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SELECTED TALES.

THE ELOPEMENT; OR, THE LEGACY.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

CHAPTER I.

"Good morning, Mr. Ellis, good morning." Belgrave Square—so it is by courtesy, fashionable address, very considerably quiet and genteel, houses are scrubbed, and bells and knocks emerge from their respective beautifying retreats. Outsemanded carriages drawn by some general round of unexhaustible etiquette, visits are paid by penny, an inch or two of enamelled pasteboard representing, frequently, Duke, Earle, or Marquessey, perhaps, fully as well as they represent their individual constituency, West End. Morning, the period of fastidious politeness and general idiotcy; everybody is supposed to be out, but everybody is known to be at home.

Sir Henry Templeton, of Templeton, one of the wealthiest Baronets of England, the deeds of whose ancestors, are they not registered in that habitual of world, Debrett? Perhaps not within his special library, is called from the feet of its containing an unlimited number of books. But what they themselves contained, was a matter of profound interest to both the lady and household. A *moiety* of the *Morning Post*, the Morning Post and bedecorating, the Bull, comprising the staple of this "the old English gentleman" literary interest. It is unknown that he was too good a Tory to cast a glance over the pages of any paper emanating from the opposition; being one of those who like most one like to do their thinking, and to have their opinions in those of the leader of his own party.

He has just got to the "*Marr' Amrs!!*" and "*great charriage*" with which the imaginative reporters had furnished him upon reading speech of his own, which until this moment, he has been under the disagreeable impression had been a remarkable failure. Imagine his surprise when he finds half about scarcely intelligible phrases, swallow into a goodly column of well-rounded nicely paraded perspicuous English, garnished with a Minister's countenance and elaborately tailed with a Member's speech.

"Well!" said the Baronet, and not without a particular glow of vanity, at the contemplation of his elaborate "three hyphens and a dash" have long now." That no idea in the world that I made, of could make, so beautiful a speech! but I suppose I did. In point of fact, I must have been either inspired—Latin, 'tis, by Jove! I didn't know that I could recollect so much."

In the full bloom of his *sense fugitive*, a footman entered and announced "Lord Ledlaigh."

"Ah! bonsoir!"

In the interval between the announcement, and the appearance of his lordship, as he is a stranger, perhaps it had better give you the beautiful of a description. Imagine

The Lord Ledlaigh, but newly arrived from All Souls College; Oxford, is a tolerably fair specimen of the popular portrait of Englishmen. Twenty-three years old, blunt unremitting, generous, without extravagance, prudent without parsimony, and learned without pedantry, his little legs long, his hands but the strong did not cry, yet with the muscle of a man.

Hospitable, fearless, that you will not repent him, and unfortunately, behind him, he entreat—do you not agree with me in saying that he bears a most amiable resemblance of the often descerated image of a nobleman?

The greeting between Ledlaigh and Sir Harry Clairy and charmed. The last new singer having been declared by the first Italian dilettante deplored, with some slight reservation Ledlaigh broke the primary object of his call.

"Sir Harry," said he, with blunt startling frankness—"you are a rich man."

"Egad, Ledlaigh, you're right! Very rich!" Sir Harry with a constitutional chuckle. "Now would you have guessed that you said, Ledlaigh?"

"Yes, yes, I know," replied the Baronet, "but what the deuce—what the deuce do you mixing the matter, I have made a most disinterestable interest in mind."

"Lucy?"

"Yes." Arabella—pardon me, I mean Miss Mydlaiton."

"Sorry for that, Ledlaigh," replied the Baronet, "very sorry, for I love the girl."

"Sorry!" he eagerly interrupted the other, "Do you expect?"

"No, not exactly that, but—"

"But what? do, for pity's sake relieve my suspense."

"Why, my boy, Ledlaigh, I could of being a blunderer in love, one would suppose you a compute of young years' experience. Ah! in my day, people never gainfed hand over head—first you don't know to be sure, any thing about that—eventually, I should the to give you encouragement, if I could, but you know I think the will very wrong Arabella. Where you believe, she is a perfect little Gallant, an absolute leveller, a coquette, and declares that if she ever do marry, it will be with some one of tall, symmetrical proportions, like Sir Robert Peel's Sergeant Tall, Tall, Tall, Hallow with the cannot a hasty love-lorn—pigeon—hold-sick, who has turned her little head upon her, but will not the stability and perfectly reasonable, and preventing any fear of the same effect, which, falling with hands rather Cerlichably rule it, the sensitive possession of hereditary wealth—Lucy, I'm very sorry, by George, I can—and

[illegible] Lucy, and perhaps in another year [illegible]

"Lucy!" [illegible] had not heard the last sentence, [illegible] philosophy suddenly enthusiastic, [illegible] objects to a little?"

"Eh, what?"

"Fall of younger?"

"Sir?"

"Do you object to my trying in influence her?"

"Not in the least. But, by Jove, I don't intendeed you?"

"Eh, what, eh, eh, if I have your consent. I'm young, and handsome—"

"That you have, Ledlaigh, and my best wishes for your success. But, what do you mean to do? By Jupiter, I don't think you'll ever get her to consent."

"Now verrous."

CHAPTER II.

Lucy and Arabella Mydlaiton were orphans, with good though not great fortunes—both left to the strict guardianship of their uncle, Sir Henry, the dead expressly provoking, that in case either married without his consent, her fortune was to revert to Lady Ledlaigh.

Then was between your differences in the age. Arabella was the elder, but being a blonde, with the exceedingly beautiful young, looking baby-like, baby-looking many years younger. Lucy on the contrary was a beauty of a severer nature, a magnificent brunette, with large lustrous eyes of the darkest hazel, and hair that seemed to wave in her dispositions were as opposite as were their complexions. Lucy was a proud, high souled creature, with a step as stately as a pet fawn, and a set of regnant look, that probably kept her maternity aimed; while Arabella was all life, spirit, elasticity and wildness. The very soul of joy beamed from her sparkling eyes, and mirth lurked quiet within the dimples of her laugh. Yet, that, although Lucy attracted every eye, by the majesty of her appearance, and the semi-like graciousness of her deportment, yet Arabella was every heart, by the fitfulness of her temper, and the gladsome smile that played by over as her lips.

Two or three morning's subsequently to that on which the conversation mentioned in the last chapter took place, as Arabella was leisurely strolling through its conservatory, which opened with a door into the drawing room, she suddenly arrived a young man plainly but elegantly dressed, with his cotton thrown back a la Byron, displaying a throat of womanly whiteness, clinch up the tortoise-shell eyeglass at once through the open window. Her first impulse was to scream; but perceiving that the stranger was remarkably handsome, and mistrust at the sex in the act of reading Essays, her conceptible heart was precipitated for a romantic incident. Seeing that his attention was directed towards a bust of Byron, which ornamented the conservatory, and that she was yet unperceived, she quietly waited the development.

Ledlaigh, by Jove, he approached the bust with reverence. Giving his hair the convention—he stood back from his bosom, and fixing himself into a theatrical attitude, he exclaimed aloud—

"Oh, Thou mighty sire, upon whose lapse were lost the intellect dot of the universe! Thou expressive eye, the lightning of the soul, the fire of genius, seems intensity to kin, upon whose every firmament the mighty hand of nature with invariably stamped the evidence of an immortal mind—spirit of poesy, my soul doth kneel to thee!"

What so exceedingly odd a young man! thought Arabella, as he with increased fervor proceeded—

"And thou wert of that immortal throng, man now, and cringe, and fawn on, and call lord. I cannot call the ne'ry genius! life the higher than thou! Thou wert of that immortal throng, and I call the lofty thou wert, a man, spurning the yoke of life—an inspired, an independent, but yet, most persecuted man!"

The enthusiasm was so perfectly concealing with those of the romantic Arabella, that, forgetting the time, place, ignorant of the individual she addressed, every thing except the [illegible]—Latinus which he would had [illegible] long [illegible] and rushed forward exclaiming—

"Yes sir! we are! You're [illegible], he was persecuted man."

Ledlaigh startled with similar astonishment, exclaiming in a faltering tone, "Miss Mydlaiton, here!—pray your pardon—"

"Don't apologize, I pray," said the rapt girl, go on, go on, continue to celebrate the character of that poet—by-the-way, Sudden—recollecting herself, and blushing deeply, she continued, "I beg your pardon. You are a stranger—pray do not remember having had the pleasure of an introduction."

"Alas, never," exclaimed Ledlaigh sighing piteously.

"Oh! that I knew you's before, I am certain!"

"Many a time, and it magna gulse hast thou observed me—but glad I am, that you do not recollect forgotten—and but was I treated heart."

"Indeed! what mean you?"

"As at the balcony twilight hour, the other eve you walked, a melancholy lady you plaintive tones you, with the sweet a flitatio pathos upon its lips—thus I. I asked for charity. You gave me a six-pence; but the coin was sought compared with the sweet elder of compassion which accompanied the boon. I'd sought cash for months, but waited on three, half by a lack, enchanted by a smile. At Bonis Sous, a lady I did

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the New York Tribune.

