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POETICAL.

Song of the Shirt.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch
She sang the 'Song of the Shirt!'

'Work! work! work!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
And work—work—work,
Till the stars shine through the roof!
It's O! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is a christian work!

'Work—work—work—
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work—work—work
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream!

'O! Men, with Sisters dear!
O! Men! with Mothers and Wives!
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives!
Stitch—stitch—stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A Shroud as well as a Shirt.

'But why do I talk of Death?
That Phantom of grisly bone,
I hardly fear his terrible shape,
It seems so like my own—
It seems so like my own,
Because of the fasts I keep,
"Oh! God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!

'Work—work—work!
My labor never flags;
And what are its wages? A bed of straw,
And a crust of bread—and rags.
That shatter'd roof; and this naked floor;
A table, a broken chair,
And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank
For sometimes falling there!

'Work—work—work!
From weary chime to chime,
Work—work—work—
As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumb'd,
As well as the weary hand.

'Work—work—work,
In the dull December light,
And work—work—work,
When the weather is warm and bright—
While underneath the eaves
The brooding swallows cling,
As if to show me their sunny backs
And twit me with the spring.

'Oh! but to breathe the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet—
With the sky above my head,
And the grass beneath my feet,
For only one short hour
To feel as I used to feel,
Before I knew the woes of want
And the walk that costs a meal!

'Oh but for one short hour!
A respite however brief!
No blessed leisure for Love or Hope,
But only time for Grief!
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!'

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A Woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tone could reach the Rich!
She sang this 'Song of the Shirt.'

Angello to his Sister Agnes.

(FROM THE ITALIAN.)

Though many a year has o'er me past,
And none from better change was free,
Yet liv'd one thought—'twill die the last,
Sweet sister, 'twas the thought of thee!
Earth, and the loves of earth, are vain,
But ours was registered above:
And, Agnes, neither time nor pain
Have shook thy brother's early love.

I see the parting moment yet,
I hear thy gentle voice decay;
Oh! how shall I the tear forget
That from thy cheek I kissed away!
We parted,—many a look I cast,
To see thee lingering on the hill,—
Then, far from home, and thee I past,
Yet stayed in spirit with thee still.

We loved when hearts were holy things;
And though my locks are scattered now,
And Time, yet on his softest wings,
Has touched thy crimson cheek with snow;
And though our earthly hope be gone,
And life with slower pulses move,
Come to my heart, till life is done,
Thou idol of a brother's love!

From the Saturday Gazette.

TRUSTING TO APPEARANCES.

BY EZEKIEL JONES, ESQ.

"There are a great many folks in this world who are amazingly taken by outside looks," said my Aunt Sally the other evening. Now Aunt Sally is an old maid, past redemption—one of the oldest kind, for, good soul, she's hard upon sixty. She always *did* say, though, that she needn't have been a spinster all her days, if she'd a took up with any thing that come along—and I do believe her. Like most old folks, she seems sometimes to run of a notion, that every body else must be thinking over in their minds, just what she's dreaming about—in a kind of magnetic communication as the Mesmerites say—though Aunt Sally knows nothing about Mesmerism: and I think it would be better for some younger people, if they didn't. But she appears to fancy, when she's been chewing the cud of memory over, all to herself, and then breaks out in a new spot with some wise saw, that all of us know what she means by it. So says she the other night, as I told you: "There are a great many people in this world, who are amazingly taken by outside looks." Then she hitched her chair nearer the jamb, gave the skirts of her gown a tuck, held her hand over the fire to warm her fingers, and looked all round, first to father then to mother, then to Fanny, then to me as if she waited for one of us to speak. Nobody said a word, and she pinched her lips up, trotted her left leg on her right knee, and looked right into the fire. I saw the old lady wanted some body to speak, as I took my eyes off of Chitty on Evidence for a minute and said:

"That's a fact, Aunt Sally, appearances *are* deceitful; but what is to be done about it?"

"Why, Zekiel," she said, "didn't you see *that* in the Philadelfy Post?"

"*What* in the Post?" said I.

Aunt Sally got the newspaper and pointed to a paragraph which set out how a poor old drunken creature sat down on the railroad, and went to sleep, and how the whole train went over him crushed him all to pieces, and how his jug was broken in his hand; and furthermore that he had left a destitute widow, and that his children, if they warn't exactly helpless, from infancy had grown up helpless from bad examples. Well, I read it out loud, as Aunt Sally asked me, and though it did seem a painful narrative enough, I couldn't see any thing in it that had any thing to do with Aunt Sally. So says I, "Well, Aunt Sally, I don't see now what you are coming at."

Father looked as if he did, but as mother and Fanny, and I, and all seemed curious, Aunt Sally put herself in her story-telling posture, and begun:

"I could have told that man what would be his end forty years ago."

"Why, Aunt," says I they didn't have railroads then, nor dream of them."

"Never you mind, Ezekiel Jones, people who are too fond of the bottle didn't have to wait till rail roads came into fashion, to find that sudden death laid in ambush for them, I can tell you. The drunkard's grave always gaped for him ever since the world was made, and many is the fine young man, who has begun to slide into it, before ever he knew which way his feet were slipping; or before he found out that he didn't stand as fast the everlasting hills. But I'm fairly set down for a story, and being that Fanny is here, too, I mean to tell it."

Father he folded up the newspaper he was reading. I shut my book, and mother she made haste to count the stiches in the knitting work, where she was drawing in to fit my calves. Fanny crossed her feet with one sly peep at her own handsome ancles, and we all put on our listening caps for

Aunt Sally's Story.

"I'm going to talk about things that I don't often mention; for when a body's nose and chin begin to look as if they were for ever going to kiss each other, and the gray hairs will struggle out from under their cap, and the hands are shrivelled and skinny, and the lips puckered [illegible], it seems kind of strange to young folks, that old folks, and old maids in particular, should talk as if they had ever known or felt anything like what we used to call love when I was a girl, and what you still know by the same name for the want of a better.

But I can tell you, Fanny Arbuckle, that my cheeks were once as full and red as your's, (*didn't* Fan blush and simper,) and that my lips pouted as handsome and red for a kiss, (she couldn't help smiling half spiteful,) and that I showed as pretty a set of teeth when I laughed, (Lord how Fanny's eyes snapped!) There wasn't a delicater waist in the State, and I had as good a pair of feet to stand upon as them that are now peeping out from under your new alpacca lustre."

I rather guess Fanny's were drawn in about the quickest. Father he went off into a horse laugh, and mother looked pleased enough.

Aunt Sally stooped over and looked at Fanny's gown, as if she had just thought of minding it.

"There," says she, "it's a good deal like what we used to call Prince's cloth, when I was a girl, but its got more of a gloss.—But that ain't telling my story.

"There was hardly a young man in these parts who didn't shine up to me at some time or other, and that your father knows, Zekiel. He was a kind brother then, as he has been ever since, and though I say it to his face, it's no *disgrace* between two such old rheumatics as we are now. He took an amazing deal of pains to find out all about the young men who took a shine to me, and he came pretty near the mark generally, though he warn't always right, as the account in the Philadelfy Post has shown after so many years."

Now, if this had been said at almost any other time, father would have gone into an argument with his sister, but he didn't feel it now. I could see that his eyes glistened in the firelight, as his memory dwelt on the old times that Aunt Sally had been raking up; and I now begun to put that together, and to catch a notion at what the horrible accident had to do with the glances between my father and aunt. For a few minutes she went on—

"Forty years ago this winter—it may be more, for I can't rightly remember, there was a great sleighing party contrived up by the young men. It was in that party that I had my first regular invite. I'd been a great many times before to be sure. Sometimes I'd been taken along as one of the children, and sometimes your father had put me under the buffalo skin in his sleigh, when he kind of wanted to coax some shy girl to ride out with him, and knew she wouldn't go, if the ride looked altogether too much on purpose. Sometimes, too, the girls in the set older than me, would agree to ride out with some spark, and then up and ask me to go too, for a spite to their beaux. Didn't the fellows used to wish me further! But I didn't care for that; I had the ride. This, though, was my first sleigh ride,—where a young man had harnessed up his horse on purpose to treat me to a jaunt, and to get a chance to throw out hints about how pleasant a short journey was together, and how we might make a longer one, and all that sort of nonsense that the young men were just as good at forty years ago, as they are now.

"I can truly and honestly say that I never had a pleasanter frolic in my life. The bells jingled and the snow flew, and the laugh rung clear, and Josh Beamis looked as if there never was a handsomer man. I felt proud of my beau, and as proud of his horse as if it had been my own, and as proud of his driving, as if I had held the reins, and as cheerful and happy as ever an artless untroubled and innocent young girl could on a harmless frolic. To be sure, though my ears were too well covered from the cold to feel the frost, Josh did make them tingle a little.—Oh, you may smile, Fanny Arbuckle, but when you are as old as I am, you will own like me, that there is nothing in after life ever puts a woman into such a happy flutter as when she hears, for the first time what is said for her own private ear and no body's else. If it is such a delightful secret, that there never was a woman yet who could keep it, longer than she met somebody to tell it to.

"Well, when we got to the stopping place, the older girls who had been courted till the business had lost all its freshness, and the beaux, who had been paying their attentions till they did it just as much of course as the doctor's horse stops before the house of an ailing family, they begun to throw out their jokes and hints and twists. Perhaps they thought it teazed us; but I know that though I kind of dreaded the gauntlet that I knew I had to run from my young acquaintances. I should have been dreadfully disappointed and provoked if nobody had said any thing, and I guess Josh felt pretty much the same. We hadn't been in the house over a minute before one of the girls got the whole story out of my blushes in the corner, and then she turned to the rest, and such a tease as they put me into! I had forty minds in a minute—first that I never would speak to Josh again—then that I would run right out and walk home about ten miles through the snow—and then that I certainly would pout so at Josh that he would never trouble *me more*. Just that minute I heard a great haw! haw! haw! in the bar room, where the fellows had all gone to order in refreshments. Then I knew that they were plaguing Josh, too, and when he come in with the rest, he was trying to look as if he had heard nothing in particular, and didn't care for any body. But he couldn't help looking as if somebody had caught him running away with a sheep upon his back—and of course, as all the rest were against us, we were obliged to help each other face them out. We couldn't help it—and on the whole I guess we didn't want to. Seeing Josh and I were the youngest couple, and rather the most awkward, our sleigh was brought to the door last, and when Josh handed me in, he put his face into my hood, and—"

Fanny looked at the speaker hard at this passage.

"He didn't *bite me, or I kiss*, Fanny Arbuckle, I can tell you. Well, that ride passed off nicely. Your father, Zekiel, tried to plague me a little after we got home, but I fixed him in short order with the kitchen tongs. I know most as well as could be that it was a match of your father's coaxing that he was ticklerthan I, if that was possible, for Joshua Beamis, Esq., was thought a match for any body, if 'an old vagrant and inebriate named Beamis,' that's what the paper says, did get killed the other day, on the railroad. Ah, well!" continued Aunt Sally, with a sigh after a moment's pause. "We are all born, but not buried," as the saying is.

"I shall leave you to guess of whom I dreamed, Fanny, that night. Time passed on, and I grew every day more discreet, and woman like, and better worth respect and love; for there is nothing fixes character, for good or ill, like the first serious, thoughtful and sincere attachment. But it was broken off. What separated us? Now I am going to tell you."

Father looked up from the fire with a good deal of earnestness at Aunt Sally and Fanny, and I were not a little interested too. Who knows but we shall be separated too, thought I. I stole a look at her face her eyes met mine, and it didn't need any words to tell me that our thoughts were on pretty much the same thing—Aunt Sally continued, addressing my father:

"Do you remember that we were out of milk early of a morning in the Spring after that sleigh ride?"

Father shook his head.

"Why," said Aunt Sally, "I'm sure I should think you would. Father was going to Boston and took an early breakfast, there was none left over night, and the cows hadn't been milked."

The old gentleman made no answer.

"Well, then what a fool I am!" Aunt Sally said. "I do believe I am getting old. To think that I think that you would remember such a little thing after forty years as well as I do, whose whole live has turned upon it! Well to make a long story short, mother told me to take a pitcher and run into the neighbors. I tried and tried, at two or three places, and then run into the tavern that was where Mr. Guttridge's house is now. I was in the kitchen and I heard a laugh in the bar room, I should have known that laugh if I heard it among a thousand, and I never heard it before, when it didn't make my heart jump to answer. But what could Josh be doing there before daylight? In a minute more I heard the sticks rattle in the tumbler and then Josh's voice again. I couldn't help listening, and such coarse jokes as those of which I was the subject! Why I like to have dropped, going home, more than once, milk, pitcher and all. It wasn't the mere words that were said, I wouldn't have you think, for though they were bad enough, he meant no harm. It wasn't altogether the place neither in which they were spoke; but the hour—and what went into the mouth before the words came out—a morning dram."

Aunt Sally wiped her eyes, and we all felt serious, I can tell you, but father he looked like a man who had just found out a riddle that had puzzled him all his life.

