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POETICAL.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE PRINTER.

He rolled there about at that shadowy hour,
By the swinging lamp dimly burning;
All silent and sullen was the lofty type,
All without save the night-watch turning;
And heavily echoed the solemn sound,
As slowly he paced o'er the frozen ground.

And dark were the mansions so lately that shone,
With the joys of festivity gleaming,
And hearts that were bursting in sympathy then,
Were now living it o'er in their dreaming,
Yet the Printer still worthing at his toilsome post
As slowly he gathered his mighty host.

And there lay the merchant all pillowed in down,
And building bright castles for the morrow,
Nor dreamed he that Fate was there weaving a wand
That would bring to him fear and sorrow;
Yet the Printer was there in his shadowy room,
And he sat in his frame work that rich man's doom.

The young wife was sleeping who lately had bound
The line that death only can sever,
And dreaming she retired, yet awoke with a smile,
For the thought they were parted forever!
But the Printer was clicking the types that
would tell,
On forever the truth of just mitigated spell.

And there lay the statesman where fever'd sleep
And restless, the pillow was pressing,
For he felt through the midnight what of his dream,
His truthful hopes now parenting!
Yet the Printer worked on 'mid silence and gloom,
And dog for condition its lowliest tomb.

And there lay that orphan who'd gathering up
His budget of grief and of sadness,
A search for employ, a yearn for the low,
For the happy, a cup full of sadness!
Stranger stories of wonder to enchant the ear,
And dark woes of misery to curdle with fear.

Yet strange are the tales which that dark hour
shall bring,
To palace and cot as the morrow
O welcome, thrice welcome, to many a heart
To many a bearer of sunshine and mirth!
It shall give to the wind and wandering air,
For life and its changes are moment pastures.
Boston, Aug. 13, 1843.

Gather Ripe Fruits O Death!

Gather ripe fruits, O Death!
Strew not the pathway of the lamb with flowers—
Invade not childhood with thy withering breath!
Pass on, and touch not youth's bright fragrant bowers.

There are enough for thee
Of harsh and thankless fruit to serve repose,
That rain among the hemlock would be
Pitied deep with festering wounds that will not close.

Go to the desolate,
Where there rest naked of every star-light
Unlighted hearths,
On whom the smiles of hope no longer wait—
Whose loves have passed upon the morning wing,
Like birds.

Go to the wearied farm,
That sorely to slumber in the grave's cold breast,
That finds life's pleasures but an empty name,
And hopeful the new grave and be at rest.

Go to the asylum of God,
Where weeping are strangers of the world and she,
Who falls would tread the path their Saviour
trod,
And greet the touch that into heaven's glories in.

Take these, take these to rest!
But smite not childhood in its sinful play—
Snatch not the infant from its mother's breast—
Blast not the bud before the flower.

Gather ripe fruits, O Death!
Strew not the pathway of the lamb with flowers—
Invade not childhood with thy withering breath!
Pass on, and touch not youth's bright fragrant bowers.

Hymn for a Child.

My little eyes can never weep
Beyond the distant stars,
But God my Father's eye can student,
A thousand times as far!
And more than that, though smallest space
His mighty power is known;
Then I will trust in Thee, dear Jesus,
Pillow the pain between his bosom.

But though he is so great and wise,
And I but weak and poor;
His kind compassion never dies,
His promise to secure.
And every morning when the sun
Shall bid me gladness greet,
Shall be my prayer, dear Jesus,
And be all to my feet.

SELECT TALES.

RESOLVED AND RESOLUTE;
OR, THE EXPERIMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"With our own hands we have not forged fetters,
And their pressure has fallen lightly."

"You are very proud, Lionel."

"I am so, Fanny; pride is an inheritance of my nature as affection, and I can truly say, in the words of Lovelace—

'I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more.'"

"How much wrong man-do in the name of honor."

"Perhaps I am right, Fanny, in my present determination, You are rich, in expectancy, at least, while I am penniless. Your father's reluctant consent to our engagement was wrung from him by his love for you, and his dread of making you unhappy; but, even while accepting me for his son-in-law, he hinted at conditions which were requisite to its full possession. I know his wishes; he would have me pursuing some honorable business ere I wed his daughter; and I will, I will, Fanny, deserve you. Love you, I would renounce you forever, ere I would allow the world to believe that your chief attraction for me had been your father's riches."

"Should we not be happier, Lionel, if we could forget what you call the world, and live only for those who love us?"

"Perhaps we should but I cannot be indifferent to the opinion of those among whom I must live and struggle. Is there aught, dearest Fanny against my love for you—"

"Lionel!"

"Emotional—your reproach is! Gentle dearest, but I am uttering only the truth. I have tried not to love you, but the effort was vain. I was fascinated with your loveliness, and even while I sought to break the chain that bound me, Lonly rivited its links more firmly. Was this love in a moment of madness—I won you, my own sweet one, and the rich gift of your affection, made me feel a pride forget my poverty. I scorned to steal such a priceless treasure from your father, and I therefore frankly confessed my hopes: you know how my candor was rewarded:—you know the obloquy which he heaped upon me; you know how the stigma of beggary was branded in to my soul—you know, too, how your father triumphantly exulted at the sight of your tears; and you can therefore fully understand the feelings which have determined me to prove to the world and to you, that I am not the base wretch he would have me deem. In the course of three short years, dear Fanny, and then we may be happy."

"Have you really decided to go to New Orleans, Lionel?"

"I have, my impetuosity has already expatiated, and a fair prospect of success is opened before me. I shall live upon hope and memory until I return to claim my gentle bride."

Lionel Gray had drawn his own character to the life, and he had just uttered the most beautiful maxims. Fraud, impotence, and impulsive, he had loved Fanny Lee, in despite of, it may be because of, the own resolution to avoid her. She was beautiful, gifted, highly educated, and most winning in her unaffectedness, while he had never known wealth save weight to her other attractions in the opinion of many of her admirers. She had early looked with favor upon Lionel, and perhaps the ardient struggle which he made to subdue the growth of his affection, was the cause why the inconsistency of a love which was ever contending with his pride—gave a new interest to his many agreeable qualities. They had gone through the whole round of tender experiences; they had loved for months, and they had even talked and sat philosophized, (forgive always talk a deal of pseudo philosophy,) they had enjoyed morning rides and moonlight walks, they had mingled in the same dance, and read from the same volume, yet the name of love had never been uttered by either. But the impetuous temper of Lionel conquered his high resolves. Jealousy was stronger than pride, and in a paroxism of doubt, he rerroled the full extent of his affection. For a time the lovers were perfectly happy, but "consideration" does not exactly like an angel," and Lionel was compelled to acknowledge that he had vexed and won an heiress. Too honorable in her feelings to think of a clandestine attachment, he avowed his love to the father of his adored Fanny, and the reply was at once painful and mortifying to his pride.—Mr. Lee was, at best, most indignant, and although his paternal tenderness afterwards got the better of his anger, yet Lionel was left in no doubt of the motive of secret discontent in his daughter's choice. Every haughty feeling in Lionel's bosom was aroused at the idea of being thus grudgingly admitted into a family which possessed no superiority over him save that of wealth, and therefore it was that he felt very moment of unnecessary love, as barred by pride in the duty of separation.

Lionel Gray went to that Eldorado of the South, the emporium of cotton bags and yellow fever, as by the assistance of friends, soon found himself established in a promising business. When a man has any fixed and steady purpose in life, and pursues it with energy and diligence, he rarely fails of success sooner or later. And the time approached which Lionel had fixed as the limit of his stay, he found himself so fortified in the walls of a prosperous business, that his absence seemed like a portion of suicidal insanity. He accordingly wrote to Fanny and implored her to let him live on hope for one more year, when he would no longer delay his return. Gifted with a true woman's spirit, Fanny responded in words of tenderness and pathos; love, he'll the secret heart she felt how different was the affection of man from the beautiful, unwavering feeling which inspires a woman's best emotions. At the expiration of the allotted three years, Lionel was prosperous and full of hope, but ere the fourth had passed away there occurred one of those sudden storms which sometimes sweep over the ocean of commerce, wrecking the noble barks as wantonly as the tiny skiff. A single day sufficed to destroy the labor of years—a single day made Lionel Gray a beggar.

Anxiety of mind now aided the slow but more fatal work which the climate had made upon his health, and in the midst of his misfortunes, he was prostrated by a violent attack of fever. For days he was insensible, and only the fairest hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he did not feel for himself the power of a hospitable gentleman, who had been his father's friend, and to learn that his friend had heard the beautiful ward of his kind host. Ellen Fenwood was young lovely and susceptible—she fell so fearfully a prey to the fever, that from her first acquaintance with him, and when she heard of his illness, she had urged her guardian to bring him in the shelter of his roof, while with the willingness of a friend but generous child, she furnished him with all the means of recovery. It is needless to assure of ease to be indifferent to the guileless tenderness of the gentle orphan girl, and Lionel was conscious that a feeling far more powerful than friendship, though too cold for love, was growing up in his heart towards her. It was at this time—when he was yet scarcely convalescent, that a letter from Fanny was put in his hands. It came to him like a thunder stroke, for it contained in cold, calm, decided sentences the words—

"You cannot complain of my determination," she wrote; "the change which has occurred in our prospects, will account for my conduct; you are now free.—Ours can be the shadow of a tie. I have resigned my pride was equal to your own, until the hour of trial showed me the secret of my heart."

Lionel pondered deeply on these words—there was a mystery in them which he could only solve believing that Fanny had heard of his ill success, and had wearied of her early attachment. His anguish of mind was only calmed by an indignant sense of wrong, and his pride was strengthened by the silence of his wounded affection. The consequences of such a combination of circumstances may be readily imagined. Fanny had abandoned him in his misfortunes, like the gentle Ellen; the world of wealth and luxury, deemed herself most unlikely to his comfort. "Full many a heart is caught in the rebound." In one month—"ere little month," after the receipt of this cruel letter, Lionel found the wife of the husband of the beautiful Ellen Fenwood, and by advice of his physician, sailed with his fair bride in the genial climate of Italy.

Mrs. Gray had inherited her mother's fragile health along with her wealth and her beauty. Nothing could be more delicately petite, figure, her sweet, girlish face, overhung by the most luxuriant and rebellious blonde tresses, her delicate, fairy-like hands and feet, and the sun of unequal green which perfected her whole appearance—all the traces of color ever visited on the brunette cheek, and but for the rich, coral hue of her soft lips, she might have seemed like one whose death had already marked for his own. She was one of those characters—few women, who, like materials of exciting objects, but only retain the image of that which is placed perpetually before them. She was a creature of habitudes, and nothing had ever disturbed the perfect quiescence of her feelings, until she met and awakened into something like a passion for Lionel Gray. She had been stirred into active life by the double shock being aroused her affection, but now that she was in the possession of the object of her fondest hopes, they returned to her former tranquility and peace. No jealous fears, no distrust of herself, or of her husband, ever entered her mind. She loved him, she was his honored and cherished wife, and she was therefore perfectly happy.

Lionel, on his part, had striven to banish from his memory all that could throw the shadow of wrong upon his gentle wife.—Fanny's letters, the flower from her hair, the glove from her hand—all the love-gifts which are so precious because identified with personal recollections of the beloved one—even the braid of raven hair which had lain so long near his heart—were destroyed ere he married. A sense of duty, strongest and truest in a nature the indignation of outraged affection, determined him to cherish not a single remembrance of the past; and by the very care which it cost him to forget, Lionel learned how fond and deep was his remembrance. The repose and quietude of his wife's manner, this calm, and as it sometimes seemed to him, cold reliance upon his affection,—was the most trying of all things to his impetuous temper. She was full of gentleness and sweetness, but there were times when he would gladly have found her less passively tranquil. Wrapped in rich shawls, and reclining on a downy couch she seemed to enjoy a sort of half dreamy life. She was happy if Lionel sat beside the silken couch-fence on which she leaned, and she seemed scarcely less happy if his pen, the quiet inmates, or that are absorbed that was an object with which half idly she played the gilding of some quiet screen, while she possessed not sufficient energy to fling even a flower upon its gentle current.

With such a wife, an object, as it appeared, of constant solicitude, Lionel's time and thoughts could not likely to find his heart fully occupied. She was like an amiable but petted child, so long as she was indulged and caressed she was content. She was a most beautiful creature, but she could never inspire a deep, strong and abiding passion.—Often when Lionel sat beside her, clasping the little white hand which lay like a snow-wreath in his, would memory conjure up before him the stately figure, the dashing eye, the haughty brow, the proud and powerful voice of one whose beauty ever derived new power from the intense and vivid life which characterized her loveliness. Ellen was the gentle child of Lionel's later affections, but Fanny was the never could be the princess in the gloomy chamber of his heart; and there were moments when he was most unutterably wretched.

An incident which occurred during his voyage to Italy, had given fresh food for mournful thought. He was standing in the cool shadow of a projecting portico conversing with a lovely, dark-eyed flower girl, who was binding a bunch of violets before and a pinched, and now, a cast of pale pogue in petticoats, who always smells of leaves her water and stinks gabs."

"Oh, I love to hear the young gentleman when you see our emporium of governesses," exclaimed Mr. Lilbourne, "read now, feminine! Why half governesses are so stanched and educated as to be unfit for the lower ranks of the Tribunal—so fanciful, graceful, and so cold as 'the Icicle on Dian's temple,' she's a woman whom every one must admire, but whom few would like to marry."

