





EDUCATIONAL.

Lecture Eighth.

BY ELDER DANIEL M. ANDREWS.

It has frequently been a subject of speculation and discussion, whether more peace is derived from anticipation than from the possession of the object anticipated. I may sometimes point out this object, though it is not my intention to give it a continued consideration. There is a distinction between hope and anticipation. The first always refers to that which is desirable; the last may respect that which is dreaded, as well as that which is desired. Hope, if expressive of less truth, contains more stability; and if it clings to a less probability, raises the soul sooner from the weight of disappointment. It is a panoramic principal, supporting the spirits when all is dark within, and accompanying the most wretched with its glimmering light, even to the tomb. Hence you see it symbolized by an anchor supporting a female form. How appropriate the type! She, whose delicate texture and fine feelings expose her to disease on the one side, and a wounded or broken heart on the other; she, who, although less adequate to endure than; verily, she needs in its fullest vigor, the encouraging, contracting influence—Hope.

Hope looks forward, perhaps more frequently, to the alleviation of suffering, than to the greater happiness in reserve. It may, therefore, be just to speak of the enjoyment of youth, as combined with anticipation, rather than hope. If, in this life's journey, there be a place upon which the sunshine falls most sweetly, the flowers breathe out their richest perfume, and scenery opens enchantingly to the vision, that place is embraced in the anticipations of youth. You may despair, and say those anticipations will never be realized; ere the sun reaches its altitude the flowers and the vista will decay, and the scene vanish like the visions of romance. Suppose it should; it is yet a vision which we would fain recall; a delusion to which we would joyfully submit. I regret as much as any that the scene should be sketched in colors so transitory. I would advise thee, young aspirant, to dip thy pencil in "living light," and bring thy hopes to bear upon a paradise where the waters are pure and "clear as crystal," where the fragrance is immortal; where even the leaves produce a healing balm for our sorrows. I would have thee strive for the "crown of glory" that shall never vanish. I would lift thine eye above the wealth that distresses its possessor, to the treasure, that is "laid up in heaven;" and instead of picturing to your fancy the full gush of domestic delights, I would direct your thoughts to that assembly of sanctified spirits, "who are as the angels of God." But we cannot deny that even in anticipations which respect this life, there is delight. We would not style them the foolish vagaries of a youthful brain; nor pronounce them entirely visionary. You may realize the scenes which your glowing imagination has painted, but you may not find within them all the pleasure with which you had intended them fraught. You may possess the object, but you will be disappointed in the form of enjoyment. There is no laudable occupation in life, which yields not to him who lawfully pursues it, a reasonable reward, nor any elevated station, especially if attained by merit and industry, which affords not a fruition that should satisfy our expectations. The difference is, that our views of earthly enjoyment are exorbitant and untrue. It was never intended by Him who placed these young desires in the heart, that they should rest on earth. It was never meant that the youthful imagination should fix its scenes of highest joys beneath the sun. These discursive feelings were intended to reach a higher sphere, and live in a sublimer world. If we overlook the evil of our being, and rest our affections on earth alone, we may expect that satiety and disappointments will ensue. The soul of man finds in sublunary things, an orbit too circumscribed for its movements, a provision too unsavory for its cravings. We must not blame the enjoyments of the world for not yielding all the fruition we expected. If we have formed them the object of our most ardent desires, they will cause us to feel, that in their supreme happiness is not to be found. You now enjoy, probably, as much pleasure in your anticipations as you would ever realize, were you to obtain the objects you desire. If your expectations are extravagant; if you forget the incapacity of earthly joys to meet the demands of an immortal existence; if you rest solely upon the things of time, depend upon it, you will be disappointed. Measure, with a judicious eye, the expanding scenes of life, and admit into your calculations of happiness, the numerous possibilities of disappointment, and then your misadventures, that they may cast a gloom over your prospects for a while, will not overwhelm and prostrate your mental energies. The soul will often ascend from pressure with renewed strength; and having learned, by hard experience, how liable sanguine hopes are to be annihilated, will re-commence its course with moderated expectations and desires. There is everything to propel a youthful mind. "The world is all before him," its honors, its pleasures—fame, with her trumpet tongue, and mammon, with her varied delights, whisper in his ear and beam on his eye, until, by the force of anticipation, almost fasten their joys. Oh! that he could see their comparative emptiness; measure them by the glories of eternity; and nobly rising above the influence of their attractive power, seek "those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God," there to celebrate eternal praises to Him who has made them pure and holy, and a meet receptacle for his eternal will. To Him be glory for ever, eternally for ever.

Wonderful Machine.

A Dr. Roth has completed an automaton calculator in England, which surpasses the automaton chess player, invented by Mr. Maedel. It performs all the operations of arithmetic from simple addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers, of pounds, shillings and pence, to vulgar and decimal fractions, involution and evolution, and arithmetical and geometrical progression; it appears particularly adapted for checking long calculations of quantities; for contractors, for merchants' counting-houses, or for government officers.

Home Tooke, having challenged Wilkes, Sheriff of London, the latter wrote the following laconic reply:

"Sir—I do not think it my business to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life; but as I am at present High Sheriff of London, it may happen that I may shortly have an opportunity of attending to you in my official capacity, in which case, I will endeavor for it, you shall have no reason to complain of my endeavor to serve you."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Register.

MR. LANGDON.