Organization of the two Houses of Congress—Contested Elections—Proceedings of the Senate—Adoption of the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1843.

The day which has been looked forward to from all portions of the country as that fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress has arrived, and assembled the representatives of the 28th Congress at its first Session, and a greater progress in the organization of the two Houses than, in consideration of the several interesting and exciting questions which have arisen, has been generally anticipated, and so great that the President's Message may be expected to be laid before them in season.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, which was the theatre of greatest interest, was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by the Clerk of the last House, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq., who presented to call the roll of Members by States.

The names of the members from Maine being responded to, the call of the name of "Edmund Burke" from New Hampshire (in which State, together with those of Mississippi, Missouri and Georgia, it will be recollected, elections for members of Congress have been held by general ticket,) opened the question, which has threatened to unlock the doors of the Whig Party, by the election of members elected in contravention of the law of Congress, requiring elections by single districts.

Before the roll was answered, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of S. C. (who is well known as one of the leading Calhoun members of the House) said that before the Clerk proceeded to call the names of the gentlemen from New Hampshire he would ask permission to call their attention to the second section of the Appointment act (viz: that requiring elections by single districts) and to the action of those if they had been elected in conformity to its provisions.

Cries from various parts of the Hall, "Go on with the roll!"

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had a certificate from Mr. Burke setting forth that he had been elected a Member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire.

Mr. CAMPBELL renewed his call upon the gentlemen themselves, but no answer was returned save frequent cries of "Not on!" "Go on with the roll!" &c.

Mr. C. said he did not wish to delay the organization of the House, but he hoped that all parties would come up to the consideration of this deeply perplexing and painful question in a spirit of moderation and with a firm purpose to uphold the laws and constitution of the country without respect to party or personal considerations. He wished merely to read a resolution in the House, upon which in its present recognized state he did not expect at present a vote.

Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, KENNEDY of Md., and others objected, and after a conversation on the subject, Mr. C. withdrew the subject for the present.

The calling of the roll was then further pursued, and being completed, 142 members appeared to be present, and some four or five others arrived during the day.

The clerk announced as in order if no objections were made the election of a Speaker.

Mr. RATHBUN rose to inquire if the roll was not, and in the names of about 25 members of the House, a protest declaring their solemn opinion of the utter illegality and unconstitutionality of the proceedings, and that they would not elect a Speaker and organize itself with the aid of these members elected by general ticket.

An irregular conversation ensued in which Messrs. BARNWELL of Va., C. J. INGERSOLL, WISE, DUNCAN and KENNEDY of Md., objected to the presentation and entrance upon the *Journal* of the House. After a considerable confusion, Mr. WISE moved that the gentlemen who have leave to read his protest, which was lost—Ayes 69, Noes 124.

The election of Speaker *viva voce*, was held, Messrs. HOPKINS, JOHN CAMPBELL and VANCE being tellers, and one lost tribe.

JOHN W. JONES was elected by 129 votes to John White (late Speaker) 55 votes. [It is entitled that in the Caucus of the "Democratic" members (about 75 in number,) John White, received 13 votes.]

Mr. JONES, being declared Speaker, duly elect, for the 28th Congress, was escorted to the Chair by Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and Mr. CLAY, of Ky., where, after administration by Mr. DUNN II. Lewis of the oath of office, and after the delivery of a few inaugural remarks, he entered upon its duties.

The Members of the House were then qualified to the order of the Sates.

Mr. DARNWELL of Va. moved to adopt the Rules and Orders of the last Congress for the present.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to adopt the Omnibus Rule when. Carried—Yeas 98; Nays 92.

So the Omnibus Rule is again adopted.

Mr. ADAMS moved an amendment to Mr. DARNWELL'S amendment, to exclude the 21st rule.

Mr. A. said he did not intend to debate the subject; it was too well understood both in the House and in the country, but he called on the majority of the House, certain as they were of being able to make any disposition they chose, to pause ere they ventured to wipe out from the House the dangers of stridging the right of petition on the part of the people. These petitions might be received without the slightest danger to any party in the House.

Mr. ADAMS'S amendment was rejected: Yeas 91, Nays 95—and then the 21st rule is continued, and the Omnibus Petition carried.

Mr. WISE moved and it was carried to Mr. Brown's motion to strike out the rule of the last Congress empowering a majority to do a time to terminate debate when subject to committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Adams moved to amend this by striking out in addition, the rule authorizing a suspension of the rules at any time for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the Union, by a majority vote.

Mr. WISE accepted Mr. ADAMS's amendment, as a modification.

Mr. Messrs. BARNWELL, WISE, BERRY, and C. J. INGERSOLL, advocated the striking out of the rules, on the ground of their being abridgements of the freedom of speech, Mr. and Messrs. HOPKINS and CAVE JOHNSON advocated them as indispensable to the transaction of business.

The question was taken, and both rules were stricken out without a division—the rules as they stand consequently require a vote of two-thirds to go into Committee of the Whole out of the regular order.

The rule of the last Congress, as the amended were then adopted until the report of a committee to be appointed upon a revision of rules, shall have been made. Agreed to.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL gave notice of a bill as an early day for the relief Gen. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. J. C. INGERSOLL, a joint resolution was adopted, informing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication from him. The House adjourned.

The SENATE was called to order at 12 M., by the President pro tem. Present 42 Mr. MORROW, and the roll being called, 35 members (a quorum) were found in attendance, of whom Messrs FAIRFIELD of Me., ARCHIBALD of N. H., Messrs of Vt., Messrs. BARNWELL of N. C., FOSTER and JARNAGIN of Tenn., HAYNEMAN of La., SAUNDERS and BARNARD of Ill., and ARCHIBALD of Ala., new members were qualified and took their seats.

A resolution informing the House of their organization and readiness to proceed to business was adopted. Also, one forbidding the usual number—3 daily or their equivalent—of newspapers to the Members of Congress, being their time of meeting at 12 o'clock, M.

The Senate adjourned. ALGOL.

Protest of the Whig Members of the House.

Against the admission of the illegally elected Members from the States which refused to Distract according to Law.

[Presented by Mr. BARNARD of N. Y., but not allowed to be read by the Loco majority.]

The roll of Representatives elected to the XXVIIth Congress having now been called by the Clerk, according to the usage, and a quorum of members whose right to participate in the act of organizing the House of Representatives is unquestioned having appeared and answered to their names, this body is about to proceed to the high duty of electing a Speaker—to fill an office which, in point of dignity and political consequence, is justly esteemed to say known to the Constitution, after that of the President of the United States. Before the high duty shall be entered upon, the undersigned, feeling a sense of solemn obligation to the cause of responsibility to God to whom they utter and assert, are constrained to declare that, in the united and undoubting conviction and judgment, a deep and grievous wound, potentially fatal to the Constitution, will be given to the Constitution, and on law, order and civil liberty, if the election of a Speaker shall be conducted in the manner in which we have reason to apprehend it may be.

Several persons from the State of New Hampshire, namely, Edmund Burke, John P. Hale, Moses Norris jr. and John R. Reding; several persons, from the State of Georgia, namely, Howell Cobb, Hugh A. Hamilton, and Absalom H. Chappell; one person from the State of Mississippi, namely, Jacob Thompson; and several persons from the State of Missouri, namely, Jas. M. Bowlin, James M. Hughes, John Jameson, Gustavus M. Bower, and James H. Raile, have been elected by the Clerk, are now in this Hall, and have presented themselves to the Clerk to have the doubt that their talent and purpose is to vote with the duly elected Representatives of the People here present in the election of Speaker, and to act and participate fully in the organization of the House of Representatives, as if they were members thereof.

By the act of Congress of June 23, 1842, the requirement of Representatives from the several States according to the sixth census, it was enacted "that in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to be elected shall be ascertained under the apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district shall elect more than one Representative."

The several States above named have refused or failed to provide by law for the election by Districts of Representatives from those States entitled to more than one Representative, and have been entitled to more than one Representative, and the people of those States have failed, therefore, to select Representatives by districts, as the act of Congress required.

These facts are notorious, indisputable, and undisputed; they are known in all and admitted by all. Failing to elect by districts, they have failed to elect at all, for all legal and constitutional purposes. They could not elect, because there were no districts in those States from which to elect. Election by general ticket is no election. No existing or well law authorizes any such election to be held; and no election, therefore, has been held in those States at which Representatives for the 28th Congress could be chosen.

It is undisputed, nevertheless, that the persons above named propose and intend to vote in the election of Speaker, on the ground that they had been given, or written certificates of election, signed by the proper officers, purporting to be the evidence of their election as representatives. We hold that any returns they can have did not constitute any title whatever, they are considered in connection with the known law of the land. At the same time, it is undoubtedly true, that by the Parliamentary law, returns or certificates in regular form, by authorized officers, are prima facie evidence of election, and conclusive evidence of a right to assist in organizing the House by which persons are thus certified to be, and is under color of this Parliamentary law, as we understand, that the persons above named propose to call themselves members of this body.

