler, for the contempt in which the people hold him, by the appointment of Charge d'affaires to Sardinia; salary $4,000, outfit $4,500 more. Nine thousand dollars, the hard, is the price of Dob. Wickliffe's conscience and principles. John Tyler estimated his "conscience" at $25,000 a year for four years, yet to cause, but he will be disappointed. He has been kicked in the head 'n teeth, at least, four of John Tyler's in the bush.

☞ We have frequently noticed that at the end of a week's sojourn, Tyler's silly editorial utterings, the writer generally cries "Sick!" feeling no doubt very sheepish and at a loss for any thing more sensible to say.

Self-Appointment.

"The Locos have not replied to our sheet," says the last of Tyler's "issues with quite a bad grace from the 'Licking Valley Register.'"

We did not pertinently apply the remark in the Tyler's last issue of October 7th, to our Mr. Locos either best, we dare not dispute his application. But there is one thing to be considered INTELLIGENT READERS. Tyler's letter, or, by, as considered by himself, is quite pointy, that "with four Democratic journals in the State, opposed by about twenty Whig presses, WE selected five and of two Congressmen." (Pointe gun, indeed!—and that, too, from the 'Licking Valley-Register.' Huh!" "What a swell WE make," says the little skiff tied to the stern of a great steamer, underway.

☞ We intend to be speaking of the Dub-editors, and other quotes in paragraph from the *Register* of last week, says:

"Whig papers are not often to be relied on particularly in election news. The Cincinnati Gazette, generally a well stated item—Democratic, 13; Whig, 8. All the Senatorial districts there have been heard from, and the result is—Democrats, 27; Whigs, 12. In the House, so far as is known, there are 55 Democrats to 38 Whigs. It is thought there will be a Democratic majority of 4 in the Senate, and a Whig majority of 4 in the House."

Like our neighbor, we derive all such information from Dub Otto paper, and if we have made a false statement, it is chargeable to the lucubrations of Cincinnati, from which we obtained the information. Our intelligent neighbor may know more of Ohio politics generally, than we do, but for one we can say, we never make a false or wrong statement if we know it. We have never seen any good result from lying.

English work.

A position is in circulation to prevent the continuance, and to remove the nuisance of our beg population, which is rather too numerous for comfort. The reliable multitude have accumulated to that point of numbers, that for convenience, and it is highly necessary that our City Council adopt measures in relation thereto.

A nuisance still greater is permitted to annoy our citizens, in the shape of a "Dub-Editor" whose days are curtail—their numbers should be lessened—and their speedy removal would be a vast improvement in our municipal regulations. More every week of a dog for the much by paying his debts likewise, or killing off the dog, and we shall see their numbers reduced.

Daily Cincinnati Patriot.

It the name of a new daily penny Paper, and of the largest of that class, published by A. Beaumont. It is well written, and well paper, and displays Whigery like one accustomed with its principles. It goes for *Harry of the West*. We wish it success, and the cause a triumph.

☞ The talented Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, Horace Greeley, has just returned from a tour in the West, and he shortly says, he will "embody his account of his excursion. He visited the northern part of the State of Ohio, and truly glad should we have been, to have welcomed it to Cincinnati before it its return to western borders.—He says, "I have just returned from a four weeks' ramble in the West and have some comments to make of few seasons in the country and people, by the way. The population, however, I must be content with a remark on a single point the Vice Presidency.—While I believe the selection of the Whig Candidate should be made by a Whig Party, the unbiased and unembarrassed choice of a National Convention, and therefore do not care to engage in any newspaper discussion on the subject, I feel constrained to remark, that if Clay is my own first choice for Vice President, he has been Mislaid—Fillmore! my second choice Jonn Davis, I am not at all inclined to personal preferences, and shall be perfectly satisfied with candidate for the high office in question who shall appear to be the narrowest choice of the Whig party; but my judgment and my feelings in this respect are very strongly against a Southern whig, Nor is needed to unite the Whig party—it is united now, and needs not to buy any support which is not given freely, heartily and without stipulation or purchase. All hail to believers

K. S."

City of Covington.

No person, from a casual glance at our City, would generally form anything like a correct estimate of the improvements, and of its prospects. A walk, or an hour or two would serve to develope to his mind the industry and enterprise of our citizens. Whether any great pecuniary or new, about the business, business start up and are fashionable, substantial in workmanship, and handsome in appearance. Of the number of stores and shops, the Grocery, Dry Good, and Hardware stores, and being enumerated there, being in the way compact, yet springing up in every direction; but they must amount to something over one hundred. There are Six Steam Boats, ranging upon and fine buildings they are. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a large and very substantial building, and if not entirely finished this coming mild fall, is a state of such forward, soon as to admit of worship in it during the winter. The Episcopal Church, we understand, will shortly be completed, it is a neat and well constructed edifice, and handsomely arranged. The *Christian Reform Church*, is in a forward state, and will soon be ready for use. For this very substantial and neat church, the society are indebted to the zeal and liberality of our worthy citizen, Jacob G. Aldrich, Esq., who, we understand, contains the whole expense of its erection.

The City Hall, is one among the finest buildings in the country, beautifully constructed, and most substantially built of the best materials.—Covington can boast of erecting the first public building of the kind in the States, and in this we have gone ahead of the Queen City, with all her wealth, magnificence, and commercial aristocracy—she has no City Hall.

Covington, and the suburbs are of the finest situation for family residence on the borders of the western waters, and it will not be many years before it will be crowded with dwellings. Healthy in its location, surrounded with picturesque scenery, and populated with our industrious and virtuous people, it cannot fail to flourish with an increased and increasing prosperity.