The death of the lamented and gifted Southgate, imposes upon the Whigs of our district the necessity of choosing a worthy and fit successor as their candidate for Congress; and I have no doubt that the task will be performed in such a spirit of harmony, and good feeling, as well as regard for the merits and pretensions of the several distinguished gentlemen spoken of in connection with the situation, as will successfully prevent anything like dissension or split in our ranks, and leave us to go into the contest with that energy of determination, and unity of purpose which alone can ensure success. I perceive that the Mayville Eagle, announces Wm. C. Marshall, Esq., a most worthy and talented Whig. I will not suppose that this has been done with a view to forestall the action of the party, or to press unduly the claims of Mr. Marshall, but merely to bring his name forward for the consideration of the people of this district; it is nevertheless due to the friends of other able and prominent Whigs, who are eminently fitted for the office, and whose claims are in every respect equal to those of that gentleman, that the selection should be made upon those fair and equitable principles which alone can unite the good will and strength of the party, although it is not for a moment to be imputed to these gentlemen or their friends, that a single selfish consideration could interfere with their devotion to the triumph of the Whig party yet it is well known that a variety of opinions exists in the district, as to who would be the most eligible candidate, while the pretensions of no particular one are entitled to a superior consideration. I would then suggest that a convention of the district be held at an early day in March next, and that its prominent and necessary feature be that the delegates shall be untrammelled by any instruction save to harmonize the interests and secure the success of the Whig party in the district. There is surely no Whig who would not be willing to submit his own claims, or those of his friends to the decision of a free Convention, or to sacrifice all personal considerations upon the altar of Whig success. Let the Whigs of the District arouse then to the determination that they will win back their lost ground, and let them send faithful and honest delegates to the convention, whose only instructions shall be to select that individual as their leader, under whose auspices they are most likely to achieve a victory. A WHIG OF BOON COUNTY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday morning, 19th Jan. 1845.

When I look out of my window and see the white virgin snow falling in soft and silky flakes, as it does at this moment; when I see the whole bosom of the earth clothed with congealed vapor—pure, untrodden and unsullied, a train of pleasurable sensations pour in upon my mind. I ponder over the enchanting and bewitching beauty of every natural object in its primitive purity. The divisions of the year, its varying seasons, diversifying the monotony of time, and holding before us the mirror of our fate. The spring dresses all nature in its most gay and gaudy liveliness. The rose, the liver leaf, the anemone, the colts foot, with its bright yellow flowers, bidding defiance to the cold winds of early spring. The poplar blossoms early, and the weeping-willow—allured to in a beautiful passage in the Psalms, which represents the children of Israel when carried into captivity, as settling down by the waters of Babylon to weep and hang their harps on the willow trees, that withered there. The honeysuckle, strawberry, tulip, snow drop, daffodil, and a thousand others, put forth an array of Eden-like beauty, calculated to "raise out the written troubles of the brain; And with a sweet oblivious antidote, Cleanse the full bosom of that perilous stuff, Which weighs upon the heart."

Childhood is like the spring—fresh, pure, gay and innocent. But as time rolls on and manhood comes, they lose this juvenile innocence. Pride, ambition, and idleness, are cultivated: one step of vice leads on to another: he begins to view life as a checkered scene: to wish that he had never been born: the flowers which he plucked and pressed to his bosom in childhood, no longer has charms for him: he has tasted the forbidden fruit (and) he has become impure himself, and therefore he has lost his relish for purity, for harmony, for order, proportion and symmetry.

The summer succeeds the spring. But the parallel between man and the seasons is here lost. Summer mantles herself with a richness more substantial, though less gaudy than spring. The elder is seen crowning the margin of the brook with its rich and golden bloom. The meadow scene is enriched with the raspberry. The clover spreads a purple carpet over the pasture lands, affording a rich repast for the lowing herd, and delicious nectar for the industrious bee, and the delicately beautiful humming-bird. The lady-slipper, the mandrake, the hair-bell, the geranium, seem to tassellate nature's carpet, while the redoubt, the dogwood and mulberry overshadow it with a rich and fragrant bloom. Could the flowers of virtue bloom, or would man have the courage to cultivate those flowers in the summer of life, they would blossom and send forth their sweet odour and fruit, where the thistle and the deadly nightshade too often take root. With me, the summer of life is drawing to a close—the "saw and yellow leaf" of autumn will soon tremble in the cheerless chilling breeze, admonishing me of the near approach of winter. Yet I do not murmur: a part of my summer has brought good fruit: I have cultivated the flowers of virtue, and I rejoice that I was born to enjoy the seasons which have thus far rolled round with me.

But the autumn comes, yet it brings with it flowers and fruits—the businessman gathers home the rich reward of his toil. The air is mild, the sun rises in gentle majesty, and at his setting sends forth in rich array the ever varying and gorgeous colors of the rainbow. How often have I sat alone on the banks of the beautiful Ohio and admired the setting of an autumnal sun until its golden rays faded on the twilight, and the chilling dews of night broke up a train of thought ecstatic and almost unearthly. It is true that the falling leaf: the age and decay of the vegetable world, brings up in man the painful reflection that he too is hastening to decay, but an immortality opens before him, and the hope of a higher state of enjoyment divests, in some measure, death of its sting. But unless our lives are well spent here: unless by a virtuous course we are trained to enjoy all the beauties of this world, which to the virtuous mind presents attractions little short of heaven itself, how could we hope for happiness even in heaven?

But winter comes to rule the varied year, sol-

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POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

Gen. Jackson's Opinion of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain.