"I said nothing to nobody—how could I? But when Josh Beamis come over in the evening, how could I be as happy to see him as I was the evening before? And when you scolded me for not being cheerful, brother, I could not answer. The rest you know, I was led to watch Joshua, and I found that a morning dram was not a mere accidental thing but a habit; and though there were a great many who used to do the same thing, I never could feel that they were safe. Well, one thing brought on another, till at last Joshua began to leave longer spells between his visits; and when he did come, that unlucky morning had supplied me with a key to too much of what you fancied was mere good humor; and then again I found that there was a cloud over his face, that he said came from something else. I tried to joke him out of his habit of moderate drinking; but he took it only as a joke and only laughed at me. I dared once to reason with him seriously, and he asked me if I thought him a drunkard, and that was the last time I spoke to him on the subject. And now I can look back and tell the living truth, when I say that the hour in which I ascertained that he was coaxed away by an artful rival was one of relief. *She* courted and she won him.

"People pitied me. You almost quarreled with me; I told you then not to trust to appearances, and you thought it was only envy. And so it did seem. He was rich, he was prosperous, he was honored, he went from step to step in public life, he has been to the General Court and he has been to Congress. His children were loves and pets, his house and homestead were a sight to behold for their pleasantness, and I know you did think me almost a fool that I had not been the sharer in all this.

"But flourish as the tree might, I knew what worm was at its root; and when in his jovial manners, his pleasant parties, his dinners, his drives, his popularity, other folks saw only bright happiness, I could see that all these appearances were the plainest marks of decay—just as you mind trees turn all sorts of colors, when their leaves are e'en just ready to drop. And just when the world thought him best off, his own vice began to strip him. Leaf after leaf fell, till the trees were left all bare, and it is only a few old creatures like me, who can recollect what that 'vagrant' was, and what that 'inebriate' once possessed. Now he is dead—and his widow, with her long life of earthly hope—of glad prosperity—of contemptous pride—followed by humiliation, trouble, embarrassment, and squallid poverty—her children the plagues of her life—her husband a torment in her eyes—her name forgotten—her heart and home desolate, and all crowned by that piece in the paper. Is she who trusted to appearances, better off than the lonely old maid who did not!"

THE FARMER.

Water Witches.

The following letter has been handed to us by a gentleman too well known in this vicinity as an old and respected early settler in Kentucky, and a preacher of the Word, to require our saying more, than that implicit reliance may be placed on all his statements. He is since deceased. We have no doubt he will find few believers in the "witchery" of the matter; but we can assure our readers that it is generally believed in these parts—indeed we can name individuals, well known all over the West, who are thorough believers. For ourselves we say nothing. E. J. H.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Messrs Editors:—I am about to give you a few remarks of my experience, on a subject on which I have no doubt, yourselves and most of your readers will be as credulous as I was at one time. You shall have the facts as I myself witnessed them or knew them to take place. I will not pretend to assign any cause, or give any reason why such things are, but leave every one to do so for himself. My subject is that of certain individuals being able to find and point out the exact spot where an under-current of water flows, as the best point for digging a well; and of their being able to state the precise depth at which the water will be found. Such persons are generally known and spoken of in Kentucky as "Water Witches."

The first instance of which I will speak is this. As early as 1804, when salt, as it is well known, was scarce and high in this then new country, ten or twelve neighbors of us entered into an agreement to send for a "water wich," who had already become noted on the south side of the Kentucky river—by name David Cook—and have him search for a spring of salt water on our respective lands, and wherever he should determine as the best spot there we were to dig at our joint expense, and divide the salt we should make. I had no faith whatever in any thing of the kind, though some of the others had. Cook came; he lived 100 miles from the place. All the company met at my house, and after Cook had prepared his "divining rod," he went out. This rod was a forked peach tree twig; the forks about two feet long. Grasping the points of the rod in each hand, bending them outwards sufficiently to allow a firm hold, the points towards the thumbs; the palms of the hand being turned up, and the point of the fork also directed upwards—he walks steadily along over the ground to be examined, until as he nears a vein of water, the rod begins to tremble in his hand; as he approaches more closely to the spot it gradually rises again, and will turn so far backward as to rest against his breast. The rod evidently turns *not* by the agency of the holder, as it will twist so as to separate the bark entirely from the wood, even twisting the wood around as in making a withe; in fact, if held perfectly tight it would be apt to break. Cook when he went out into my yard, held up his rod, and at once seemed to decide on the course to take. He walked steadily onwards, in the direction of a deer-lick about a quarter of a mile from the house; when within about forty or fifty yards of the lick—which, however, from the brush about it, could not possibly be seen—the rod pointed downwards, and he told us there was the spot to dig for salt water. I drove in at that spot a black locust peg, leaving its top about two inches *under* ground, and marked the stem of a spice bush that stood within eighteen inches of it. He traced the vein of water to its source, but returned to the peg, stating that to be the best spot. In answer to the doubts I expressed, Cook gave me the rod in my own hands, and, standing behind me, he took one of my naked wrists in each of his hands. We walked about thus in various directions, but the stick did not move until we crossed the vein, when it pointed downward—most assuredly without any agency of mine. Still I was an unbeliever.

This was in May; between then and the October following, circumstance had occurred to prevent us sinking a well—indeed we had given up all thoughts of doing so.—About this time there came along by my house another water-witch, by the name of Moses Scott, who had never been over my farm. Him I resolved to put to the test; and, having stated to him the result of Cook's search he told me he could find the identical spot. This he actually did, after I had taken him by a circuitous route, half a mile beyond the vein of water! He turned back and followed a perfectly straight course until he crossed the vein, which he traced until he pointed out to me the same spot where Cook's peg was buried, and found the peg itself! This, too, in a spice-wood thicket with a summer's growth added to it since our former search.

I migh give you several other equally singular instances which came under my observation, but will not have room for more than one. This occurred about ten years ago, on the farm, in the lower part of old Campbell County, which I sold last year to Mr. Cleveland.

I found it necessary to dig a well, and commenced doing so. I went on until I had incurred an expense of one hundred dollars, and gone to a depth of over fifty feet, without success. I now thought I had better try a water-witch! I tried a neighbor of my own, John Arnold, (a brother of 'Squire Arnold of Covington.) He pointed out a spot in another part of my yard. There I again sunk a locust peg, which was also designated as a proper spot for a well by another witch by the name of Smith, who had no knowledge of Arnold's having selected it. I dug there, and found one of the finest wells of water in the district, at a depth of thirty feet.

What adds to the singularity of the whole matter, is, that they cannot themselves tell how or why they are thus gifted; nor will they receive any thing for services so rendered.

If you think these statements (of what you may be assured actually came under my own observation, and are related correctly as far as my memory serves me) of sufficient importance or interest to deserve a place in your valuable paper, you may insert them.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE, SEN.

CULTIVATION OF CRANBERRIES.

A number of gentlemen have made inquiries at our office in regard to the best mode of propagating this much valued fruit. But very few experiments have yet been made, to our knowledge, on its cultivation, though there seems to be but little doubt that cranberries of some kind or other may be grown in almost any soil.

The common cranberry of our Middlesex and Norfolk county meadows, has become famous half the world over without any aid from closet farmers, or from chemists. This kind of fruit seems to delight in wet grounds, and we incline to *guess* it will not flourish greatly in any other soils. The vines can be easily transplanted, and the task would not be Herculean, to fill up an acre of soft meadow with plants enough for the whole.

Were we to engage in this business, we would use sharp spades, and take up sods six or eight inches square, from meadows where the vines are already too thick. About 2000 of these would be enough for an acre; they would then be half as thick as hills of corn, and would soon spread so as to cover the ground. It will not hurt an old bed to thin them out. We are satisfied that digging among the old vines will aid them, as digging among strawberry vines will improve the strawberry harvest.

Rakes are now made on purpose to gather the fruit, and though these rakes tear the vines in pieces annually, yet the product has been much increased by raking. A near neighbor of our own, began but a few years ago to rake a little patch of one-fourth of an acre. He obtained twelve bushels only the first season; the next year eighteen, then twenty-five, and so on, till the last harvest, on his fourth of an acre, was sixty five bushels of handsome cranberries; we saw them on his barn floor. We have yet heard of no one who has injured his cranberry vines by raking.

In regard to flowing, we need more experiments; the water may generally be kept over the vines till the middle of May. It should be kept on as long as possible, to keep the [illegible] back and out of the way of frosts, but if the water becomes warm, it will kill the vines. You see no cranberries in meadows that are kept flowed till June. It is better, however, to draw the water off as soon as the first of May, and after a day or two, flow again. In 1842, the cranberries were very generally destroyed by the uncommon frost of June, as late as the 10th. Frosts in September sometimes destroy the berries, and it would be well to flow them, in cold nights, where water is plenty.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

THE SHELL WHEEL PLOUGH.

This is the name given to a newly contrived plough, which is thus described in the Albany Advertiser:

In this plough, its inventor, T. D. Burrall Esq. of Geneva, N. Y., has furnished the farmer with one of the most valuable improvements of husbandry, for economising labor. The improvement consists mainly in the introduction of a cast iron friction wheel in place of the land side of the plough. It is very obvious that this must necessarily lighten the draught very materially.

The difference may be understood by considering how much more easily a wheel can be drawn on the bare ground, than a sled or sleigh. The new plough has been put to the test by the inventor on his own farm, and by various other farmers, during the past season; and it took the premium over all competition at the great agricultural meeting at Rochester last fall. On that occasion twenty-four ploughs, of the very best construction, were put to the test, and the Geneva Wheel Plough No. 2, was found to turn a furrow twelve inches wide and six deep, in a strong sward, at an average draught equal to 298 lbs. weight, while a plough of precisely the same size and shape, with the usual land-side, and without the friction wheel, required for the same work an average draught equal to 307 lbs. showing a saving of team power of about one-third in favor of the wheel plough. This is a very important saving. The plough works admirably well in all soils and all conditions of the ground. The wheel, and the manner in which it is connected, are exceedingly simple, and the whole implement moves with great steadiness and firmness in its work, and is more easily managed and handled than the ordinary plough. We think the inventor and patentee is fully warranted in saying, that this improvement will make a new era in the history of this great implement of tillage.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

The late Mr. N. Herbemont, of South Carolina, a successful cultivator of grape vines, after referring to the [illegible] of grafting fruit trees, says—

"But let vines be grafted in this manner, unless the operator knows the particular requisite for the vine, and the probability is that he will scarcely succeed once in five hundred trials. The mode of grafting which I usually practice, and which is attended with no difficulty, and very seldom fails, is as follows: All I do is to take away the earth around the vine to the depth of four or five inches; saw it off two or three inches below the surface of the ground; split it with a knife or chisel, and having tapered the lower end of the scion in the shape of a wedge, insert it in the cleft stock so as to make the bark of both coincide—which is perhaps not necessary with the vine—tie it with any kind of a string, merely to keep the scion in its place, so as to leave only one bud of the graft above the ground, and the other just below the surface, and it is done."

REMEDY FOR HOLLOW HORN.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, says: "For about thirty years, my father kept a dairy of from twenty to forty cows in the city of New York. For the hollow horn we always used from one to two table spoonsful of spirits of turpentine, poured into the hollow on top of the head, between the horns; and cutting off enough of the end of the tail to bleed, which may be done by turning the long hair upwards, and cutting off a quarter of an inch or less. I have known some persons to split the tail, put in salt, and bind it up. All the good effected is by bleeding, therefore the less wound the better."

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON, KY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

Of Kentucky.

WHIG ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY.

State at large.	{	Hon. Hardin, of Nelson, J. H. Underwood, of Warren.
1st dis.	Rep.	S. H. Woodson, of Jefferson.
2d "	"	Philip Triplett, of Bardin.
3d "	"	H. Miller Christian, of Hardin.
4th "	"	Wm. M. Beckham, of Lincoln.
5th "	"	Wm. H. Gennett, of Nelson.
6th "	"	Thos. A. Marshall, of Fayette.
7th "	"	Wm. J. Graves, of Louisville.
8th "	"	James Crossfield, of Boone.
9th "	"	Jas. W. Andrews, of Fleming.
10th "	"	W. W. Southgate, of Kenton.

Gubernatorial Election.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM OWSLEY,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ARCHIBALD DIXON,

OF HENDERSON.

The unquestionably manner of noticing the Editor of Flour and Pork, "Register," in the Visiter of last week, forbids any further notice of this individual from us. With a man so completely infatuted with vanity and self-conceit, so pompous in manner, so vindictive, and so flagitious in spirit towards those who happen to displease him, we can hold no controversy. He has for a long time been living from behind a screened battery; and whilst thus in ambuscade, a random shot may, from motives of charity, fly equibling; he chanced to take effect, and oh! what a wincing and squirming there is; piteous appeals are made for public sympathy for the dreadful scratches and cuts thereby inflicted. Like a Spartan youth, who suffered his fowsle to be torn out by the fox he had stolen, without relenting pain, he rores out most lustily, "I am hit, I am wounded, don't shoot again, I beg of you, for my sake, I desperate ill."