"You are enthusiastic, Lilbourne; perhaps it is fortunate for me that I am proof against her fascinations; and that 'man delights not me, nor woman neither.'"

"It is lucky for you, Lionel, that Miss Lee's romantic story connected with her, which would suit your impressive temperament."

"I must be something more than romantic to interest me—now; but pray what is it?"

"Ah Mr. Lilbourne, women have how to make delicate allusions of pretty for better than we do."

"Her story is a simple one," said Mrs. Lilbourne, "she was betrothed to a young man, who, when he was left penniless by the failure of his father, refused to become the penniless husband of an heiress, and therefore after receiving her plighted faith, he went South to seek his fortune. During his absence, the father of his lady-love became engaged in some unfortunate mercantile transactions, and was reduced to bankruptcy.—With pride equal to her lover's, she broke the tie which bound her to him, and wrote to him, announcing her arrangement and freeing him from all ties. The gentleman was probably not sorry to be released, for he did not reply to the last letter, and has been after heard of his marriage. She supported her father by her own exertions during the remainder of his life, and at his death, by the recommendation of a friend, she came to her family as governess of my children."

"Her name—her name?" gasped Lionel Gray, while his face grew white as ashes, and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Fanny Lee."

"Good Heavens! what a fool—what a madman I have been!"

"What a romantic affair this has been," said Mrs. Lilbourne, when some months afterwards she rejoiced from witnessing the nuptials of Fanny Lee with her early lover.

"I was just thinking what a fool husband, Lionel Gray would make for a romance. Only think of the circumstances of their fantastic courtship, and how do they appear? Lionel Gray fails in love with a pretty girl, he engages her affections, obtains the consent of her rich old father, and seems to have been glad of such a one-to-love, and then instead of marrying her, leaves her in loneliness of heart while he is fruitlessly his infernal fortune. Fanny Lee, meanwhile, is left poor, and is patient and loving like a true woman, but no sooner does adversity overtake her, than she forsakes the angel to imitate the sad fancy of her father, and 'dies of a rose in aromatic pain.' All depends upon him in obedience to the dictates of an insane generosity. Lionel mistakes her motives, and in a fit of pique marries. Then after all his misfortunes are retrieved, he finds out that he believes without having the excuse of affection, and how the possession of her estate enables him to please himself in the choice of a second wife. While Fanny has been denied to forget all her foolish pride, and is now the downtrue bride of one who has stayed a golden harvest from the sad which covers a heart that loved him. Ten of the most beautiful years of her life she wasted, and then from one of feeling is gone forever—they are gone in heart if not in head,—they have suffered double more than they could have done 'Time and Fortune,' and how, after all, they are precisely in the condition which they would have been had they married in their first glad youth; accepting that they have left us much happier than they can ever repair. They have acted like simpletons, and after another career

PUBLICATION OF THE OLD BIBLE, wherein some is represented as wandering over the whole world in search of a home, and finding none, having been rich and wasted, only to find that the angel whom he had sought on the, was traveling with linked wing beside his own heart's door."

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

Early Piety.

He who remembers his Creator in the days of his youth, may depend upon it, that his Creator will not forget him in the days of his old age. The highest young person in these assemblies may feel completely to the Almighty, no object more which he looks down with an eye of compassion and loving approbation." There cannot be conceived a spectacle more great and lovely, than to see a man strugging up with the temptations of the world, and of his own passions, in the midst of evil company, and the strongest of evil company. To see him not merely following a multitude to do evil, but bravely discerning the popular temper of a day, and then opposing it in the face of the whole head into the hottest rout of sins, or on the other into the coolest means of gaiety and folly if to see him left standing alone with that on his breast, and daring to be singular and good. To see the vigor of his understanding not useless in cowardice, or dissipated in trifles, but rising to the height of the occasion, and displaying the sincerity of his spirit not exhausted in the wild sallies of indecorous mirth, in raising his own and other's innocence, but strengthened the more and more by every struggle. Such a character is the most lovely display of grace and holy beauty, in giving life to his dressings, and subjoining the conquest over his passions, to the power of his grace. The heroism of the days, his gladness, his piousness, and sleepiness, at the altar of his Creator and in spite of the impotent will and wrath of his fellow-creatures. In spite of all the obstructions that the wickedness of man or the deceitfulness of his own heart can throw in his way, steadily and resolutely persevering in a course of obedience and virtue. Such a character fall, but such a one must in the ordinary course of things, draw down upon himself the bitterest blessings of his fellow men, and of his God. Both the prospects and greater advantages than all his rival contemporaries, with the blessing of God upon all his undertakings, and a most extensive influence for good among his fellow men. Applied partly to a considerable reduction in him, that the young person can be defense of the Most High and Sanctifier under the shadow of his Almighty. In short, he will be all his designs, and happier him with a manly fortitude in all his resolutions, and diffuse an even cheerfulness and composure through his whole deportment. By such a character he is the saving of God in youth, we present many practical reflections in old age. If religion is a lesson we must learn, and time is short, we cannot be too early in learning it. And if it is a lesson we are to labour, a work to be done when we have nothing else to do, but self and employment for all the time and power of life, it is plain that we are to begin it early. I will be there in the seeds of every Christian grace and virtue are to be sown in our hearts. If we neglect this favorable season, and suffer the tares to spring up in the midst of the wheat, we have a painful task of implanting new affections and habits of virtue in a worn out soil, but of weeding up the old ones; and that too, when they have grown up with us so long, and become incorporated with our very constitutions, that to rend them away from the soul will be like plucking out an eye, or tearing a limb from the body.

2. The same truth is in Scripture, that the ways of religion are pleasant, and all their paths are peace; and so they must certainly are; but it is to those only who enter upon them early, and who have trod them long. Those who enter late, and who have to struggle with many evil constitutions, that to rend them away from the soul will be like plucking out an eye, or tearing a limb from the body.

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Life and Death of Souls.

The love of life and mortality betwixt the sexes are very remarkable. They are united thus:

1. In the present condition of the white population of the United States, the number of females under per annum 13,000. The number of males 14,000. The determines of itself that perpetuity is not a natural condition of man, and that the laws of our religion and nature are the same what one man shall be the husband of one woman.

2. At 20 years of age the females exceed the males. This proves that between the birth and the marriage of females, the deaths of males are greater than that among the girls.

3. From 20 to 40 the men again much exceed the women, which shows that this is the period of the greatest mortality among females.

4. From 40 to 70 the difference rapidly diminishes, the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure in females, the least to the women, and

5. From 70 onward the women outnumber the males to the end of life; but in the long run the largest part of this exposure, danger, and risk, is undoubtedly confined to the early and middle ages of life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston Tea Party.

It is seventy years, this day, December 16, 1843, that a body of patriotic citizens of Boston disguised as Indians, threw overboard 342 chests of tea into the harbour of Boston. This memorable event occurred on board two ships and a brig, at Griffin's (now Liverpool) wharf. One of the ships was the Dartmouth, Capt. James Hall; the other was the Eleanor, Capt. James Bruce—and the brig was the Beaver, Capt Hezekiah Coffin. These were the only vessels with tea on board, in port. A fourth vessel was despatched from London with the same cargo, but was wrecked "by the act of God," according to the Boston News-Letter, with fifty eight chests of tea, on the back of Cape Cod.

These vessels were sent from England, with a view to compel the sturdy and independent colonists to purchase and use imported teas—The duty on which, Parliament obstinately refused to repeal—and the colonists as obstinately declared that they would not pay the unconstitutional tax. They used every argument to induce the owners or agents of the vessels, to leave the harbor with the teas on board, and take them back to England—but in vain. The constant reply was, *the teas must be landed.* If landed,—they would of course be sold—and as the most sure and prompt means of defeating their designs of a tyrannical government the colonists after consulting together, resolved to destroy the teas—or in the words of one of the actors *make a tea pot of Boston harbor!*

The first session of the meeting at which they came to this bold conclusion, was held on the 14th of December, 1773, in the Old South Church, it being thought that Faneuil Hall was not large enough for the purpose. The following was the notice convening the meeting, publicly posted up on the morning of the 14th:

"Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! The perfidious arts of your ruthless enemies to render ineffectual the resolutions of the body of the people demand your assembling at the Old South Meeting House, precisely at two o'clock, this day, at which time the bells will ring."

This call was unanimous—but it was not unexpected, the excitement in Boston and the neighboring towns being very great—and at the appointed hour persons were present from towns twenty miles distant.—Samuel Phillips Savage, of Weston, acted as Chairman. After some discussion, the meeting adjourned to the 16th, to give Mr. Rotch, owner of one of the vessels, opportunity to remove his vessel from the harbor, if he wished to do so. This however, he subsequently refused to do.

The adjourned meeting on the 16th was the largest ever known in Boston—upwards of two thousand persons were present. The meeting was addressed by several distinguished citizens—among them was Josiah Quincy Jr., who, in eloquent language apprized his fellow citizens of the importance of the crisis, and directed their attention to the probable results of the controversy. At this meeting was publicly stated, for obvious reasons, of an intention to destroy the tea—but no doubt the plan of operations was then determined on by, a number of the leading spirits of the day.

Just before the meeting was adjourned, a band of resolute men, many of whom were disguised as Indians, passed the Old South Meeting House. As they went by the door, they gave a wood war-whoop, which was answered by the men in the galleries—but order was immediately restored, and the meeting soon after adjourned.—the Indians proceeded unmolested to Griffin's wharf, followed by hundreds of people. They went on board the vessels, which contained the obnoxious commodity, where they met with no resistance—and entered vigorously on their work of hoisting the chests of tea from the hold, and emptying them in the water along side. This was done so quietly, that the other goods on board the vessels sustained no injury; and a padlock of one of the hatchways having been broken, a new one was sent in its stead. Two persons detected in trying to appropriate tea to their own use, were severely handled by the populace, who assembled in great numbers. A large meeting was held in New York on the same day, at which very spirited resolutions were adopted in reference to the tea. All our neighboring towns were deeply excited. In Lexington every ounce of tea was collected and burnt in a common bonfire.

These bold and determined proceedings, perhaps, more than any which had, preceded them exhibited the true spirit and firmness of the colonists, and should have served as an effectual warning to the English government, not to trample on their rights, and grind them in the dust.—But the warning was not heeded, and the yoke of oppression was shaken off.—*Boston Journal.*

Advice to a Daughter.

BY THE REV. WM. B. SPRAGUE.

Let me counsel you, then, never to utter an expression, or do an act, which even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary; and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly, expressed, to make yourself a favorite, will be certain to awaken the disgust of all who know it.—I would not recommend to you any thing like a prudish or affected reserve; but even this is not so unfortunate an extreme, as an excessive forwardness. While you so modestly accept any attentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt at artful insinuation on one hand, or at taking a man's heart by storm on the other.

Do not ambitious to be considered a belle.—Indeed I had rather you would be almost any thing else, which does not involve gross moral obliquity, than this. It is the fate of most belles that they become foolishly vain, and care for nothing beyond personal display; and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more solid and enduring esteem you enjoy, the better; and you ought to gain as much of this as you can by honorable means, but to be admired, caressed and flattered for mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual or moral worth, ought to render any girl, who is the subject of it an object of pity. You are at liberty to desire the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance, but it would be worse than folly to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add that you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery. Rely on it, the man who flatters you, whatever he may profess is not your friend.

It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendship to admonish you tenderly, yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a little to flattery, you have placed yourself on dangerous ground; if you continue to yield, you are inseparably undone.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has ordered the following address to all the repeal wardens in Ireland, and to the clergy of every denomination; and that packages of it be transmitted to every city, town and village in Ireland, to be posted therein, with injunctions to the repeal wardens to assist in carrying out what it recommends at the risk of being struck off the lists.

To the People of Ireland.

CORN-EXCHANGE ROOMS, Nov. 11.

"Fellow-countrymen—I never felt half the anxiety which I do at present, to be distinctly understood in the advice I give, and to have that advice implicitly obeyed.

"The reason of this anxiety is, that if my advice be followed, the restoration of the Irish Parliament will assuredly be obtained in a manner the most honorable to the religious and peaceful people of Ireland.

"I earnestly call upon the repeal wardens to circulate my advice, and to be active in carrying it into effect. I most respectfully solicit the Catholic clergy in every parish to enforce my advice by their counsel and their venerated authority.

"My advice, then, is this—I wish I could make it a command—that there be perfect peace, order and tranquility in every parish in Ireland; that there shall not be the smallest riot or tumult or violence; no public meeting, unless it be called by public advertisement, sanctioned by at least some of the clergy, and not even then, except for the sole purpose of petitioning the Queen and the Parliament.

"I want the most perfect quiet, peace and tranquility, until all these trials are over. No matter what the event of the prosecutions may be, I am thoroughly convinced that in any event they will tend to facilitate the obtaining of repeal, provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during these trials shall—as they ought—have terminated successfully for the unjustly accused, or however they may terminate.

"Nothing could possibly injure our cause before the court and jury half as much as any occurrence of tumult, riot, or physical force of any kind whatever.

"If any body gives you advice contrary to mine believe me that he is an enemy of mine, and yours. Arrest every such man bring him before the police.

"Let there not be, I conjure you, the smallest disturbance. Any man who joins in any disturbance I proclaim to be my personal enemy. If you be friends of mine, take my advice, and be perfectly tranquil. I adjure you to tranquility, in the name of your country. I adjure you to be tranquil, in the name of the ever adorable and living God.