But no provision has been made by law for election by districts in those states, and no such election in fact held, nor could any office or functionary in those states make a return of any such election. And as these statutes not authorized by law to hold an election for general ticket, or otherwise than by districts, how can any officer or functionary therein be authorized by law to make a return of any such election? We are not prepared to believe that any person from any of those states can have in his possession any legal documentary proof of his election as a Representative for the 28th Congress. We have no proof, however, that an attempt is now made by nations to resolution, before the organization of the House to exclude those persons from all participation in that act, would be attended with great embarrassment and great delay, and with the usual of confusion, violence and anarchy in this hall.

We have noticed, therefore, in contest ourselves to thinking of the business of the House, with declaring, in this formal and solemn manner, our condemnation of a proceeding, the effect of the persons we have named, which, if performed, we shall hold to be treason and constitutionally revolutionary in its character, subversive of the constitution and of all law and order, and tending directly to the destruction of our free Government. We declare that we shall regard the election of Speaker, if effected by the votes of those persons, as no legal election, and a illegal act from the Nation; and we shall not fail to resent after this body shall have been organized, and in the progress of the session, to make every effort within our control to vindicate the law, to purge the House, and bring it back to a condition of constitutional obedience.

Signed by,

D. D. BARNARD, John Q. Adams and 83 in all

From the New York Tribune.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

The committee of twenty-one gentlemen, which was appointed by the loco primary meeting lately held in the Mechanic's Exchange, in New York, held a meeting in that city on Tuesday last, at which, besides the transactions of some other business in furtherance of the object of their appointment, they adopted the following brief address to the people of the United States.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the 25th of November last, a meeting of the citizens in favor of a cheap and uniform system of postage was held in the Mechanics' Exchange, in the City of New York. By that meeting resolutions were passed, and a petition to the National Legislature adopted, the purport of which was that the present Post Office system was burdensome, unequal and unjust, illadapted to the wants of the community, inapplicable to the exigencies of the times; that therefore it should be abandoned, and a new cheap and uniform system substituted, under which the franking privilege should be excluded. By that meeting, also, twenty-one gentlemen were appointed a committee for the purpose of advocating the Post Office reform by such means and such means as, in their judgment, should be proper and expedient. That committee having met and deliberated, have entered upon the discharge of their duties; and as a first step towards effecting the object in view, and to indicate movements like that which has taken place in New York in every city, town, and village in the United States, that committee have addressed to you, fellow-citizens, with a brevity which will we trust, secure for their remarks an admission into each journal friendly to the cause we advocate.

During the last few years the experiment of a cheap postage has been tried in Great Britain. It has fulfilled the prophecies and vindicated the sentiments of its distinguished projector, Sir Rowland Hill. Its opponents are silenced and its blessings are on all sides acknowledged. Every letter not more than half an ounce in weight whether containing of one or several pieces, is charged with one penny sterling. The results were the the charges previous to the establishment of the penny system; that there was a consequent diminution of the Post Office revenue. But at the same time correspondence increased in a ten-fold ratio, and the revenue of this day is much more than adequate to the expenses of the department. In view of these facts, it is plain that a similar system should be introduced with equally satisfactory results in the United States. On account, however, of the vast distances to be traversed by the mails, and the great difficulties of transit in the unsettled portions of our country, we contend that the rate be reduced to five cents for each letter not more than half an ounce in weight—which is more than double the present postage in Great Britain. It is a rate which would not only secure to the Post Office the transport of nearly all the letters which are now transported—the great political, commercial, legal, increase correspondence, both of business and affection. It is a rate, moreover, parallel in the lowest Federal coin, which would be an argument in its favor were it not that any higher rate would not be attended by the results that have just been stated.

The petition moreover, asks, that one-half cent shall be the rate for the conveyance of newspapers, periodicals, or pamphlet book, so that no absurd distinction shall be made between various kinds of printed matter, so that the farmer, settler in the Western wilds receives the treasures of science and literature as cheaply as he does the news of the day. It is presumed that the meaning of words cannot effect the bearing of the mails, and it is hard to comprehend why printed packages of equal weight and bulk should not be carried cheaply, irrespective of the character of their contents.

The prices which we claim, to be effective, must be complete. No partial reduction of present Post Office rates will be of any avail. If a new system be adopted, it must be one, fellow-citizens, which has be permanent, and which will enable every person to use postal facilities. Above all the franking privilege should be abolished. Unless this is done nothing can be done. It will be impossible to obtain the drawing largely upon the legitimate sources of the National revenue, to sustain the Post Office by any rates whatsoever, if this franking privilege shall continue to load the mails with private letters which every body writes, and public documents which no body reads.

Private expenses, you well know, have been established between the cities of the Atlantic border, and cities of the interior. They have extended to Canada and British North America as well as to our Northeastern, Western, Southwestern, and Southern States. They have been proved to be more safe, more expeditious, far cheaper, and in all respects superior to the government carriers. Attempts have been made in Congress and in the courts of law to break them down, but without success. They have the approbation of the people, and will be sustained in opposition of the Government, if reduced to be not wrought in the Post Office Department.

Fellow-citizens, we believe that you are duly impressed with the importance of this topic; impressed with the necessity of effecting it without energetic, united, prompt action. We hope, therefore, that you will every where call meetings, pass resolutions, send petitions, and so arouse the public sentiment in Congress that your wishes shall be obeyed, so they should be whenever they are entertained so unanimously as to take interesting and important questions of the day off the hands of Congress.

In behalf of the committee of twenty-one,

C. BOLTON, Chairman.

B. Bryan, Secretary.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have received dates to the 11th ultimo from the city of Mexico, and the 16th from Vera Cruz.

Gen. SANTA ANNA has been re-elected President of the Republic. He jubilly paid a visit to Vera Cruz, and remained there a week.

The papers are engaged in a warm discussion respecting the law prohibiting the foreigners from marrying in the interior, and the fact that the policy SANTA ANNA has adopted of ordering foreigners from the interior.

Senor Don JOSEPH ALAS, Minister of the Government, has resigned his office.

"El Siglo XIX," of the 11th ultimo, contains an account of an outbreak or revolution in Sonora, one of the departments of Mexico, the whole of which is not but what object it is understood, is not stated.

SANTA ANNA, having in view the colonization of the Province of Tamaulipas, has granted the wild lands to one ALEXANDER DE GIERY, in condition that he introduce within ten years at least 10,000 families, either Germans, Belgians, or Swiss; said lands to be divided among the colonists, who are to devote themselves to their cultivation and the improvement of agriculture.

Several arrests had been made, and among others a Mr. LAFARGUE was apprehended for using language derogatory to the national honor in a conversation held in a public house on the occasion of a national festival.—*N. Y. Tropic.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7, 1843.

CONGRESS.—The two Houses have been thus far engaged in completing their organization; towards which the House of Representatives made some progress yesterday by electing JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, to be clerk of the House.

Of the qualifications or fitness for the office of the gentleman thus chosen we know nothing. We know, however, that there is still left in the best friends expect or wish. But it is impossible to refrain from expressing a deep regret that the spirit of party and reason rule should have been so effectively exercised. Mr. CLARKE, the late able and faithful Clerk, than whom a more competent public officer, or worthier gentleman it would be difficult to find. To suppose that the vote which he received proved the whole number of the Members of the House who believed his election would be to do great injustice to the merit and their discernment. Could an unprejudiced vote have been given, if Members been at liberty to vote according to their inclinations, we believe that he would little in saying that MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE would yet be the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Officers of the States are not to be chosen until Monday next.—*Nat. Int.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

"Democratic Meeting in Kenton Co."

Mr. EDITOR:—Under the above head I find in your paper of the 17th ult. "a meeting" a long preamble, and as many resolutions as there are commandments, (though dissimilar in their nature,) purporting to emanate from, and be the sentiments of the "Simon pure" Democracy of Kenton County; but I have, Mr. Editor, nothing more than the insignificant carpings of a few disgusted confederates of Locofocoism.

Do the Democrats of Kenton county concur in the statements, and recognize the sentiments of this conclaveny? Certainly they should not, because of them, I have, I hoped, who are honest and candid enough to neglect against the disgusting course of such a *conclaveny*.

Had this meeting, after having been addressed in such an "eloquent style," not have been ashamed to have the world know what it have not, and which should *alone* have governed its deliberations, I should have been spared the necessity of taking any notice of *slanderous* and *libellous* ravings; but, as it were so lost to a common sense of justice, as to adopt the ancient rule of a *Locofocoism* which should govern, not only all wise and deliberate assemblies, but gentlemen in their individual capacities; I deem it, therefore, a duty I owe to myself, and to those with whom I am identified, to contradict, emphatically, the foul aspersions blazoned in the proceedings.