The Globe of Monday night contained the subject Letter from Gen. Jackson, of which a copy was obtained by its Editor from Saxton Governor, Esq., senior-lawyer, the late President Monroe, in consequence of the illusions which have lately been publicly made to the existence of such a paper. This letter establishes beyond all cavil the fact that Gen. Jackson was not in any manner connected with the Treaty of the Boundary with Spain, in all its parts, and even considered it absurd to suppose that the acquisition of Texas was desirable to the United States in a military point of view if any other. Who is very candidly the letter, besides that Gen. Jackson at least had no regrets for the surrender of alleged rights of the United States to Texas, which it is now pretended was so great a loss on the part of Mr. Monroe's administration.

Gen. Jackson's reply to Mr. Monroe's letter.

HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE, June 20, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I returned from my tour to the South and Southeast on the evening of the 18th inst. When I received your very friendly and interesting letter of the 23d of May last, which I have read with great interest and attention. On this subject, I have long been determined to remain in service until the situation of Europe fully develop itself, and our affairs with Spain are brought to a final close. Although retirement has been and still is the first object of my wishes, yet so long as it is believed that my military service may conduce to the benefit of my country in any way, my exertions belong to her. I have hitherto made, and it is still my duty as a patriot to make, my private interests and views subservient to the public good. I have, therefore, upon due consideration and reflection on the subject-matter of your interesting letter, resolved not to retire from service so long as my continuing may promote the welfare, safety, and happiness of my country. I am well aware that some may believe the situation of our affairs will permit of my retiring without injury to my country. I will notify me thereof, and me to retire. Until then, my private wishes and feelings must be what may be conceived will promote the welfare of my country. The view you have taken of the conduct pursued by our government relative to South America, in my opinion, has been both just and proper, and will be approved by nine tenths of the nation. It is true, it has been attempted to be justified by certain demagogues to the injury of the Administration, but, like all other base attempts, has recoiled on its authors; and I am clearly of your opinion, that for the present, we ought to be content with the Florida—fortify them, concentrate our population, confine our efforts to the protection of our frontiers, and those limits, filled with a population that gives strength and security to our frontier. With the Florida in our possession, our fortifications completed, Orleans, the great emporium of the West, is secure. The Florida in possession of a foreign power, who can be invaded, your fortifications turned, the Mississippi reduced, and the lower country reduced. From Texas, an invading enemy will never attempt such an enterprise; if he does, notwithstanding all that has been said and done, I will not think that Congress on this subject, I will think that the invader will pay for his temerity.

Present Mrs. Jackson and myself to Mrs. Monroe and your daughters and Mr. Governor affectionately, and tender to you and your family, my warmest regards. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. JAMES MONROE, President United States.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Texas—A Business Question.

In the discussions which have followed the introduction, by President Tyler, of this important question, but little attention seems to have been paid to the business aspects of it. I propose briefly to allude to some of these. The fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate of Texas—or at least a large portion of her territory—must eventually render her one of the great staples of our growing section in the world. Her population is steadily increasing by immigration from this Union as well as from abroad. The ratio of increase will be greatly accelerated by the establishment of a permanent and stable government, whatever form that may take.

Exclusive of sugar and other valuable products but a few years will elapse before Texas will produce a million of bales of cotton. The question then naturally arises, what nation is to have the carrying trade to these 500,000 bales of cotton and their return proceeds—who is to benefit by the commissions in sales and investments for this vast produce of a new country? Shall these advantages be quietly conceded to England and France, or shall the American people, with that shrewdness and enterprise which belongs to their character, make sure, while opportunity remains, of the golden advantage?

With Texas it is to continue independent, and that by treaty with Great Britain or France, a discriminating duty is placed on cotton to our disadvantage; can we realize the loss of our disadvantage? Great Britain has already more than once evinced her anxiety to find a new fountain of supply for the vast quantity of cotton used in her manufactures. Look at the efforts to sustain this culture in Egypt and India, by the introduction of American seed and the use of the gin.

Rely on it, that whenever the time arrives when cotton can be supplied her manufactures with cotton from Texas, the British Convention, the great colonial timberers of Canada, will bear the rich freight across the Atlantic to the exclusion of American ships, and the loss of American seamen, shipowners and the complicated interests of marine industry.

A word on the subject of manufactures in connection with this question. With Texas as an independent competitor for the trade of England, have we not to apprehend a discriminating tariff on cotton, less on duties on English manufactures, free of duty. Let the great manufactures of the east look to this. The Texas question is more than a two edged sword. It presents its keen edge not alone to the cotton grower of the south, and the cotton spinner of the east, but it has an additional power to injure the trading communities of the Middle States, who live by their labor as factors, commission agents, and carriers. These are considerations which will not escape the observation of shrewd, intelligent business men. Within the next twenty years, the population of Texas will be swelled by the millions to spring up and spread themselves over her fertile bosom. When that day comes, shall we be content to look complacently on and see her supplies drawn from the silken and cotton looms of Europe, or shall we not rather deprecate and lament the sectional divisions which deprive our citizens of great and growing advantages freely offered to their acceptance. I have looked at this question in its business aspects alone, and I cannot but think that our politicians and public men are in danger of losing a substantial good, while earnestly combatting with shadows. A MERCHANT.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Cin. Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27, 1845.