"Recollect that the principle upon which we have looked for the repeal of the Union is, that it can be obtained only by legal, peaceable and constitutional means, and by the total absence of violence, force and tumult.

"Recollect, also, that the principles of my political life, and that in which I have instructed the people of Ireland, is that all the meliorations and improvements in political institutions can be obtained by persevering in a perfectly peaceable and legal course, and cannot be obtained by any forcible means create more evils than they cure, and leave the country worse than they found it.

"The great experiment of improving Ireland by peaceable means is what we have now in progress. We have hitherto, blessed be God, had all our efforts marked by perfect peace and tranquility. Let there be no deviation whatsoever from that peaceable and tranquil conduct. I want every body should remain in peace and at home during the coming trials, and until they are completely over. He is an enemy who would violate this request of mine—if indeed any body should be found so vile as to violate it, which I do not believe.

"I cannot conclude without once again adjuring the people every where not to be irritated, excited or provoked by any event whatsoever, be it whatever nature that event may be—but to continue calm, peaceable, tranquil and loyal; and if this advice be followed, I anticipate, and think I can promise, that the result of these trials will be eminently useful to the repeal cause.

"But—attend me—if there be during the trials the slightest outbreak of violence in any parish, it will be my duty immediately to abandon the repeal cause, and to forsake a people who at such a critical period as the present would not follow the advice I so earnestly give them.

"I, however, have no fears that my counsel will not injure my cause of Ireland by disregarding my advice.

"Be therefore calm, quiet, tranquil, peaceful, loyal. Violate no law of man—obey with devout reverence the law of God."

"You will thus mortify and disappoint your enemies. These enemies speculate upon provoking you to some act of turbulence. Disappoint them—mortify them by the inflexible observance of quiet, of calmness, of peace and legal conduct.

"Follow my counsel, and you thereby will serve the cause, and gratify the heart of

"Your devoted friend,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The Irish Catholic Bishops have made a declaration against a State provision for the clergy.

The Limerick Chronicle of yesterday says—The shop windows of a bookseller and stationer in a central part of this city are filled with pictorial designs of the siege of Limerick, and the furious conflicts on breach and rampart between Williamite and Jacobite troops. The new and extraordinary spectacle may be truly deemed a sign of the times, and it is needless to add that the spectacle draws a crowd of gazers from morning to night. Of the obvious tendency of such a display, in the unsettled state of the country, there can be no second opinion whatever.

A seditious ballad singer, named, Maurice O'Connell, was committed for trial by the magistrate of Limerick on Tuesday.

Covington Classical Academy,

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

THIS Institution is handsomely situated on Scott st., between 7th and 8th sts. It is now in successful operation. An accomplished teacher of penmanship is permanently employed, and has commenced the department of penmanship. The second quarter of the present session commences on Monday next.

Covington Classical Academy, Nov. 27, 1843.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Pendleton Circuit Court, Sept. Term, 1843.

Geo. C. Lightfoot, Adm'r of Francis Chafiant, dec'd, Complainant against Chafiant's heirs and creditors &c., Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE heirs and creditors of Francis Chafiant, dec'd, are hereby notified that I will, as Master Commissioner in Chancery of said Court, on the first Monday in January next, at the Clerks Office in Falmouth, proceed to ascertain and report the debts against said estate, and take proof of the claims offered and from day to day, or period to period thereafter until completed. And the creditors of said estate are hereby enjoined and restrained (until further orders from this Court,) from collecting their debts or instituting suits, or proceedings at law against the Administrator for them, otherwise than herein provided. W. C. NAYLOR,

Master Commissioner.

Falmouth, Ky., Dec. 1, 1843. 20 w4.

Pr. Fee, $50.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

House of Representatives.

December 20.

THE JOURNAL AND PROTEST.

Mr. Barnard's proposition to amend the Journal of Tuesday last was the next business in order. His motion was to amend the Journal of Tuesday last so as to incorporate the Protest of Mr. Barnard and forty-nine other members. The Speaker stated that the question for the House to consider was the motion of Mr. Dromgoole of Va. that the Resolution of Mr. Barnard (to amend the Journal) be not received.

The question of reception was raised and the Speaker decided that the Resolution would not be received if a motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

Mr. Stewart of Va. moved to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to lay upon the table prevailed. Ayes 116 nays 59.

The House turned to the consideration of more unfinished business, and the Speaker announced the reception of Petitions to be in order.

The unfinished business of Saturday was the question of the reception of the memorial presented by Mr. Adams from citizens of New York, asking for such an amendment of the Constitution as would divorce them from all connection with Domestic Slavery.

[The Speaker had decided that the memorial came under the rule of the House which rejected Abolition memorials, and Mr. Adams had taken an appeal.]

The Speaker in the meantime had reconsidered his opinion. He said that having had more time to consider the subject, and having seen that by precedents such Resolutions had been received, he now decided that the memorial did not come within the purview of the Rule.

The appeal of Mr. Adams was then withdrawn, and Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the motion to receive be laid on the table.

A debate arose as to the effect of this motion. It was contended upon the one hand that if the motion to lay upon the table was carried the effect would be to receive the Petition. Others thought differently and Mr. Adams having called for the yeas and nays the House decided 97 to 80 to lay the motion upon the table. [This has been the action of the Senate upon the subject.]

Mr. Adams followed with various other memorials and presented one against the admission of any State into the Union whose Constitution tolerated Slavery.

The Speaker decided that this petition came within the Rule.

Mr. Adams. It does not pray for the abolition of Slavery.

The Speaker affirmed the decision.

Mr. Adams said he should then take an appeal. He was willing that this memorial should be disposed of as another has been,—by that old and approved method of getting rid of the subject.—He had rather that the subject should be disposed of in this manner than rejected under the arbitrary decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Hopkins said if the memorial gave rise to debate it must lie over. Such had been the custom of the House. The Speaker confirmed this view by a decision.

Mr. Wise said if the subject was laid over the Petition would be received. A member could not keep a Petition and the subject be laid over. The Chair had decided that the Resolution could not be received at all. Mr. Wise did [illegible], and the question was deferred by leaving the proposition upon the table.

Mr. Adams then said he had memorials from many thousand petitioners. He had them from all sections of the country and, he should now present one from 251 citizens of the State of Illinois. He presumed them to be respectable persons though he did not know them.

They prayed for the House of Representatives to acknowledge the Supremacy of Jesus Christ, the law of God, and finally that Congress would enact such measures as would, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, guarantee to every person in the United States "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of this memorial. Various members called for its reading.

Mr. Adams said it was short and he begged that it might be read.

Mr. Wise remarked that the Clerk had no right to read it. It was not received.

The Speaker decided that as the memorial gave rise to debate it must lie over.

Mr. Harralson of Georgia moved that the motion to receive the memorial be laid upon the table. It was insulting to the dignity of the American House of Representatives.

The Speaker said it was not in order to debate the memorial and Mr. H. took his seat amidst cries of order.

The members gathered round Mr. Adams who wished to explain and have the memorial read. But amidst considerable confusion an adjournment was called for and carried.

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 a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of Beaver, Pilot and Broadcloths, Plain Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cassimere Jeans, Flannels, Canvass Padding. A splendid variety of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss, Muslin de Laines, Book Muslins, Bobinetts, Merinoes, Alpaca Lustre, Vestings, Brown Holland, Irish Linens, Gum Suspenders, Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hosiery, Watered Velvets, [new style] Chusans, Ponderhery, Plain, Black, Striped and Camelion Dress Silks, Satins, Gimps, Fringes, &c. All of which have been selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and will be sold cheap for CASH.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 yl.

Britannia Ware.

BRITANNIA Coffee Pots,
Do Tea do;
Do Sugars;
Do Creams;
Do Molasses cups;
Do Ladles;
Do Spittoons;

Just received and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

158 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

November 4, 1843. 13

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Licking Valley Register.

"Lo earth! receive him from the bending skies! Sink down ye mountains and ye valleys rise!"

MR. REGISTER:—After making my compliments to you the main object of this is inquiring an inquiry after the nature, boundary and origin, time of discovery, by whom; the temperature, longitude and latitude, of the untoward and surrounding discovery (of sectional antipathies) with its jolting and annoying repugnancies, so eloquently and plaintively referred to in the happy idiom (despising utterly all sexual and poonominal distinctions and affinities) of a certain pseudo-philosophic, yet beautiful though unhoned and emerging into view *Ego* of a diffident and sweet toned (he it seems honey has, as in an instance of old, been distilled upon their lips) clan of people, said to be of mountainous ancestry, and by the way of habits the least wee-bit in the world vagary; not however, that their birth-place does not combine every requisite to happiness and glory; who have for a time dwelt in this little *settlement* of consequent wonder and worth.

I do declare to you, Mr. Register, that upon the above mentioned discovery extraordinary—seeing that it animates the young Hopeful, in point to marvelous deeds of verbality and word-splitting—the good people of these soundings with your greatly obliged &c. &c., have looked with emotions of the greatest concern; and, more than that, with lively apprehensions of the foreshadowed national or federal insanity, madness and death. It is with a view deprecative of that sequel of things; with faltering tongue and disordered nerves; I venture to send this humble queste to you. I cannot, however, help yielding to my curiosity and indulging it in a little lip gossip, relative to this Mervillie discovery, which, it seems, is likely to lead to the tremblous results that he, with astonishing judgment and forecast, predicts.

It would be worse than idiotism and presumption in me to set out with the affectation of knowing, whether the difficult detection and arrest of the *thingumbob* in request, is attributable to the ultra-activity and enterprise of the first mentioned thrifty, busy, cooing little *Ego*, or to the far-reaching and inscrutible sagacity and research of some of his more *monumental* and admonishing compeers—if any there be, God save their names and nativity. Certain it is, however, to a *demonstration*, that no one else, even in their wildest moments, ever dreamed of it.—Again, whether it be a base fabrication or snare, for his or their molestation or detriment, devised and instituted by the Devil, or still darker man, or both, is to me, a sealed and portentous enigma. Indeed, whether it has a local and a sublunary habitation, and an entity, or is a sheer *Bugbear*, conjured up from the droggy and sophisticated chambers of an imagination singularly epic and inordinately productive and lavish of such progeny, (the conception of which, more particularly the last, I sagely conjecture, from the time occupied in bringing it forth, must have sapped his wonderfully generative *trunk* and left it shorn of its vigor and its increases for the fulfilling of which conjecture I forbear, any allusion to the confirming testimony, that may be drawn *from* the too evident languor and exhaustion depicted in his resigned but we-worn lineaments, and so the greater part arising from the delivery beneath the sun, in the face of man, of a prodigy, so unheard of in the sphere of utility and fitness, of reality and cause—I'll close this parenthesis now with your leave.) Whether the former be the right supposition or the latter—with the heroic intent of displaying to wondering man emprise high, daring noble, plot abstruse, in fighting it down; I am too candid and withal too naive and unpledged to deny, that my thought is not adequately chemical to decide.—*Further*, with more immediate reference to the Discovery and its annunciatory dress, although in my view the flower (save the figure) is of the same genus and color, of the same peculiar odor and likelihood, of the ostensible parent stem; I will nevertheless, just hint what is tingling saucily in my ear, namely that this self-complacent and doughty sire is a bit of a cuckold, I will not, however, as I intimated above, vouch for the correctness of this last; which I cannot regard as anything else than a piece of sheer ill will—a kind of malignant gibe partaking of the nature of envy and arising, in part, from a meagre jealousy of the promising appearance of the little Hopeful and the enchanting hope, pregnant with consequence, evidently entertained by the senior Hopeful, that his *Dear Hopy* will be known and read of all men, and, moreover, be the instrument of clearing away the riff-raff and garbage that contaminate and block up the avenues which lead to his destiny—high place, much influence, glory and renown—considerations only attainable by *extra rarities* of his seminal greatness and fame.

But, to stifle my gossip and hasten to a sequel, the tra-montane *Distingue* closely labors; though he deems it, in anticipation, necessary to bestow upon any such charge a flat denial; from a naggy propensity peculiar to his species; the, (in so many words, falsity and malice of some dire and aspersive imputations (without the scope of other men's brains) prejudical to him or his kind—some intimations of sectional preference and comparative but inculpable distaste for step-by-the-ways; explosives or effluvias from other parts, with divers other intangible and occult hints at, the witches know what, all of which seem to weigh upon his sensitive nerve for all the world as an incubus; made at what time I wot not, and by God knows whom—real or supposed, it however, matters not a doit which, for in either event they have been sufficient unto the purpose thereof—his object is effected—he was egregiously full, full even to bursting; never having enjoyed an adequate digestion since he entered his Alma-mater; and therefore, nature became imperative—demanded an *evacuation* or, tidily and laconically speaking, a disemboguement. In a word, he brought forth, (I did not witness it, although I heard it thunder) has generously given the fruit of his conception and travail to the world, drawn up, shuffled into himself until the next warm sun, or, it may be, finally rests pain-soft, with a mind at ease, a soul disburthened and an ambition glutted; Repose and eternal amnesty to him, (if he will) with ultimate peace to his ashes and safety to his up-going soul.

Before I lay aside my pen, it is no more than justice to him, that I bestow a passing glance at the highly rectified and moral attainments this *admirable* person has *attained*, in the way of improving the *chiselled common-sense* system of casuistry. Among men, more *angelike* ones, who are not purely and transcendentally intellectual, it has been from time immemorial, common to cling to one's *sacred honor* with the same vital intentness and tenacity, with which devout people cling to their hope of realizing a promised salvation. But this *admirable* person has so exalted and refined his system of casuistry that he, per se, and the rest of the *Intellectual-all-in-alls*, in obedience to it, sacrifice with all conceivable alacrity and sangfroid, their *very sacred honors*, when they forsooth, come into inimical contact with constitutional rights.—There is an old saw, mount a beggar and he'll ride his horse to death—a word to the wise is sufficient.