Our Schools and Seminaries of learning are not surpassed in point of excellence by any place in our western country. Rev. Mr. Fisher's Female Seminary, is a highly popular school and well conducted. Rev. Mr. Cummins, of Pendleton County, is one in a prosperous state. Mr. Goodhart's school, and two or three others are all in excellent repute and well supported. The fact, though not limited to Scholars, is well known, that Covington Public School. The excellent institution merits the highest commendation for the money in which it is conducted. The superintendent and teachers, are possessed of great acknowledged worth, and devoted to the best interests of the school. The scholars, though generally small, make fine progress in their studies, and bid fair for future usefulness.

That part of Covington, laid off by the *Baptist Theological Association*, has been greatly improved, and, although not so prosperous as desirable, yet, putting over the premises, we cannot but be forcibly struck at the expense and labor that has been bestowed upon them. Hands and trees have been spared through the rising ground and over deep gullies, to the end, that shelter, and trees, or rather their stumps, dug up by the roots, at a great expense. Two or three years ago, we could see through the bank of Licking river, at a considerable distance, and the south, western, we understand, is convenient landing place. These various improvements have been made, by the zeal, perseverance, and taste and enterprise of E. Benson, Esq., who has been, and is, the principal Superintendant of these improvements. Great credit is due him. Comfortable dwellings are now springing up here and there, in an astonishing manner.

Horticultural Pamphlet.

The general and devoted attention to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental trees, can be expected from a population deeply and extensively engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, is a matter of doubt; but that such an attention, if it could be excited and sustained, would be a great and powerful means of improving the moral condition of a people, admits of no question in the liberal and intelligent mind. It is a matter of historical fact, that those nations which have most cultivated the fine arts of love of humanity, whether of the garden or of the field, have been the most prosperous in their undertakings, and the most amiable in their domestic relations. And what? Tendency of human mind is modified and ennobled according to the good or bad influence that the association in which its attention is given, exert upon it. If the sight of a beautiful landscape, with all the fading vision of sickness and disease rests, can give the thoughts a purer and higher direction, and touch the heart with the tones of its own quiet beauty—why should not the feelings of him whose hands correct nature's imperfections, and give to the scene its finished and perfect appearance, be led along in the midst of his labors, in the same moral and devotional result?

Surely in setting the trees and hedges, the individual of good and subjected feelings looks to the good and well, and shortly, and in the mind, imagination, that his every act is an act of cold, calculating indemnity, for toil and attention. The recompence of a good deed is in the moral tendency of its employments, and in the belief that its labors are for the benefit, instruction, and welfare of those who shall have come upon the stage of action, when their predecessors sleep in the green and populous field of the dead; and where (if these sentiments are honest) not a stone and a hole before recognized but that in the cultivation of the earth! Is there any thing in the wide world which can more thoroughly soften the hamber feelings in our nature, and give birth to a more enduring affection, than the knowledge, that while we are effecting much for the comfort and pleasure of others, we are enriching our own minds with the most sacred feelings such pursuits naturally inculcate!

In speaking of a rural life, Washington observes, that "he could nowhere find so great a variety, as in the chosen innocent and useful pursuits" and this sentiment, when we consider its justness, and the character of the man who uttered it, deserves to be treasured up. But it is not the moral features of this question alone which recommend it to our attention; the outward effects of a general regard for ornamental embellishment, spread a national pride, and in it like which has established for great Britain a reputation for beauty of home scenery, which no other country can equal. Let this in our land, spending element into our sentiment, and shaded with rule where plantations, and almost beyond the remembrance of man, embellishments, beautified with every plant and with every flower which can endure her climate—are matters of national pride, and would lead to the Emigrant, with all his wealth and prejudice, to settle, as he looks upon the place of peace and of plenty—

"How beautiful they stand,
Amid their ioil, unchanged and fair,
O'er all the pleasant land!"

If we would be known among the great of the earth, as a nation, not only secure in its riches and its political consequence, but in its amiableness, we must cherish a love for the first and best employment given to man by his Maker. Let us all, in our leisure moments, do something to embellish the patrimony which has fallen to our lot, something to be pointed out as of our doing when our ancestors shall be gathered to our fathers.

The loss of our planting, will be sparing when we are sleeping, and the bread shade for years to come will perhaps shelter our memories from the rude assaults of time. There is no good reason why the choicest soil of Kentucky should be stimulated as the rich home of rural taste upon the pages of the traveler, as well as the counters of the Old world. A desired attention to ornamental husbandry for a few days in each year would make even the humble cottage a home of loveliness and beauty; it would build up for us a reputation which our posterity will be proud of, and generate a moral influence which our posterity will feel, and in their turn transmit to their descendants.

Hon. J. R. Underwood.—The last Green River Gazette has a letter from this gentleman, stating that his name has been mentioned for the office of Governor, by newspaper publications and county meetings, in which he farm seen him to say that his private affairs, which have been neglected for fourteen years require his undivided attention, and that that consideration, together with a desire to promote harmony in the Whig ranks, induces him to "respectfully declare that he cannot accept a nomination for the office of Governor in 1844."—*Cin. & Rep.*

An Affray—Death.

On Monday evening last, an affray took place at the White Mansion in Louisville, Kentucky, between William G. Berkeley, son of Gen. J. S. Berkeley, Esq., of that city, and Tabor Oldham, son of Judge Oldham of Louisville. Oldham received Berkeley's two rifle balls one in the arm near the shoulder, inflicting a large, artery, and once in the back. Mr. Berkeley died about midnight. Oldham mounted a horse and fled. The affair went in pomelice.—*Cin. Gazette.*

That is shameful.