GENTLEMEN.—No action on any thing since my last, worthy of notice by your readers. The revenue bill which I wrote to you had been laid on the table, was resurrected to day by a successful motion to reconsider, and re-committed to a select committee with instructions to report it with amendments at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It is understood that the only amendments which will be offered with any prospect of success are, to strike out the specific tax on gold spectacles, (leaving the specific tax on watches, pianos, and pleasure carriages,) to assess the merchants' stocks on the 10th of April instead of the 10th of January as now provided, to repeal the existing law exempting 300 dollars to each tax payer from assessment. A very patriotic speech in favor of marching up and down the State debt was made by your neighbor, Mr. Groesbeck. He announced himself, also, strongly in favor of making provision to give vitality to our Common School system, not languishing, but in a state of suspended animation, if not actually dead. He censured the late Governor [Letcher] in regard to his disposition of 75,000 dollars lying in New York last year, of which I gave you some information in my last. He emphatically led me to the opinion that he had not investigated the subject as searching as he had the general revenue question. Gen. Collins of Mayville, who is a model of a statesman as he is a pattern of a gentleman, also made a lucid and affecting speech on the revenue question. He never speaks but when he is thoroughly prepared; and he never says a word but right plump to the point. Making himself thoroughly acquainted with every subject upon which he is called upon to speak, he is always heard as he deserves to be, though I regret one so able to enlighten the House does not speak often with the most respectful attention. He also alluded to the disposition of the 75,000 dollars by Gov. Letcher, who he emphatically approved, as having been an act demanded by the soundest judgment and eminently proper in every sense.

A report from a select committee, I understand will be made to-morrow in relation to this matter, which I shall send you and request you to publish, as facetious attempts are made to get up an impression, wholly unjust, unfavorable to the financial credit of the State and derogatory to Gov. Letcher, out of this business. Your recent action, and all those citizens of this Union, are interested in the credit of this and every other State. You will find, I think, that Governor Letcher's conduct was highly praiseworthy, and dictated by prudence and patriotism.

The resolution for adjourning sine die on the 1st of February will be recinded to-morrow, if I may trust indications, unless the House or some of the members get into an unusual snarl. It is found now utterly impossible to transact the business of the session, and the adjournment. The adjourning resolution, you remember, was introduced and passed on one of the first days of the session—more for demagoguery than out of a true spirit of economy. The necessity for recinding is a bitter pill to swallow, but it is necessary. The subject committed to them are highly important, and involving pecuniary interests of the late and present keepers, as well as of the State, have produced some excitement and no little acrimony. The reports have gone to the printer of the bill to repeal the circuit system and establish District Courts has not yet been reached and I believe will be passed over. The more I think of it, the worse I like it. Its principle is dangerous, and "re-organization" in this State is a word applied to the Judiciary, which means "of head and thought" shudder. It is long strength every hour I think.

The Senate goes on quietly, being able to progress faster than the House. Its sittings are short and pleasant. There never was more dignified order in any body of men. The United States Senate cannot surpass it in decorum. This is a measure legal; but I adhere to my purpose of drawing from facts rather than indulging in fanciful speculation. Yours,

Kentucky Legislature—Slavery.

The following proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature, taken from the Louisville Journal may have some interest. The bill for which reference is made was a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State upon any terms. Ever since, repeated efforts have been made to repeal this law. The effect of the law has been to diminish the relative number of slaves, and to bring Kentucky into a condition, in which emancipation might easily be effected. The law was a wise one in an economical point of view; for Kentucky has no lands upon which slave labor can be profitably employed. In Kentucky slavery is a burden, and was worse than a crime—it is a great burden.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole. (Mr. James in the chair,) and took up the special order of 133, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State for merchandise. On motion of Mr. McAfee, the committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate.

Mr. Harris moved a call of the roll, which answered to their names, except Thos. H. Bradford, of Scott. The question was then taken on reading the bill a third time, and it was decided in the negative. Ye—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Carpenter, Conner, Gilles, Griggs, Helm, James, Marshall, McAfee, McElroy, Peyton, South, Wallace, Walker, Wilkey—17. Nays—Messrs. Bennett, W. B. Boyd, Chennault, Gresham, Drake, Dyer, Field, Fox, Hamilton, Henderson, Hensley, Key, Newell, Palmer, Patterson, Rhodes, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Woodson—20.

So the bill was rejected. The bill to reduce into one the several acts concerning common schools, and more effectively to preserve the same, came up in the orders of the day.

The Next U. S. Senate.

The gentlemen here named have been chosen U. S. Senators for six years from the 4th of March next: Mr. John Fairfild, re-elected. Massachusetts.—DANIEL WEBSTER, vice R. CHOATE. Rhode Island.—ALBERT C. GREEN, vice J. B. FRANKS. Connecticut.—JAMES W. HUNTINGTON, re-elected. Vermont.—SAMUEL CHASE, re-elected. Pennsylvania.—Daniel Strong, re-elected. Delaware.—JOHN M. CLAYTON, vice R. H. BAYARD. Maryland.—REVERDY JOHNSON, vice W. D. MERICK. Ohio.—THOMAS CORWIN, vice Benj. Tappan. Missouri.—Thomas H. Benton, re-elected. Whigs in SMALL CAPITALS.—Locos in italics. So far there is a net Whig gain of one, but the States to elect are certain to overbalance it.

New York.—A loco in place of N. P. TALLMADGE. New Jersey.—A Whig "WM. L. DAYTON." Virginia.—"WM. C. RIVES;" "J. HENDERSON;" "E. H. FOSTER;" "A. H. WHITE;" "A. S. POWELL;" "Here are three certain gains to Lococoism, and a fair chance for three more. The next Senate is certain to stand 24 Whigs to 25 Locos, with the three doubtful States above noted, to give the preponderance. One of them was a practical Lococoism man, as the Vice President, Dallas, has a casting vote in any case of a tie. There can be no reasonable doubt of a Lok majority in each House of Congress.—N. Y. Tribune.