The justness and perfection of the moral sense of this *unworthy sire*," is truly imposing and unmistakeable, when he vauntingly and unblushingly declares, before high heaven, in open day, and in the *face* of this people—as the (I think self-constituted) representative and mouth-piece, *par excellence* of his people and the immediate *land* of his nativity—that *he* and they "hold themselves in perpetual readiness to *sacrifice all* to their constitutional rights—even to the sacrifice of their lives, *fortunes* and *sacred honors*." Beautiful! beautiful!! And this forsooth from a highly favored moral and educational *grade* that as in the very next breath to take root in this soil where sacred honor is *chivalrously* prized and esteemed even beyond the constitution. Let me illustrate the fitness of *his doctrine* (not however that there is need it) in a way that comes home to men's bosoms and *freddes*. Suppose the allied powers of *Europe*, with their *fell* legions were to make an irruption upon the Americans, pillage and burn their capitol and chief cities, and, through some scarcely imaginable perfidy of fortune and combination of circumstances were to dispirit and subdue their generous sons and defenders, and then approach this *unwelling* of a casuist (for I opine no intermediate carnage or havoc would have soiled him, nor any *briar* been tenacious enough to interrupt the even *placidity* of his flight by grappling the agitated hem of his garment) and say—through open the avenues leading to the *Jewels* of your Republic—the beautiful, the pure,—and in good faith bid us God-speed to the full and free enjoyment of all there, the most sacred honorable and dear to you, and we'll guarantee to you the instant restoration of your constitutional rights. Would he make the sacrifice? If he would, in God's name let him leave Kentucky *instanter*; he'll find no sympathy there (forbid *that* ye gods.) If he wouldn't, why then, he had better play mum in future, particularly on the subject of Constitutional rights, sacred honor, &c. &c., with which his beautiful casuistry doesn't seem to harmonize the best in the world; and in his idea and estimation of which grave and exalted matters he appears to be something of a *novice*, or at all events misinformed by the *teacher*—*sourced* in the papers.

As for exclusive sectional *feeling*, pro or con, which is so rancorously stabbed at by him; how ingeniously soever he affects to disguise it, (for he surely is not so far gone as to suspect the people to be ignorant of the State and people he dissertated upon) it is beyond a doubt his diligent endeavor, or his suicidical stupidity, to fan the *few* expiring embers of it, *if* any there be, into a total conflagration of the *thing they feed upon*. Why sir, all animate creation knows that every integral part or section of this beauteous brave *rrnale*, is equally the subject of pride and affection in the hearts of all men who are not fuddled or moonstruck; and it matters not whether that part or section be called distinctively New Hampshire or New Hemp—any thing else. And who, I ask, in this little world, as contra-distinct from the great world of his semi-spherical cranium, ever dreamed of the contrary? I would like, moreover, to see his papers, and to know by what right he arrogates to himself the defence of an unassailed, a gallant and an esteemed *Body* of *fellow-citizens*! If a man loves his own family better, does it follow that he hates any worthy man's family more? Surely a man should not be bruited, baited, railed and railed at, because he conscientiously persists in a sincere belief that his own *crow* is blacker than his neighbors,—but I tell out upon such enormity!

His finical manufacture about narrow-mind and contracted-breast, or some such sort of affection cant, very imperfectly understood [illegible] in *saith diggings* as an emanent of him especially, looks and sounds a good deal like an "evil soul producing holy witness" in effect, like a man living in a glass house casting stones; and (conceding the goodness and the fidelity of his limning) is in very deed and truth a faithful image of *&c.*

In conclusion, it is a singular and interesting fact, that this admirable young Hopeful never so much as dreams of a flaw or foible in his exquisite self, at which fastidious people, or people of very acute smelling organs might or might not take exception, oh! no! no! no! in his mind that is *impossible*. But with a magnanimity and a felicity altogether peculiar to himself, *considerately* saddles every thing of that nature upon the back of his dear native land with its "mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers and dancing waterfalls," in view of which *alone* he is sensitive in respect of its good name, *&c.—let me!*

Your ob't & ob'g, QUERIST.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD

HAIR TONIC.—Every human hair is a perfect tube, with innumerable ramifications of the arteries branching along its inner surface. Through these vessels the blood, which imparts vitality to the hair, circulates, and when from instructions in pores of the scalp, the supply of blood and moisture is cut off, and the hair loses its gloss, becomes dry and harsh, and falls off.—Now it is obvious that unless the pores of the scalp be opened, the capillary action of the blood restored, and the scalp and dandruff proceeding from suppressed perspiration removed, baldness must speedily ensue. Jayne's Hair Tonic will produce all these effects—nay more, it will reclothe the bald places with vigorous and luxuriant tresses, and ensure a healthful and redundant growth of hair, as long as it is used in conformity with the printed directions which accompany each bottle, and to which are appended numerous testimonials of its efficacy, from some of the most distinguished clergymen and physicians.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st., Cincinnati, J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

December, 20, 1843. 03

BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affections of the Liver; 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 torid, is such that they would not endure the cold of the frigid zone, and vice versa. In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation is not less striking. The Moss of Iceland, the Wild Cherry and Pine of all northern latitudes, (and the Balsam is a combined chemical extract from these) have long been celebrated remedies for complaints prevalent only in cold climates. Indeed the most distinguished medical men have averred that nature furnishes in every country, antidotes for its own peculiar diseases.

Consumption in its confirmed and incipient stages, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, and Liver complaint form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even these may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies that are scattered wherever these maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the concentrated essence of these remedies. It has cured incipient Consumption, Asthma, Croup, and Liver complaint, Croup, &c. &c. in numberless cases, where all other medical means had failed.

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

New York, January 23, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma, for 24 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks since I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief; and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma, Coughs, Colds, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the Lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent, whom I do not know, only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted. A. VEACH.

In Williams' Law office, 35 William 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, Vicar General of New York.

New York, March 10, 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, caused by a strain. 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 single bottle of which soon removed all soreness from the chest—added strength and vigor to the lungs, and I now regard myself as perfectly sound and well. JOHN BROWN.

Builder, No. 61 Ann street.

Any one can call on Mr. Brown's establishment as above, and learn the particulars of this case. We ask the closest scrutiny into every case we publish, as we will in no instance insert a statement of any cure that is not fully true.

Read the following—the most remarkable case ever performed by any medicine:

A gentleman in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, had been a long time sick, and was treated in the usual way for a affection of the Lungs by two eminent physicians, until the disease assumed such a malignant form that they declared the patient had a confirmed consumption—that medicine could do no more, and he must die. His breath was so affected by the disease that no one could stay in his room but a short time. At this stage, when all hope had fled, a friend gave him a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, declaring that at any rate it could do him no harm. He took it and grew much better. He continued the use of it, and by using three or four bottles was completely cured.

We shall have the full particulars of the above case in a few days, duly certified, so that no one can dispute it. [illegible]

We publish no fictitious statements.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Reader, we seriously assure you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is performing the most astonishing cures of consumption that has ever been effected. You may think this an extravagant assertion; but it certainly is nothing more than simple truth. In proof of which, please read the following certificate:

Haddonfield, N. J., April 27.

On the 12th day of October, 1841, I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the liver which continued some few days. The pain was then relieved by the breaking of an abscess internally. Subsequently, and during the whole winter of 1841, '2, I suffered intensely from the same cause—continual pain in the side except when temporarily relieved by a discharge of matter from the abscess. During all this time I was confined to my house, had a violent 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 procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As soon as I commenced the use of it I began to recover. The soreness of my side constantly grew less, my cough gradually left me, profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased and my general health became by degrees restored.—I continued using the Balsam, and by the latter part of March I resumed my trade, that of a carpenter, which my health has enabled me to continue without interruption throughout the past year. I will further remark, the remarkable cure was effected by the use of only three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THOMAS COZENS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J., ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, Thomas Cozens, 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. J. 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. Sanford & Park are general Agents for the western States.

CAUTION.—Owing to the great reputation obtained by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, numerous QUACKS in nearly every State in the Union, are palming upon the public their Wild Cherry Syrups, Balsams and Compounds. Let purchasers be on their guard! and remember it is ONLY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that is effecting such extraordinary cures.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.

Gubernatorial Election.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM OWSLEY,

OF GARRARD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ARCHIBALD DIXON,

OF HENDERSON.

DAILY REGISTER.

We shall on Monday morning, issue the first number of our Daily Register, the first daily paper ever attempted in this region of Kentucky, and it is for the citizens of Covington, Newport, and their vicinities, to determine whether an enterprise of this kind can be sustained, or not. It is for them to say whether they will encourage their own citizens, engaged in a branch of business which should not only be their pride to see prosper, but is certainly to their own interests, for every successful enterprise, undertaken even by a single individual, has influence, more or less, upon the whole community; but an effort of this kind is more extended in its operations, and has a wider influence, than almost any other. We therefore appeal to the citizens of Covington, to sustain a daily paper, to let other cities see that little Covington, just rising into fame, can hold as high a head as any of them. Now, all we ask is, for them to be as liberal to us in their patronage, as they are to those, not only out of our city, but out of the State.

To Merchants, Grocers, and Business Men.

Let the first daily which appears in your city, bear your names to an advertisement of some kind, long or short; it will be but a trifling expense to you, as individuals, but in the aggregate would greatly facilitate our labors, and aid the expensive undertaking—nor is the advantage solely ours—your's will be the greater benefit, for if, through the means of advertising, you obtain one good customer it will more than compensate you for the trifling pittance paid for the notice. This is not all, it will speak greater things in favor of Covington's enterprising citizens than anything else could. It will tell to our sister cities the commercial and business habits, and industry of our people, and add great weight to our importance abroad.

N. B. All advertisements sent in by Saturday noon, shall appear on Monday.

City Election.

We hope the good people of Covington will show their wisdom, on the approaching election for Councilmen, by discarding politics from the polls. There are good men of both parties deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of our City, men of sound minds, who would do honor to the *City* if elected, and such men can be elected if party lines are not attempted to be drawn.—But that done, and persons unqualified for any thing, but to hurrah at an election, will be placed at the head of the government of our City. This ought not to be. There is nothing to call forth party divisions: no interests, to serve but in common, affecting alike Whig and Democrat; therefore we say to our fellow-citizens, one and all—let not the difference in party politics divide your best interests—but vote for the best qualified men.

Death of Judge Thompson,

Of the United States Supreme Court.

With the deepest regret, as a severe public loss, we have to announce the decease of this admirable Magistrate, long one of the chief ornaments of our National Judiciary, [illegible] without decay, even at the advanced age at which he has expired, a legal reputation the most solid, such as leaves on the minds of all who knew his standing and his usefulness a strong feeling that it will be exceedingly difficult to fill any where his place with an equal ability, a mind as eminently judicial in its faculties and temper.

We are less familiar with the minuter details of his life than the main points of his public career, and can only furnish, at the moment when this painful intelligence reaches us, a few very simple facts. The rest must be left to that higher sort of public biography, which sets apart for lasting preservation the character of those rarer men who earn by unusual merit a durable memory.

Judge Smith Thompson was born in Dutchess county, New York, his life having begun where it ended. His academic education was passed through at Princeton College, New Jersey. He afterwards studied law under Gilbert Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, then one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, whose daughter he married, and with whom he became associated at the Bar. Succeeding rapidly in his profession, he was soon elected to the Legislature of his State, to the Chief Justiceship of which he was afterwards elevated. While occupying that station he accepted in 1819 the Secretaryship of the Navy, tendered him by President Monroe. From this he was transferred to the high office which he has ever since so much adorned.

He died on Monday last, at Rose Place, his country seat near Poughkeepsie, we believe in his seventy-seventh year.—*Nat. Int.*

DIED—On Thursday evening, the 21st, inst. of Disease of the Heart, Samuel W. Davies, Esq. aged 67 years, for many years Mayor of this city.

He was among the early settlers of the West, and has been a citizen of Cincinnati about forty years.

He was marked for his energy, and enterprise. He was the founder of the City Water Works, and during ten years held the office of Mayor.—

He was full of generous feeling, and enlarged patriotism, and in his day, did good service to the city and county.

He died a member of the Episcopal Church.—*Cin. Gazette.*

For the Licking Valley Register.

Mr. Lambert:

Not long since I spent a pleasant evening with my old friend, B. Delaney, who you know is one of our most thrifty Farmers, located on a fertile and beautiful farm in the contiguity of Florence. Blessed with an amiable and highly interesting family, "he kept the even tenor of his way" in the full enjoyment of those terrestial blessings which usually flow from a life devoted to Religion, Industry and frugality.—While my friend pursues his agricultural vocation with a spirit worthy of emulation, his excellent lady is no less provident in her household department. While conversing on the subject of home manufactories, she informed me that she had furnished her parlour, which by the bye is handsomely furnished, from the proceeds of her wheel and loom. At my request she furnished me with the following memorandum of the articles which she has had manufactured during the present year, by herself and servants, to wit;

207	Yards	Jeans	7	Hundred
95	"	Plaid	"	do
108	"	Sheeting	"	do
33	"	Linsey	8	do
43	"	Kersey	"	do
150	"	Linen	"	do
365	Cuts Stocking Yarn Double.			