It is understood that 1200 yards of Kiddermiller carpeting, made to order, has been imported for the Halls of Congress. This is shameful indeed. We have carpetings made in the U. States, good enough for any body, public or private. It is a great pity that those who control these expenditures, cannot overlook the beautiful carpets of their own industry, and send their orders abroad. We most sincerely hope, that a love of country, or public indignation, at something else may soon pull us and in this 2-penny-penny of every thing home made, and this hankering after things foreign.—*Cin. Gen.*

Spectacles Lost.

Was lost during the week, a pair of *Silver rimmed Spectacles*, plain glasses, the person finding them and leaving them at this office, shall be suitably rewarded, besides receiving the thanks of the owner, who is a widow lady.

☞ Concert.—We invite the reader's attention to the notice of a Concert and Lecture, to be given on Wednesday next, by the Rev. Methodist Church, by Mr. N. Nutt, who we are assured is worthy and well qualified for the task.

Mustard Seed.—We will receive Mustard Seed for subscription to the Register, for which we will allow two dollars per bushel, and for tomorrow, we will pay cash for any quantity of good Mustard Seed, delivered to us here. We will also receive on subscription good merchantable Feathers, Wool, Tobacco, &c.

OATS AND CORN.

We want the above articles from those indebted to us. Bring them on, the sooner the better.

WOOD! WOOD!

Many of our subscribers have said to us, "I want to pay you in Wood." We have answered every well, bring us your wood." Now we say, if you do not bring us wood before long, we shall expect Corn.

Books Out.

☞ We have several Books out upon loan, and should be glad to have them returned. The *Pathfinder*, for 1844, published in Philadelphia, in quarto form, has been absent some few years. It contains the account of the duel between *Burr and Hamilton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR JACKSON'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAFRAS AND WILD CHERRY (unbrittable vessel) is Cough, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption of the Lungs—Also in values and Weakness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, &c. &c. N. B.—None can be genuine without our signature. Prepared by

BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Covington, Kentucky.

☞ Price, per bottle, 50 cents.—A liberal discount made to agents.

October 21, 1843. 13

PEACH TREES.

JOHN S. DUBE, Covington, Kentucky, has the following varieties, among others, name not known, ready for transplanting this fall and next spring, and will be sent in order at the prices:—Mammoth, George Rex, Grey Large Freestone, Early Rareripe, Large White Freestone, New York Rareripe, Freelland, New Jersey Rareripe, Yellow Orange Clingstone, Large Red Orange Clingstone, Golden Harvest Freestone, Royal George Cling, Success Cling, Early Vineyard Nutmeg, Royal Kensington, Golden Mountain, Early Scarlet Rareripe, Columbian Cling, Large Golden Red Cling, White Rib Freestone, Noblesse Cling, Old Mixon, Red Cheek Melocoton, Montrose Cling, Baltimore Free, Morris White Rareripe, Late Heath, Stanley Heath, Lemond Cling, Orange Freestone.

Cement and Lozenges.

A cement of sacred music will be given in the Hall of Covington, on Wednesday evening next, to commence at half past six o'clock.

In addition to a number of the singers, the Lozenges will be distributed, and a distinct number moved, by whom those pieces will only now be sung.

A lecture, explanatory of the elementary principle, will follow the cement, by the undersigned.

Female, as well as others, are invited to attend, as it is the intention to form both a senior and junior class.

N. NUTT.

Covington, Oct. 21, 1843.

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

THE Stove known by the above title has now become known, and is used by numbers of persons in the Ohio Valley, and all who have seen or know derive Cumstoves delighted with its superiority, the construction of the oven as the great and desideratum gained by this Stove, it is so constructed as to give an oven entire size of the interior of the stove, with convenient shelves, moving the sides, top and bottom of the oven to become equally and uniformly heated, by which bread, without being turned, will bake on all sides alike, so perfectly as can be done in a brick oven.

The subscribers have first class, splendid Stoves, constantly on hand, for sale, varying in size from $12 to $50, which they will be happy to show to any one who may call at their store.

FRENCH & WINSLOW,
Columbia st., 2 doors west of Main.

INCONVENIENCE!

THE Subscribers, will have fully tested the operation of Dr. Buck's patent Clock Stove, and have found it, and we can speak intelligently say that it is every thing that we have said of it, and more, and we can, with the answers your recommendations in every respect, it takes equal to the best brick oven, and it is not without that the oven, and the surprised for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use.

Very truly, yours,

W. N. DOUGLAS,
N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts.
ELNATHAN FRYER,
Boarding house, Lower Market, S. of Sycamore.

October 20, 1843. 13

DOCTOR J. BENNETT'S

ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

FROM the great demand, and universal call for DR. BENNETT'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, (a remedy which he has used in extensive practice for upwards of twenty years, and which have been induced to offer them to the world, not as a secret nostrum, but as the best purgative preparation in the whole range of the Materia Medica.

If it is not necessary for the purpose of bringing these pills into more general use, and introducing them to the public, to dwell on the most prepossessing attributes of Dr. Bennett's Anti-Bilious Pills, they are, for their superiority over most of the purgative preparations in common use.

These Pills *for shift*, though effectual in their operations.

They act upon the secretions of the *Liver, Stomach and Bowels.*

They are *alterative* in their tendency, purifying the *Blood*, and correcting those morbid secretions, which, if not corrected, often terminate in serious disease.

They are speedy in their effect, and in cases, where the bowels require immediate evacuation, may be relied on with the greatest certainty.

DIRECTIONS—As a family purgative in *Dyspepsia*, or in habitual costiveness, take one pill on retiring, and one pill on rising, and one pill another before breakfast the following morning.