There are many cases of cowardice, not unlike, that not one in an hundred would have known who was meant in the remarks of our correspondents, had not "Robert Wallace" told, "I am the man." In this he has fully identified himself. We leave him in his glory, with an admonition to join the Washingtonians, sign the pledge—become a good, consistent Democrat, and be no longer under the influence of foreign Impecunitors.

☞ Courtesy would seem to claim an insertion of the effusions of Mr. C. M. of Mr. Pleasant, Ky., inasmuch as they came post-paid, together with a 5p for postage on former communication, but a sense of propriety, and a respect for the feelings of the writer, (who, by-the-by, we do not know,) when at some future day he may review his productions, forbid their insertion. The writer should turn his attention to something adapted more to his genius, or else study the harmony and measure of language in rhyming, without which there can be no poetry.

☞ We have of late admitted a few communications into our columns, of which we did not fully approve. We had hoped that things would have taken a different turn, and that they might have contributed in something of an instructive character, but we hoped in vain. We must in future close our columns to all such unprofitable writings. We pay this out of respect for public taste and public morals, and at the same time give a cordial invitation to all well written moral, philosophical, or scientific essays.

Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

The Visiter," of Thursday very unexceptingly says, "But the idea of Mr. Clay being President is a good one;" and so it is a good one, and the best idea that paper ever had, and one that will be as certainly verified as that the 4th of March 1849 shall come. Mark that! Now we say to every man doubting this fact, that we will send him the Licking Valley Register from this time to the 4th of March, 1845, for two dollars, to be paid when it shall be officially announced that Henry Clay is elected President of the United States, and not before. Who dare take us up?

☞ It will be seen by the following which we copy from a Frankfort paper, that a considerable property which has been heretofore taxed in the City is exempt, by law, from taxation:

"The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of S. H. Mongomery and others, of the City of Covington, praying for exemption from State and corporation taxation, a certain lot of ground in said City, on which has been erected a church and seminary of learning, would respectfully report that they have carefully examined the existing law upon that subject, and are clearly of opinion that the same is already exempt from taxation, as prayed for in said petition, as will appear by the act of the General Assembly entitled "an act exempting from taxation, houses devoted to public worship, and seminaries of learning, and ground on which they are erected," approved Jan. 31st, 1816, (see 2d Digest, page 1272.) The Committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from further consideration of said petition.

☞ J. W. Dabb, the Buckeye Blacksmith, is blowing up the fires of 1840 in New Orleans. The Tropic says, "Mr. Dabb addressed the multitude for about one hour, in one of the best and most effective speeches we have listened to."

Maryland Election.—The late election for Representatives in Congress has resulted in the success of every Whig candidate.—1st District, John M. S. Causin; 2d, Frazier Bartold; 3d, John Wethered; 4th, John P. Kennedy; 5th, Dr. James T. Mitchell; 6th, Thos. A. Spencer. Maryland is good for Harry of the West.

The Western Farmer and Gardener.

This useful publication, so well adapted to the wants and interests of Western agriculturalists, we are pleased to see, has again come under the control and editorial management of our old respected friend, Edward J. Hooper, Esq., of Campbell Co. He is an accomplished scholar and writer, and a practical farmer, and the patrons of the Western Farmer may rest assured that they will derive great advantage from a work of this kind. Every farmer should patronize it. It is very neatly printed and well worthy public attention.

Cincinnati Weekly Times.—We have seen two or three numbers of this new Weekly, which has recently made its appearance. It is a very handsome and well conducted paper, claiming a high rank among the publications of the day. We wish the enterprising publishers success.

The Banner of Mr. Clay.—We learn from the Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer of the 9th instant that the case of the Commonwealth against *George W. Bowman*, for libel on the late Gov. Ritner, tried in the preceding week at Somerset before Judge Black, resulted in a verdict of *Guilty*. The same paper states that Gov. Porter has subsequently granted pardon to Bowman.

New Cabinet appointment.

William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, on the 15th was nominated by the President of the United States, to the Senate, to be Secretary for the Department of War; and Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, was also nominated in the same day to be Secretary for the Department of the Navy, and forthwith confirmed by the Senate.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

THE RESULT.

There is one fact, clearly deducible from the result of the late election for members of Congress in Maryland, viz: that the people of the state are decidedly in favor of a tariff for protection, and the second fact is, that such will be the decision wherever the subject will be properly investigated and understood. We do not believe it probable that the citizens of Maryland, or of the United States, are willingly inclined to sustain what is termed free trade. It is the policy opposed to the interests of the country, and to ruinous to the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical portions of the community, that it will be always rejected when its principles are presented fairly to the vote of the people. Let Congress, who at one time, expressed the opinion that "manufactures must be fostered," proceed to execute it, and to become the advocate of the protective policy. It is the interest of farmers, to have as many consumers as possible; and if it to their advantage to have the raw material, to cause their produce, then to obtain the superior manufactures at less price from the foreigners, who are not consumers. Every manufacturing establishment which is erected, creates a market for consumers, and of course affords a home market for produce of every description to a certain extent, and the more the sum of these establishments that are erected in the country, the greater will be the demand for the productions of the farm.—The argument is not sound, that, by levying duties or British goods and preventing their introduction here to a certain extent, we destroy the ability of the English nation to purchase our produce, and that injure the agricultural interest. It is notorious that the British nation is living from us which is yet indispensible—and to that amount she will be compelled to purchase from us, our tariff be high or low. She is too wise to adopt the policy of refusing to purchase what would impose it upon other nations, if in her power. The interest of the American farmer is to have a steady home market for as large an amount as possible; and if it can be had, a large market for his surplus produce. But if he now can do it difficult to sell his surplus products abroad, owing to the policy of the folly of increasing that surplus, by destroying the home market (he would not understand his own interest, were he so to do.

The population of Baltimore is about 110,000 persons. These are consumers, and form a large market for the produce of the land. If foreign competition could drive this population from their occupations, and compel them to become cultivators of the soil, what would be the immediate result? Any instantaneous reduction in price of every description of property. And part such is the object aimed at by free trade. We say that the good name of the people will reject a system which leads to such inevitable destruction. Maryland has spoken. In intelligible language upon this subject. Her sentiments have been manifested too plainly to be misunderstood. We rejoice at this expression of sentiment, as a literary bulletin that it accords with the true interests of the country.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

WIRE BRIDGE.

Perhaps not one in ten of our citizens is aware of the completion of the two Wire Bridge across the Licking Canal at Lock street, in this city. It has been erected by Messrs. Roebling & Carnochan, in four months from its commencement, on contract, for $1650. As it appears to combine great strength and durability with a very light graceful appearance, we propose to give a short account of it.

This is the first wire bridge that has been erected west of the mountains. It is 60 feet long between the abutments, and rests on cables, which are anchored on each side 22 feet behind the abutment walls. The cables are about 2½ inches in diameter, and each comprises from 170 to 200 strands of wire, finely wrapped together, each wire having been previously thoroughly tested, to present oxidization. On these cables rest the oblong pieces which support the floor of the bridge, and which are each one inch thick. We notice that all the heaviest laden horses pass over it in preference to the other bridges. Very heavy loads occasion a slight reflection of the cables, which immediately resume their natural, graceful position, as soon as the load passes over. The contractors agreed to construct the bridge of sufficient strength to support a weight of 5000 pounds. It has never been tried to such an extent, but competent judges think it will bear with perfect safety 150 tons.

The perfect success that attended the construction of the Wire Suspension Bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, near Philadelphia in 1841, has attracted much attention to the subject. The wooden bridge that formerly occupied the site of the new one, was built at a cost of $120,000, and was destroyed by fire in 1838. It is to be replaced by the present beautiful structure, which was commenced in July 1841, and completed and opened for use in July, 1842, at an expense of $32,000. It is 357 feet long, and 26 wide. It is capable of bearing up 2000 tons, and bids fair to stand for ages.

The great advantage of Wire Bridges is, their obviating the necessity of a pier in the centre of a river, where its width does not exceed one-third of a mile. And the expense of a pier, say in the mouth of the Licking or Kentucky, would be of such as the whole cost of a wire bridge across those streams. They can be stretched with perfect safety from two to five hundred feet; and have been built that distance, and even for them without causing more vibration than a common team.

We are informed our neighbors in Cincinnati were obtained a charter for a bridge across the mouth of Licking to Newport, and are discussing the propriety of erecting a wire suspension bridge. The high banks of the Licking are exceedingly favorable for the erection of such a bridge; (without piers) so high above the water as not to impede the navigation by steamboats. Another one is contemplated at the mouth of the Scioto at Portsmouth; and when their advantages are fully understood, they will be generally used to cross the numerous streams, creeks, and deep rivers of the West.

It is but justice to add that the contractors have built a fine Bridge over the Canal, in a manner that gives entire satisfaction to the publics and we hope they may be employed to construct whenever similar enterprises are projected.

We copy the following paragraphs from a pamphlet lately published at Philadelphia on this subject, by Mr. Charles Ellet, Engineer, who built the Fairmount Suspension Bridge:

"The fresh is in the Ohio, also to such a height that to admit the passage of steamboats beneath the structure, the Bridge must be at least some 50 feet above the level of the summer surface of the river. The construction of piers would consequently involve a heavy expense, would be especially objected to by steamboat navigators, and offer the same impediments to the navigation, as would result from a similar work over the Mississippi. There are many parts of the Ohio, where a suspension bridge could be conveniently constructed *without the aid of a single pier in the water*, and but few places where more than one pier would be really advisable.

"There is yet no bridge over the Ohio, nearly 1000 miles in length—which is lined with populous and flourishing towns, and adorned with several of the most beautiful and enterprising cities on the continent.

"By placing only one pier in the river, a bridge may be constructed at Louisville for $120,000, which would form a most effective companion and pay a great dividend on its cost.

"There are places near Louisville where the cost would be still less; and at some of the towns lower down—as at Madison, Jeffersonville, and Wheeling, a substantial and beautiful bridge could be erected for a sum little exceeding 100,000 dollars.

The absence of bridges at such points, is attributable to the well known difficulty, or utter impossibility, of erecting on this great stream any thing like a permanent description of wooden bridge, and preserving the navigation unimpeded.

It is obviously of much consequence to the establishment of a bridge across a river, which is subject to discharge great quantities of ice, often swollen by freshets, to have the abutments wide and the course of the current unobstructed. The erection of piers is directly adverse to this condition. They interrupt the progress of the largest masses of ice, which form a barrier to the rest, and by increasing the height of the freshet above and accelerating the current between them, endanger the safety of the bridge, and at the same time, frequently submerge property of value along the shore.

A suspension bridge across any of the great rivers of the west, would leave the channel unobstructed, as at present. It would be a permanent destruction by fire or by flood. It would be much less expensive than a wooden bridge, constructed on permanent piers, and far more expensive than the lowest class of those bridges that could, with any sort of propriety, be admitted. It would be not less than one mile further, and scarcely less durable than stone.

As a contribution to the architecture of the place, and an ornament to the river it would be invaluable.

The lightness, grace and beauty of these structures, when tastefully designed and judiciously applied, can be only adequately appreciated when witnessed in place. Any attempt at description can properly represent their appearance.

And the edifice never parts with its beauty. The form it assumes when first thrown over the chasm, is the result of scientific skill, and is always in action, and will preserve its position and figure for ever. It may, at times, undergo slight depressions, is perceptible to the eye, when unequally loaded, but immediately returns its position on the removal of the charge.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

The Newark Advertiser says.—We are pained to hear that Dr. Thos Jobson, of Morristown, son of Dr. John B. Jobson, while engaged in a post mortem, examination on Tuesday last, pricked his finger, and a portion of the blood of the corpse was sprinkled on it. Aware of his danger, Dr. J. used precautions to prevent the spread of the poison, but without effect, for on the next day the swelling extended from the finger through the arm—fever and delirium set in, and he expired on Wednesday morning—at the early age of 25 years.—*Bull. Enq.*

A fountain itself would dry up, if it were not nourished by the supplies of subterraneous waters; and the perseverance of grace depends purely upon the supplies and supplies of unwearied essential life and goodness.—Shaw.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

We make the following abstract of the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday from the Daily Commonwealth of yesterday.

In the Senate a message was received from the Governor, nominating yearly military officers; the nominations were read and confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Hardin,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when they adjourn on Thursday, the 21st of February inst. at 12 o'clock, they will adjourn without day.

On motion of Mr. Griffith,

Resolved, by the General Assembly, &c. That we will proceed, on Monday, the 19th inst. by joint ballot, to the election of public officers.

Mr. Lane was granted in leave in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Gray, a bill to change the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly. Referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. McAfee,

Resolved, That the board of internal improvement report to the Senate in detail the items expended upon each and each and dam on the Kentucky river, for which an appropriation of $75, 615 56 was made on the Kentucky river navigation, out of what fund the same has been paid; and also the whole amount expended on the Kentucky river.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the trustees of the Cumberland Hospital, which was referred to the committee on finance.