If our farmers would follow the example set by my friend Delaney and wife, a little time would give us the balance of trade, and we should cease to talk of hard times, Bank and Tariff.—Politics, would be buried in the tombs of the Capulets—harmony prevail, and plenty would be scattered over our smiling land. B.

For the Licking Valley Register.

As a member of the Democratic party, I claim the right of questioning a little the doings of those persons who have lately made a nomination in this city for Councilman. Is it Democracy to raise the question of politics in matters embracing no political question whatever? The city council are chosen to direct the affairs of the city, to adopt the best means for its improvement.—These means, comprehend neither a national Bank, a Tariff, nor any other political matter whatever. Why then must the party line be here drawn? Is there no place in religion or literature, in public or private, that cannot be free from this eternal and political party warfare?—Does not the prosperity of the city demand that here at least we should all unite on the broad ground of social advancement and no other?—That the best men should be chosen for office, and the best measures adopted irrespective of party.

Our city is just raising into notice, the course now taken will tell in its future history. Should we not chose then men of liberal, enlightened views, extensive knowledge and research, those who have acquired property here, and are therefore doubly interested in the city's prosperity? We would freely acknowledge that there are many such men among the whigs. Shall we then for any party motive whatever, sacrifice the good of the city? Shall we turn out men who have done more for the up-building of this city than any that have ever been in the council? men whose judgements are universally respected and who have toiled incessantly during the past year for no remuneration whatever? Is it just? Is it Democratic? Some accusations have been raised against them.—"They appoint whigs entirely for office." Who I ask is the assessor? who the city marshal? who has contracted for the inside work of the Town Hall, all (I am informed) are Democrats. But, they have paid $7 or $8 for music to marshall Mr. Adams into our city. I should myself, have, preferred that it had been raised by subscription. Yet I see nothing in this case worthy of censure. He came not as a whig politician but as the champion of science and social improvement, as indeed the Ex-President of the United States; and as such he was received; whig and democratic voted for this measure in the council, and both parties united in the procession to receive him.

If party lines are once drawn in city affairs they will ever be drawn and those who are guilty of first arraying here party against party must bear the guilt and odium of the tumult excited and the injury done to the prosperity of the city.—Do not let the Democrats on the eve of our important election incur that odium. But rather let us marshal our forces for a more important combat. As yet the Democratic party have made no nomination for city officers. The one made was a private unauthorised affair, for which no public notice was given; neither were the leading Democrats of the city (those who had a right to be heard on such an occasion) there, or did they receive any information, public or private, of such a meeting. Of those that were there I will say nothing. I will not charge them of being so absorbed in self and self aggrandizement, that they are as destitute of any true love for the ultimate advancement of Democracy as an air pump is of air. For I believe some that were there are Democrats good and true.

But I will advise a certain class of young aspirants here who are too old to have any noble and disinterested enthusiasm in the cause, and too young for experience to remember the example of Phaeton who in attempting to guide the chariot of the sun not only run it off of the track, but was himself struck with a thunderbolt, and hurled down, down, down,—never to raise.

ARGUS.

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.—Times copy.

Concert.

There is to be a concert, on Tuesday evening next, given in aid of the Episcopal Church. For so laudable a purpose we hope it will be generally attended. Let those who feel an interest in the advancement of religion, and in the prosperity of a christian church, as well as the erection of a building that will be an ornament to our City, be liberal in the purchase of tickets.

Religious Notice.

Elder Arthur Crihfield, will preach in the Christian Church, Covington, on Sunday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, on the subject of the Resurrection from the dead. Also at candle-light.

Clay Club.

The Clay Club, will meet this evening, (Saturday, Dec. 30,) in the basement of the Baptist Church. It is expected that Dr. Bedinger, will address the Club, upon the subject of the tariff. The public are respectfully invited.

By order of the Club,

J. W. MENZIES, Sec'y.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Lick. Val. Register, by

T. S. GOODMAN & CO.,

Exchange Brokers, Main st. near Third, Cin.

OHIO.—Life and Trust Co.	½ pre
Lafayette and Franklin banks	½ par
Commercial Bank,	½ pre
Western Reserve Bank,	par
Far. & Mechanics B'k Steubenville,	par
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon,	par
Belmont B'k of St. Clairsville,	par
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	par
" Marietta,	par
" Zanesville,	par
" Circleville, (old)	par
" Muskingum,	par
" Norwalk,	par
" Wooster,	par
" Sandusky,	par
" Xenia,	par
" Massilon,	par
" Geauga,	par
Dayton Bank,	par
Commercial Bank of Scioto,	10 dis
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	par
All small and post notes,	par
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	par
Mechanic's & Traders Bank	par
Chillicothe Bank,	par
SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.	
Urbana Bank,	45 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton,	35 dis
Lancaster Bank,	10 dis
Hamilton Bank,	15 dis
Bank of Cleveland,	25 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	18 dis
Miami Exporting Company,	35 dis
Cincinnati Bank	85 dis
Exchange Bank Cincinnati,	70 dis
Whitewater Canal,	70 dis
Granville Bank,	70 dis
KENTUCKY.—All Kentucky Bks,	par
INDIANA.—State Bk and Branches,	par
State L and V Scrip,	12 dis
ILLINOIS.—State Bk and Branches,	40 dis
Bk of Illinois &	51 dis
MICHIGAN.—Bank of St. Clair,	10 dis
Endorsed by J O & H Smith,	2 dis
MISSOURI.—State Bk and Branches,	par
TENNESSEE.—All Tennessee Banks,	3 dis
ALABAMA.—All Alabama Banks,	10 dis
ARKANSAS.—State Bk & Branches,	nominal
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans Banks,	1 dis
Municipality Bills,	25 dis
GEORGIA.—All solvent Banks,	3 dis
N. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks,	3 dis
S. CAROLINA.—All solvent Banks,	3 dis
EASTERN BANKS.—N. Y. City Bks,	1 dis
Boston,	2 dis
Philadelphia,	1 dis
Baltimore,	1 dis

EXCHANGE.

Selling rates by the Brokers.

On New York,	par ½ dis
Boston,	par ½ dis
Washington,	par ½ dis
Baltimore,	par ½ dis
Philadelphia,	par ½ dis

SPECIE.

Buying rates by the Brokers.

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

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834,	$10,66	Forty Francs,	$7,85
do since 1834,	10,00	Ga. $5 br mint,	5,00
Sovereign,	4,85	N. Carolina do	5,00
Napoleon,	3,85	Pistareen,	16½
Doubloon, Spanish,	15,53	Guinea,	5,00
do Patriot,	15,53	Ducat,	2,00
V Thalers,	3,921	German Crown,	1,00
X Thalers,	7,95	French Crown,	1,00
X Guilders,	4,00	Louis d'Or,	3,85
Frederick d'Or,	3,921		

BANK NOTES.

Rec'd and paid out by the Covington Branch B'k.

Kentucky Banks,

Commercial, Franklin & Lafayette B'ks of O.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Green,	bush	30 a	37
	Dried,	bush	50 a	62
BEEF,	Mess,	bbl	6 50 a	7 00
	Prime,	bbl	4 00 a	4 50
	Dried,	lb	5 a	6
	Tongues,	doz	4 50 a	5 00
BACON,	Hog round,	lb	4 a	4
	Jowls,	"	1½ a	1½
	Shoulders,	"	2½ a	2½
	Sides,	"	3½ a	4
	Hams,	"	4 a	5
	Canvassed Hams,	"	5½ a	6
	Sug'cur'd&cz.do	"	7 a	8
COFFEE,		lb	7½ a	8
	Java	"	11 a	12
CANDLES		"	6 a	8
CORN,	In the ear,	bush	21 a	23
	Meal,	"	31 a	37
FLOUR,	City Mills,	"	3 78 a	3 81
	By Canal,	"	a	3 71
FEATHERS,		lb	22 a	25
HEMP,	Brown,	cwt	a	3 00
	Manilla,	"	a	8 00
HOPS,	Western crop '43	lb	7 a	9
HIDES,	Northern dried,	"	8 a	9
	Wet salted,	"	4 a	
	Spanish,	"	11 a	12½
HAY,	Loose,	ton	7 50 a	8 00
	Bale,	"	10 00 a	12 00
LARD,		lb	4 a	4
LEAD,	Pig and Bar,	"	3 a	3½
LUMBER,	B'rds cl'r, in y'd per M	25 00 a		27 00
	do common do	10 00 a		15 00
	Shingles,	2 00 a		2 50
	Hoop Poles,	M	12 00 a	14 00
MOLASSES,	Sugar House,	gal	22 a	25
	New Orleans,	"	25 a	29
OATS		bush	a	20
OIL	Linseed,	gal	56 a	60
PORK,	Mess,	bbl	8 00 a	8 00
	Clear,	"	9 00 a	9 00
	Prime,	"	6 00 a	7 00
	Rump & Chine,	"	4 00 a	7 00
	Jowls,	"	00 a	00
	Hog Round,	lb	a	2 50
	Shoulders,	"	2 a	2½
	Sides,	"	3 a	3½
	Hams,	"	3½ a	4
PROVISIONS,	Butter,			
	In kegs or bbls,	"	6 a	10
	In mark't in faelor	"	8 a	10
	Fresh	"	15 a	25
	Cheese, W. R.	"	4½ a	5
	Onions,	bush	50 a	50
	Potatoes,	"	20 a	25
	Beans,	"	62 a	75
RAGS,		lb	2 a	
RICE,	Fresh in Tierces,	"	3½ a	4
SALT,	Turks' Island,	bush	53 a	60
	New York,	"	33 a	35
	Kanawha,	"	27 a	28
	do washed,	"	27 a	30
	do alum	"	37 a	40
	Conemaugh,	"	25 a	30
	Zanesville,	"	25 a	30
SEEDS,	Clover,	"	4 50 a	4 62
	Timothy,	"	75 a	1 25
	Hemp,	"	50 a	62
	Flax	"	a	60
SHOT,		bag	1 12 a	1 25
TALLOW,		"	3½ a	6½
WHEAT,		"	a	70
WOOL,	Common	lb	19 a	27
WHISKEY,	from boats,	gal	a	19

Tobacco Manufactured. Covington Prices.		
Cavendish, Ky. best,	cwt	$12 00a15 00
" 2d quality,	"	8 00a 8 00
12 Plug, best,	"	8 00a10 00
6 Twist, No. 1	"	4 00a 4 50
" No. 2	"	3 00a 3 50
Withers & Carpenter's Missouri,		20 00 a30 00
" " 2nd qual.		12 00 a20 00
In Leaf, No 1	"	2 00a 2.50
" No. 2	"	1 00a 1.50
Cigars, Spanish	pr M	10 00a25 00
" Half	"	2 00a 5 00
Common,	"	50a 1 00

Whig Almanac for 1844.

We received from Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, Editors of the New York Tribune, a copy of a Whig Almanac for 1844, lately published by them. Besides being a good Almanac in every respect, it is also a most valuable political and statistical work. Among its contents are—Government of the U. S., History of the Tariff, the Whig Tariff of 1842, A National Bank, List of Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, The Protection of American Industry, Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff, Mr. Clay on the Public Lands, Politician's Register, seventeen pages of Election Returns, Times of holding Elections in the several States, Debt of the States, &c.—Every whig in the country should have a copy.

☞ Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The attention of the afflicted is becoming more and more attracted to this incomparable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. But it is necessary to remind all who should get the true article, to inquire particularly for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and take nothing else. Unprincipled dealers will tell you they have Syrup of Wild Cherry, or some other cough medicine which is just as good. Regard them not for they only want your money! Remember it is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that not only relieves but cures!!

☞ Sanford & Park, No. 15, Fourth st., Cincinnati, are Agents for the Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*See Advertisement.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN,

FROM the house of the subscriber on Christmas day, by a small Negro boy, a GOLD MINIATURE CASE AND MINIATURE of myself (taken when eighteen years of age) with a gold chain attached; supposed to be worth fifty dollars. Any person coming in possession of the same, shall be liberally rewarded by returning it to me. C. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Covington, Dec. 29th, 1843.

City Election.

THE CITIZENS OF COVINGTON, are hereby notified, that an election for Two Members of the Common Council, for the ensuing year, from each Ward, will take place on Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. at the following places, viz:

For the First Ward.—At the Tavern of Lewis C. Bates. *Inspectors*—Jno W. Menzies, G. B. Connely, and Henry M. Buckner.

For the Second Ward.—At the Mayor's Office. *Inspectors*—Harvey Lewis, T. A. Goodhue, and R. C. Langdon.

For the Third Ward.—At the room of James G. Arnold, Esq. under the old Insurance Office, on Market Space. *Inspectors*—Jackson Sparrow, Thomas Greer, and Nathaniel Roper.

For the Fourth Ward.—At the City School House. *Inspectors*—Jno. S. Perry, Wm. M. Leathers, and Isaac Martin.

For the Fifth Ward.—At the Tobacco Factory of Bowen and Wade, on the Turnpike. *Inspectors*—Wm. Wason, Eli T. Rusk and Wm. Vandrill.

A. H. JAMESON, *City Clerk.*

Dec. 23, 1843. (Visiter copy.) 21w3

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREE WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS.

DR. J. M. MARTIEN'S

Invincible Restorative Pills,—an unfailing remedy for Ague and Fever,—Bilious Fever—Typhus Fever—Remittent or Yellow Fever—Spotted Fever, &c.