For a moderately active purge, take one every hour, until the bowels are moved.

For a mild purgative, take 4 pills at a dose.

For children, pulverize a pill or two, and give in proportion to their age, to small portions every hour till the bowels are moved.

Prepared by

BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Corner Scott street and Market Square,
Covington, Kentucky.

☞ Price 25 cents per box—A liberal discount made to agents.

October 21, 1843. 13

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Sarsaparilla,

FOR purifying all impurities of the blood. A most invaluable remedy in *Scrofula or King's Evil*, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Corner Market Square and Scott st.

Oct. 14, 1843. 13 Covington, Ky.

THE COVINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY,

Under the Superintendence of Mrs. WILLIAM GOODHART AND LADY.

THIS popular school will be filled, owing to its increased numbers, and it necessary to provide more ample facilities. They have, accordingly, taken, for a term of years, the Mansion, known as "*The Monjoumey*" Mansion, known as "*The Monjoumey*" Mansion, which has been occupied during the present term, will be held on the 21st inst. when the Female School commences as the first Monday of November next.

They have also made arrangements for furnishing the Boarding Department with Lodgers, tutors, teachers, &c., so that the Female School will be conducted with the greatest extent and facilitated.

The Scholars for next year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The sixth session commences always on the 1st Monday of Nov. and the second session the 1st Monday of May. No pupil, except by special contract, will be received for less than a session, nor after the *expiration, either in board or tuition*, will be made on account of absence; or in the case of such as may be dismissed and have before the expiration of the term. *All bills to be paid*, one half on the commencement, and the other half at the end of each session.

Terms, per session of five months.

Boarding and tuition in all the usual branches, $60 00

Extra charge—Tuition on Piano and use of Instrument, 25 00
" do' Guitar, 25 00
" do' French Language, 12 50
" do Geography, 12 50
" do Drawing and Painting, 10 00
" do Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Language, 12 50
" do Algebra, 12 50

Day Scholars will be received, in the common branches, at $12, 13, and 16 per session, according to their ability, and charged for extra, as above.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 9, 1843. 7

GLASSWARE.

GALLONS, half gallons, quart, pint, and half pint jars, Tinctures and Sallsuetts just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agt.
Cincinnati, May 27, 158 Main st.

Wanted Immediately,

SOME lots of cheap S'twist and 13 Ping Tobacco.

A. G. RICHARDSON,
(Columbia St. near Sycamore st.)
Cincinnati, June 17th, 1843. 47tf.

Hall Lamps.

A VERY HANDSOME ARTICLE, for sale low at the Drug Store of

BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.
Corner of Scott st. and Market Space.

Sept. 23, 1843. 3 Covington, Ky.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Drug Store of WINSLOW, RIKER, and Co. for a new story brick house, (except the office) now Willow row, on the following plan and terms, viz: 1st. Brick work, 2 feet thick, 2nd story, 18 in. 3d. 4 coat above of different dimensions. Sashes, 8 by 14; 4 sash panels, 8 by 24. The walls to be 8 inches high. 10 windows, 5 feet 8, by 7 feet 8 inches. Door, 4 feet 8 in., by 3 feet. To be built in the plainest manner possible, and completed by the first of June, 1844.

Oct. 14, 1843. 13

W. H. RUSSEY,

No. 135 Main Street,

West side, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

CINCINNATI.

HAS received a large and reasonable assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Selected with much care on the Eastern markets, and will be sold at *low prices* for Cash, by wholesale or retail.

Blanket Roving, Goods, Carpets, Blankets, Shawls, Linen Ing, Russia Duppes and Cloth, Table Linen, Diaper, Linen and Lawns.

Muslins and Flannels.

Cambric Muslins, plain Brown and Bleached, Plain and Fancy Muslins.

Serpent Balzarines—Red, White, and Orange, Plain, Twilled and Fancied, Wool and Cotton Flannels.

Worsted Goods.

Deaver and Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Cornelia, Jeans, Kentucky, and Vestings.

Mitenes, Alpacas, Lustres, Cheneys, Merinoes, Ginghams, Calicoes, Prints.

Carolina Thread, and Fancy Linen.

Cambric, Silk, Satin, and Fancy Ribbons, Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Purses, Raw Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Neck stocks, Stocks and Cravats, A complete assortment of

Gloves and Hosiery.

Washes, Vipings, Gimp, Satin Braids and Dyeings, Laces, Edgings, and every variety of Trimmings.

Oct. 14. 11tf

BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers have just received via Liverpool and New Orleans, a large and complete assortment of heavy and staff Goods, which are offered at the lowest prices; and on reasonable terms. Merchants who purchase in Philadelphia and New York, are especially invited to examine our stock.

We have on hand:

1000 pairs straight and twisted trace chains,
2000 do plain and twisted log chains,
3000 pounds American Wood Screws, do,
30 boxes assorted and wrought Table Hinges,
470 do Cast Steel Spring Hinges,
500 do Locks embracing all descriptions,
320 do Latches,
100 gross Door Screws, all sizes, 6 to 10in.,
100 do Door Screws, Brass, 6 to 10in.,
100 do brass and steel Faucets, all sizes,
500 pairs brass Candle Sticks.

ALSO—

Building materials of all descriptions; Iron, Brittania, and German Silver, Tea, and Table Spoons; Tea and Table Forks, Knives, Needles, and other German and French fancy Goods; "Wilkinson's Patent Wheels;" and "Adam's superior Cotton Mills; Cabinet Makers' Trimmings; Hand, Tassel, and cut saws; Tools of all descriptions.

Note.—During the past six months the power of the Manufacturers of Cotton Goods has been materially reduced, and will remain at the present rate for the next twelve months.