The Senate again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Vance in the chair,) on the bill to prohibit the sale investment of the common school fund. Messrs. Speed and McAfee advocated the bill, and Messrs. McElroy and Payton opposed it. The committee then rose, reported progress, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a large number of bills were passed, among which are the following Senate bills:

An act establishing a warehouse and tobacco inspection in the city of Covington, and at McAfee's Landing in Mercer county.

An act to repeal the 8th and 9th sections of an act, approved 1st inst. to add to the resources of the sinking fund," approved March 11th, 1843.

The House took up a preamble and resolutions from the Senate relative to the improvement of the Kentucky river, and the same were adopted.

Mr. Martin moved to amend the preamble and resolutions, by substituting "*instruct* our Senators, and request our Representatives," for "request our Senators and Representatives."

MEXICO.

The National Congress of the Republic in the city of Mexico was opened by a speech from the President *ad interim* of the Republic.

The Mexican Star, translated from the *Diario del Gobierno* (Government paper) announces the election and official proclamation of the election of Gen. Santa Anna, under the new Constitution, to be President of the Republic.

The Star says that the Congress had met by accounts that at this moment, while we are writing, three o'clock in the afternoon, the Congress had proceeded, in conformity to law, the election of his excellency, Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to the Presidency of the Republic.

The Star says that the returns have been and the acts of the departmental assemblies being read, a committee of the two Houses was formerly having retired to examine the votes, they soon after returned and declared that in the name of the Congress, by whom it was ratified in the forms prescribed by law. The election was immediately proclaimed by all the church bells of the capital, by cries of enthusiasm, and by the salute of the garrison. To-morrow this happy event will be celebrated, and published in the form of a national ordinance. It will raise universal manifestations of joy throughout the Republic. The duties of all the inhabitants of this capital, will be all the happiness of their country placed on a durable basis by this fortunate election.

Saturday's paper—The national ordinance proclaiming the election of the President Gen. Santa Anna as President of the Republic was solemnly published and proclaimed in the streets of this capital, at the usual hours, and was composed of detachments from each corps of the garrison.

CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 28th. American.

SENATE.

Mr. Hannegan presented resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, asking concession of land to the harbor of Michigan city.

Also, for the erection of a light house on the limits of Indiana. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FOUR STATES.

The House of Representatives was in session until 7 o'clock last evening. The four States—Texas, Iowa, New Hampshire were debated, duly elected, the yeas and nays being taken upon each.

The House disposed of the Georgia members in the same way, and then adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

As soon as the Journal had been read this morning, the Speaker laid before the House a letter from A. V. Brown, stating notice that he had resigned his seat as a member of the 28th Congress. The letter expresses a high regard for the talents of the House, and a regret at leaving them.

The letter, in reply to James B. Bowling, James H. Heiss, James M. Hughes—Ayes 100, Nays 63.

On the abstract of Mass. (recently elected) appeared and was qualified.

As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Hudson, of Mass., rose and offered a resolution declaring that the elections in New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri, for members of the 28th Congress, and times, places and manner prescribed by the Legislatures of these States, are valid, notwithstanding the provisions of the second section of the apportionment act, approved June 6th, 1842.

Mr. White raised a point of order.—The resolution he said was not in order.—The Previous Question had been moved upon the resolution of Mr. Hudson, the whole action upon them have now passed from the House.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, objected to the reception of the resolution.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, (Mr. W. V. Bouldin, of Tenn.) overruled that a suspension of the rules would be necessary to receive the resolution.

Mr. Hudson moved a suspension.—Several of the Whig members demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered—The yeas and nays were 111, nays 82—two-thirds in the affirmative being necessary.

As soon as the former vote was announced, Mr. W. V. Bouldin, of Tenn. moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the Bill providing for the repeal of the seventh section of the act of 1842, providing for the distributing of the States.

The motion was not in order, and was therefore objected to.

Mr. Brown then moved a suspension of the Rules.

Mr. Winthrop called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Two-thirds were necessary as before, and the vote was Whig 107, Locos 76.—And the motion did not prevail.

KENTUCKY BANKS.

By general consent a Resolution was ordered by Mr. Levy, of Florida, calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the House as to the facts growing out of a late demand for the surrender of fugitive criminals from Kentucky, under the provisions of the 10th article of the treaty at Washington.

Mr. Adams said he had no objection to the adoption of the Resolution with the usual amendments, provided it was not incompatible with the public interest. The Resolution was accepted and the Resolution adopted.

Cause of the suicide of Gov. Reynolds.

On Saturday we announced the Suicide of Governor Reynolds of Missouri; but we had none of the particulars of the case. It will be seen by the following letter, that he attributes his suicide to political chagrin. It is probable he was in some way deranged in mind.

From the Jefferson Inquirer, Extra Feb. 9.

Death of Gov. Reynolds.—The city is overshadowed by gloom and distress. Gov. Reynolds is no more! He has perished by his own hands.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock the report of a gun was heard in issue from his office, and on all concerned to ascertain the cause, it was found dead, with a gun in his hand and shot through the forehead. He had placed the muzzle of the gun to his head and to the trigger of it he fastened a string—the other end of which was wrapped around his thumb; and in this state the fatal shot was fired. Dr. Linn, Coroner, was immediately notified, and Wm. M. Kerr presided as coroner's clerk, and after a minute's examination, gave in the verdict that he had shot himself.

We have not learned what he left, was found the following letter, addressed to Colonel W. G. Minor, viz:

In every situation in which I have been placed, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge my duties to my country. I have been before the people for the last twelve months, from the slanders and abuse of my enemies, which has rendered my life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them and teach them more charity.

"My will is in the hands of James L. Minor, Esq." Farewell,

Feb. 9, 1844. "WM. REYNOLDS.

"Col. W. G. Minor."

Inside view of the Ky. Penitentiary.

TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE

The Correspondent of the *Louisville Eagle*, writing from Frankfort says:—

"Monday morning there being but little business going on in the Capitol, I visited the State Prison, for the purpose of procuring its statistics and there saw one hundred and sixty a miserable and wretched looking beings as ever I beheld. The most of the men present a down on the sad and ruinous effects of Intemperance. No better test is wanted for comment than is to be found in the aged, the middle aged and the young are assembled here, with their heads shaved and covered with a striped cap, particular and pantaloons, a short jacket of round cloth, of coarse shirt, compose their entire dress. The shipping keeper of the prison informed me that during the year of the prison only attributed their present misfortune to the use of ardent spirits.

The whole number of prisoners in confinement on the 29th day of November, 1842, was 153—committed during the year 1843, discharged by expiration of service 23, pardoned by the Governor 32, whose time was nearly expired and whose good conduct entitled the Executive clemency, died 5, escaped 1, leaving 89 leaving in confinement for the year ending on the 29th day of November, 1843, 166 human beings deprived of liberty, destitute of friends and destined to spend the best part of their days in misery and wretchedness, without benefit to themselves or their families—135 of whom were driven to this immediate indulgence of the damning and soul destroying use of ardent spirits."

This is a subject for every man to look upon; but it is not all occasioned by intemperance. Are we made so many people intemperate? Of these 166 persons—84 had no education at all—16 only had a common school education, and 6 only a superior education. The remedy is plain—Educate the Children in principles and habits of virtue, and religion, and you will preserve them in a great measure from intemperance and crime. That is the only remedy needed.

S. M. MOORE,

Attorney at Law, Covington, Ky.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him in the counties of Harrison, Pendleton, Bracken and Kenton.

Collections will receive prompt attention in Cincinnati, Louisville and Kentucky.

Office on Market Square, a few doors west of the Post Office.

Tobacco Warehouse.

I expect to be largely in the sale of Tobacco this season, and can make advantageous arrangements of 6 Twist—sweetened 12 Leaf—and all kinds. Will exercise in cash if needed and Factors, Pittsburg Manufacturers &c.

Jan 16 1844 ly

COVINGTON HOUSE.

Corner Main and Commerce Streets,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Convenient to Steamboat Landing.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known and commodious House, and has had it thoroughly repaired and refitted, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and his bar with the choicest liquors. His charges will be moderate, and no pains will be spared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Jan 16 1844 ly

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Lick. Val. Register, by T. S. WOODMAN & CO.

Exchange Brokers, Main st. near Third, Cin.

OHIO—Late and Travelers.

Lafayette and Franklin banks		par
Commercial Bank		par
Western Bank		par
Far. & Mechanic's & Steubenville,		par
Columbian B's of New Lisbon,		par
Belmont & Jefferson,		par
Bank of Mount Pleasant,		par
" " Marietta,		par
" " Cincinnati,		par
" " Norwalk,		par
" " Portsmouth,		par
" " Sandusky,		par
" " Zanesville,		par
" " Massillon,		par
" " Georgetown,		par
Dayton Bank,		par
Clinton Bank of Columbus,		par
All small notes and post notes,		par
Franklin Bank of Columbus,		par
Mechanic's & Traders Bank,		par
Granville Bank,		par

SUSPENDED AND BROKEN BANKS.

Commercial Bank of Scioto,		6 dis
Urbana Bank,		20 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton,		20 dis
Lancaster Bank,		12 dis
Hamilton Bank,		10 dis
Bank of Cincinnati,		10 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,		30 dis
Miami Exporting Company,		30 dis
Piqua Bank,		50 dis
Exchange Bank Cincinnati,		70 dis
Wilmington Bank,		70 dis
Granville Bank,		624

KENTUCKY—All Kentucky Banks, 1 dis

INDIANA—State Bank and Branches, 1 dis

State Loan and V. Scrip, 14 dis

Bank of Indiana, 14 dis

Bk of Illinois & " 14 dis

MICHIGAN—Bank of St. Clair, 10 dis

Detroit and U. S. Bk Bank, 5 dis

MISSOURI—State Bank and Branches, 5 dis

TENNESSEE—All Tennessee Banks, 10 dis

ALABAMA—All Alabama Banks, 10 dis

ARKANSAS—State Bk & Branches, nominal

LOUISIANA—New Orleans Banks, 2 dis

" Municipality Bills, 25 dis

GEORGIA—All Georgia Banks, par

N. CAROLINA—All solvent Banks, par

S. CAROLINA—All solvent Banks, par

EASTERN BANKS.—N.Y. City Banks, par

" Buffalo, 2 dis

" Rochester, 2 dis

" Albany, par

" Exchange, par

SPECIE.

Buying rates by the Brokers.

American Gold,	par
Spanish Gold,	1 pre
Other Foreign Gold,	par
Silver,	par

LEGAL VALUE OF COIN.

Eagle, before 1834, $10,66 Forty Francs, $7,85

" since 1834, $10,65 Five " 93

Sovereign, 4,85 N. Carolina do. 5,00

Napoleon, 3,84 Pistareen, 16

Doubloon, Spanish, 15,53 Crown, 1,00

" Patriot, 15,53 Ducat, 2,00

Guinea, 4,44 Spanish Crown, 1,00

X Dollars, 7,88 French Crown, 1,00

English Crown, 4,66 Ducat, 2,00

Frederick 20's, 3,91 1-2

BANK NOTES

Bought and sold by the Covington Drank Brk.

Kentucky Banks,

Commercial, Franklin & Lafayette Bks of O.