Who, that has a due regard for moral rectitude, integrity, and veracity, can behold the arrogance, disingenuousness, and vindictive liability of the prominent characters in the Locofoco meeting, without having his whole soul fired with the blush of indignation! If this junto of cautious and profound politicians, who arrogate to themselves to be the special few set apart *who guard the Constitution*," wished to convene for the purpose of upholding, defending a State Convention, and libelling, devise ways and means to avoid being caught in "*gull traps*." Why did they not intend to that for which they assembled, without referring their state falsehoods sheets of the Whigs? Because it is plain, that this meeting, which would not have been in keeping with their malignant disposition, nor in unison with their contemptible designs; for not being content with heaping the darts of calumny at the Whigs, they proof, through the silent contrary of the deceptive ones, whom they might keep their vile customary with impunity, by fulminating that to whom the voice of an injured people elevated to the highest station within their power, by a majority unexpected, and to a majority which they hope to make his friends for their fully! Yes, they endeavor to desecrate the ashes of him whose name will live on the brightest page of his country's history, and the applause and veneration of his brethren, *Democrats*, will ring around his sepulchre, while the deathless laurels blooming over the tomb and raising in melancholy aspect in perpetual blossoms and verdure," when not even a vestige of this *Lilliputian* branch of Locofocoism will be remembered. And when their transient name will long have been numbered with the things that were, and buried amid the wreck of time in the deep—dark—vortex of forgetfulness!!

Politically speaking I contemplate the high-minded—upright citizen, be he of what political party he may, to behold those who pretend to be exemplars in an intelligent community, give publicity to such grovelling sentiments, as contained in the following resolution, which was intended to delude the honest citizen" and thereby make him an accessory to their "nefarious schemes." Hear this hopeful junta—"If the American people can be again deceived by clamor and falsehood, our opponents will triumph over us, and our country, *we, overwhelming Providence should save us again in spite of ourselves.*" Oh vain beings, what detestable blasphemy! To presume that the arm of Omnipotence would *hell the religious* of a nation's admiration and gratitude, to favor and vile machinations of tyrants, and *traitors!* "Oh shame where is thy blush?" Are such men as these to be the leaders, in whose wake the Democracy intend, and are willing to follow? Not, it is to be presumed, if they desire the appellation of honorable citizens. Hear them again—"The present Whig party, with their old *federal principles*, aim to control the government and people by a great monopoly regulator." Now, the above sentence has falsehood stamped on its face, as every one who is conversant of the least candor, will doubtless admit.

The Whigs do not aim at any such thing, but aim to establish a National Bank controllable by the General Government, to regulate the currency, and furnish a sound adequate circulating paper medium; as is this a *federal principle*, like Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were *Federalists*, and this I am sure these Locos will not have the effrontery to say, unless they forget in whose school they *pretend* to have been taught.

It is also not true that the Whigs aim to deceive the people by clamor and falsehood against—Neither do they "aim to bribe the States by the distribution of the national resources"—Nor to "throw the government by an accumulating debt" but to the contrary in every particular; therefore, a long and tedious, and a tissue of misrepresentations and falsehoods could hardly have been uttered to so trusted a space. Among the numerous *patriotic* and *thrilling* resolutions of this nice little meeting, may be found the following beautiful specimens of sophistry and humbuggery. "Resolved, That we do not ask the aid of *abolitionists*, nor of foreign *emissaries*, nor of foreign *funds* to support our cause; and that however poor we may be in money, we will support the *democratic press* as the life and soul of our Republic."

How independent some demagogues would have the world believe them to be, when many a noble hearted, though unfortunate man, who is in poverty, may be excluded from their just claims being withheld by those who endeavor to sit in high places, and boast of their independence and for what *laudable* purposes they intend to contribute their *money*; when at the same time they have been supported by the money of honorable men, how low a place soever, fate and have assigned them on the scale of prosperity.

Had the honest and confiding creditors their due, there is perhaps not a shadow of doubt, but that some of these very conspicuous and independent characters who, will be so largely in the namonic meeting, "whenever poor in money" now, would be little poorer.

I regret to find the names of some individuals, from whom I had hoped for better things, associated with the leading caucus, to wish, and made the dupes of, one who by his early corrupt associations has become so contaminated with everything that is detrimental to the honor and prosperity of the country, that he seek at this late period, cannot envelope himself sufficiently in the mantle of deception to conceal his degenerate nature; but deluded sire, you remember "poor Tray," do you not? Well, in his fate you may learn a lesson that may be of material service to you! If after years, then let me entreat you, if you have any respect for conscience—any regard for your uncertainty your country, and your posterity, think of the company "Tray" was caught in, and forthwith disengage yourselves from the embrace of those who would fain be his dandy-cuffs, would prove treacherous friendship but to entangle and finally submerge you in the gulf of ruin and disgrace.

December 5, 1843.

MAVERICK.

The Hon. John W. Jones, The election of Mr. Jones, of Virginia, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, so far as we have heard, has been generally well received. Mr. J., we believe, is an honest man.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

OHIO—Lim. ext.		
Lafayette and Franklin bank		
Western Reserve Bank		
Far. & Mechanics by Globe Mills,		
Farmers & Drovers' Bank, Xenia		
Belmont B'k of St. Clairsville		
Bank of Manf. Cincinnati		
Marietta		
Zanesville		
Steubenville (int)		
Muskingum		
Norwalk		
Wooster		
Sandusky		
Mansfield		
Massillon		
Geauga		
Dayton Bank		
Cincinnati Bank of Relate		
Clinton Bank of Columbus		
All small and part notes		
Trust Co. Bank of Columbus		
Mechanics & Traders Bank		
Chillicothe Bank		
INDIANA AND ILLINOIS BANKS		
Urbana Bank		
Farmers' Bank of Centerville		
Lawrence Bank		
Hamilton Bank		
Bank of Covington		
Commercial Bank		
Bank of Madison		
Merchants' Bank		
Exchange Bank Connersville		
Chickasaw B'k Memphis		
Illinois Bank		
KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Bks.		
INDIANA—State Bk and Branches		
State Loan & Dep.		
State Bank of Ind.		
Bank of Illinois &		
Bank of St. Clair		
Tadmore by J. O. & J. Smith		
MISSOURI—State Bank and Branches		
TENNESSEE—All Tennessee Bank		
ALABAMA—All Alabama Banks		
ARKANSAS—State Bank & Branches		
LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks		
Mechanics' Bank		
GEORGIA—All sound Banks		
N. CAROLINA—All sound Banks		
S. CAROLINA—All sound Banks		
EASTERN BANKS—N. Y. City Bks.		
Boston		
Philadelphia		
Baltimore		
EXCHANGE.		
Selling rates by the Brokers.		
On New York		
Boston		
Washington		
Baltimore		
Philadelphia		
SPECIE.		
Buying rates by the Brokers.		
American Gold		
English Gold		
Other Foreign Gold		
Silver		
LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.		
Eagle, before 1834, $10.66 Early Francs, $1.85		
do since 1834,—10.00 Gr. $5 Francs, 4.50		
Sovereign 4.85 N. Carolina do 1.50		
Napoleon, 3.85 Pistareen, 10		
Mexican Doubloon, 15.60 Cistanas, 40		
do Patrol, 15.55 Dust, 2.00		
Doubloon, 15.60 Spanish Crown, 1.00		
Doubloon, 7.84 French Crown, 1.00		
N. Guinea, 4.00 Louis d'Or, 3.85		
Frederick d'Or, 3.85		
BANK NOTES		
Bought and sold and by the Exchange Bank B'k.		
Kentucky Banks		
Louisville & Lafayette B'ks of O.		
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.		

Cincinnati Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Dried,		
BEEF,	Mess,	bbl	8 50 @ 7 00
	Prime,		
	Dried,		
	Hams,		6 @ 8 00
BACON,	Hog round,	lb	4 @ 4
	Sides,		
	Shoulders,		
	Sugar,		
	Hams,		
	Canvassed Hams,		
	Sugar'd Ham,		
COFFEE,	Java,		
CANDLES,	Mold,		12½
CORN,	In the ear,	bush	20
	Shelled,		31 @ 37
FLOUR,	Bbl, Ship,		
	By Canal,		3 25 @ 3 37
FEATHERS,	Prime,		37
HEMP,	Dressed,		
	Hackle,		
HOPS,	Western crop'42	lb	10 @ 12
HIDES,	Northern dried,		
	Wet,		
	Spanish,		
HAY,	Loose,	ton	7 50 @ 8 00
	Pressed,		8 00 @ 8 50
LARD,		lb	4 @ 4
LEAD,	Cig and Bar,		5 @ 5
LUMBER,	Pitts'burg'42	M	25 00 @ 27 00
	do common do		18.00 @ 15 00
	Shingles,		2 50 @ 3 00
	Lumber,		14 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES,	Sugar House,	gal	33 @ 35
	New Orleans,		23 @ 25
OATS,		bush	25 @ 30
PEACHES,	Cleared,	bbl	50 @ 60
PORK,	Mess,		8 00 @ 8 00
	Clear,		8 00 @ 8 00
	Prime,		6 00 @ 7 00
	Stump & Chins,		4 00 @ 4 00
	Shoulders,		4 00 @ 4 00
	Hog Rocks,		3 00 @ 3 00
	Sugar,		5 @ 5
	Hams,		8 @ 8
	Sugar'd Hams,		9 @ 9
PROVISIONS,	Butter,		6 @ 8
	In kegs or tubs,		6 @ 8
	In market,		6 @ 8
	Lard,		4 @ 4
	Cheese, W. R.		6 @ 7
	Cheese, Ohio,		6 @ 7
	Potatoes,		20 @ 25
	Beans,		62 @ 75
RAGS,			1 @ 1
RAILS,	French, Hickory,		35 @ 40
	Black Walnut,		25 @ 30
	New York,		32 @ 35
	Kentucky,		27 @ 30
	Ohio,		27 @ 30
	do shingle,		27 @ 30
	Canvas,		27 @ 30
	Lumber,		35 @ 40
SEEDS,	Clover,		0 0 @ 0 0
	Timothy,		2 00 @ 2 00
	Hemp,		50 @ 50
	Flax,		
SHOT,			1 @ 1
TALLOW,			6 @ 6
WHEAT,			50 @ 50
WOOL,	Common,	lb	18 @ 20
WHISKEY,	from first hands,	gal	25 @ 25
Tobacco—Manufactured—Cavington Prices			
Cavendish, Ky. bot,			$12 00 @ 13 00
do Ohio,			8 00 @ 10 00
12 Plug, bot,			8 00 @ 10 00
8 Twist, No. 1,			8 00 @ 10 00
do No. 2,			5 00 @ 6 00
Wilson & Carpenter's Manufactured,			30 00 @ 36 00
Ohio,			8 00 @ 10 00
Ky.			8 00 @ 10 00
Lim. Ky. No. 1,			3 00 @ 5 00
Ohio,			3 00 @ 5 00
Cigars, Spanish,		per M	10.00@35 00
	Half		8 00 @ 25 00
	Common,		3 00 @ 5 00