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Mr. Harris moved a call of the roll, which answered to their names, except Thos. H. Bradford, of Scott. The question was then taken on reading the bill a third time, and it was decided in the negative. Ye—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Carpenter, Conner, Gilles, Griggs, Helm, James, Marshall, McAfee, McElroy, Peyton, South, Wallace, Walker, Wilkey—17. Nays—Messrs. Bennett, W. B. Boyd, Chennault, Gresham, Drake, Dyer, Field, Fox, Hamilton, Henderson, Hensley, Key, Newell, Palmer, Patterson, Rhodes, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Woodson—20.

So the bill was rejected. The bill to reduce into one the several acts concerning common schools, and more effectively to preserve the same, came up in the orders of the day.

The Next U. S. Senate.

The gentlemen here named have been chosen U. S. Senators for six years from the 4th of March next: Mr. John Fairfild, re-elected. Massachusetts.—DANIEL WEBSTER, vice R. CHOATE. Rhode Island.—ALBERT C. GREEN, vice J. B. FRANKS. Connecticut.—JAMES W. HUNTINGTON, re-elected. Vermont.—SAMUEL CHASE, re-elected. Pennsylvania.—Daniel Strong, re-elected. Delaware.—JOHN M. CLAYTON, vice R. H. BAYARD. Maryland.—REVERDY JOHNSON, vice W. D. MERICK. Ohio.—THOMAS CORWIN, vice Benj. Tappan. Missouri.—Thomas H. Benton, re-elected. Whigs in SMALL CAPITALS.—Locos in italics. So far there is a net Whig gain of one, but the States to elect are certain to overbalance it.

New York.—A loco in place of N. P. TALLMADGE. New Jersey.—A Whig "WM. L. DAYTON." Virginia.—"WM. C. RIVES;" "J. HENDERSON;" "E. H. FOSTER;" "A. H. WHITE;" "A. S. POWELL;" "Here are three certain gains to Lococoism, and a fair chance for three more. The next Senate is certain to stand 24 Whigs to 25 Locos, with the three doubtful States above noted, to give the preponderance. One of them was a practical Lococoism man, as the Vice President, Dallas, has a casting vote in any case of a tie. There can be no reasonable doubt of a Lok majority in each House of Congress.—N. Y. Tribune.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, AT COVINGTON.

Eastern and Northern Mail, arrives daily. Sundays excepted, at 10 o'clock A. M., and departs same day at 8 A. M.

Southern and Western Mail, arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 o'clock A. M., and departs same day at 8 A. M.

Lexington Mail, via Georgetown, Williams-town, Crittenden, Florence, &c., arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock A. M. Closes the evening previous.

Cynthiana Mail, via Falmouth, Licking Grove, Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., arrives Monday and Thursdays at 10 o'clock P. M., and departs Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.

Grassy Creek Mail, via Barry and Independence, arrives every Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and departs at 3 P. M.

A daily mail route has recently been established by the Post Office Department, upon the Kentucky River, which connects with the daily mail from Cincinnati to Louisville, by which mail matter can be forwarded from this office daily to Frankfort and Lexington, via Cincinnati, &c., Sundays excepted. Closes at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Post Office opens at 7 o'clock every morning, Sundays excepted, and closes at 4 P. M. during the winter. H. MARTIN, P. M. December 7, 1844.

GREAT WESTERN LAND AGENCY,

No. 30, Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The undersigned having been heretofore extensively engaged in the selling of REAL ESTATE in the eastern cities, was induced by his numerous friends and acquaintances, to resume that branch of business in the west. He accordingly opened, temporarily, an Office, at his Lecture room, North East Corner of Main and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, where he has been patronized for the last year, beyond his most sanguine expectations. He has now removed to Front Street, in full view of all the Steam boat arrivals and departures, where he is ready to receive propositions for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, of every variety, in Cities, Towns, or Country.

His extensive and intimate acquaintance in all the Eastern States, and in most of the large cities of the Union for the last twenty-five years, will give him very decided advantages in procuring purchasers from a distance. His Stenographic profession has given him facilities for correspondence with hundreds of editors and publishers in different parts of the United States, by which means he can more readily make known the relative merits and advantages of property brought within his agency. (As a proof of his facilities, he would remark, that on a former occasion, he sold in a single year, within a single county of Pennsylvania, farms and town lots to the amount of \$600,000—thus bringing into the pockets of his immediate neighbors, from the large cities and remote parts of the Union, cash in hand payments, to the amount of \$150,000 within the year.)

As soon as patronage will warrant, he will, in addition to the ordinary duties of a local agent, resume his former practice of visiting the large Eastern Cities, as often as once in six months—to spread his propositions before capitalists, to exhibit and explain maps, charts and descriptions; to organize Manufacturing companies, Land Companies, Joint Stock Societies, Social Communities, &c.,—to receive orders, and perform such other functions, as pertain to a general land agency, between the east and the west, the north and the south, or with various countries of Europe.

In the mean time, persons wishing to sell farms, town lots, or other real estate, are respectfully invited to call at the office as above described, where the most satisfactory references will be given, and abundant evidence shown of the numerous facilities which this establishment will possess, over every and all others, in the east or west.

All communications through the Post Office. IF POSTAGE PAID, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

M. T. C. GOULD, General Land Agent.

Cincinnati, 20, 1844.