Sept. 30, 1843. 10tw T. D. & Co.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND FORKS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, a large assortment of the above articles, at the lowest price, and on reasonable terms. In large lots, they will be able to manufacture prices in Pittsburgh.—We have on hand:

180 doz. "Ames and Co's" best and common Shovels and Spades, from 8 to 12 in.
80 doz. Dreesmiler and D. handles do;
20 doz. Rockel Shovels, all sizes;
20 doz. Superior Cast Shovels;
20 doz. Grain Shovels—heavy.

ALSO—

40 doz. "Ames" Spades and Shovels, No. 1 to 3.
10 doz. do Cast Shovels, No. 3, 6, and 7
30 doz. "Dwight" Hoes, assorted sizes Forks.

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.

No. 116 Main st., 2 doors above Com Exch.

Sept. 30, 1843. 10

THOMAS BIRD,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST.

Market Space, Covington, Ky.

HAS received an additional Stock of DRUGS and Medicines, which he offers at the following reduced prices, for cash:

Best Logwood per lb. 12½ Best Indigo per lb. $3
Second quality 8 Cream Tartar 50
Best Madder, 25 Cochineal 50
Second quality 18 Alum 10
With a variety of articles of the best quality at the same low rate of prices.

Sept. 23, 1843. 3

Organs For Sale.

A SEXTIFLUTE, Organ, Organ, ranging two Stops, viz: Open Diapason, Principal, Flute, and Fifteenth, may be had at a bargain if sold at once, and in the above.

Sept. 30, 1843. 10tf

Gedge & Brothers,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

Corner of Pike and Scott st.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Small Street, Covington,

KEEP constantly on hand a full and assortment in the trade, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Sept. 23, 1843. 3

NEW CASH STORE.

Hemphill & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Corner Market and Scott Streets.

KEEP constantly on hand every variety of GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Lard, Soap, Tobacco, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Potash, Flour, Salt, Whiskey, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Tobacco, Stone and Hardware, &c. &c.

ALSO—Cotton Yarns, Duck, Sheets, &c. &c., which we offer for cash, at Cincinnati, Louisville or Saint Louis prices.

☞ Cash for Wheat Yard with Shellers attached to the establishment.

Covington, Sept. 23, 1843. 3

Kinney's

Quarter Year Commencing for 1844.

WILL consist of a digest of important and valuable Medical Knowledge, on the Natural Vital Statics and Great Science in 1843, 1843, and 1844, alphabetically arranged being an appendix to Kinney's Medical Dispensary, Published quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, by Kinney, Medical Dispensary, Cincinnati, O.

ASA KINNEY, Published for the Author, *Price One Dollar a year.*

Funds current before subscribers guide will be taken at par.

Agents wanted are by law authorized to frank letters containing subscriptions.

Address, ASA KINNEY,
Arbor House, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

FLAX SEED WANTED,

FOR which the highest price will be paid by

MACKOF & LEATHERS,
Market Space, South Side.

Covington, Sept. 16, 1843. 10

New Watches, Jewelry &c.,

THE subscribers have lately returned from the Eastern Cities with a choice assortment of Watches, Jewelry and Articles, to unusually best prices. All kinds of Jewelry of good quality, such as Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Rings, Breastpins, Gold Chains, Gold Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Sept. 23, 1843. 3

Now opening plated Castors, Baskets, Candle Sticks, Tray and Sauceers, with large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia Ware. The above goods will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or Country Produce, and we invite unexpectedly invited to call and examine our stock.

No. 137, Main Street, between 5th and 6th, Cincinnati. McGREW & BEGGS.

Office.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Cutlery & Saddlery.

No. 54 Main st., 2 doors above the Gas. Bank.

HAVE received, in the large store, No. 54, Main Street, three doors above their Retail Store, a large and complete assortment of the choicest selections of England, for the direct importation from the Manufacturers and Cutlers, and Factors, and the facilities we possess for purchasing, direct from all the largest American manufacturers, enable us to offer inducements to Country Merchants who have heretofore purchased in New York and Philadelphia.

Our shelves on hand, and advices of shipments, assure a large and complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, comprised by any in the United States.

2000 dozen Table Knives and Forks all descriptions.

2300 do Fodder Knives, Shears and Razors do
2500 do Patent Bullet Moulds, comprising all sizes;
3000 gross Tinned and American Wood screws, all sizes;
3000 pairs Plated and tutted Trace Chains, 24 to 72 feet.
100 dozen Carry Combs, Horse Combs & Brushes,
500 do "Howe & Co's" Bit-nale and Spokes,
do do Axes,
200 do Axes, do
300 do "Collins & Co's" Best & Co's" Mann's" "Mann's" "Mann's" "Mann's" "Wilkins" superior Axes;
10,000 lbs Best Cast Steel, Blister Steel,
2,500,000 superior Persuasion Caps, all brands;
Cincinnati, Pennsylvania, and Boston Hatts, all sizes;
Goods made in Cincinnati at manufacturers prices.
2000 lb "Kowlsbeck" and Allen & Co's" Mill Files and Mill Saws;
2000 gross best Bright and Concave Augers;
Cutlery, Wagon Boxes, Dog and Sad Irons;
Iron Bolts, Locks, and Hinges, and all kinds;
500 dozen Fans and Range, all descriptions;
300 cases Tacks, Brads, and Spanikins, all sizes.

ALSO—

Building materials of all descriptions; Iron, Brittania, and German Silver, Tea, and Table Spoons; Tea and Table Forks, Knives, Needles, and other German and French fancy Goods; "Wilkinson's Patent Wheels;" and "Adam's" superior Cotton Mills; Cabinet Makers' Trimmings; Hand, Tassel, and cut saws; Tools of all descriptions.