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.
COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843.

Gubernatorial Election.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM OWSLEY,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ARCHIBALD DIXON,
OF HENDERSON.

Carriers Wanted.

Two or three good, intelligent boys, are wanted to carry our Daily paper, on the 1st of January. We will give good encouragement, for honest and capable boys.

☞ We have to thank our neighbor, Mr. Lamb, for late New-Orleans papers, from which place he has recently arrived.

☞ The Ladies' Tea Party at Newport, we are told, was a very grand affair.—About seven hundred persons were present, of the best society of the triangular Cities, if we may so call the Queen City, Covington and Newport. The management and entertainment redounds much honor upon the Newport lady.

The President's Message.

You document always looked after and read with great interest, and the opinions formed of it are various, according to the political views of the reader. It is condemned or applauded as it advances this or the other view of political matters. Vice President Tyler's message has been framed with great caution. Some of the great topics upon which it was expected he would dilate, and which had created considerable excitement throughout the Union, he has studiously avoided—or left to conjecture only; he is non-committal—yet it will be seen that he is endeavoring to throw himself into the Democratic ranks. As the Message stands, it is not so objectionable as it might be, and charity should admonish us to show a veil over its defects.

The Message says the Cincinnati Chronicle, does not represent the country in a condition as any better in its facts, although it claims great prosperity in words. It states that the Revenue was eighteen millions of dollars; while the expenditures were twenty-three millions. In other words our revenue has fallen five millions short of our expenses. This is a bad state of things, let who will say to the contrary. Nor is it any deficiency in the ordinary Custom-House receipts which has made the difficulty for the Customs have yielded almost revenue millions, or four millions more than they yielded in the extravagant administration of John Quincy Adams! The difficulty is, that the Government has been accepting to pay upon its expenditures, Treasury Notes, which they have almost entirely failed.

The President then sounds a continuance of the Government Bank, (now in operation) and a modification of it by issuing the Treasury Notes of Tyler's Party! He says that if the Government is to continue the system of Treasury Notes, they ought to be made small, so that the people may get some of them. To have a Government Bank without any of its benefits, seems to us an absurdity.

The Message has one decided merit. It is short. We are not compelled to read volumes of muddy dissertation on finances and trade, as is too often the case with official papers. The fashion of shortest first has not set by high authorities, we hope it may continue.

Van Buren vs. Calhoun.

It will be seen from the proceedings of Congress, in their selections for office, that the interest of Mr. Van Buren, in the House of Representatives, is much stronger at present than it was before. As yet his friends have yielded nothing to those of Mr. Calhoun. Indeed those of the latter seem to be so weak, as not to have had, in the estimate of their *fellow democrats* any claims to the distribution of the spoils. Speaking clerks, subordinate officers—all have been selected from the Van Buren men. The proscription of the friends of Mr. Calhoun seem to have been so complete as though they were Whigs, and indeed we doubt if they are much worse than Whigs in much better odor with the *exclusive* democracy.

It appears that *Blair & Rives*, opponents of the present administration, have been elected printers to the Congress of the present session. We approve this act of the party in unmeasured terms—that he considers, after all that he has endeavored to do for the democracy, it is the worst of ingratitude to select his *bantamers* for so rich a reward—and it is also full in the belief, that this will increase the speedy downfall of the party. From all this, it would appear, that he has been endeavoring to identify himself with the Democrats by a reckless demonstration of attachment to their principles and cause, and that he has succeeded, in return, the just remuneration of his treachery to the Whigs—ignominy and contempt.

☞ Balsam or Wild Cherry.—The attention of the afflicted is becoming more and more attracted to this immeasurable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. &c. It is necessary to remind all who could get the true article, to inquire particularly for the Dr. Wistar's Balsam or Wild Cherry, of late *rushing* the Unprincipled dealers will tell you they have Spring's Wild Cherry, or some other cheap worthless article is just as good. Regard them not to their only need prove a trial. Remember it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that not only relieves but cures!!

Sold by Barnes & Page, No. 15, Fourth st., Cincinnati, and Agents for the Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—See Advertisement.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Public.

THE subscriber recently being called to the East on business, was surprised and had an hesitation to leave relatives and acquaintances perhaps to be circulating, which were intended to injure him in the public estimation. He simply knows to say that he will always be responsible for what they have said, or may yet say, concerning him. Nearly all the persons who have spoken of him, he has done good especially in that one relating to the "Lafayette House." He has frequently expressed to the Boards of the Editors of the Licking Valley Register, & Cincinnati Gazette that his reports as to attendance and endeavors, (kindness) had not been mentioned who is the fabricator of this as well as other reports. Already he has been very open to my leaving here and going to New York, my fellow-citizens are not acquainted with the circumstances of the case and therefore cannot judge, while some have taken the liberty of judging without knowing the circumstances, this cannot a person go away for three weeks, to attend to important business, without mentioning the subject of the most injurious falsehoods!—Have other gentlemen of this town been treated in the manner where they have left my interest the care of business?

W. W. LYON.

Covington, Dec. 16, 1843. 31w1

S. W. LEE. JAMES WILSON.

S. W. LEE & CO.

RESTORING, PRESERVING AND DRESSING

MERCHANTS, FOOT STREET, NEW-YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF LARD OIL,

No. 11,

Canal, between Pine and Walnut st.,

Cincinnati.

References—

John H. Crossbeck, Esq., } Cincinnati.
John Kilgour, Esq., }
Griffith Taylor, Esq., }
E. W. Dana, Denver, }
Messrs. Seybert Sons & Co., New York.
Daniel Moody, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. Wilson & Sons, Natchez, Va.
Messrs. Dinsmore & Cushing, Charleston, S. C.
Messrs. Henderson & Gilmore Vicksburg.
James Lamb, Esq., New Orleans.
T. N. Muir, Esq., Grand Gulf.
Wm. K. Henry, Esq., }
Charles A. Lanier, Esq., } Natchez, Miss.

We have this day associated ourselves together in the firm of S. W. LEE & CO. for the Port Packing, Commission, Storage and Forwarding Business, and rooms at Lard Oil Factory, No. 11, Canal st. near the Pine st. Landing.

R. W. LEE,
JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 3 21—ed.

DOCTOR JACKSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY.—This preparation is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Whooping-cough, the cough following measles, &c. &c.

Combining the virtues of the Sarsaparilla one of the great purifiers of the blood, and the native principle of the Wild Cherry, which is the most highest esteem for its healing properties in all diseases of the lungs, it will not render this preparation for superior to any bitters offered to the notice of the public. It has already gained the confidence of the afflicted wherever it has been used, and the distinguished name at the head of the notice is a sufficient guarantee that the Compound is one of the highest value. It is received the approbation of the first and most enlightened Physicians of the age, and is in every sense an entirely scientific preparation.

Dr. Jackson's Compound Syrup is used generally in all diseases incident to humanity, but for Coughs and Colds, (so often the forerunner of fatal Consumption,) in the forming stages, it is a specific that will seldom fail to effect a cure, and purposes on the part of the patient; and even in the most long cases oftentimes effections cured for profit.

The population does it unnecessary to say much more, we expect long lists of testimonies will be notice, all is presumed that every one will visit the Agents for himself, they, from their high and the greatest confidence, recommend the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Price only 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared only by

BENNETT, PRETLOW, & CO.

Corner of South st. and Market Space.

Cincinnati, O.

☞ A liberal discount made to Agents.

Dec. 16, 1843. 21ino

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

SIXTH, LEVEE & MARKET.

HAVE taken charge of the above well known House, on Main, between Third and Fourth streets. They are determined that the Table shall not be surpassed by any in the city, and they have made complete arrangements for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Their charges will be moderate, and no pains or attentions will be wanting to gratify visitors, such as may favor them with their patronage.