Wanted,

1000 BUSHELS Flax Seed wanted, for which the highest price will be given by C. L. MULLINS & CO. Cov. March 15, 1844. 34

Insurance.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., and is now prepared for taking risks. Office on Market Square, at his Store, under the old Insurance Office of JOHN MACKOY. Covington, June 22, 1844. 48-1f

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale in lots of 5 and 10 acres, a few select, and most commanding views of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, the lots are desirably located, high and airy, and the soil fine for fruit trees, and well adapted to the cultivation of the Vine, it being near the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers 14 miles from Ohio at Cincinnati and Covington. The property will be sold on favorable terms for



# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

## COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

### Our Charter.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, "to amend the charter of the City of Covington; makes the mayor elected by the people, abolishes the city judge, and makes the mayor an executive officer." We have not heard what the precise duties of the mayor, to be elected by this amendment are, but it is certain he will not have power to act in a judicial capacity, neither under the laws of the Commonwealth, nor the City Ordinances. If this amendment becomes a law, by passing the Senate, the City of Covington will be left without a judicial authority, and will be obliged to rely on the justices of the peace for the suppression of riots, mobs and unlawful assemblies, within the corporation. The amendment to the charter ought to go far, and authorize the appointment by the Governor, of a Corporation Judge, clothed with such powers and jurisdiction as the situation of the city requires. Let the mayor be elected, as perhaps the amendment in question provides, with executive power, and to preside over the Board of Councilmen, and to discharge such duties as the President of the Council now discharges as such; and then give us a Judge. By such an arrangement the City may be benefited. We make these suggestions, to elicit the public attention to the subject—which in all probability has not been sufficiently directed to it. In our opinion the simple amendment as passed by the House, will leave our City Government defective.

### The way to do it.

We publish, in our present number, a communication from "a Whig of Boone," on the subject of selecting a Whig candidate for Congress in this district. In our opinion the writer understood what he was talking about. In this district, it was supposed, two years ago, that the Whigs had a majority, sufficient to authorize a convention among Whig aspirants, as to who should take the field. But now we feel sure that prominent Whigs are entitled to no such liberty. It is very doubtful, which party has the majority in this district. We believe upon a full trial of strength; the candidate of neither party carrying any thing but his party, the whigs have a little. Col. Tibbatts will in all probability be a candidate for re-election. Judging from the past, we have no doubt but that he will run a good race. He will certainly receive the unanimous and energetic support of the democratic party. His opponent must be able, and the man who can receive the unanimous and energetic support of the whig party. Is Mr. Marshall, of Becken that man? some say, there are a great many Whigs, who will not support Mr. Marshall. How true this may be, we cannot speak from our own knowledge. But should it be true, and Mr. Marshall finds it out, we undertake to say for him, that he will have magnanimity enough not to stand in the way of the Whig party. We should be sorry to think any Whig spoken of for Congress, after seeing that he is not likely to unite the party would not readily give place to the man who can. We speak of Mr. Marshall, by name, because he has been announced. If the Whigs will start, and doubtless they can, a man who can command the warm support of the Whig party in every part of the district, he will probably be elected; and if he is not, it will be because the democrats have the majority, and ought to have the Congressmen.

Our correspondent's notice for a convention in March, may do, if it takes readily, it will soon show it, and it will be the right way, an angry contest for the track, will render any contestant unfit to be the candidate.

### Annexation of Texas.

Garret Davis has made a speech in opposition to the various propositions for annexing Texas, by act of Congress. He takes ground against the constitutionality of any act of Congress, to effect this object. Annexation cannot take place, without the concurrence of two nations, as to each other independent. His chief position, as we understand him, is that the constitution has conferred upon Congress power to enact nothing but laws. Congress may pass a law to operate upon the people, subject to its jurisdiction, but when the consent of other people is necessary, and must be obtained before their act can operate, it is not a law—it is a bargain—a treaty between Congress and the other people. Congress may pass an act to admit Texas into this Union, and before it can operate upon the people of Texas, they must pass an act consenting to its operation upon them. Nothing more nor less can be made out of the concurrence of the United States and Texas, which is necessary for them to become one nation, than a treaty; and a treaty, all must agree, can only be created by the President and two-thirds of the Senate. We think Mr. Davis has taken a mastery and conclusive view of the subject; and his speech is worthy of Old Kentuck. He does not deal in quibbles, but walks right up to the question, treating it like a man of matured vigor.

### The Deaf and Dumb.

We copy from the "Kentucky Tribune," by request of the Principal and Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, the annual report of the Trustees of that Institution. The Superintendent seems desirous to spread the report of his Institution, in order that its benefits may be experienced by all who, after examination, may choose to patronize it. Such attention as the "Asylum" bestows upon this unfortunate class of persons, certainly demands of humanity encouragement. We have heard it estimated that about 1 per cent. of the population of a country was deaf and dumb; but our observation will not authorize us either to confirm or deny the estimate. Whatever the proportion in Kentucky may be, the Asylum affords them great advantages. Provision is made in this institution for the poor by the State.—We insert the statement of the Superintendent:—"For the indigent, the State has made provision—a certificate from a magistrate or from respectable individuals; will be received as evidence of indigency—to others the charge is \$105 per annum, for board and tuition."

**Head Dress.**—Gentlemen of Covington and vicinity, who stand in need of this article, and wish to patronize home manufacture, and encourage an industrious citizen; we recommend to call on Mr. N. WALKER. He has fitted up a new establishment, on Scott street, and will soon have on hand a large assortment of every sort and size; fine, fashionable and cheap. Call and examine.

### Annexation.

A bill to annex Texas has passed the lower House of Congress. We have not seen the proceedings, and cannot say what project has been so fortunate as to ride over the Constitution.—It is a matter of doubt whether or not it will pass the Senate.