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Sept. 30, 1843. 10tf

Gedge & Brothers,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

Corner of Pike and Scott st.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Small Street, Covington,

KEEP constantly on hand a full and assortment in the trade, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Sept. 23, 1843. 3

NEW CASH STORE.

Hemphill & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Corner Market and Scott Streets.

KEEP constantly on hand every variety of GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Lard, Soap, Tobacco, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Potash, Flour, Salt, Whiskey, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Tobacco, Stone and Hardware, &c. &c.

ALSO—Cotton Yarns, Duck, Sheets, &c. &c., which we offer for cash, at Cincinnati, Louisville or Saint Louis prices.

☞ Cash for Wheat Yard with Shellers attached to the establishment.

Covington, Sept. 23, 1843. 3

Kinney's

Quarter Year Commencing for 1844.

WILL consist of a digest of important and valuable Medical Knowledge, on the Natural Vital Statics and Great Science in 1843, 1843, and 1844, alphabetically arranged being an appendix to Kinney's Medical Dispensary, Published quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, by Kinney, Medical Dispensary, Cincinnati, O.

ASA KINNEY, Published for the Author, *Price One Dollar a year.*

Funds current before subscribers guide will be taken at par.

Agents wanted are by law authorized to frank letters containing subscriptions.

Address, ASA KINNEY,
Arbor House, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

FLAX SEED WANTED,

FOR which the highest price will be paid by

MACKOF & LEATHERS,
Market Space, South Side.

Covington, Sept. 16, 1843. 10

New Watches, Jewelry &c.,

THE subscribers have lately returned from the Eastern Cities with a choice assortment of Watches, Jewelry and Articles, to unusually best prices. All kinds of Jewelry of good quality, such as Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Rings, Breastpins, Gold Chains, Gold Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Sept. 23, 1843. 3

Now opening plated Castors, Baskets, Candle Sticks, Tray and Sauceers, with large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia Ware. The above goods will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or Country Produce, and we invite unexpectedly invited to call and examine our stock.

No. 137, Main Street, between 5th and 6th, Cincinnati. McGREW & BEGGS.

Office.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE RADICAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD,

THE SYSTEM, HAVING:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, the Foul, Blotches, Blain, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Tetter and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum (Acute, Aphthous, Symptomatic, Strictum, Lumbalgia, and Scrofulous) Sores, from an Impurious use of the Mercury, Arsenic, or Iron, Cancerous Affections, Ulcers, Sore Legs, Chronic Constitutional Disorders and to be removed by this Preparation.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

There are few persons in this rapidly country of our who are not in some extent susceptible with the virtues of the Extract of Sarsaparilla. It has been prepared by very many persons, some quarts, (and some only) but it cannot now be disguised and that the preparation put up by the Messrs. Sands of New York is altogether the most authentic one that has yet made its appearance since before the public. Messrs Sands have devoted much attention to the subject of the sarsaparilla and it is hardly to be doubted that they have brought their preparations as near perfection as the nature of the article will admit of, and that they are reaping the reward which patient study and industry ought always secure. Their Sarsaparilla is now eagerly sought after in every quarter of our country, and it is fast gaining a high rank. This is the reason when Sarsaparilla is used in the best advantage, and we hear of numerous instances more by country.

(New Orleans Weekly Tropic, June 3, 1843.)

This universal preparation has performed more of the most astonishing cures of any medicine we are recorded in the annals of history, than probably any medicine. It is capable of fulfilling the sign sign and purpose for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic and inveterate diseases, after using different medicines, spending thousands of dollars in travel and medical advice, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health. Scrofula (Scrofulous), Scurvy, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, Rheumatism, Pain in Nostrils, Scurvy, Blotches, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and many other unknown symptoms, are effectually cured by this Sarsaparilla. Disease has its origin in an impure state of the blood and digestive organs, and consequently all those who have by the irritable medicines, or its operation in general, are suffering from the effects of mercury, or injuring into the circulation and passing through the great system. Where mercury appears in the blood, it generally, if not always, is removed as it passes through the alimentary canal; but where the part will feel the effects of the operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

The proprietors are daily receiving from the medical profession, the clergy, officers of justice, and numerous other citizens, such as are the strongest testimony both written and verbal, to the superiority and efficacy of this valuable medicine. To the poor it is furnished gratuitously, on sufficient proof being furnished of their worthiness, by the certificates from the Clergymen, who have suffered with Scrofula, in its severest form, as presented for the medical personal of the office.

Extract, Cure, July 25, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent: About eight years since, by being overheated, and directly after exposed, I was seized with a severe cold, which disorganized the whole system. Purple or livid spots appeared on the skin, (literally skin without pimples) the symptoms being alarming, a physician was called who prescribed blistering and leaching which produced partial relief. Hard body lumps formed under the skin on various parts of the body, and the doctor pronounced my case incurable. The following winter my sight failed in both eyes, and I was blind for nine months, which relieved my sight during the summer; but soon my sight became so weak that I lost the whole body rapidly enlarged with a dropsical swelling. The symptoms were very severe and discharged profusely the most loathsome matter. My whole system was invested in disease; the lungs suffered and disabled me from doing great debility—above now broke out on the legs, and in consequence, the doctor said I must amputate contracted so that I was rendered nearly helpless. I remained in this miserable condition until Saturday, October, 1841, when I accidently joined with an indescribable sensation which rendered me nearly unconscious, and my friends supposed it was the will of God. Providence to let me or my sufferings, but in what I recovered only to suffer my life were and become so continuous were entirely now.