Dec. 9, 1843. 20 if

CARPETS! CARPETS!—Per late at arrival, a very large assortment of Carpets, 135 Wm st., bet. 4th and 5th.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 if

J. S. BENNETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 197 Main Street, (between 4th and 5th)

CINCINNATI.

J. S. B. & CO. are now receiving their splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Beaver, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jean Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cassimere Jeans, Flannels, Linsey Woolsey, A special variety of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Canvas, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Muslins de Laines, Ginghams, Bobinetts, Mouseline, Alpacas Book Muslins, Brown Holland, Linen Cambrics, Lawns, Cambrics, Linen Cambrics, Worsted Gloves, Worsted Valvets, (new style) Cassimeres, Pantaloons, Fancy Satins, Flutings and Cashmere Drest Silks, Satins, Gloves, Fringes, &c. All of which have been selected with the utmost care, and will be sold cheap for cash.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 yl.

Britannia Ware.

BRITANNIA Coffee Pots,
Do Tea do
Do Sugars,
Do Cream,
Do Molasses cups,
Do Ladles,
Do Spoons.

Just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

153 Main street, Cincinnati O.

November 4, 1843. 15

To the Public.

Market Space, Covington, Kentucky.

TAKES this method to return his thanks to the generosity for past favors, and hopes by unwalting attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. A Ladies Dining Room well furnish good Cloth Coats, from 10 to 18 dollars; Jean Cloth, from 6 to 8 dollars; Pilot cloth in the extra value warranted to fit, or no sale. All of which he will make to good style, not inferior to work made in Cincinnati.

Oct. 16, 1843. 16 ly

MANSION HOUSE.

THE subscriber, late of the Franklin House, respectfully informs their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the above well known House, in Second st. near the Market, immediately south of the Miami Canal, for a term of years. The house is in good commodious, and the house good and well furnished. From the long experience we have had in the business, we flatter ourselves to be able to give general satisfaction to the public. Our table will be free, and excluded by no expense or trouble.

☞ *A few Day Boarders* can be accommodated.

JOHN J. FULLERTON,
HENRY LUTZ.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 tf

COMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Boone Circuit Court, Sat. Nov. Term, 1843.

Thomas Rutter, Jr., Adm'r. of J. T. Bellows, Dec'd. complt's.

against

Julia Bellows's heirs and creditors, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS case being been referred to me, as Master Commissioner in Chancery, with instructions to take proof of the estate of said decedent, and the debts against the same, and to have the record Saturday in March, next; I will attend at my office, in the town of Burlington, during the months of January, February, and will the said 3d Saturday in March, next, for the purpose of hearing such proofs and of auditing the claims of creditors.

N. B. Creditors will please present their demands and proofs, on the first and second Saturdays in the months of January, February, and March, next, and not delay time until the last day of hearing.

Master Com. in Chancery.

Dec. 9, 1843. 20w3 pr.fee $3

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Boone Circuit Court, Nov. Term 1843.

Elijah G. Bellard Adm'r of Wm. Fowler, Complainant,

against

William Fowler's heirs and creditors defendants.

Chancery.

PURSUANT to an order of Reference on to me, in the above cause, at the Term aforesaid, I shall attend at the Circuit Court Office, in Burlington, during the months of January, February and would the 3d Saturday in March, to hear proof as to the Estate of said dec'd, and the debts against the same.

N. B. Creditors will please present their proofs on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays in the months of January, February and March, next.

JOHN CAVE,

Master Commissioner in Chancery.

Dec. 2, 1843. 21 w3 pr. fee $3.50

Notice.

JOHN ANDERSON LAMBERT, is hereby notified that I will apply to the next Legislature of Kentucky, for a divorce from him, on the grounds, viz, of abandonment, proved, that he has not provided for the support, and ostentatious in regions unknown to me.

On the 8th day of January next, I will attend at the house of Jordan Hoore, in Independence, Ky., to take depositions to be used in proof of the grounds, above continuing from day to day until all are taken.

LUCINDA LAMBERT.

Dec. 8, 1843. 20w7pf

Ink Bottles and Vials.

6 BOXES 4 and 6 oz. Ink Bottles
50 gross 2 Ounce Vials
Best Pewter Stamps, and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

153 Main street, Cincinnati.

November 4, 1843. 15

Cut Decanters.

15 SETS of handsome cut Decanters
6 qts. 4 qts. 2 qts. 1 qt.
Pints do. do.

For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent.

153 Main street, Cincinnati.

November 4, 1843. 15

Snuff Bottles.

20 GROSS 4 lb. black Snuff Bottles, just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

153 Main street, Cincinnati.

November 4, 1843. 15

Covington Classical Academy.

F. H. BILDER, A. B., Principal and Proprietor.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated on Scott st., between 7th and 8th sts. It is now in successful operation. An accomplished teacher of geometrically is permanently attached to it, and has connected the department of pencil drawing. The second quarter of the present session commences on Monday next.

Covington Classical Academy, Nov. 27, 1843.

LOOK HEREIN!

CHEAP TIMES!!!

G. H. TYLER would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington and vicinity, that he still continues at his old stand on Market Space, second door below the Post-Office, where he is prepared to do the best and most fashionable work in his line in Cincinnati. Little Charges than any other establishment in the city. Jeans and corduroy. Particular attention paid to cutting clothes to suit the times. Eastern Fashions received.

Covington, Dec. 9, 1843. 19-31

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Pendleton Circuit Court, Sept. Term, 1843.

Geo. C. Lightner, Adm'r of Tom's Chaffant, dec'd, Complainant

against

Chaffant's heirs and creditors, Def'ts. *Chancery.*

THE heirs and creditors of Francis Chaffant, dec'd, are hereby notified that I will, as Master Commissioner in Chancery of said Court, be in attendance in Falmouth, at the Clerks Office in Falmouth, ground to ascertain, and report the debts against said decedent and take proof of the claims offered and from day to day, or period to period, thereafter, until completed. All the creditors of said estate are hereby enjoined and restrained (until further notice from this Court) from suing for said debts or instituting suit, or proceedings at law against the Administrator for the same, otherwise than herein provided.

W. C. NAYLOR,

Master Commissioner.

Falmouth, Ky., Dec. 14, 1843. 20 w3

Fr. Fee, $2.50.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Gallatin Circuit Court, Nov. Term 1843.

Hugh M. Fraiser's Adm'r Complt's

against

Hugh M. Fraiser's heirs and creditors, Def'ts. *Chancery.*

THIS case having been referred to me, as Master Commissioner in Chancery, with directions to hear proof as to the estate of said decedent, and the debts against the same, on or before the 4th Monday in March, next, I shall attend at my office in the Circuit Court Clerk's office in the town of Burlington, during the months of January and February, and will the 4th Monday in March, 1844, for the purpose of hearing such proofs, and of auditing the claims of creditors.

N. B. Creditors will please present their demands and proofs, on the 1st, 2d and 3d Mondays in January, February, and March, and not delay them until the last day set for hearing.

JOHN CAVE,

Master Com. in Chancery.

Dec. 2, 1844. 20w3 pr fee $3

JOHN W. VINNANDIG,

PAINTER AND MINIATURE PAINTER, corner of Greenup street and Market Space. 27

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTIONS.

Affections of the Lungs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all Affections of the Pulmonary organs.

☞ We ask the attention of the candid to a few considerations.

Nature in every part of her works has left indelible marks of adaptation and design.

The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the world, is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone—and vice versa. In regard to diseases and life cure, the Author Nature is not less striking. The Mass of Ireland, the Wild Cherry, and the Balsam of Fir, are specifics. (and the Balsam is a combined chemical extract from these) have long been celebrated as remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, and affections. Indeed the most distinguished medical men have spoken of them, and have given them every sanction, antidote for its own peculiar diseases.

Consumption is its condensed and indigested Coughs, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, and Lung complaints, from the most fatal class of diseases, times to our land. ☞ Yet even these may be cured by the use of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, a remedy so potential wherever these maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam for Wild Cherry is the long-constructed essence of these remedies. It has cured incipient Consumption, Asthma, Croup, and Liver complaints, Coughs, &c. &c. in numerous cases, where all other medical means had failed.

Was, after reading the following, can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest medicine in the world.

NEW YORK,
January 24, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 21 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks at a time, and tried the various medical advisers of the highest reputation, and spent a large fortune, during the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks since, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieved instant relief, and a single bottle has produced more good than all the medicine in the world. I cost this certificate to the great, when I do not feel grateful to the Author of so invaluable a remedy to the afflicted.

A. VEACH,

Firm of Williams' Law office, 71 Wall st.

☞ We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER,
Vice Chancellor New York.

New York, March 16, 1843.

Last fall I was attacked by a pain and severe soreness of the chest, which continued for many weeks. I had previously for several years been subject to a permanent weakness of the chest, with a cough, &c. &c. This last attack gave me much apprehension, as I was afraid it was the commencement of a fatal disease.