### Annual Report of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

To the honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:  
The Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully report:  
That the number of pupils in the Institution, at present is thirty; and the whole number since our last report, thirty seven; and that their progress in the attainment of written language and general knowledge and industry, during the past year, has been, in general, good. The instruction diligent and faithful; and attention and industry on the part of the pupils, satisfactory. The Institution is gradually extending the benefits of education and knowledge to the greater part of this unfortunate class of the population of Kentucky, of a suitable age, and to a considerable number of those in some of the adjacent and southern States. The State of Louisiana has made a liberal provision for the education of her indigent mutes, and sustains two promising lads, at this time, in this Institution; and we have reason to hope that the number, under the patronage of that State, will be increased, as information of the beneficial provisions of her Legislature shall be extended among her population.  
The benefits conferred upon deaf mutes by education, cannot be too highly appreciated.—Their degradation, moral and intellectual, is, in many cases, extreme. The influence of instruction elevates their whole being, and often converts a dull, stupid, and almost insensible being, into a cheerful and intelligent being. The literary improvement made, is various, and, like that of persons who can speak corresponds to the grade of their intellectual powers; but the moral and general improvement of their minds and characters, is, in almost every instance, great. Their general intellectual attainments and intelligence in all cases, far outstrip their attainments in written language. This is a necessary result. New ideas they receive, and these ideas are expressed through their own language of justification, and much faster than it is possible to acquire the written symbols of speech. So that their actual acquirements, in the use of written language, are, in almost every instance, adequate evidence of the real benefits conferred.

In their social intercourse in the Institution, they form as happy, animated, and talkative groups, as any family or social circle exhibits.—They are, in fact, the Institution in former years, are, in general, so far from being respectable and useful members of society.  
We will repeat what was stated in our last annual report, that the method of instruction pursued in the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is the same with that pursued and approved by all similar Institutions in this country, and is primarily derived from the Royal Institution of Paris, and was introduced by the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, the late distinguished principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, after a careful and long investigation of the various methods practiced in Europe. It is believed to combine the greatest number of advantages attainable in the shortest time; at once to cultivate and instruct the intellect to the greatest degree, and impart to deaf mutes the readiest and most agreeable mode of intercourse with their fellow men.  
The instruction of mutes in articulation has been tried in the New York Institutions, one of the largest and most intelligent in this country, and has been found to be a failure, not because the object was considered one of little consequence, but because the small degree of success usually attainable, was judged to be a very inadequate compensation for that expenditure of time and labor which the teaching of articulation exacts, and the many wearisome hours which must be spent in adjusting the vocal organs, to the positions of the vocal organs." An able writer in a late number of the N. American Review, concludes an article reviewing the reports of Mr. Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, with the following remarks:—"On the whole, we see no present prospect, that the teaching of articulation will be introduced into our Institutions at all, and that exercises in it will ever be made general, we cannot believe. Our own opinion is, that the only successful experience of the Parisian system, is its almost total non-adoption, a system which we have practiced, or seen practiced for a quarter of a century, and which has been found to answer all reasonable expectations formed from it, to adopt a system which we believe, to be founded on erroneous philosophy, and the results of which judging from all the evidence before us, we believe to have been, on an average at least, less favorable than the results attained under our own plan."

It may be proper to add, however, that in several cases of pupils who were partially deaf and dumb, or entirely deaf, but retained a partial knowledge of speech, which was acquired before the loss of hearing supervened, we have, while communicating the signification of new words, and separating new ideas from the signification, extended and brought to a considerable degree of perfection, their powers of speech. We beg leave to refer the members of the Legislature to an instance, of which they can have personal observation, in a young man now engaged in learning the printing business in the office of the "Commonwealth," at Frankfort, who reads voraciously, and understands with facility, any ordinary work in the English language, and uses written language with ease and fluency, and by the combined aid of articulation, is rapidly acquiring new words and ideas. But such instances are rare. In general, gestulations must be alone depended on, and the addition of articulation only impedes advancement in intelligence—greatly increases the labor of both teacher and pupil—renders that which was before a pleasant labor, an irksome toil, and affords no adequate compensation.

The pupils of the Institution have, during the past year, by a pleasing, enjoyed unusual good health. No death has occurred among them during the last ten years. They are under the constant and vigilant supervision of the Superintendent and his lady; and, to the female pupils, particular attention is given. Their diet is strict, but salutary and parental, and no effort is omitted to improve the mental and moral characters and condition of our pupils. It is pleasing to observe, too, in numerous instances, vicious tempers and bad wills which disappear, or are greatly meliorated, under the benign influence of mental, moral and religious instruction.

WILLIAM CRAIG, } Committee.  
JOHN L. JOHNSON, }

DANVILLE, Jan. 10, 1845.

### OFFICERS.

J. A. JACOBS, Principal and Superintendent.  
W. D. KERR, Assistant Instructor.  
MRS. S. A. JACOBS, Matron.  
Dr. T. H. GALLAUDET, Physician.  
J. A. JACOBS, Secretary.  
N. S. BOWMAN, Treasurer.

### NOTICES.

The Illinois Legislature at length repealed the Mormon Charter. The vote of the House was 76 to 36. The chief objection seems to have been as to the right to repeal charters; but Judge Logan made a distinction between private and public, and municipal, which satisfied both parties. These extraordinary charters are unconditionally repealed.

A hunt for happiness.—It is related of an eastern hunter, that being sorely afflicted with ennui, he was advised that an excitement of spirits would be a long search he discovered such a person, but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt.

No Senator in Congress will be elected this session of the Legislature in Indiana. The election has been indefinitely postponed.