Life Insurance and Trust Company,

Cincinnati Produce Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

APPLES,	Dried,	bush	30 @ 37
	Green,	bush	50 @ 75
BEEF,	Mess,	bbl	6 50 @ 7 00
	Prime,	bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
	Dried,	lb	5 @ 6
BACON,	Hams,	lb	7 @ 8 00
	Shoulders,	lb	4 @ 4½
	Sides,	lb	4 @ 4½
	Hams,	lb	6 @ 7
	Canvassed Hams,	lb	8 @ 9
	Sugar Cur'd Hams,	lb	7 @ 8
COFFEE,	Rio,	lb	7 @ 8
	Java,	lb	11 @ 14
CANDLES,	Sperm,	lb	37½ @ 40
CORN,	In the ear,	bush	25 @ 31
	Shelled,	bush	20 @ 25
FLOUR,	City Mills,	bbl	3 25 @ 3 37
	By Canal,	"	3 @ 3 12
FEATHERS,		lb	20 @ 22
HEMP,	Brown,	cwt	3 25 @ 3 75
	Rough,	ton	80 @ 85
HOPS,	Western crop	lb	8 @ 10
HIDES,	Northern dried,	lb	8 @ 9
	Salted,	lb	6 @ 7
	Spanish,	lb	11 @ 12
HAY,	Timothy,	ton	11 @ 12
	Bale,	"	8 00 @ 8 00
LARD,	Leaf,	lb	10 @ 10
LEAD,	Pig and Bar,	lb	4½ @ 5
LUMBER,	White Oak,	M	20 @ 25
	Poplar Clear,	M	25 @ 30
	Common,	M	12 @ 15
	Shingles,	M	2 00 @ 2 50
	Lath,	M	1 00 @ 1 25
MOLASSES,	Sugar House,	M	12 @ 14
	New Orleans,	gal	28 @ 30
OATS,		bush	25 @ 30
OIL,	Linseed,	gal	62 @ 65
PORK,	Clear,	bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
	Mess,	bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
	Prime,	bbl	6 00 @ 6 50
	Rump & Cuts,	lbs	5 @ 6 00
	Big Round,	lb	5 @ 6 00
	Pickled Hams,	lb	7½ @ 8
	Sides,	lb	4½ @ 5
	Shoulders,	lb	3½ @ 4
PROVISIONS,	Butter,	lb	12½ @ 14
	In kegs or bbls,		8 @ 10
	Strictly Inferior,		6 @ 7
	Cheese, W. R.		4½ @ 5
	Cheese, W. R.		4½ @ 5
	Goose,		50 @ 62
	Potatoes,		30 @ 37
RAGS,		lb	2½ @ 3
SALT,	Fresh in Tierces,	sack	1 75 @ 1 87
	Fresh in Sacks,		1 75 @ 1 87
	New York,		1 75 @ 1 87
	Ashton,		2 25 @ 2 37
	Do washed,		2 75 @ 3 00
	Do alum,		1 75 @ 2 00
SEEDS,	Timothy,	bush	2 50 @ 2 75
	Clover,	lb	4 @ 4½
	Timothy,		1 50 @ 1 75
	Flax,		1 50 @ 1 75
	Flaxseed,		1 50 @ 1 75
SHOT,		bush	1 50 @ 1 75
TALLOW,		lb	6 @ 6½
WHEAT,		bush	75 @ 80
WOOL,	Common hds,	lb	18 @ 20
WHISKEY,	from bonds,	gal	21 @ 23

Tobacco Manufactured, Covington Prices.

Carendish, Ky. brand,		25 @ 30
	2d Quality,	20 @ 25
	3d "	15 @ 20
6 Twist, No. 1,		8 @ 10
" No. 2,		6 @ 8
Kentucky Missouri,		20 @ 30
	2nd quality,	15 @ 20
In Leaf, No. 1,		9 @ 12
" No. 2,		6 @ 8
Cigars, Spanish,		30 @ 50
" Common,		12 @ 25

For the Licking Valley Register.

EDUCATION—Its History. No. 2.

We now direct the attention of the reader to Central Asia. The Babylonians were the first nation, after the flood, who organized and established a government of any particular note. A few centuries after the reign of the famous Nimrod, the empire fell into the hands of the Assyrians, who contributed much to its general prosperity. Though many of the accounts concerning the exploits of Semiramis, are entirely fabulous, yet there can be no doubt, as to the magnificence and splendour of Babylon. Its hanging gardens; its high and powerful walls; its streets crowded with teeming millions, were all alike wonderful to the surrounding nations. It abounded in wealth and affluence. The Magi, —the Chaldean philosophers, resorted thither in great numbers, so that Babylon may be considered the world's *intellectual eye*, anterior to the age of classic Greece and Rome.

About six hundred years anterior to Christ it was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar; but this united monarchy, soon passed into the hands of the Medes. About 150 years A. C., the Persian monarchy had incorporated within itself the Babylonian, the Median, and the Lydian monarchies. These nations are all said to have been quite similar in manners, customs, and institutions. They used the same language, the Semitic, of which there is to be found a great variety of dialects. The Medes were, comparatively, a highly educated people. From them the Chaldo-Babylonians derived the principal part of their improvement. The Magi were skilled in the philosophy of nature, and studied mathematics and history. The Chaldeans are considered the inventors of Astronomy. The reader will find much valuable information concerning those ancient nations by perusing Herodotus.

We proceed to give some account of education among the Persians, and their methods of instruction. The principal guide in this, is the Cyropædia of Xenophon. Though Xenophon may have presented us with his *beau ideal* of education rather than *the reality*, yet it is agreed by the learned that the fine account, has *truth for its basis*. And treating of an age about 400 years A. C., his work is a valuable contribution to the history of education. We shall make such selections from his life of Cyrus, as shall exhibit the manner of rearing and educating the Persian youth. He says, the father of Cyrus is said to have been Cambyses, the king of the Persians, who was descended from the family of the Persidæ, and these derive their name from Perseus. Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, King of the Medes, is universally acknowleged to be his mother. The stories still extant among the barbarians, celebrate Cyrus as a man of a most beautiful figure, and the most humane soul —most eager for knowledge, and of the strictest integrity; as submitting to every species of hardship; and encountering all manner of dangers, for the sake of fame. He was brought up under the laws of the Persians. These laws proceed very differently from the laws of most States. They *set out* with provisions for the common good. Most states permit every citizen to educate his sons as he pleases, and then suffer the more advanced youth to shape their conduct according to their various inclinations.— After this they command them not to steal; not to rob; not forcibly to enter a house; to beat no man unjustly; not to commit adultery; not to disobey the magistrates, and all other such offences. If any man offend them; they visit him with punishment. The Persian laws, on the other hand, anticipate, and take care from the *very beginning*, that the citizens be not such as to incline to any evil or disgraceful deed. They make such provisions in the following manner:— They have a public place which they call the Eleuthera Agora near by the Royal and State buildings. From this place the merchandize and the market people with their clamor, and rude bearing are excluded, and sent elsewhere, that their noisy proceedings, may not interrupt the good order and conduct of the well educated.

The reader will not fail to perceive, the remarkable scrupulosity, with which this pagan community conducted as well the moral, as mental developement of their youth. They were far removed, during their mental training, from the vicious and vulgar crowd. They were scarce permitted to mingle with the uncultivated.— What a fine example this, for christian nations!

Xenophon proceeds, this forum thus situated at the state buildings, has four divisions—one for boys, one for young men, (epheboy) one for men of mature age, (teleioi) and another for those who have passed the age of military service. Each of these divisions have twelve presidents. To preside over the boys, one is selected who is most likely to be successful in training them.— And over the young men, such of mature age are placed, as are most likely to turn out the best young men. And over the men of mature age, those are placed of whom it is believed, that they will execute promptly whatever is commanded, and to obey the mandates of the highest authority. The old, also, have their presidents, selected from among those who give evidence that they themselves perform their duties. The boys attend school, where they are employed in the learning of Justice, and they declare that they go for that purpose. Their presidents spend the greater part of the day in judging them. They punish those who are found to have alledged unjust accusations. And when it is found that any one who was able to render thanks neglected to do so, he is very severely punished; for they are of opinion that the ungrateful care nothing for the Gods, their parents, their country, nor for their friends. They teach the boys self-government. And what greatly promotes the knowledge of this is, that they see the old pass all their days in the most discreet manner. In these duties the boys practice till they are sixteen or seventeen years of age—they are then advanced among the young men. The young men pursue a rigid course of self-government. Joined to this, they hold themselves ready to engage in any thing pertaining to the common good. They practice shooting with a bow, and the use of other instruments of war. They engage in hunting, etc. Thus it will be seen, that the Persians paid particular attention to the practical or *business part* of education. They aimed to make good and useful citizens. They pruned and cultivated the heart as well as the mind, to fit youth for the active duties of life. We have presented but a brief sketch of the system of education among the Persians. In our next we will notice education among the Egyptians and Hebrews.

F. H. B.

☞ Hon. J. W. Tibbatts, has our thanks for valuable documents, which he occasionally forwards us.

Religious Notices.

Elder Arthur Crihfield will preach on this evening, (Saturday,) in the Christian Church, Covington. The Sermon will be a Review of several very exceptionable parts of the late printed Discourse of A. Drury, A. M. Mr. Drury and his brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Cobb will preach in the meeting room of the Episcopal church, on to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at three o'clock.

Masonic Notice.

Covington Lodge, No. 109, holds its regular meeting on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is expected on the part of members, as business of importance is pending before them.

Covington, Feb. 24, 1844.

A Card.

The members of the Polemic Society return their sincere thanks to the Kenton Band, who kindly volunteered their valuable services on the 22d February. Also, to the Choir of the Methodist church, who volunteered their services to assist in celebrating the birth day of the Father of our Country—George Washington.

Polemic Society.

There will be a meeting of this society on Thursday evening next, at early candle light, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

MARRIED, on the 14th inst, in Cynthiana, Ky., by the Rev. Thomas H. Lynch, John S. Finley, Esq., of this city, and Miss Amelia H., daughter of the late Ascuby Broadwell of the former place.

Heaven grant that long the happy pair,
The choicest gifts of earth may share,
May Providence their pathway strew
With peace, and love, and friendship true;
Ne'er may their sky less lovely seem,
As morning bright be noontide's beam;
And when life's evening shades come on,
Be their's the glory like the sun,
In fairer climes, 'neath brighter skies,
Again in beauty there to rise.

In Carlisle, Ky., on the 7th inst, by the Rev. Mr. ——, Frech Munger, Esq., to Miss Mary A. Summers, both of Carlisle.

In Cincinnati, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Joseph White, Mr. Thomas Paice, of Covington, to Miss Susan Hindman, of Cincinnati.

Covington Academy.

STEPHEN W. REEDER, Principal.

J. L. PRICE, Teacher of Mathematics.

THIS Institution was opened on the 22 Jan. ult., and has met with unexpected success. It will be permanent. The following prices are deemed sufficient for the present hard times.

Instruction in the Primary Classes, per quarter	$3,00.
(Reading, Writing and primary rules in Arithmetic, included in the Primary Classes.)	
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	$5,00
Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy and Chemistry	$7,00.
Latin and Greek Languages &c.	$7,00.

The quarter to consist of twelve weeks.

A competent female assistant will be added to the Academy, as soon as requisite.

Mr. Price is an experienced and efficient teacher of Mathematics, known in this City, as a teacher in one of the Academies.

Feb. 24, 1844. 31 tf

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Mackoy & Leathers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm, will please present them, and all those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts. The business will be continued in the name of John Mackoy, in the room under the Insurance Office.

JNO. MACKOY,
WM. M. LEATHERS.

Covington, Feb. 24, 1844. 31tf

Glass Ware.

400 BOXES Fillet Glass Ware, consisting of Saltmouths, Tinctures, Jars, flute and plain Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Molasses Cans, Lamp shades and Chimneys, Cake Covers, Pepper, Vinegar and Mustard Cruets, Salts, Cup-plates, &c. &c.

For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent,
153 Main st., Cincinnati.

N. B. Country Druggists will be furnished with all kinds of Apothecaries furniture, Vials, Oils, &c., at manufacturers prices.

Feb. 24, 1844. 31 tf.

O. Aldrich,

153 Main st., Cincinnati,

AGENT for C. Ihmsen, Pittsburg Manufacturer of Black and Green Glass Ware, will keep on hand a large assortment of common Prescription, Batemans, Godfrey's, Opodeldoc Vials, Inks, Oils, Packing Bottles, Pickle and Preserve Jars, Flasks, common Bottles and Window Glass.

—ALSO—

Black and Green Porter Bottles, Black Wine and Ink Bottles. Large discounts made to Druggists and wholesale dealers. Orders received for Ware manufactured by him.

Feb. 24, 1844 31 tf

Earthen Ware.

250 PACKAGES of blue and sprig white granite painted, Persian painted and colored Earthenware, embracing a large stock of edged ware and common Teas, selected for the Wholesale and Retail trade.

For sale low by O. ALDRICH, Agent,
153 Main st. Cincinnati.

Feb. 14, 1844. 31 tf

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.

PUBLISHED this day by G. F. Thomas, Book and Periodical Agent, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARABELLA STEWART, a Romance from English History. By G. P. R. James, Esq. author of Darnley, False Heir, Forest Days, &c.

This great work of James' is destined to be even more popular than the False Heir, for which the demand has been increasing from the day of its publication to the present time.

It is neatly printed in Harper's uniform Library edition, corresponding in style with the False Heir, Forest Days, &c. and sold for the low price of 25 cents.

—ALSO—

THE WANDERINGS OF A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR through Europe and the East, during the years 1824 to 1840, by P. D. Holthaus, Journeyman Tailor from Werdohl, in Westphalia; translated from the third German edition, by William Howitt. Price 25 cts.

"Here is a real literary novelty—a genuine book of travels by a Journeyman Tailor! Tailors all the world over are celebrated for a petty ramble stretching of their legs after dismounting from the shop board, but what a stretch is this! through various and vast countries of Europe, Asia and Africa; through Turkey, Wallachia, Greece, Syria, Egypt, Italy and France!" [*Translator.*

This work has received the highest praise from the English press, and can hardly fail to interest the public on this side of the water.

Received by G. F. THOMAS, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th, opposite Gazette office.

Cincinnati, Feb 24, 1844. 31

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE,

PUBLISHED by Harper & Brother, New York.