About the middle of December, I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A few doses produced at second relief, and from the chest—added strength and vigor to the lungs, and I now regard myself perfectly sound and well.

BELLER, No. 61 Ann street.

Any one can call at the above place for testimonial as above, and learn the particulars of this wonderful cure. Considering the disease was so public, so we will be no instance insert a statement of any cure that is not fully true.

Read the following—the most remarkable cure performed by any medicine:

A gentleman in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, had been long afflicted with a hard cough in the usual way for the addition of the Lungs by two eminent physicians, who had given him little hope of recovery, and from that they declared the patient had a confirmed consumption—that he was incurable. Yet he was cured, and a single bottle was so affected by the disease that he was enabled to resume his business, and could do him no harm. He took it and grew much better—he purchased a second of it, and by using three or four bottles was completely cured.

We shall have the full particulars of the above case from the agent, duly certified, so that no one can dispute it. Be it known.

☞ Price 50 cents and 1 dollar.

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

153 Main street, Cincinnati.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Reader, we seriously assure you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry performing the most astonishing cures of consumption that has ever been known. It is the most powerful and efficacious medicine, but it certainly is nothing more than truth to say, in proof of which, please read the following certificate:

HANCOCKVILLE, N. J. April 20, 1843.

On the 12th day of October, 1841, I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the lower ribs, which continued for days. The pain was then relieved by the breaking of an abscess internally, but the debility, and cough remained. In the month of 1841, 2, I collected internally from the same cause—continued pain in the side, and cough, which I consequently relieved by the change of matter from the abscess. During all this time I had recourse to my hands, and a little lent cough, raised much bloody matter, and was supposed by myself and others to be in the last stage of consumption. The February following, when apparently my life was near its close, I was induced to try Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As soon as I commenced the use of it, I found it agreed with me, and continued it for nearly one year, my cough gradually left me, pedine expectoration and spitting of blood ceased and I recovered my health because by deprive recovered. I continued using the Balsam, and by the use of it, I have enjoyed good health, and I am a carpenter, which my health has enabled me to continue without interruption through the year. I will further remark, this remarkable cure was effected by the use of only three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THOMAS DOZENS.

☞ Gloucester County, N. J. Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, Thomas Dozens, who being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things true.

Affirmed before me, the 20th day of April 1843.

JOHN W. CLEMENT, J. P.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. For sale in Cincinnati, only by

SANFORD & PARK,

No 15, Fourth st., between Main and Sycamore.

Genuine & Pure Balsam of Apple Blossom.

CAUTION.—Owing to the great reputation obtained by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, numerous QUACKS have sprung up throughout the Union, and perhaps upon the public Wistar Wild Cherry Syrups, Balsams and Cordials, to the great injury of the sick guard and remember it is ONLY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that is effecting such extraordinary cures.

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

"AND THE ARTS FOR THE PEOPLE."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. J. M. MARTIN'S

Instantaneous Pain Relieving, Anti-falling Remedy, for Ague and Fever,—Bilious Remedy,—Yellow Fever—Remittent or Yellow Fever Sweat Fever, &c.

☞ It is not more improper to say that man was born of diseases than to assert that man was born to stand short, or become some his long and severe pains, and to die, before his time, from the effects of disease, because they may be their symptoms and derivations. Dr. Rush.

Dr. Martin has his experience and treatment of the above named diseases, after an extensive practice of twenty years, during the intense cold, wet, north and south of the United States in a climate, and in the Eastern States, is directed almost entirely to the nervous system and disordered state of the blood remedies. These diseases are presented in the eastern and southern portions of the U. S. by exhalation of the vegetable matter from the decayed and the decomposition of matter and animal matter from the decayed and rotted vegetable. The long drought that generally attends the summer and autumnal months. Nine tenths of the Fever of the west are said to be of an intermittent character, and in true pathology a congestive disease, and be entirely correct knowledge of the pathology of disease, thousands have already fallen victims to the insidious grave, and thousands again have, in the absence of a philosophical mode of treatment, traveled through a wretched existence with disease, and the effects of the fever and agues and a set of shattered nerves, and a set of shattered constitutions, and a performance of the most astonishing nature. Physicians of the most high and distinguished respectability prove beyond a doubt their testimonials values. Each package contains three bottles of medicine. Each package contains sufficient to cure a case.

Anti-Bilious, Fever and Ague Remedy.

Anti-Bilious, Fever Ague Remedy.

Anti-Bilious, Fever Ague Remedy.

*Anti-Bilious, Fever

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR A DEBILITATED STATE OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Chronic Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Mercurial Disease, Mercurial Pain of the Bones and Joints, Mercurial Tremor, Mercurial Salivation, Nodes, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be Removed by this Preparation.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

There are few persons in this rending country of one who are not to some extent, acquainted with the virtues of the Sarsaparilla root. It has been prepared by very many persons, some quacks, and some not; but it seems now to be a well-established fact that the genuine preparation of the Messrs. Sands of New York is altogether the most valuable one. Quacks are not fools, they know how to profit by experience. Messrs Sands have devoted much attention to the subject for years, and it is hardly to be doubted that they have brought their preparations to near perfection; to use an adverb, they have "fixed the thing" so, in preserving the remedial which patient study and practical experience, have shown to be most efficacious in some exceedingly angular ailments which in every quarter of our country, carrying health to thousands—This is the reason why Sarsaparilla is now in the best advertising, and we know of numerous instances of its value in our country.

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

This universal proposition had performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, that, properly conducted, it is capable of fulfilling the high aims and purpose for which it was intended. Patient suffering for years from various chronic constitutional diseases, and trying numerous remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring for years, by the use of a few bottles, unhesitatingly pronounced, that Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful ulceration of the bones, Mercurial Disease, Old Sores, Scurvy, Blotches, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Dyspepsia, which takes origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally, and which is generally treated by the faculty in this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar, and unsuited in removing the cause of disease by ejecting into the system a new and strengthening the general system. Where sufferings in the body have been so severe, and have resulted as it passes along the mucous membranes, leave the patient well feeble and have the sensitive operation of the Sarsaparilla to be felt in its powers.

The proprietors are daily receiving from the medical profession, the clergy, officers of justice, and numerous private citizens, certificates of its efficacy, which are written and public, to the superior value and efficacy of this preparation. To the point it is fitting to quote, as the most decisive proof being limited of their continuance.

The following certificate from a lady who has suffered with fevers, in the severest form, and protracted for the evil portrait of the disease.

EAST, CLEVE, July 25, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I am happy to say, by being overhauled, and directly after exposed, I was seized with a severe cold, which deranged the whole system. Everything I ate seemed to act on the skin, attended with violent pain of the head; the symptoms were so alarming, that I was called who prescribed blistering and leeching, which produced partial relief. Had they leave bread enough to stick to the ribs, I should be well, and the doctor pronounced my complaint Inflammatory Rheumatism, and fever developed. The following winter my right foot and leg to both eyes and ears, and was again attacked with inflammatory right during the severest my nose now begin to increase in size and the whole body rapidly swelled to the size of swelling. The nose seen grew very sore and disfigured beyond the power of description. My whole system was involved in disease; the lungs soft and and discharge freely, producing great debility—nature was fast giving way, and in complete my misery, the muscles and sinews contracted so that I was rendered entirely helpless. I remained with little change in this condition until last October, when I was authorized to make trial of a medicine which had so long rendered me nearly unconscious, and my friends supposed it was the will of God I should be rid of my sufferings, but from this I recovered only to realize my the agony and bodies was continuous over entirely over.

It was in this condition I commenced the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from the many remarkable cures I saw published. I drank two or three bottles and was so much improved in health, that at the moment I heard it mentioned I was impressed fully with the belief that it was the good Samaritan for me—and truly it has brought wonders in my case. Gradually I gain in flesh, the pains grew easier, the swelling of the body and limbs went down, the ulcer commenced healing, and I felt all other suffering removed, and but the pains of death, how happy am I and how grateful do I feel to be one to be numbered among the fortunate in the efficacy of your priceless Sarsaparilla!

My health is restored, and I have walked four miles without inconvenience. I superintend my family affairs, and do my own work, and I feel a new world. I am induced to make this public acknowledgment from a deep sense of duty due to you as a means in the hands of the Lord restoring a fellow mortal from a premature grave—Language is inadequate to express my feelings. May the Lord be with you, and make his face to shine upon you, is the sincere desire of your much obliged and grateful humble servant. Since the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for however your case may be, you cannot find a better or an infallible at hand—that Sands's Sarsaparilla. Trust to no other—Yours, respectfully, to testimony. MONISSA SIMMONS.

Middlesex Co. to—Lewis, Cuss, July 25, 1842. Personally appeared the above named Miss Monissa Simmons, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

GURDON SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

We, the subscribers, being acquainted with the lady with Mrs. Monissa Simmons, do not believe that they are exaggerated, we consider the above case substantially true and entitled to confidence.

REUBEN FORT, Deacon Baptist Church.
I. HILL HAYDEN, Merchant.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jun. Dentist.
A. F. WHITTEMORE, Post-Master.

REMARKABLE CURE OF HIP DISEASE.