"IT is not more improper to say that men are of different species, because some are tall and others short, or because some are long and others short-lived, than that Fevers are of different species because they vary in their symptoms and duration."—Dr. Rush.

Dr. Martien offers his experience and treatment of the above named diseases, after unwearied labor and practical experience in the extreme east, west, north and south of the United States for more than 18 years. The treatment is directed almost entirely to the nervous system and disordered state of the blood vessels. Those diseases are generated in the western and southern portions of the U. S. by exhalation of the carbonic acid gas occasioned by the great decomposition of matter and animalculæ from the swamps and marshes ponds, during the long drought that generally attends the summer and autumnal months. Nine tenths of the Fevers of the west and south are of an intermittent character, and in true pathology a congestive disease, and for want of correct knowledge of the pathology of diseases, thousands have already sunk to an untimely grave, and thousands again have, in the absence of a philosophical mode of treatment, crawled through a wretched existence with functional and organic derangement of the liver and spleen and a set of shattered nerves. These pills have in numerous instances performed cures of the most astonishing nature. Certificates of more than 1,000 persons of the highest respectability prove beyond a doubt their inestimable value. Each package contains three inestimable value. Each package contains three small boxes, with ample directions for use.

DR. MARTIEN'S

ANTI-BILLIOUS, VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE PILLS.

These pills are mild and efficacious in their operation—removing all the acrid matter from the stomach, bowels and intestines, without occasioning either sickness or debility.

1st. The preparation is anti-billious because it restores the billious secretions to a healthy action.

2d. It is universal because it can be used under all circumstances, and in every condition of life, without regard either to age, or climate.

3d. They are termed Life Pills because they remove all diseases from the body, cleanse and purify the blood from all the humors, restoring health and vigor to the whole system, whereby life is continued until the system is worn out with age.

DR. MARTIEN'S

Anti-Dyspetic and Anti-Consumptive Pills, and Never-Failing Vegetable Worm-Destroying Medicine for Children.

The poor man's wealth, the sick man's comfort, and every man his own physician. The result of many year's labor, experience and travel, in every climate in the United States, and among various Indian tribes.

For sale in Covington, by

GEDGE & BROTHERS,

Oct. 7, 11-1y Scott st. near Fifth.

POOR MAN'S GOLDEN PLASTER.

THE cheapest and best strengthening Plaster ever invented; and the most sure and effectual remedy yet discovered for *Rheumatism, Lumbago, Felons, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation of the Eyes, Weakness in the back and Loins, Ague in the face, Scalds, Bruises, Burns, Scrofula, Ulcers, Chilblains, &c.*

It is warranted superior to all others, not only in virtue of its healing powers which are truly astonishing, but it has the advantage of adhering firmly while it allows the use of lotions to subdue inflammation without the necessity of loosening the dressing.

Persons suffering from liver complaint, pulmonary diseases, inflammation of the lungs, pains in the side or breast, quinsy, sore throat, &c., will find immediate relief by the use of this plaster. In all weather, and in all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

Directions.—Warm the plaster and apply it quickly to the place affected.—Price TEN cents.

Sold by THO'S BIRD,

Apothecary and Druggist, Covington, Ky.

November 4, 1843. 15

NEW SUPPLY.

THE subscribers have received direct from New Orleans, per steamer Queen of the West, a new and splendid assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of Java, Rio, Havana and Laguira Coffee; Loaf and New Orleans Sugars; Sugar House and Plantation Molasses; Sperm Oil, Sperm Candles,

and numerous other articles which, added to their stock on hand, make one of the best assortments ever offered in this City. Country Merchants are invited to call before crossing the river.

GEDGE & BROTHERS.

Covington, Dec. 20, 1843. 21

R. W. LEE. JAMES WILSON.

R. W. LEE & CO.

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PORK PACKERS, AND CURERS OF EXTRA FAMILY HAMS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF LARD OIL, No. 11,

Canal, between Main and Walnut sts.,

(Cincinnati.)

References.

John H. Groesbeck, Esq.	Cincinnati.
John Kilgour, Esq.	Cincinnati.
Griffin Taylor, Esq.	Cincinnati.
F. W. Dana, Boston.	
Messrs. Suydam Sage & Co., New York.	
Daniel Brady, Esq., Baltimore.	
Messrs. Wilson & Sons, Norfolk, Va.	
Messrs. Bian & Cobia, Charleston, S. C.	
Messrs. Henderson & Gilmore Vicksburg.	
Joseph Landis, Esq., New Orleans.	
T. N. Mair, Esq., Grand Gulf.	
Wm. K. Henry, Esq.	Natchez.
Charles A. Lacoste, Esq.	Natchez.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the firm of R. W. Lee & Co., in the Pork Packing, Commission, Storage and Forwarding Business, and curing of Extra Family Hams, also in the Manufacture of Lard Oil.

R. W. LEE,

JAMES WILSON.

Sept. 3 21—m6.

DOCTOR JACKSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAFRAS AND WILD CHERRY.—This preparation is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, pains in the side and chest, Whooping-cough, the cough following measles, &c. &c.

Combining the virtues of the Sassafras one of the great purifiers of the blood, and the active principle of the Wild Cherry, long held in the highest esteem for its healing properties in all diseases of the Lungs, cannot but render this preparation far superior to any hitherto 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 this notice is a sufficient guarantee that the Compound is one of the highest value. It has received the sanction of many of the most enlightened Physicians of the age, and is in every sense an entirely scientific preparation.

This Syrup is not given to the public as a remedy in all diseases incident to humanity, but for Coughs and Colds, (so often the forerunners of fatal Consumption,) in the forming stages, it is a specific, with but moderate attention to diet and exposure on the part of the patient; and even in the most hopeless cases oftentimes affording unlooked for relief.

The proprietors deem it unnecessary to say much more; or append long lists of certificates to this notice, as it is presumed that every one will wish to experience for himself; they, therefore, with the greatest confidence, recommend the afflicted to give it a faithful trial.

Price only 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared only by

BENNETT, PRETLOW, & CO.

Corner of Scott st. and Market Space.

Covington, Ky.

☞ A liberal discount made to Agents.

Dec. 16, 1843. 21too

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

MESSRS. SWAN & BRADLEY,

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

Their charges will be moderate, and no pains or attentions will be spared to give satisfaction to such as may favor them with their patronage.

Dec. 9, 1843. 20 tf

CARPETS! CARPETS!!—For sale at unusual low prices, by W. H. MUSSEY,

195 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 tf

JOHN W. VENABLE,

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER, corner of Greenup street and Market Space. 37

THE COVINGTON FEMALE ACADEMY,

HAS opened under the superintendence of Miss C. C. HOLMAN. Terms—$3, $5, and $4 per quarter, for 1st, 2d, and 3d classes. For testimonials of character and qualifications refer to F. S. Bean, Esq.

Dec. 23, 1843. 21w4

FLAX SEED WANTED.

500 BUSHELS Flax Seed wanted for which the highest price will be given by McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

Covington, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 tf

Ink Bottles and Vials.

6 BOXES 4 and 6 oz. Ink Bottles;

20 gross 6 Drachm Vials;

Rec'd per steamer Utica, and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

158 Main street, Cincinnati.

November 4, 1843. 15

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Boone Circuit Court, Sct. Nov. Term 1843.

Hugh M. Fraizer's adm'rs Comp'ts

against

Hugh M. Fraizer's heirs and creditors Defendants. } In 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 near the Circuit Court Clerk's office in the town of Burlington, during the months of January and February, and until the said 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 3d and 3d Mondays and Tuesdays in the months of January, February, and March, next, and not delay them until the last day set for hearing.

JOHN CAVE,

Master Com. in Chancery.

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

To the Public.

J. W. CLAYTON,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

Market Space, Covington, Kentucky,

TAKES this method to return his thanks to the community for past favors, and hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. In addition, he would furnish good Cloth Coats, from 10 to 18 dollars; Jeans Coats, from 5 to 7 dollars; Pants and Vests in the same ratio; warranted to fit, or no sale.—All of which he will make in good style, not inferior to work made in Cincinnati.

Cutting done in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 9, 1843. no15too

MANSION HOUSE.

THE subscribers, late of the 'Dennison House' respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the above well known house, at the head of Main street, immediately south of the Miami Canal, for a term of years. The house is large and commodious, and the rooms 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 terms will be low, and calculated to suit the times.

☞ A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

JOHN J. FULLERTON,

HENRY LUTZ.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 20 tf

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

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

Tilford Sullivan, Adm'r, of J. Sullivan, Dec'd. compl't,

against

Julia Sullivan's heirs and creditors, def'ts. } In Chancery.

THIS case having been referred to me, as Master Commissioner in Chancery, with the directions to take proof as to the estate of said decedent, and the debts against the same, on or before the second Saturday in March next, I shall attend at my office, in the town of Burlington, during the months of January, February, and until the said 2d Saturday 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 first and second Saturdays, in the months of January, February and March, next, and not delay them until the last day of hearing. JOHN CAVE,

Master Com. in Chancery.

Dec. 2, 1843. 20w3 prs fee $3

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Boone Circuit Court, Nov. Term 1843.

Dilph G. Bullard Adm'r of Wm. Powers, Complainant,

against

William Powers' heirs and creditors defendants. } In Chancery.

PURSUANT to an order of Reference made in the above cause, at the Term aforesaid, I shall attend at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, in Burlington, during the months of January, February and until the 12th day of March next, 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 2d and 3d Tuesdays in the months of January, February and March next,

JOHN CAVE,

Master Commissioner in Chancery.

Dec. 2, 1843. 20 w3 prs fee $1,50

Notice.

JOHN ANDERSON LAMBERT, is hereby notified that I will apply to the next Legislature of Kentucky, to be divorced from him, on the grounds, first, of abandonment; second, that he has not provided for my support, and continues in regions unknown to me.

On the 8th day of January next, I will attend at the house of Joshua Rouse, in Boone county, Ky., to take depositions to be read in proof of the charges, when continuing from day to day until all are taken.

LUCINDA LAMBERT.

Dec. 8, 1843. 20w3$1

Earthen Ware.

JUST received, 40 packages Earthenware, consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Pink and Purple Plates, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, Bakers, Bowls, Pitchers, Tea-ware and Teas.

—ALSO—

50 packages of Common Ware, such as edged Plates, Twiflers, Muffins, Dishes, Bakers, pot'd Pitchers, do Bowls, CC Nipples, round and oval painted Tea-ware and Teas, selected for the country trade, and for sale by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,

158 Main street, Cincinnati.

November 4, 1843. 15

Wanted,

100 KEGS 6 Twist Tobacco, for which Queensware and Glassware would be given at fair prices. O. ALDRICH, Ag't,

158 Main street.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4, 1843. 15.

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

THE Stove known by the above title has now become known, and is used by numbers of persons in this and the neighboring cities, all of whom declare themselves delighted with the operation; the construction of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove, it is so constructed as to give an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the stove, with reverberating flues, causing 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, as perfectly as can be done in a brick oven.

The subscribers have four sizes, splendid new patterns, made expressly for their use, varying in price from $25 to $50, which they will be happy to show to those who may call at their store.

FRENCH & WINSLOW,

Columbia st., 2 doors west of Main.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. French—Dear Sir: We have fully tested the operation of Dr. Buck's patent Cook stove, which we purchased of you, and we can unhesitatingly say that it is every thing that we can desire in a cooking apparatus. The oven fully answers your recommendations in every respect, it bakes equal to the best brick oven, and it is our opinion that the stove cannot be surpassed for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use.

Very truly, yours,

WM. N. DOUGLASS,

N.E. corner of 7th and Main sts.

ELNATHAN PETTIT,

Boarding house, Lower Market, E. of Sycamore.

October 20, 1843. 13

W. H. MUSSEY,

No. 195 MAIN STREET,

West side, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

CINCINNATI,

HAS received a large and seasonable assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

House-Keeping Goods,

Carpets, Blankets, Quilts, Towelling, Russia Diapers and Crash, Table Linen, Irish Linens and Lawns.

Muslins and Flannels.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND yards Brown and Bleached, Plain and Twilled, Muslins,

SEVERAL BALES—Red, White, and Orange, Plain, Twilled and Painted, Wool and Canton, Flannels.

Woolen Goods,

Beaver and Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Kerseys, and Vestings.

Dress Goods.

Merinoes, Alepines, Lustres, Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Parisiennes, Ginghams, Prints, Caroline Plaids, and Plaid Linseys.

Shawls of various descriptions. Linen Cambric, Bandanna, Pongee, Raw Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs. Neck stocks, Scarfs and Cravats. A complete assortment of

Gloves and Hosiery,

Woolen, Vigonia, and Berlin Gloves and Drawers. Laces, Edgings, and every variety of Trimmings. Oct. 14. 11 tf

Blanks, Blanks.

DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper.