G. F. Thomas, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Graham's Magazine, Three Dollars per annum;
Godey's Ladies Book, do do do;
Columbian Ladies' and Gentlemens' Magazine, $3 per annum;
Mysteries of Paris, New World Edition;
do do French Edition;
do do Boston translated from the London Edition;
Matilda, or memoirs of A Young Woman;
Memoirs of Silvio Pelico, the Imprisoned Poet; This is considered one of the most beautiful works published in the English language.
Mother of England, by Mrs. Ellis;
High Life in New York, by Jonathan Slick, Esq.

☞ MAIL EXPRESS. ☜

G. F. THOMAS,

Wholesale and Retail Book and Periodical Agent, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th sts., opposite Cincinnati Gazette Office.

Having made arrangements in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Liverpool and London, will be enabled to supply all Periodical Agents, Subscribers and others, with all New Works, as soon as issued from the press.

N. B. New Novels Received Daily.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

Feb. 24, 1844 31 tf

MRS. ELLIS' NEW WORK.

THE MOTHERS OF ENGLAND, their influence and responsibility, by Mrs Ellis; a Writer, who thinks seriously and soundly, and one who dares to utter her thoughts freely to the public; fitted to promote the happiness of every family circle. Her counsels are imparted with the fondness of a Niobe, Fit with the infallibility of a Minerva. Her themes are education, taste, fashion and the affections. Received by G. F. Thomas, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th.

HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS,

And denominations, their origin, peculiar tenets, and present condition, with an introductory account of Atheists, Deists, Pagans, Jews, and Mahometans, &c.

Chapter 1st. Introductory, on existing creeds at variance with Christianity, Atheists, Pantheists, Theophilanthropists, Pagans.
2d. Jews and Mahometans,
3d. Christianity, a brief view of its Evidences.
4th. Trinitarians and Unitarians.
5th. The Greek Church, Roman Catholics.
6th. The Reformation, origin of the term Protestant, Lutherans, Calvanists, Hugenots, Arminians, Baxtenians, Antinomians, Materialists, Necessarians.
7th. Different modes of Church Government; the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Congregational, or Independent System Members of the Church of England, or Episcopalians, Tractarians, or Puseyites.
8th Wesleyan, or Episcopal Methodists, Whitefield Methodists, Protestant and Independent Methodist Moravians.
9th. Baptists, Quakers, Universalists, Restorationists, Swedenborgians, Campbellites, Comrouters, Millinarians, Millerites, Mormonites, &c. &c. by JOHN EVANS, L. L. D.

Received by G. F. Thomas, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th sts., Cincinnati, opposite the Gazette Office.

Feb. 24, 1844. 31 tf

A MIRACLE! A MIRACLE!!

A Very Wonder to clear the Skin!!!

THE ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP.—Remember, without misrepresentation these are its positive qualities, for which it has received the highest econiums of the Faculty, and the unsolicited approval of the Medical Society of Paris. It has cured thousands in the United States of every disfigurement and eruption of the skin, such as pimples, freckles, blotches, salt rheum, scurvy, heat spots, tan, sunburn, morphew, &c. &c. It will change the color of dark, yellow, or sunburnt skin to a beautiful healthy clearness. To prove to the public the excellence of this, read the following diploma awarded to M. Vesprini, the inventor, by the Medical Society of Paris:

"We consider M. Vesprini as the greatest philanthropist of the age, and his Italian Chemical Soap a miracle to cure any eruptions or disfigurement of the skin. It will prove a blessing to future ages."

Sold by the only general agent in the United States, T. JONES, Wholesale Perfumer, Sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham st., New York, and 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Price 50 cents a cake.

A fresh supply received by G. F. THOMAS, 147 Main st., between 3d and 4th sts., Agent for Cincinnati.

Feb. 24, 1844. 31

READ WHAT SHERMAN'S LOZENGES HAVE DONE.

MR. DAY, boot maker, No 23 Tillary street, Brooklyn, suffered greatly for eighteen months with emaciation, debility, sickness of the stomach, loss of appetite, shooting pains in the bowels, his stomach, rejected almost all kind of food, except sugar. He had been attended by various physicians, and for two months by the professors of the University, and all to no purpose.

On reading Dr. Sherman's Book descriptive of the symptoms of worms, he thought they met his case; so he purchased a box of Sherman's Lozenges. A few doses brought away, as he judged, about two quarts of worms, and entirely cured him. A multitude of similar cases might be mentioned where children and adults had suffered all but death from worms, and nothing gave relief but Sherman's Lozenges.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, and even Consumption, are all sooner cured by Sherman's cough Lozenges, than any other known remedy. They allay the tickling in a few seconds, and enable those afflicted with the most harrassing coughs to sleep whole nights. The Rev. Dr. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Forrest, Rev. Dr. Eastmond and hundreds, thousands can attest to their happy virtues.

Thousands can testify to the virtue of Sherman's Camphor Lozenges, for head-ache, palpitation, lowness of spirits, sea-sickness and lassitude, from bodily or mental exertions, and for the wonderful properties of Sherman's Poor Plaster, which costs but 12 1-2 cents, and is a warranted cure for rheumatism and lumbago, pain or weakness in the breast, side, back, or any part of the body. Ask for Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, and see that the name and his fac simile with directions for use on the back. There are a great many worthless imitations hawked about. Remember to get Sherman's Lozenges and Plasters and Truss—none others, or you will be deceived.

G. F. THOMAS,
Agent for Sherman's Lozenges, 147 Main st. between 3d and 4th Cincinnati.

Feb. 24, 1844. 31 tf

WANTED.—Four smart Girls, to fold and sew books. Those who have worked at it before would be preferred.

G. DICKINSON,
Market Space, Covington.

Feb. 17, 1843. 30tf

Assessor's Book.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assessor's Book for the year 1844, has been received by the Common Council, and will be open for inspection at the office of J. W. Stevenson, on Market Space, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M., each day until the 29th day of February, instant, that those who may consider themselves aggrieved by excess of valuation, may have an opportunity of obtaining redress by application to the Council after which time no alteration will be made.

B. W. FOLEY, *City Clerk.*

Covington, February 17, 1843.

[Visiter please copy to date.]

ASTONISHING AND TRUE.

AMONG the thousand medicines advertised as "certain cures for all pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with *Puffs*, but *Cures*; and the vouchers of its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities, but he does assert, and is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachia, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. In all complaints of the pulmonary organs, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, Jayne's Expectorant imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, in a word, all diseases of a pulmonary nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in the Hamilton (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary, says: "I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed."

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of *Cough, Astma* and *Bleeding of the Lungs*, under which he had labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of N. York city, says: "I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than *all other Medicines* of the kind."

Rev. Wm. Lawl, Middletown, Va. says: "I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for *Pulmonary Diseases.*"

Dr. Helmick, of Zanesville, O. was cured of Astma by it, and now prescribes it to his patients for all Pulmonary Affections.

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says: "Your Expectorant has cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with CONSUMPTION; and also another in the very lowest stage of *Bronchitis.*"

Messrs Sisson & Williams, Booksellers, Oswego, New York, says: "Many respectable persons offer certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe that all your Medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and the *cure of Diseases.*"

Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Editor of the Lynn (Mass.) Record, says: "Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough, and loosening and breaking up a Cold."

Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Darlingtown, Pa. says it has cured his son of Croup in a few minutes.

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says: "A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections."

Mr. Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R. I.) was cured of a severe Asthma, by two bottles.

Rev. Simon Feigfreid was cured of Influenza, a Hoarseness, and a hard dry Cough, by one bottle.

Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Legur, of Lambertville, N. J., who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma, was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of Consumption, and one of his children of Whooping Cough.

Jonathan Going, D. D. President of Granville College, says, "he was laboring under a severe *Cold, Cough and Hoarseness*, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."

Mrs. Dolts, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.

Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by five bottles.

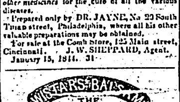
Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a Cough, hoarseness and soreness of the Lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine, found permanent relief.

The proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT *as superior to all other medicines* for the cure of all the various diseases.

Prepared only by DR. JAYNE, No 20 South Third street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125 Main street, Cincinnati. J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

January 15, 1844. 31



Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Public.—In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives, or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions, or "FALSE STATEMENTS" of its efficacy; nor will we hold any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. THE PROOFS ARE HERE GIVEN—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

☞ Remarkable Cures. ☜

☞ *Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms:*

MRS. WIMER.

☞ OR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED. ☜

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world. The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.

Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable medicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer, Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous symptoms. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectorant, and hectic, together with night sweats, soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a counsel was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily paroxysms of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every paroxysm would be her last.

The physicians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entirely restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of her family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness.

Yours truly, John Wimer.

☞ We regret the necessity which exists in cautioning the public against the many counterfeit preparations of Wild Cherry, which are fast overspreading the country, through the instrumentality of a few unprincipled dealers, who, for the paltry gain of a few dollars, would palm off upon suffering humanity a miserable substitute of their own stewing, or some worthless article which they had bought for a trifle, to the manifest injury, and perhaps loss of life, to the person using it. We repeat then, let purchasers be on their guard, and in all instances inquire particularly for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—the most valuable family medicine ever before offered for sale, and now used by the most intelligent and respectable families throughout the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars.

For sale in Cincinnati, only by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, No. 15 Fourth st. bet. Main and Sycamore.

Feb 10, 1844

Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head,

Ringworms, pimples on the face, obstinate old sores, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin!

A cure warranted in every case, by using strictly according to directions.

GRIDLEY'S SALT RHEUM (or Tetter) OINTMENT.

This article continues to attract the deepest attention among all investigating minds, who take an interest in the advancement of medical science. It is now universally admitted by the hundreds who have witnessed its healing powers, that this admirable ointment will invariably cure all kinds of Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, and cutaneous diseases generally.

The Dry Tetter.

This disease appears indiscriminately in the different parts of the body, but most commonly on the face, neck, arms and wrists, in pretty broad spots and small pimples. These are generally very itchy, though not otherwise troublesome; and they at last fall off in the form of white powder, and again return in the form of a red efflorescence, when they fall off and are renewed as before.

The Corroding Tetter

Appears commonly, at first, in the form of several painful though small ulcerations, all collected into larger spots of different sizes and of various figures, with always more or less of inflammation. These ulcers discharge a thin, sharp, serous matter, which sometimes forms into small thin crusts that in a short time fall off; but most frequently the discharge is so thin and acrid as to spread along the neighboring parts, where it soon produces the same kind of sores. Sometimes the discharge is so very penetrating and corrosive as to destroy the skin, and on some occasions even the muscles themselves.

There is another kind of tetter, occurring most commonly among children. This species appears in the form of pustules, which originally are separate and distinct, but afterwards run together in clusters. At first, they seem to contain nothing but a thin watery serum, which afterwards turns yellow, exuding over the whole surface of the part affected, and at last dries into a thick crust or scab; when this falls off the skin appears red and sometimes broken, caused by the acrid matter.

The Ringworm.

This species of cutaneous disease generally appears in clusters, though sometimes in distinct rings or circles of very minute pimples, which at first, though small, are perfectly separate, and contain nothing but a clear lump, which, in the course of this disease, is excreted upon the surface, and there forms into small and distinct scales; these at last fall off and leave a considerable degree of inflammation below—it still continuing to exude fresh matter, which likewise forms into cakes, and falls off as before. The itching in this species of complaint is very troublesome, and the matter discharged from the pimples is tough and viscid.

Scald Head

Is a cutaneous disease, thus characterized by small ulcers which appear at the root of the hair of the head, and produce a friable white crust.

No Injury.

The tendency of Gridley's Ointment is to bring out the disease from the system. It does not drive the disorder in, like many injurious articles now before the public.

It always Cures.

So confident are we that this excellent ointment will cure in every case, when properly and faithfully applied, that in future we will warrant every bottle.

Price, 75 cents a bottle. For sale in Cincinnati, only by SANFORD & PARK, No. 15 East Fourth st. between Main and Sycamore.

Feb 10, 1844.

Nelson vs. Nelson. } In Chancery in the Kenton Circuit Court.

THE defendant, Elroy Nelson, in the above suit, will take notice that I shall proceed at the office of J. W. Stephenson in the city of Covington, State of Kentucky, on the 2d Saturday in March, 1844, to take the deposition of Samuel Gwathney and others, to be read as evidence on behalf of the complainant in the above suit, and continue the same from day to day; Sundays excepted, until completed.

ISAAC NELSON.

February 9, 1844. 29-w5

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The office of the Register is supplied with a great variety of Job type, for printing Bills of Exchange, Blank Notes, Steamboat Bills, &c. Office on the corner of Market space and Scott streets, Howell's Building, second story.

A. G. RICHARDSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
PRODUCE, GROCERIES, &C.,
Columbia st. near Main, Cincinnati.

☞ *Special attention given to the sale of TOBACCO.* ☜

jan. 16 d13 ly.

JOHN MACKOY

DEPUTY for Wm. A. Pendleton, Clerk of Kenton County. Office at the Store of Mackoy & Leathers. All persons having Deeds in the office, which have been recorded, will please call and take them out.