New-York, July 26th, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:—My daughter, aged six years, was attacked with the hip disease when two years old, and since then she has been growing gradually worse, and suffering great pain, for eating of intervals was most painful to behold, and before all description. Her head and the hip bone was thrown entirely out of place, after which matter or pus formed in the socket of the joint, and the sufferings of the poor child were entirely deprived of all natural rest. She was refused to be admitted into Bellevue Hospital, on account, (Oh, mother!) which it might be the good Man above to take me to himself!" I was my heart-rent and my anxious fears removed. The child lingering on for two years in its little troubles, and in the seventh he will not leave us her forever on. If we put our trust and confidence in Him, and truly it is the Lord of Hosts resided in the present case. Through His blessing and the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla, my child is restored to perfect health, and is a living monument of the efficacy of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. We had tried all the remedies of which our friends had the least idea, and had ministered and prayed, without effect. Sun conversed the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and in less than two weeks it was entirely cleared, leaving the time of using the Sarsaparilla, the general large quantities of worms, which added materially in hastening the cure. She rapidly improved in health as the worms and humors decreased, and she is now entirely restored, and is perfectly free from all the symptoms.

With the grateful feelings of a mother's heart and father's, we remain, respectfully, your friends.

WILLIAM S. BAILEY,
SARAH BAILEY,
No. 48 Ludlow st. New York.

We, the subscribers, being neighbors to William Sarah Bailey, have been the most constant in relation to their child, and the cure performed by Sands's Sarsaparilla, to be strictly true.

JOHN MYERS.

SCROFULA CURED OF SIX YEARS STANDING.

Fredericksburg, July 23, 1843.

Messrs. Sands: Gent.—In the month of June, 1837, I was afflicted with chronic Scrofula, contracted by a sudden check of perspiration. By Cupping and Leeching, I was for a time relieved but received a shock from which I did not recover. About two months after this, a tremulous motion appeared on my breast, which was incurred in the size of a hen's egg, and then became excessively painful. I was induced to recover without delaying any longer whatever, and continuing to grow worse, applied to a physician of this place, who had the medicine more than he found one. The scrofula now appeared in my right knee and my left leg, and I feel free from its natural size, and threatened extensive ulceration, rendering me lame for life. Its stripes, the greater part of the time suffering harrowing anguish. I now had recourse to the old poultice, was cupped and blistered very severely, but all to no purpose.

I then tried the Sarsaparilla, and with the same result, and now I despaired of ever being cured. My appetite entirely failed, and I became so much reduced, that I could not leave my bed, but passed the night lingering about from the morning. I laid down, which pain became insupportable. Indian was used internally and externally, but all in vain; and the disease was fast gaining on me, when I began to hear spoken of the lower part of the tonic, which I had taken for some time, and I thought, having it almost impossible to sit down, and I determined of ever getting well.

Having of the wonderful cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, my friends induced me to make a trial of it, and I feel free from its use, and I am free from the disease.

Your agent, S. P. Thompson, furnished me with the Sarsaparilla, and what was my astonishment and delight, after taking a few bottles, I was getting well, and I feel free from disease, and the cure, and now I can say I am well. Yes, after years of indescribable misery, I can say I am well, and entirely owe my restoration to health, through the blessing of Providence, to your Sarsaparilla, and I will be happy to be made to known throughout the world. I return my thanks, and shall always be happy to give any further information to the afflicted by applying to me at my residence. Yours, &c.

THOMAS BURR.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for permission, by S. D. Sands, No. 79 Fulton st. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Building, Baltimore, Corner Cranberry St., New York.

S. T. Pratt, Cincinnati, Corner Sycamore 3d and 4th Sts., sole agents for Cincinnati.

Fashion

HATS of the best quality and the latest fashion are now selling at the cheapest rate by the subscribers at COLE'S Cor. Main and Fifth streets opposite the Post Office.

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

Cincinnati, July 25, 1843. 9

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.

—Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.

CAPITAL $100 000.

THE undersigned, Agent of the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, offers their services and all the facilities, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those which are generally charged. Under the liberal and conciliatory policy which the Company has pursued since its organization, it has not only paid, in settling losses, they have gained a reputation unsurpassed by any Fire Insurance Co.

The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorized to issue policies on the spot, without delay.

Cincinnati, July 25, 1843. Wm. B. HODINS, Agent.

Cabinet Ware.

S. P. SMITH, Cabinet maker in every on the A. Cabinet business in its various branches at No. 464 Sycamore Street, between Fourth and Pearl streets, where he is prepared to furnish his customers with every article in his line of business, on as good terms as any other house in Cincinnati. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere.

He has on hand a large quantity of furniture for the public accommodation, and all kinds of work in his line will be furnished on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

His private residence is on Turnpike street, between Second and Mechanic alley, opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wade.

Cincinnati, July 25, 1843. 25tf

New Watches, Jewelry &c.

THE subscribers have lately returned from the Eastern Cities with a choice assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy articles. All kinds of Jewelry of good quality, such as, Diamond Rings, and Pins, Cameo, Topaz, Garnet, Jet and Gold Ear Rings, Gold and Guard Chains, Miniature Cases, Gold, and Gold Pencils, Gold, and Silver Spectacles, Bowie, Thimbles, Cutlery, &c., &c.

ALSO—

New coming plated Cake Baskets, Castle Sticks, Trays and Snuffers, with a large assortment of English and American, Britannia Ware. The above goods will be sold at reduced prices, and our friends of Kentucky, and elsewhere are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. No. 137, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. MOREES & BOGGS.

48 Gw.

Fever and Ague.

THIS disagreeable and very persistent malady, which has proved so fatal to the lives of the citizens of the western region, affecting the stomach, liver, and bowels, is effectually cured by a sudden shock or other operation upon the nervous system, and dependence can be placed upon any remedy, which has been tried and found wanting.

DR. MOFFATT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS AND LIVER PILLS have been tried and found to be the cure of *FEVER AND AGUE* in the most variable forms.

DR. MOFFAT has lately received from the West, where the disease prevails to a considerable extent, unlimited testimony of his medicines in high estimation there, as a speedy and effectual cure of it. He has unquestionably all the requisites of a Medicine, in the disease, viz: its affection, which will be given on application to the office, 272 Broadway, New York. For sale by T. BIRD, Market Space, Jan 21. 26 Covington, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

This certain, safe, and speedy cure for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Stomach, Nausea, &c. &c. It is the cause of the year it is particularly recommended that all families provide themselves with it, as it is at hand when needed; it will not only be the means of promptly subduing the most debilitating attacks of disease, but has proved a most effectual preserver many valuable lives.

The universal opinion of all who have used this medicine is, "that no family should be without it." It is one of the best and most efficacious family and sick room medicines ever offered to the public, for the cure of summer complaints, of the stomach and bowels, and the only article worthy of confidence for curing Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint, and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

The highly gifted Chemists have been received of the great number of important cures which have been effected, by prompt use of the first respectability, who have no much intelligence to be imposed upon, and too much honesty to be a party to the deception of others, for the purpose of imposing upon others.

Read, read this and save the lives of your children!

BALTIMORE, March 8, 1838.

DR. JAYNE: Dear Sir—You ask me what proof I need with of the efficacy of your medicine—I can only say, I have never yet found a remedy for Bowel Complaint which has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients such speedy and decided relief as this. Whenever I have used it in a family it becomes a standing remedy for Bowel Complaints, and I feel it my duty to make which I think pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the humble opinion of the Medical Faculty, it is frequently claimed to snatch the little victims from the grave.

Respectfully, I remain, &c.

Yours, &c. Respectfully,

M. D. KNAPP, M. D.

Late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

CERTIFICATES.

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

NEW YORK, May 20, 1837.

DR. JAYNE: Dear Sir—Having made use of your Carminative Balsam in my family, and finding it to be a safe and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing that it will prove to any of these complaints will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.

JONATHAN GOING.

From Mr. Wm. Riesling, Physician, to the Canton Hon N. J. Almshouse.

This may certify that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in the course of complaints, and I have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation I have met with for the relief of those complaints.

M. M. STEELING, M. D.

Bridgeton, N. J., July 18th, 1836.

From the Rev. C. J. Biggs, 183 Second St. Pastor of the 3d Baptist Church, at Philadelphia.

Having tested in my family, the beneficial effects of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, I am confident that it will be found a very superior medicine and useful medicine for those complaints for which it professes to be a remedy.

C. J. BIGGS.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1836.

Sold by Jayne at the Chemical Store, 192 Arch st. Philadelphia, Wyeth & Brothers, Cincinnati, O. J. W. SHEPPARD.

August 19, 1843. 31f

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

On Walnut st. between Pearl and Second streets, CINCINNATI, O.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of returning thanks to the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and begs strictly attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand at all times, engine, cabin, and steamboat Bells, of every description; Church Bells, and Railing, for steamboats, taverns or any other purpose, brass and composition Cocks, Gauge and Tinck Blocks, Steam Gauges, Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Fountain Cocks and Gravestone work of the latest improvements, made and warranted; Oil Globes, Gilding Brass Cocks, Copper