ALSO—JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANKS of good quality, for sale at this Office.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Scrofulous Affections, Obstinate Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blotches on the Body, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Ring Worms of Title, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Ulcerous Sore Throat, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Tetter, Leprosy or Impurities in Life, Also Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be Effectually Removed by this Medicine.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

"There are few persons in this rotating country of ours who have not, at some time or other, conversed with the virtues of the Extract of Sarsaparilla. It has been prepared by very many persons, under various names, and some of it has proved to be a public medicine of the first importance; but by far the greater part of it has been worse than worthless. It is altogether the most salutary one that has yet made its appearance before the public. Mr. Sands has taken more and more attention to the subject for many years, and it is hardly to be doubted that they have brought their preparation of it to the highest degree of excellence which can be achieved. We are glad to hear that they have associated with them a physician of skill and industry almost always secure. Their Sarsaparilla is now eagerly sought for, and is destined to be a great blessing to health to thousands.—*This is the reason why Sarsaparilla is used by the best Physicians in the country, and in more extensive sale in country use.*

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

"This well known medicine has performed many of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of medicine, thus justifying conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purpose for which it is designed.—Patients suffering from various other chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different medicines, have at length resorted to this, and after using and continuing, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, realized a most clear health. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum or Tetter, Ulcers and general disaffection of the bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Mercury, Boils, Chronic Sore Eye, Blotches and various other eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in the impurities of the blood, which are generally still more speedily and effectually removed by this invigorating medicine. Its operation is rapid as well as safe in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the system. Where disease has its location in its favorable operation exists, they are removed with a power almost supernatural; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers."

The proprietors are daily receiving from the medical profession of the city of New York, Boston and numerous private citizens, ample and willing testimony both in written and verbal form of the superior medicinal efficacy of this preparation.—To the poor it is furnished gratuitously, on application personally or by note, post paid, addressed to their residence.

The following certificates from individuals who have used Sands's Sarsaparilla in its various forms are presented for the careful perusal of the afflicted.

EMORY, Court, July 25, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent: About all practitioner, by being confined to my room for about three months, I was seized with a severe cold, which deranged the whole system. Purge or liver spots appeared on the skin, &c. Having used your Sarsaparilla, I found the hyssopus being alleviating, a physician was called who prescribed nursing and bleeding, which rendered partial relief. Hard bony lumps formed under my skin on various parts of the body. Last July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla! Incredulity Scrofula now for the first time developed. The lumps began to soften, and I found in both eyes; medical aid was again resorted to, which terminated my slight feeling the necessary remedy was kept to increase in size and the whole body equally enlarged with a general swelling. The physician pronounced my case incurable. Ground positively the most loathsome putrescence. My whole system was poisoned, and my life in the balance suffered and disgarded freely, producing great debility—ulcers now broke out on the leg, and to complete my misery, the muscles of my neck contracted so that I was rendered nearly helpless. I was then in a most miserable state. In this condition until last October, when I was induced to send with an unconscionable sensation which was declared on the spot, and my friends were astonished at my recovery. Since that time I have continued to use your Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from my own family, and can conscientiously testify to the virtues and beneficial results it possesses.

It was by the advice of my friend, I commenced the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from the many remarkable cures that are published. It is now to me an unsurpassable agent and I can accordingly bid my friends to commence. I began to commence I was impressed fully with the belief that this was to be the good Samaritan for me—and I have not been disappointed in my case. After using it a few days my appetite returned, my food began to digest, my limbs soon down, the ulcers commenced healing, and I rested well. After suffering every thing, but the pen can paint, I am happy to say that I am grateful do I feel to be able to add another testimonial to the efficacy of your priceless Sarsaparilla!

My health is restored, and I have wished four miles without fatigue. I am in the enjoyment of family affairs, and in fact feel almost like being in a new world. I wish to make this public and grateful acknowledgment from a deep sense of duty due to you as a means in the hands of God of restoring me. Either myself or family will be happy to give Lyingers in inadequate to express my feelings.—May the Lord bless you for your goodness to me, is the sincere desire of your much obliged and grateful friend and servant. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for however desperate your case may be, you surely have an infallible Sands's Sarsaparilla. Yours, &c.

... Trust to no other bounty, least their promises.

THOMAS SIMMONS.

Middlesex Co., New Jersey, Com. July 25, 1843.

Personally appeared the above named Mariam Simmons, and made oath to the facts set forth in the foregoing statement before me.

GILBERT SMITH,

Justice of the Peace.

We, the subscribers, having personally acquainted with Mrs. Mariam Simmons, do certify to say that we consider the above statement of her case entitled to credit, and worthy of consideration.

REUBEN FORT, Decons Baptist Church.
I. HILL HAYDEN, Merchant.
CHAS. GREENLEAF, Sec. District.
JOS. WHITE, Merchant.

REMARKABLE CURE OF HIP DISEASE.

New-York, July 26th, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent: My daughter, aged about seven years, was taken with a lameness about two years old, and since then she has been growing gradually worse until recently, and for suffering at intervals a great deal of pain in the hip and feeble all description. The best of the physicians was brought to see her, and they all declared whilst stutter or part formed in the joint of the hip, and for many months in succession she was entirely helpless in the use of her limbs. I was induced to a more vigilant and very often anxious attendance upon her, and I am happy to say the good Man above to take me to minister. It was my fervent prayer that my darlings might be reinstated and my anxious fears removed.

The Almighty has promised to be with us in the hour of trouble, and the fervent petitions of the righteous availeth much. Through His blessing and your inestimable gift, my child is restored to health, and I am happy to say is now in the enjoyment of the delight of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. We had tried all the remedies within our reach, had the best men out, but it flattered and prospered, without any real benefit, and the last of the bottle in April last, and in less than two week there was a perceptible improvement in darlings case and from the total point, and in a few days it commenced healing, and in a few weeks it had formed a perfect cure. During the time of using the Sarsaparilla, she had a large quantities of bowel, which appeared to be the discharge of matter. She rapidly improved in health and strength, her appetite increased, and she is now as healthy and robust as she ever was before the use of your Sarsaparilla.

With the greatest gratitude to the author's heart and earnest prayer, I remain her sincere friend.

WILLIAM HALSEY,
PARMELIA BAILEY,
No 256 Fourth st.

We, the subscribers, being well acquainted with Lane and Sarah Bailey, know the above statement in relation to their child to be true as stated by Parmelia Bailey, to be strictly true.

WILLIAM TOWERS,
JOHN M. MURPHY.

SCROFULA CURED OF SIX YEARS STANDING.

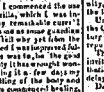
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent: In the month of June, 1837, I was attacked with cramp in the stomach, followed by a violent fever of long continuance, scarcely recovered I was relieved, but my system was much reduced, and I was left in a very feeble condition. About the months after this, a scrofulous tumor appeared on my breast, which gradually increased in size, and in the course of a year became excessively painful. I tried different Physicians, and different modes of treatment without success, and continuing to grow worse, applied to a homeopathic physician, who, after a few months attendance, pronounced my case incurable. The scrofula now appeared in my right knee and ancle my leg swelled to double its natural size, and I was confined to my bed. Twelve months elapsed, rendering me for years a helpless cripple, the greater part of the time confined to my bed, and suffering excessive pain. I now had recourse to the old practice, was cupped and blistered without receiving any benefit.

I then tried the Thompsonian practice with the same success, and was reduced to a state of perfect bedridden helplessness. I was then induced to send for a copy of your pamphlet, and after reading it, I determined to make one more effort to recover my health, through the blessing of Providence, by your Sarsaparilla—no medicine whose virtues shall I have such ample proof. I have used it now for more than a month, and shall always be happy to give any further information in my power, to those applying to me at my residence, No. 33 Nassau st. THOMAS BURR.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, No. 273 Broadway, 273 Broadway, Corner Chambers St., New York.

Also, E. Thomas, 147 Main St., between 3d and 4th Sts., sole agents for Cincinnati and vicinity.



HATS of the best quality—Gentlemen will find at this establishment a superior, ice invited to call. No. 1, Main st., Cor. Main and Fifth streets Cincinnati.

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

Lowlenath, May 27, 1843. 44

OFFICE ARTNA INSURANCE CO. Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Artna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, &c., and the furniture of the same, together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The liberal terms offered by this Company are such as to recommend it to the favorable notice of every one who has property to insure, and the responsibility of the Company is unquestionable, as will be seen by the following statement, which is taken from the last report of the Insurance Commissioners:

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company have pursued for a quarter of a century, they have acquired a capital and surplus fund unequalled by any other institution.

Capital, $200,000
Surplus fund, 200,000

Amount of premium notes and cash premiums received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1842, 1,000,000

Amount of losses paid during the same period, 1,000,000

Under the above circumstances the undersigned is induced to call on the unemployed, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants, without delay. WM. H. ROBERTS, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1842. 1y

Cabinet Ware.

A. P. RUSH, continues to carry on the business of Cabinet Making, at the old stand on Scott street, between Fourth and Fifthsts., where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with a call. In the course of business, one good terms as can be afforded for cash or approved paper. Coffins furnished and COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice, and in the most elegant style.

He keeps a HEARSE in constant readiness for the use of funerals. Persons wishing a HEARSE or COFFINS will be furnished on the shortest notice, and in the most elegant style.

His private residence is on Tumbike street, between Scott and Broadway streets, opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wann.

Covington, April 2, 1842. 350

New Watches, Jewelry &c.,

THE subscribers have just received a splendid assortment of Watches, of all descriptions, of unusually low prices, which they will sell to their friends, such as, Diamond Rings, and Pins, Combs, Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold and Steel Chains, Military Canes, Gold, and Gilt Lockets, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, &c. &c.

ALSO—

A large assortment of Watch Materials, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, &c. &c.

Now receiving plated Castors, Buckets, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, with a large assortment of English and American Britannia Ware, the above goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and our friends of Kentucky, and elsewhere are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

No. 127, Main Street, between 3d, and 4th, Cincinnati. McGREW & BEGGS.

48 6m.

Fever and Ague.

THIS disagreeable and very prevalent complaint, is one of the greatest curses to the state and the nervous system affecting the stomach. It is sometimes effectually cured by a sudden fright, but this remedy is not to be relied on, as dependence can be placed upon any remedy, except it be a powerful high cathartic, as physic.

DR. MOFFAT'S PHOENIX BITTERS AND LIFE PILLS have been happily successful in curing this complaint in the most inveterate cases.

DR. MOFFAT has lately returned from the West, where the disease prevails to a considerable extent, and obtained ample proof that his medicines in all intermittent fevers, are decidedly the fastest cure of the kind that has yet been offered to the public. They are also a safe and sure preventive of this affection, which will be given on application at his office, 275 Broadway, New York. For sale by PETER HEIST, Covington, Ky.

Jan. 31, 1843. 6m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

IS a certain, safe and speedy cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, and most other diseases incident to the summer of the year. It is positively known any that all families and persons subject to these complaints should provide themselves with it, to be used as it has been recommended it will not only be the means of promptly arresting severe and painful attacks of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., but will prevent many valuable lives.

Those who have used it in their own families have never failed to speak in the highest terms of its efficacy, and all persons may rely on it as a safe and speedy remedy.

Prepared and sold by DR. D. JAYNE, No. 208 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

For sale at the Counting Room, 122 Market st., Cincinnati, by W. SHEPPARD.

August 12, 1843. 3tf

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Go Westward ho!, between Front and Second streets, CINCINNATI.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs to call their attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand a large assortment of cable, and steamboat Bells, of every description; brass Banisters and Railings, for steamboats, churches, and every other purpose; Gothic Inscription cocker bass and bell-pull Levits; Door Knobs and Escutcheons; Bell Hangings; and Counter stocks of the latest improvements; make and mounts Gun Tubes; Gunners Rules; and all the finest sellers. Cash paid for old Copper and Brass. Call and see for yourselves.

GOOD MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Lamps and ornamental brass work repaired and gilt equal to new.

April 22, 1843. 3m

PREMIUM GOLOSS.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA *Clothing Establishment,*

Corner of Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Cincinnati.

THIS is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited by the subscriber at the late Fifth Mechanics' Institute by W. Tenants were superior to any other exhibited in point of fast colors and shades, in consequence of which a certificate is awarded. Given under our hands this 1st day of July, 1843.

J. P. FOOTE, Pres't
THOS. G. SHARPLESS, Sec'y.

The establishment has been enlarged, and remodeled, one screw press, 1 Cylinder, and 2 more hands have been put on, and as I have more room than any house west, we have every facility for doing work properly, it shall always be the object of the proprietor to merit a share of public favor, and sustain the high reputation, which this house has long enjoyed.

N. B.—Make sure of the location; Gents are given to good left at this establishment.

Aug. 7, 1843. 3m THEADLEY.

M. M. Benton,

HAS been appointed, by the Estate Commissioners, Agent for the States of Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky District, Quachita, Louisiana, to make legendary settlements, collections and for negotiating claims against the Government of Texas, and has opened an office in Washington City, where all other power of attorney for the prosecution of such claims, should be addressed.

May 6, 1843. 6m

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & HOGAN,

M. BENTON and DANIEL HOGAN, have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Cumberland, Davidson, Sumner and Wilson. The office is on Scott street, west end Market Space.

Covington, May 6, 1843. 6t

Workmen's Farmers' Almanac for 1844,

NOW ready, at 25 per hundred, containing all popular matter usually printed, with illustrations and stitched in a neat cover. The publishers have renounced the system of issuing almanacs to the predecessors in variety, accuracy and excellence of information, in a form always popular, mechanic and former, it cannot be surpassed, and, as its popularity and unexampled sale have been the astonishment of publishers generally, it is careful to inquire for MORTON & GRISWOLD'S Almanac, published and for sale by

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
Sept. 6, 1843. 6 Louisville, Kentucky.

Wanted Immediately,

A number of men of steady habits, to Ice Pitchers, to fill orders.

C. RICHARDSON.

[Columbia St., near Main.]
Cincinnati, June 17th, 1843. 6tf

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Star of the Republic is supplied with a good variety of Job type, for printing Bills of Exchange, Blank Notes, Steamboat Bills, Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Blanks, Bill Heads, Handbills, Posting Bills, and every other description of Job Printing.