Jan. 1, 1844 1

DOCTORS J. BENNETT & R. PRETLOW;

HAVING purchased the interest of Dr. L. E. Bennett, in the Drug Store of Bennett, Pretlow & Co., will continue the business under the style of BENNETT & PRETLOW.

Cov. Jan. 1, 1844 1

COVINGTON HOTEL.

LEWIS C. BAKER.
Corner of Greenup Street and Public Square.

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 Wheat Corn, and Tobacco. Store corner of Scott and Market space. Highest price, cash, paid for Wheat, at their Union Mill. Fresh Flour always on hand, by the barrel or otherwise.

COVINGTON POTTERY.

C. KIRKPATRICK carries on the Pottery business, in all its varieties, on the Bank Lick road, just as it leaves the Turnpike, and adjoining the stock yard of Mr. Ashbrook, where he will supply his customers wholesale and retail, on good terms. May 28.

GEDGE & BROTHERS,

Tobacco Manufacturers and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Country Produce—Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth.

I. COOPER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers, &c., Market space, dealers in a general assortment of Groceries, which we offer to exchange for Kentucky Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, and Country Produce generally, or low for Cash.

JOHN W. VENABLE,

Portrait and Miniature Painter, corner of Greenup street and Market Space. 27

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

RICHARD BATES.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

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

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

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 its operations; 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 reverberatory 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 $15 to $30, 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.

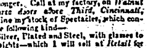
Very truly, yours,
Wm. N. Douglass,
N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts.
—— Canathan ——,
Boarding house, Lower Market, E. of Sycamore

October 23, 1843. 13

DR. W. D. HOLT,

WILL attend all professional calls in the City and surrounding country. Office on Market Space, in the room of Messrs. Tibbatts & Helm. Cov Jan 6-5

JOHN OWEN'S SPECTACLE FACTORY.



O! YE too long sighted and ske eye short sighted mortals, look at this and go purblind no longer. Call at my factory, on *Walnut street, three doors above Third, Cincinnati*, and examine my stock of Spectacles, which consist of the following kind—

Gold, Silver, Plated and Steel, with glasses to suit all sights—which I will sell at *Retail* for *Wholesale* prices. JOHN OWEN.

N. B.—Watches Repaired and Jewelry made to order. Old Gold and Silver wanted.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17. 30tf

New Book Bindery,

On Market Space, one door above the Office of the Licking Valley Register.

G. DICKINSON, takes this method of informing the citizens of Covington, Newport, and the surrounding country, that he has brought part, and will all his BINDERY, from Cincinnati, to this side of the river, if supported, where he pledges himself to do work as cheap and substantial as can be done in Cincinnati, having carried on business there for the last five years. Old Books, Music, Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Newspapers rebound, neatly and durably.

He will also keep on hand an assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Writing Paper, and Stationary, Soap and Perfumery.

He has now on hand, three different beautiful views of Cincinnati, on letter paper, to send to your friends at a distance, taken from this side—*Steel Engraving*, price 5 cents a sheet. He has also, the celebrated Boncett Pills for sale, price 20 cents per box.

Covington, Feb. 17, 1844. 30tf

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases Arising from an Injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be Removed by this Preparation.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

There are few persons in this reading country of ours who are not to some extent acquainted with the virtues of the Extract of Sarsaparilla. It has been prepared by very many persons, some quacks, and some not; but it seems now to be a well-admitted fact that the preparation put up by the Messrs. Sands of New York is altogether the most salutary one that has yet made its appearance before the public. Messrs Sands have devoted much attention to the subject for many years, and it is hardly to be doubted that they have brought their preparations as near perfection as can be achieved. We are glad to hear that they are reaping the reward which patient study and industry almost always secure. Their Sarsaparilla is now eagerly sought after in every quarter of our country, carrying health to thousands.—This is the season when Sarsaparilla is used to the best advantage, and we hear of numerous extensive sales for country use.

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

This universal preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purpose for which it is designed.—Patient suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affection of the bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar, and consists in removing the cause of diseases by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exists, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; 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, the clergy, officers of justice, and numerous private citizens, ample and willing testimony both written and verbal, to the superior value and efficacy of this preparation.—To the poor it is furnished gratuitously, on sufficient proof being furnished of their worthiness.

The following certificates from individuals who have suffered with Scrofula, in its severest form, are presented for the careful perusal of the afflicted:

ESSEX, CONN., July 25, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent: About eight years since, by being overheated, and directly after exposed, I was seized with a severe cold, which deranged the whole system.—Purple or livid spots appeared on the skin, attended with violent pain of the head; the symptoms being alarming, a physician was called who proscribed blistering and leeching, which produced partial relief. Hard bony lumps formed under the skin on various parts of the body, and the doctor pronounced my complaint hereditary Scrofula now for the first time developed. The following winter my sight failed in both eyes; medical aid was again resorted to, which relieved my sight during the summer; my nose now began to increase in size and the whole body rapidly enlarged with a dropsical swelling. The nose even grew very sore and discharged profusely the most loathsome substance. My whole system was involved in disease; the lumps softened and discharged freely, producing great debility;—ulcers now broke out on the legs, and to complete my misery, the muscles and sinews contracted so that I was rendered nearly helpless. I remained with little change in this condition until last October, when I was suddenly seized with an indescribable sensation which rendered me nearly unconscious, and my friends supposed it was the will of kind Providence to rid me of my sufferings, but from this I recovered only to suffer on; the ulcers had become one continuous sore entirely raw.

It was in this condition I commenced the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from the many remarkable cures I saw published. It came to me as some guardian angel; and I can scarcely tell why yet from the moment I heard it mentioned I was impressed fully with the belief that this was to be the good Samaritan for me—and truly it has wrought wonders in my case. After using it a few days my pains grew easier, the swelling of the body and limbs went down, the ulcers commenced healing, and I rested well. After suffering everything, but the pains of death, how happy am I and how 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 walked four miles without inconvenience. I superintend my family affairs, and in fact feel almost like being in a new world. I am induced to make this public acknowledgment from a deep sense of duty due to you as a means in the hands of God of restoring a fellow mortal from a premature grave.—Language is inadequate to express my feelings.—May the Lord be with you, and make his face to shine upon you, is the sincere desire of your much obliged and deeply indebted friend. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for however desperate your case may be, you surely have an antidote at hand—that SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. Trust to no other however, great their pretensions.

MONISSA SIMMONS.

Middlesex Co. ss—Essex, Con. July 25, 1843.

Personally appeared the above named Monissa Simmons, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me,

GURDON SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

We, the subscribers, being personally acquainted with Mrs. Monissa Simmons, do not hesitate to say that we consider the above statement of her case substantially true and entitled to confidence.

REUBEN POST, Deacon Baptist Church.
I. HILL HAYDEN, Merchant.
CHAS. GREENLEAF, Sur. Dentist.
A. F. WHITTMORE, Post-Master.

REMARKABLE CURE OF HIP DISEASE.

New-York, July 20th, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent:—My daughter, aged six years, was attacked with the hip disease when two years old, and since then she has been growing gradually worse until recently, and her suffering at intervals was most painful to behold, and baffles all description. The head of the hip bone was thrown entirely out of place, after which matter or puss formed in the socket of the joint, and for many months in succession she was entirely deprived of all natural rest. She was reduced to a mere skeleton and very often exclaimed, "Oh, mother! I wish it might please the good Man above to take me to himself." It was my fervent prayer her sufferings might be terminated and my anxious fears removed.

The Almighty has promised to be with us in six troubles, and in the seventh he will not leave us nor forsake us, if we put our trust and confidence in Him; and truly I can say it has been verified in the present case. Through His blessing and your instrumentality, my child lives—yes, is restored to perfect health, and is a living monument of the efficacy of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. We had tried all the remedies within our reach, had the bone once set, had blistered and purged, without effect. She commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and in less than a week there was an evident improvement; a discharge came on from the hip joint, and in a few days it commenced healing, and in less than two weeks it was entirely closed. During the time of using the Sarsaparilla, she passed large quantities of worms, which aided materially in hastening the cure. She rapidly improved in health and strength, her appetite increased, and she is now entirely restored, and wholly so by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

With the grateful feelings of a mother's heart and father's joy, we subscribe ourselves your friend.

WILLIAM S. BAILEY,
SARAH BAILEY,
No 596 Fourth st.

We, the subscribers, being neighbors to William and Sarah Bailey, know the above statement in relation to their child, and the cure performed by Sands's Sarsaparilla, to be strictly true.

WILLIAM POWERS,
JOHN MYERS.

SCROFULA CURED OF SIX YEARS STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1843.

Messrs. Sands: Gent.—In the month of June, 1837, I was attacked with cramp in the stomach, induced by a sudden check of perspiration. By timely remedies I was relieved, but my system had received a shock from which I did not recover. About two months after this, a scrofulous lump appeared on my breast, which gradually increased to the size of a hen's egg, and then became excessively painful. I tried different Panaceas without deriving any benefit whatever, and continuing to grow worse, applied to a homœopathic physician, who left me suffering more than he found me. The scrofula now appeared in my right knee and ancle; my leg swelled to four times its natural size, and threatened extensive ulceration, rendering me for years a helpless cripple, the greater part of the time suffering the excruciating anguish. I now had recourse to the old practice, was cupped and blistered very severely, but all to no purpose.

I then tried the Thompsonian practice with the same result, and now I despaired of ever being cured. My appetite entirely failed, and I became a mere skeleton; for months I could not sleep in bed, but passed the night limping about the room; the moment I laid down the pain became insupportable. Iodine was used internally and externally, but all in vain; and now, to add to the horrors of my situation, a large tumor appeared on the lower part of the spine, which became excessively painful and tender, rendering it almost impossible to sit down, and I despaired of ever getting well.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, my friends induced me to make one more trial which I did, scarcely daring to hope for relief.

Your agent, S. P. Thompson, furnished me with the Sarsaparilla, and what was my astonishment and delight, after taking a few bottles, to find I was getting well. A few more completed the cure, and now I can say I am well. Yes, after six years of indescribable suffering, I can say I am well, and entirely owe my restoration to health, through the blessing of Providence, to your Sarsaparilla—a medicine whose virtues sho'd be known throughout the world. I return my sincere thanks, and shall always be happy to give any farther information to the afflicted by applying to me at my residence, No. 20 Newmarket st.

THOMAS BURR.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, Corner Chambers St., New York.

G. F. Thomas, 147 Main St., between 3d and 4th Sts., sole agents for Cincinnati.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

IS a certain, safe and speedy cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, sick stomachs &c. and at this season of the year it is particularly necessary that all families and persons subject to those complaints should provide themselves with it, to have it at hand when needed; it will not only be the means of frequently avoiding severe and debilitating attacks of illness, but has preserved and will preserve many valuable lives.

The universal opinion of all who have used this medicine is, "That no family should be without it." It is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public, for the cure of various diseases of the stomach and bowels, and the only article worthy of confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

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

MOTHERS, read this and save the lives of your children:

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1833.

DR. JAYNE: Dear sir—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine.—I can safely say I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaint which has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients such speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again; which I think pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the Summer Complaint of children, it has frequently seemed to snatch the little victims from the grave.

"It saved the life of my child, or of such and such a child," I have heard it repeatedly said.—In dysenteric affections of adults I have time and again seen it act as a charm and give permanent relief in a few hours, and I may say in a few minutes. In fine it is a valuable medicine, and no family should be without it.

Respectfully,
M. D. KNAPP, M. D.
Late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

CERTIFICATES.

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

NEW YORK, May 20, 1827.

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

JONATHAN GOING.

From Mr. Wm. Steeling, Physician, to the Cumberland N. J. Almshouse.

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

WM. STEELING, M. D.
Bridgeton, N. J., July 18th, 1836.

From the Rev. T. J. Kitts, 183 Coates St., Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, at Philadelphia.

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

T. J. KITTS.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1836.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125 Main St. Cincinnati, O. — J. W. SHEPPARD.
August 12, 1843. 31f

CARPETS! CARPETS!—For sale at REDUCED prices, by W. H. MUSSEY.
195 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1843. 23 tf

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 for upwards of twenty years,) the subscribers have been induced to offer them in this way, not as a *catch-penny nostrum*, but as the best purgative preparation in the whole range of the Materia Medica.

If it was deemed necessary for the purpose of bringing these pills into more general use, numerous certificates of *Physicians*, and others of the most respectable citizens of the City and surrounding country, could at any moment be obtained, attesting their great superiority over most 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 *Skin*.

They are *alterative* in their tendency, purifying the *Blood*, and correcting those morbid conditions of the system, which if not arrested, often terminates in serious disease.

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

DIRECTIONS:—As a mild purgative in *Dyspepsia*, or in habitual *costiveness*, take one pill on going to bed, and if it produces no effect, take another before breakfast the following morning, and so on.

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

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 they operate. Prepared by

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

☞ Price 25 cents per box—A liberal discount made to Agents.
October 21, 1843. 13

Fever and Ague.