It was in this condition I commenced the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from the many and astonishing cures published. It came to me at some guesting negligence, I was scarcely lift why yet from the moment I hesitated I commenced improvement by with the belief that this was to be the good Samaritan the—and truly it has proved to me indeed in my case. After using it a few days my pains grew easier, the swelling of the body and legs began to fall, the discharge ceased, the sores and I rested well. After suffering every thing but the point of death, I recovered. I feel gratitude for I feel to behold to add another testimonial to the efficacy of your priceless Sarsaparilla!

My health is restored, and I have walked four miles without inconvenience. I am surrounded by family affairs, and in fact feel almost like being a little more than a child. I cannot but express my acknowledgment from a deep sense of duty due to you, as a means in the hands of God of restoring a fellow creature to health and happiness. Language is inadequate to express my feelings—May the Lord long and make his face shine upon you, is the sincere desire of your much obliged and grateful humbled friend. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for there were desperate your calamity by, you surely have a solution of health in the Sands's Sarsaparilla. Trust to no other however, great their promises, but this, and you will be cured.

Middlebury Co. —Essex, Con. July 25, 1843. Personally appeared the above named Nathan Lewis, and made oath to the truth of the facts stated in the foregoing statement before me.

GURDON SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, being personally acquainted with Mr. Nathan Lewis, do cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement of his case, and believe the facts stated entitled to credence.

REUBEN POST, Deacon Baptist Church.
I. HILL HAYDEN, Merchant.
CHAS. GREENLEAF, Sec. Dentist.
W. J. BUTTERFIELD, Merchant.

REMARKABLE CURE OF HIP DISEASE.

New-York, July 8th, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent—My daughter, aged three years old, was taken with a hip disease two years old, and since then she has been growing gradually worse—suffering very far recent, during of intervals was most painful to her and her friends all description. The head of the hip bone, (hence, the disease) was entirely rotten, which matter or pus formed in the socket of the joint, and the knee was drawn up to her side. She was entirely deprived of all natural rest. She was subjected to every more skaters and very often vacillated, "Oh, mother! I will die!" Her pleasure the good Man above to take me to Mansion! If I was my friends would not be so grieved." (sic) be translated and my anxious fears removed." The Almighty was pleased to be with us in the troubles and in the end of our sufferings we saw her—in, if we put our trust and confidence in Him (and truly I do, and pray to be) revivified in the present case. Though life blessed, yet I am comfortable, and rest in every instance to publish the cause of the good accomplishment of the efficacy of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. We had tried all the remedies within our reach, and the honor on not, and it blessed and sanctified to her use. We commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and in less than a week there was an evident improvement; a discharge came on from the hip joint, and in a few days it commenced healing, and in less than a month she was entirely cleared. During the time of using the Sarsaparilla, she was subject to violent cathartic pills, which materially to hastening the cure. She rapidly improved in health and strength, and flesh increased, and she is now entirely restored, and strong and healthy.

With the grateful feelings of a mother's heart I remain, yours, &c.

WILLIAM S. BAILEY,
SARAH BAILEY.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of March 1843.

We, the subscribers, being neighbors to William and Sarah Bailey, have the above statement read to us, and we do cheerfully, and we have seen the good Samaritan's Sarsaparilla, to be so signally blessed to Sarah's recovery.

WILLIAM POWERS,
JOHN MYERS.

SCROFULA CURED OF SIX YEARS STANDING.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1843.

Messrs. Sands: Gent—In the month of June, 1837, I was attacked with a disease in the stomach, followed by a sudden check of perspiration. My doctor pronounced it was relieved, but my system had received a shock from which I never recovered. About two months after this, a scrofulous tumor appeared on my breast, which I have discovered in the size of a hen's egg, and then between two and three years, I had a tumor on the neck, hence without desiring any board whatever, and continuing to grow worse, applied to a homeopathic physician, who in the course of a year, more than he found me. The scrofula now appeared in my right side, and I was confined to my bed four times its natural size, and threatened extending to the intestine, rendering me for years a helpless cripple, the greater part of the time subjected to "excruciating anguish. I now had become very weak, and my friends were expecting dissolution very severely, and all to no purpose.

I then tried the Sarsaparilla, my physician with the same result, and now I despaired of ever being cured. My appetite entirely failed, and I had no power to sit in the same position, I was confined to my bed, but pursued the right limping about the room, and I could not bear the pain, because incomparable. Iodine was used internally and externally, and all to no purpose, and in the tumor of my neck, a fistulous opening appeared on the lower part of the chest, which continued to increase, and I was thought by some, dying it almost impossible to sit down, and I despaired of ever being cured.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, my friends induced me to make one more trial of it, and I commenced using it in hope for relief.

Your agent, S. P. Thompson, furnished me with the Sarsaparilla, and what was my astonishment, one night, after taking a few bottles, I found I was getting well. My appetite returned, and I slept, and now I eat very I can well. You, after taking a few bottles, I was able to sit down, and I enjoy I can well. You, after taking a few bottles, I was able to sit down, and I enjoy I can well, and entirely over my relaxation and weakness. I feel indebted to Providence, to your Sarsaparilla—a medicine whose virtues will be known throughout the world. I return my sincere thanks to your agent, and I shall be ready any further information to the afflicted by applying to me at my residence, 1 Nassau Street.

THOMAS BURR.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS, Druggist and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, Corner Chambers St., New York.

G. P. Thomas, 131 Middle Street, between 3d and 4th Sts., sole agents for Cincinnati.

Cabinet Ware.