Counsellor and Attorney at Law. Office west end of Market Space.

COVINGTON HOTEL.
LEWIS C. BAKER,
Corner of Greenup Street and Public Square.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

I. COOPER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, &c., Market street, dealers in groceries, manufactured Liquors, Liquors, &c., which we offer in exchange for Kentucky Tobacco, Hides, Lard, Tallow, and Country Produce generally, or low for Cash.

A. L. & T. GREER,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they offer low, for Cash or Country Produce, such as Wool, Corn, and Tobacco. Highest price, cash, paid for Wheat, at their Union Mill. Fresh Flour always on hand, by the barrel or small quantities.

COVINGTON POTTERY.

CHRISTOPHER carries on the Pottery business, in all its various branches, on Scott st., near the Ferry road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Anderson. Orders will meet with prompt attention, and work executed, on good terms. May 23.

GEDGE & BROTHERS,

Tobacco Manufacturers and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Corner of Pavilion-Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Gedge & Brothers,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Scott Street, Covington,

KEEP constantly on hand, and assortment in their line, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Sept. 22, 1843. 9

NEW CASH STORE.

Wm. Coughlin & Co.

WHOLESALE & Retail Grocers,
Madison Street above Sixth.

KEEP constantly on hand a large variety of GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of

N. O. Sugar,	Rio & Havana Coffee,	
Loaf do	Pepper,	Alspice,
Teas,	Rice,	Mackerel, Salerratus,
Ginger,	Spice,	Nutmegs,
Floor,	Salt,	Whiskey, Tobacco,
Cheese,	Lard,	Tallow and Candles,
Stone and Hardware, &c. &c.		

ALSO—Cotton Yarns, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c., which we offer for sale at Cincinnati prices, for cash or better pay.

☞ There is a Large Yard with Stables attached to the establishment.

Covington, Sept. 23, 1843. 9y

SHOVELS, SPADES AND FORKS,

THE subscribers offer for sale, a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on reasonable terms. In large lots, they will be sold at manufacturers prices in Pittsburgh.

We have on hand—

150 dos. "Ives and Co's" best and common Shovels and Spades, and No. 1 and 2d.	
50 dos. Decoursine and D. handles do.,	
25 dos. Scott's Plough Shares do.,	
20 dos. Superior Cast Shovels	
25 dos. Grain Hooks—heavy.	

ALSO—

150 Cas. "Ames" Spades and Shovels, No 1 and 2,	
10 do. "do Cast Shovels, No. 3, 4, and 7,	
20 do. "Burrowes Superior Manure Forks,	
10 do. "do RAKE AND HOE HANDLES,	

No. 136 Main st., 3 doors above Dom Second, Cincinnati. JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO.

Aug. 28, 1843. 3m

COMPOUND SYRUP OF *Sarsaparilla,*

FOR removing all impurities of the blood, and a powerful remedy for the cure of *King's Evil.* Prepared and for sale by

DENNEY, PRETLOW & CO.,
Corner Market Space and Scott st.
Oct. 14, 1843. 1y Covington Ky.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are just receiving and opening at No. 24, Fifth st., Boot and Shoes at No 24, Fifth st., which we will sell to the trade at the manufacturers for the cash, which we will sell as low as wholesale or retail as any house in the city. Those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our assortment.

SMITH & TUCKER.

No. 24, Fifth st., bet Main & Western Row.
Cin., Sept. 11, 1843. 3m Cor. Exc. 2

DOCTOR J. BENNETT'S

ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

FROM the constant and increasing demand for DR. BENNETT'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS, (a remedy which he has used in extensive practice with unbounded success,) many imitations have been induced to offer them in this way, and as a catch-penny medicine, but as the genuine are prepared in accordance with the directions of the Materia Medica.

It is not necessary for the purpose of stopping these pills into' more general use, numerous certificates of *Physicians*, and others of the most respectable standing in the city and surrounding country, could at any moment be produced, but their great superiority in treatment of the purgative preparations in common use.

These Pills are mild, though *effectual* in their operation.

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

They are peculiarly effective in their tendency, resulting in the speedy correcting those morbific condition of the system, which, if not arrested, effect the health, and often destroy life.

They are purely in their effect, and in cases, of fever and ague, bilious fever, dysentery, they may be relied on with the greatest certainty.

DIRECTIONS.—As a cathartic take *Dr. Bennett's Anti-Billious Pills* on going to bed, and using a hot bed, and if it produces no effect, the second night follow previous; the following morning, and so on.

For a moderately active purge, take one every night, until the desired effect is produced.

For an active and speedy effect, take 4 pills at a dose.

For children, pulverize a pill or two, and give in proportion to their age, in small portions every hour till the desired effect is produced.

DENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Corner Scott and Market Space,
Covington, Kentucky.

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

October 31, 1843. 1y

Cut Decanters.

15 SETS of handsome cut Decanters, 6 pieces in a set, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 gallons.

For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent,
158 Main street, Cincinnati.
November 4, 1843. 1t

Snuff Bottles.

20 DOZEN "Black Rose" Snuff Bottles, just received and for sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent,
158 Main street, Cincinnati.
November 4, 1843. 1t

PALMENTOCK'S LINIMENT

ONE of the oldest and most established Liniments now in use. Any number of Agents in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other points of sections, it has no equal. Prepared by

PALMENTOCK, PRETLOW & CO.
Price 25 cts. Cor. Scott st. and Market Sp.
Oct. 28, 1843. 1m

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE.

No. 197 Main Street, between Third and Fourth, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber is just opening a new and splendid stock of Carpeting to which he calls the attention of Housekeepers of Cincinnati, steamboat proprietors, and the public in general.

His stock having been purchased in the eastern cities at the lowest cash prices will enable him to offer great inducements to the purchaser to give prices unheard of. As he intends carrying on a regular and extensive trade, he will establish a small advance on the Eastern prices.

The stock consists as follows, viz:

Super Willton and Saxony Carpets;
Super Brussels and Tapestry do;
Super Brussels new style do;
Rich Venetian Ingrain do;
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Plain Venitian do;
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Rich Scotch Diaper;
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 Diamond Pattern Twilled Venitian do;
Large Alcaic Mats;
Manilla do;
Chenille and Tufted do;
French Embossed Table Covers;
Table Cloths, Drugget and Floor Oil Cloths;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.;

All of which he will sell at low prices. I am now receiving a fresh supply of Carpets.

N. B.—The subscriber continues himself exclusively to the Carpet Business.

JOSEPH C. RINGWALT.
Oct. 23, 1843. 1y

DOCTOR JACKSON'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARAS CAND WILDCHERRY; or invaluable remedy for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, and Consumption of the Lungs.—Also, in pains and weakness of the Chest, Whooping-cough, &c. &c. &c. Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by the proprietors.

DENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Covington, Kentucky.
☞ Price, per bottle, 50 cts.—A liberal discount to Agents.
October 31, 1843. 1y

RICHARD BATES,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

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

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

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will attend to business in Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office in the Court House, Upper Story, Covington, Ky. Aug. 27, 1842.

HENRY B. COUDRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
119 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Where he will attend to the duties of his profession.

Collections made in Hamilton County and vicinity.

REFERENCES.

Allwood & Co.,	Pittsburgh.
Allwood, Scott & Co's,	Pittsburgh.
Lemuel Bell & Co.,	Cincinnati.
Henry Starr, Esq.,	Cincinnati.
P. C. Vanderbilt & Co.,	Cincinnati.

March 12, 1842. 3y

Dr Moffat's Life Medicines

The proprietor of these matchless specifics would be last to tout to feel the most unqualified satisfaction in the success of his medicines. Popularity and general use they have attained, feel assured that the unprecedented sale of these medicines is the best evidence in proof of their merits, and he does not hesitate to say that they are superior to any other medicine now before the public. Relying upon the consideration and liberality of the public, he has spared no pains to satisfy the inhabitants of the Union, and he will boast a knowledge of them and their diseases, and the number of testimonials which he has heretofore published in almost countless sheets, and in every instance in every part of the country, fully establishes their claims to medicines, beyond even the possibility of doubt, but the proprietor does not wish to be unfailingly efficient, of all the medicines of whatever description ever prepared by the world, and he feels that he is but doing his duty to his fellow-citizens in urging them to test for themselves the efficacy of his Life Medicines. DR. MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS. His office is at No. 375 Broadway, New York. For sale by T. DORR, Market Space Covington, Ky. Jan. 1, 2, 3, 1843.—3t.

UMBRELLA, PARASOL, and Sun Shade Manufactory.

No. 3, East 3d, near the *Steel*, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large assortment of new and fashionable articles, which he is now manufacturing, and will be able to supply all who may favor him with a call, at the shortest time—it HOLDS alike in dame and city weather. The thousands who daily see it will bear witness.

☞ Country Merchants, City dealers and others would find it to their advantage to examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *Repairing* neatly executed.

JOHN COLES, Cast Fish.
Nov. 4, 1843. 3t Near Main st., Cincinnati.

Green Glassware.

NOW in store, 600 boxes of Green Glassware, assorted as follows, viz: 4, 5, 6 and 8 oz. Common Prescription Vials;

Quart, half gallon and gallon Bottles;
Pint, half pint and 4 oz. Flasks;
2 and 4 oz. Jars;
Gallon, 2 and 3 oz. Bells;
Gallon 20 " "
Half pint and pint Pitchers;
For sale at wholesale prices by

O. ALDRICH, Agent,
158 Main street, Cincinnati.
November 4, 1843. 1t

GREAT NATIONAL WORK!

TAPPAN & DENNETT, No. 114, Washington street, Boston, have in press, and will publish on the 14 inst., by subscription, the first number of 25 100 pages, royal octavo, entitled

The Life of Washington

BY JARED SPARKS.

Each Number to be published between forty and fifty pages and to be completed in twenty numbers, forming the first and Copper Plate Engravings.

1. Portrait of Washington, at 26, to Face Page 1.
2. Facsimile of Washington's Handwriting, at 26.
3. View of Mount Vernon.
4. Battle of Bunker's Hill.
5. Head Quarters at Cambridge.
6. Plan of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.
7. Head Quarters at Morristown.
8. Plan of the Battle of Princeton.
9. Portrait of Washington at 45.
10. Encampment at Valley Forge.
11. Battle of Germantown.
12. Fac-Simile of Washington's hand writing.

The portraits were copied from the original Painting, by The Penna, Statesman, and engraved on steel, have been consulted, and other engravings in the possession of General Lafayette which are considered the most authentic accuracy and beauty.

The well known ability of the Author, the extensive manuscripts which he possessed, and the unrivalled opportunities he has had for research in the public offices of the Government, and in the archives of the public offices in London, Paris, &c., during the years he has been engaged in collecting materials for this work, which formed the basis of his History of the American Revolution, a work which has been republished in different forms in every part of the world, and has become a standard historical work, and which has been translated into the French language, and has been republished in France, and has been commented on in some papers for the time and before the public, and has been received with universal approbation and admiration, and has received, and will receive, the most unqualified approbation of the literary world, and will be found to be the most complete and correct work of the kind ever published.

The price of this work is low, when the execution is considered, and will be found to be very cheap in relation to the price of the work.

Agents are wanted in every part of the country, to whom liberal terms will be given.

Among the many who have given the most flattering notices of the work and influence, are the following gentlemen, viz:

Hon. John Quincy Adams, Hon. Martin Van Buren, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Joseph Story, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Silas Wright, Hon. Richard Rush, Hon. Henry Lee, Esq., Right Rev. Henry Deane, Hon. James Duane, Hon. Richard R. J. Ed. Rev. Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, Wm. B. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Gen. John Davis, Worcester, Hon. Chapman Nash, Worcester, Mass.

☞ Active and trustworthy men can find employment in procuring subscribers for the above work.

☞ Letters addressed to the Publishers, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. Postmasters, and others procuring subscribers, will be considered responsible for the copies, their receive in their every profits. They will please let the Publishers know by letter, the number of copies which they are subscribed for, and how they shall be forwarded, &c.

☞ Editors and Proprietors who will insert the above six weeks, shall have a copy of the work.

Nov. 19, 1843. 1t 6w.

For Rent.

TWO Brick Tenements, belonging to E. Hall, situated on Madison street, suitable for small families, as they can be occupied by one large family. Also, the convenience in a Brick Stable and Hay Loft. Rent moderate to suit the times. Apply to

CAPTAIN HOPES.
Covington, November 4, 1843. 1t

JAYNES TONIC VERMIFUGE.

THIS vermifuge is perfectly safe, and as pleasant to take as sugar, and is certain in its effects. It effectually destroys Worms, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases an appetite, and is one of the most valuable general tonic, and is therefore accordingly beneficial in all cases where a tonic is required, as in fevers, &c., and is almost a certain cure for Fever and Ague, and what is of more importance, it does it without pain.

It will only destroy Worms and Intigestæ when they are present, but will relieve and strengthen the system, and prevent the generation of worms, or parasites in the stomach or bowels of children, more especially when they are troubled with worms confining the bed or not in which worms are supposed to be generated in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the most tender infant may take it with perfect safety; and we, even when no Worms are discovered, have administered it to children, and have never failed to receive benefit from it. It is a medicine that will be found to be of great value to families, and can be had by D. JAYNE, No. 208 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

For sale at the Counting Room, 122 Market st., Cincinnati, by W. SHEPPARD.

August 12, 1843. 3tf