THIS disagreeable and very prevalent nervous affection proceeds alone from the state of the nervous system, affecting the stomach. It is sometimes effectually cured by a sudden shock or other operation upon the mind; but no dependence can be placed upon any remedy, except a powerful tonic upon the stomach.

DR. MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS AND LIFE PILLS have been happily used for the cure of *FEVER AND AGUE* with invariable success.

DR. MOFFAT has lately received from the West, where the disease prevails to a considerable extent, indubitable proofs that his medicines are in high estimation there, as a speedy and effectual cure of it. He has unquestionably city reference as to its high efficacy, in this disagreeable affection, which will be given on application at his office, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale by T. BIRD, Market Space,
Jan 21. 26 Covington, Ky.

Dr. Moffat's Life Medicines.

The proprietor of these matchless specifics while he has cause to feel the most unqualified satisfaction in relation to the unparalleled popularity and general use they have obtained, feels constrained by considerations as disinterested as they are sincere, to continue to press them upon the consideration and trial of the public, till no invalid, and no family in the whole compass of the Union, shall be without a knowledge of them and their inestimable virtues. The certificates which he has heretofore published in almost countless numbers, and in reference to every possible variety of disease, fully established his medicines, beyond even the possibility of doubt, as the most generally useful, and the most unfailingly efficient, of all the medicines of whatever description, ever yet presented to the world; and he feels that he is but doing his duty to his fellow-citizens in urging them to test for themselves the benefits to be derived from his LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. His office is at No. 375 Broadway, New York. For sale by T. BIRD, Market Space Covington, Ky.
Jan. 12, 3183.—21

Cabinet Ware.

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

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

His private residence is on Turnpike street, between Scott and Madison sts., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Watson.

Covington, April 2, 1842. 36tf

PREMIUM COLORS.

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

THIS is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited at the Sixth Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute by W. Teasdale were superior to any other exhibited in point of colors and shades, in testimony whereof this certificate is awarded. Given under our hands, this 1st day of July, 1843.

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

This establishment has been enlarged, and remodeled, one screw press, 1 Cylinder, and 2 more kettles have been put up, as large, if not larger, than any house east, we have every facility for doing work properly, it shall always be the object of the subscriber, to give satisfaction, and to sustain the high reputation, which this house has attained.

N. B.—Make sure of the location; tickets are given for goods left at this establishment.

Aug. 19—4 W. TEASDALE.

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 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.

The 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

BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

E. WILLIAMS,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. All work intrusted to him shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Always on hand,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

His shop is in the brick building, west end of Market Space, under the office of the Licking Valley Register.

Covington Jan. 1, 1844.

UMBRELLA, PARASOL, and Sun Shade Manufactory,
No. 3, East 5th, near Main Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. L. COLE has on hand a large amount of new and fashionable stock which he is now making up, and will be able to supply country merchants, and the citizens generally at WHOLESALE & RETAIL. With every variety and style of *PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS* and *SUN SHADES* of superior workmanship and finish, which will be sold at the lowest Eastern Prices for Cash.

ALSO—A large and splendid lot of all kinds of walking CANES.

—ALSO—

MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING,

The only standard article in the world. It affords a more beautiful polish, in less time than any similar composition, and will not soil the whitest linen—it SHINES alike in damp and dry weather. The thousands who daily use it LIKE IT.

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

☞ *Repairing neatly done at*
N. L. COLE'S, East Fifth,
Nov. 4, 1843. 15 Near Main st., Cincinnati

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

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

Sept. 23, 1843. 9

HENRY H. GOODMAN.
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.

John Ward & Co., Jacob Little & Co. } *New York*,
Atwood & Co., *Philadelphia*.
Atwood, Jones & Co., *Pittsburgh*,
Joseph Landis & Co., *New Orleans*,
Henry Starr, Esq., T. S. Goodman, & Co. } *Cincinnati*,
March, 81, 242.33

VIALS, OILS, &C.

50 GROCE ½ and 1 oz Vials;
30 do 2 3 and 4 oz do;
20 do 6 and 8 oz do;
20 do Oils, 24 lbs to the gallon;
10 do do 30 12 and 16 to the gallon;
20 do 2 3 6 and 8 oz Inks;
2 do quart and pint black Ink Bottles.

Just received and for sale by
O. ALDRICH, Agent,
158 Main st. Cincinnati.

Discount made to Druggists. jan 5 4

DOCTORS BENNETT & PRETLOW,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and kee constantly on hand, a general assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES; also, the best winter strained *SPERM* and *LARD OILS*, fancy *SOAPS* and *BRUSHES*, and a variety of other articles at low prices. Being sole proprietors of the celebrated COUGH SYRUP, known as "DOCTOR JACKSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAFRAS AND WILD CHERRY," they ask the attention of the public to their advertisements in another place, where its properties are more fully set forth. Agents will be supplied, both with this Syrup and Dr. J. Bennett's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS on good terms. Drug Store and Office corner Scott street and Market Space.

Covington, Jan. 1, 1844 1

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 Casimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cassimere Jeans, Flannels, Canvass Padding. A splendid variety of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Cambrics, Jackonets, Swiss, Muslins 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, Pondechery, Plain, Black, Striped and Cameleon Dress Silks, Sattins, 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. 23 yl.

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; Sweet 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. 22

DOCTOR JACKSON'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAFRAS AND WILDCHERRY; an invaluable remedy in Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption of the Lungs.—Also, in pains and weakness of the Chest, Whooping-cough, &c. &c.

N. B.—None can be genuine without our signature. Prepared by
BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Covington, Kentucky.

☞ Price, per bottle, 50 cents.—A liberal discount made to agents.
October 21, 1843. 13

FAHNESTOCK'S LINIMENT

ONE of the oldest and most established Liniments now in use. As a remedy in Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and other painful affections, it has no equal. Prepared by

BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO
Price 25cts Cor. Scott st. and Market Sp.
Oct 28. 1843. 14tf

COMPOUND SYRUP OF *Sarsaparilla,*

FOR removing all impurities of the blood. A most invaluable remedy in *Scrofula or King's Evil*. Prepared and for sale by,

BENNETT, PRETLOW & CO.,
Corner Market Space and Scott st.
Oct. 14, 1843 12 Covington Ky

COVINGTON ACADEMY.

S. W. REEDER, will establish in the city of Covington, an Academy. The Institution will be permanent, properly supported. The following prices are deemed sufficient for the present hard times.

Instruction in the Primary Classes, per quarter	$3,00.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	$5,00
Latin and Greek Languages &c.	$7,00.

The quarter to consist of twelve weeks.

A competent female assistant will be added to the Academy, as soon as requisite.

N. B. If the Trustees of "the Covington Free School" will select one, two, or three pupils, sufficiently advanced, from said School, or in the City of Covington, whom they would be willing to recommend, such boy or boys shall be instructed in Geography, Eng. Grammar, Latin, and Greek languges and such other of the higher branches as may be taught in "The Covington Academy," FREE OF ALL CHARGES.

N. B. As the Principal of the Covington Academy is an Elder in the Church of Christ, he would offer to the Church in this part of Ky., the privilige of sending to the Academy five indigent young men, (one only from a County,) who may be considered as having capacities to make pro-claimers of the Gospel, *free of charge.*

Covington, Jan. 11, 1844. d11 tf.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.
Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW volume of Robert Merry's Museum, edited by S. G. Goodrich, author of Peter Parley's Tales; commencing January, 1844.

The publishers of this very popular magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forthcoming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. Goodrich, Esq., the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest to the Travels of Thomas Trotter—the Siberian Sable Hunters,—Story of Philip Brusque—Adventures of Robert Merry—and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into this work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this magazine as good as talent, care, attention, and liberal expense can make it; and they respectfully ask all Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement.

The terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz: One Dollar per annum, in advance. In order however to give all an opportunity to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

Great inducements to Clubs.

For $3 we will send four copies of the Museum one year; for $5, seven copies; for $10, fifteen copies; for $20, thirty-two copies; for $24, fourty copies. The cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free of expense to us, and, if convenient, the wholer numbe should be sent to one address.

Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at our risk, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, addressed " Bradbury, Soden & Co., No. 10 School Street, Boston, Mass."

ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH
OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW.
LONDON DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN J. JACKSON, lately from London, respectfully announces to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity, that he has taken a store on *BROADWAY, between Columbia and Lower Market Streets.*

west side, two doors south of Holmes' Hotel, for the purpose of dyeing, Renovating, Repairing and Scouring Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, upon an entirely new principle. All clothes made to appear as when new, without the least injury to the cloth; and if not done to satisfaction, no charge will be made.

From long the and practical experience which I have had during my apprenticeship in London, and in working for the officers of the Horse Guards, and officers of other regiments, I am enabled to dye SCARLET and other colors in a superior manner; also to extract grease spots and stains of all descriptions from military and other garments.

Gentlemen composing Volunteer Companies in this city, who have military clothes out of order from the effects of grease spots, stains &c., are respectfully invited to call and give him a trade.

Gold, silver and Silk Lace epaulets, &c. tarnished from long use, can be restored to their original lustre and brightness.

Ladies' wearing apparel, (including silk, satin, and velvet dresses,) dyed in the most approved fashion, and in the latest style and finish. Carriage Cushions, Hangings, Pulpit Covers, Sofa and Chair Covers, Window Hangings, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs, cleaned, dressed, &c., and made to appear as when new.

Many gentlemen and ladies hesitate to have their garments, carpets, &c., renovated or dyed, in consequence of the numerous impostors that do not understand their business. The subscriber requires one trial to prove the character of his workmanship.

From a strict attention to my business, I hope to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ All work entrusted to my care will be ready for delivery in 48 hours after being left with the subscriber. JOHN J. JACKSON.

Jan. 8 6

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. 23

Window Glass.

60 BOXS 8 by 10 Glass;
40 do 10 by 12 do;
8 do 9 by 12 do;
8 do 10 by 14 do; a blautiful sized lot and in the best order, for sale very low to close consignment. A. G. RICHARDSON.

Columbia st. near Main, Cincinnati.
Jan. 16 4 13 1y

WINDOW GLASS.

200 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass;
100 do 10 by 12 do do;
200 do larger sizes, from 10 by 14 to 21 by 25;

For sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent.
Cincinnati, Jan. 10 1844. 158 Main st.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

MESSRS. SWAN & BEASLY,

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

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

Pure Saleratus.

A. G. RICHARDSON, Agent for the sale of Keeler & Co's Pure Saleratus, in lots to suit purchasers—by the ton—put up mostly in boxes or in cakes for shipping. Orders will always have prompt attention.

A. G. RICHARDSON,
Columbia st, near Main, Cin.

Jan. 16, 4 1y

Flax Seed.

I AM still purchasing for cash, and want immediately from One to Five Thousand bushels. Those having lots will do well to see me before they sell. A. G. RICHARDSON.

Columbia st, near Main, Cin.
Jan 16 14 1y.

W. H. MUSSEY,
No. 193 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, Casimeres, Casinets, Jeans, Kerseys, and Vestings.

Dress Goods.

Merinoes, Alepines, Lustres, Chusanes, Mousle Laines, Parisiennes, Ginghams, Prints, Carolina 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 SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Laces, Edgings, and every variety of Trimmings. Oct. 14. 11 tf

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NEW CASH STORE.

M'Laughlin & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
Madison street above Sixth.

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

N. O. Sugar,		Rio & Havanna Coffee,	
Loaf do.		Pepper,	Alspice.
Teas,	Rice,	Mackerel,	Saleratus,
Ginger,	Indigo,	Madder,	Allum,
Flour,	Salt,	Whiskey,	Tobacco,
Queensware,		Hollow and Tinware,	
Stone and Hardware, &c. &c.			

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

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

Covington, Sept. 23, 1843. 9y

FLAX SEED WANTED.

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

Covington, Dec 9. 1843 20

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.
Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.
CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, *for a small sum*, to protect himself against the losses to which his property is daily exposed.

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company have pursued for a quarter of a century past, in settling losses, they have gained a reputation unsurpassed by any other institution.

The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants, without delay. Wm. B. ROBINS, Agent.

Dec. 24. 1843.

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
On Walnut st., between Front and Second streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

CHARLES STANLEY, takes this method of returning thanks to the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the same. He has on hand at all times, engine, cabin, and steamboat Bells, of every description; brass Banisters and Railings, for steamboats, taverns or any other purpose, brass and composition cocks; hose and salt well Joints; Door Plates and Knockers; Fountain Cocks and Generator works of the latest improvements, made and repaired; Oil Globes, Cylinder and Gage Cocks, Copper and Trunk Rivets; spelter Solder; Counter Scales, for druggists, grocers, &c. All kinds of work made to model or drawing on the shortest notice. Cash paid for old Copper and Brass, or taken in exchange.

☞ GUN MOUNTINGS kept constantly on hand.

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

April 22, 1843. 33.

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 Swelling, 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, quincy, 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.