A. P. HOBB, continues to carry on the Cabinet business in its various branches at 84 and 86 Second Street, between Fourth and Fifth sts., where he is prepared to accommodate his customers with every article in his line of business, on good terms as can be had in Cincinnati. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine.

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

He plates in gilt, silver, and Turquhite steel, between Fourth and Madison sts., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Parker.

Cincinnati, April 2, 1843. 261

CLOCKS & WATCHES of every description, repaired in the most careful manner by WM. GALLUP, Jr.
On South side of Public Square, near the Office of George & Brothers Store.

JOHN W. VENABLES,
Drugs and Medicines Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Corner of Second and Main Sts.

Soap and Candle Factory.

HIRAM KNOWLTON Manufactures and has constantly for sale, Soap and Candles, both of first quality, at the lowest cash prices. Factory No 7, Water street, near the foot of Main, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE AND INSURANCE CO.
Head of Main Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CAPITAL $200,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure against loss by fire, factories, farms, and the contents of each, to the extent of their policies of property, at equal loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those of any other Institution, and every loss has now an opportunity, from the liberal and prompt manner in which the losses to which his property is daily exposed.

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company pursues, the insured participate every year, in settling losses, they have joined a republican institution, and a mutual insurance.

The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorized to issue policies at the Office in Covington.

Wm. H. HOBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842.

NEW STORE.

H. MUSSEY would inform purchasers of DRY GOODS, that he has taken Store No. 175, Main street, between Second and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, and has just opened an extensive assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Comprised in part of Carpets, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Sheets and Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Damasks, Linen Cambrics, Muslins, Brown Sheetings and Crash, Furniture Dimity, Fancies and Gingham, Checks, Plaid Muslins at 6¼, 7, 7½ and 8 cts. Bleached Muslins at prices from 6¼ cts to 1 cts, from 37 to 45 inches in width, linens and Bleached Cotton Muslins. Mousselins and Crape de Laines, Bombazines, Lustrings, Paisley Shawls, Silk Hosiery, Chintzes and Calicoes, (extremely low) Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Bishop's Lawns, Book, Mull, Swiss and Jackonet Muslins, Shipped Figured and Laced Muslins, Sarcetas undressed Silks, Silk Velvets, Satins, Satin Stripes, Silk Fringes, Fancy Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Cravats and Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, Brooms, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Jeans, Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Denims, Blue Drills, Canvas, Cotton and Linen Duck, Kip, Silk, Satin, Linen and Cotton Gloves, and Mitts, and a variety of other articles.

HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES,

MOURNING GOODS,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Not enumerated, but which will be found in the Entire 154 st. at the *Sign of Spring Lot* of Cincinnati, May 27, 1843. 1st floor, 2d Cincinnati, May 27, 1843.

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. Its 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 benefited by his '*Hepatic Elixir*,' as a great benefactor to his race.

BEWARE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—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 some themselves to different persons, in great variety, in fact, almost, numbers, and degree, as the character traits in every gradation, and it is for a long time so slight as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a sense of fulness after meals, with some severe of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, frequent slight chills, coming in the morn, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning sensations, a dull heat and pains of the hands, on replacement and sometimes at the top of the head. As the disease continues these cases are attended with watchfulness, or interfering sleep, disturbed by dreams, pains sometimes on the side, most frequently on the side, extending to the shoulder blades. The mind is dull and fretful and irritable, the body is weak, the nerves are nervous, the bowels impaired, and there is a general deterioration for bodily or mental exertion. The "disease" is generally, at first, so much distorted as to lead the patient to suppose it is a cold or some other disease, and it is not, in fact, uncommon for the patient to be treated for a long time for a cold, or some other disease, followed by a loss of appetite, and a total loss of all relishing or cravings for food. The urine becomes highly colored, and is frequently voided with pain. The constipation, or costiveness, continues, sometimes or rarely but. Many other symptoms might be assigned, but these enumerated are the most prominent and common.

DYSPEPSIA THE WORLD.

In no country, perhaps, are the diseases of the Liver more common than in the West—the Atlantic states, the Southern states, canada, Europe, attacks of gout and fever, and the sudden change of temperature, are more prevalent than in the West, so common is it that the very brute creation are affected.

Bilious diseases and Dyspepsia originate almost entirely in a diseased or deranged state of the Liver, and persons have been in the habit of continually taking pills to remove costiveness, which generally increases such affections—but, lo, they are declaring for relief from the effects of causes, and then they begin on for years, to long more and more severe, and the sufferer is almost being requisite to act upon the bowels after the use of purgatives.

The Hepatic Elixir is an alterative, and its tendency is to cause the Liver from a diseased or deranged state, and to restore it to its natural life and vigor. When the Liver has acquired its former healthy state, it immediately ceases operating to the stomach its necessary quantity of bile, and that which is of good quality. The consequence is that when the proper quantity of bile enters the stomach, it meets a proper quantity of "chyle," or material which is well digested, and pieces of an nature inclosed.

Case of Liver Complaint of Twenty-five Years Standing.

This may certify that for twenty-five years I was afflicted with pain in the side, which was frequently so severe as to entirely incapacitate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir, purchased a bottle, and, weather, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say that it has done me more good than any medicine. That I feel no symptoms of it for over three years past.

AMOS WHITE.

Newtown, March 30, 1843.

From the Rev. M. Burdell.

This certify that Mrs. Ann Bell, of this city, has been afflicted with an affection of the liver for five years, attended by the most severe pain, which the disease appeared to be increasing in malignity, and the prospect of her recovering seemed almost doubtful, until being made acquainted with the remedy which had attended Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, in similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial, and the result was, that she was in a few days, and has continued to improve, and now enjoys the most perfect health