### Search for lost Treasure.

A vessel belonging to a company of gentlemen of this city, fully equipped with a diving bell, sub-marine armour, and efficient hands to work them under the superintendence of a practical engineer, recently left this port for the Island of Margarita, near Cumana, for the purpose of recovering the military chests and other treasures and stores lost by the foundering of the Spanish 80 gun ship "San Pedro de Alcantara."

The San Pedro was one of a large fleet of ships-of-war and transports which sailed from Cadix early in 1815, with an army of 15,000, to reconquer the revolted Provinces of the Spanish Main. Being the Admiral's ship and the largest in the Squadron, to her was entrusted the treasure and military stores, necessary for an expedition of such magnitude.

The loss of this ship occurred in April, 1815, at noon, within a league of the Island, and at 104 fathoms of water. To this severe calamity it is to be attributed the failure of the Spanish arms under Morillo, and the subsequent independence of the South American Republics.

Since 1815 the wreck has quietly slumbered at the bottom of the sea, its whereabouts known only to the fisherman of the coast. The hull lies in ten and a half fathoms of water, on a hard and sandy bottom between the Island of Margarita and the main land. The neighboring sea is ordinarily smooth, and seldom violently agitated. Authentic accounts state that she remains in the same position in which she went down. Her decks are partly fallen in, owing it is supposed, to the weight of her armament, and the action of the worms on her woodwork.

The present expedition has permit from the Venezuelan Government to recover all the lost treasure and stores, with the sole condition of paying into the treasury of the Republic five per cent. on all recovered.—*Balt. American.*

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### N. WALKER,

HAT MANUFACTURER,  
West side Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth,  
COVINGTON, KY.

HAVING removed into his new establishment, on the west side of Scott st., which he has furnished with a good assortment of Hats, fine, fashionable, and cheap. He wishes his friends and customers, before purchasing elsewhere, at least to call and examine his stock; he feels assured they will not go away dissatisfied.  
Hats made to order, on the shortest notice.—  
Merchandise supplied on advantageous terms.  
28 Feb. 1845.

#### W. L. Grant,

Attorney at Law, Covington, Ky.  
WILL attend to all business connected to him in Kenton, Campbell, Boone, Harrison, and Grant counties, Kentucky, and in Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Feb. 1, 1845. 231f

### State of Kentucky, Kenton County, Set.

Jefferson Phelps Adm'r,	In Chancery,
Jefferson Phelps Heirs &c.	
John Carlisle's Adm'r,	In Chancery,
John Carlisle's Heirs &c.	
Leonard Alden's Adm'r,	In Chancery,
Leonard Alden's Heirs &c.	

BY VIRTUE of three orders of the Kenton Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct. Term thereof, 1844, in the above named suits, I will commence on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1845, at the Office of Beaton & Moore, in the city of Covington; examining into the estates of Jefferson Phelps deceased, John Carlisle deceased, and Leonard Alden deceased, and said estates, all persons therefore, having claims against either of said estates, are hereby notified to attend before me on the day above named, or between that day and the third Monday in April following, to the proof of any such claims.  
A. H. KENTON, Circuit Court.  
Kentucky Intelligencer copy.  
Feb. 1, 1845. 25-4w.

### ASTONISHING FACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1845.  
I HEREBY certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tones of voice. I remained in that situation until last summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of *Scarp's Compound Acoustic Oil*. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic, and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of any case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord street, first door above Second street.

MRS. REBECCA BAXTER.  
For sale at the Cowh Street, 125 Main street.  
J. W. SHEPPARD, Ag't.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1845. 28

### Katz's Pills.

KATZ'S American Anti-Bilious Pills. A valuable medicine for all diseases originating from a disordered state of the stomach and impure blood.  
ALSO, Dr. Leroy's Female Pills, an invaluable medicine. For sale by  
HIRAM FRAZIER,  
Sycamore street one door below Third,  
Cincinnati, O.

### Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for any note or notes given by me to B. Hoffman, dated November 16th, 1812, or payable 12 months after date for \$50, one payable 14 months after date for \$50, and one payable 16 months after date for \$35, as I do not intend to pay said notes, having been obtained from me illegally. I at the time of the execution of said notes, to said Hoffman was a minor, and incapable to contract.  
HIRAM CORNELIUS.  
Jan. 18, 1845. 27-4p

### EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE EASTERN PLAN.  
L. Chapin & Co.,  
BROADWAY, opposite Lower Market,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

SINCE the extensive enlargement of our business the past year, it has been universally acknowledged that we have not been able to manufacture more than 2,000 cases of Boots, and pledge ourselves to sell them cheaper than they can be purchased in the east and west in this market. Our stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring trade will be very large, which we will sell lower than any other house in the city.  
L. CHAPIN & CO.,  
Broadway, opposite Lower Market, or at the Manufacturer's Warehouse, No. 9 East 3d st.  
We here express our sincere and hearty thanks to our friends and customers for their patronage, and hope they will continue to encourage their own Manufactures.  
L. C. & CO.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1845. 27-12m

A large supply of Dr. Duncan's Expecto-rant remedy just received and for sale at HIRAM FRAZIER'S on Sycamore st., one door below 3d the only place it can be had in Hamilton County.  
Cin. Dec. 28 1844. 231f

### WM. K. & SEP. T. WALL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Office on Market Square, Covington, Kentucky.  
SEP. T. WALL has permanently located himself in Covington, and will always be found at his office, unless professionally absent. WM. K. WALL will, as heretofore, punctually attend the Kenton, Boone and Campbell Circuit Courts in which they practise in partnership.  
January 1, 1845. 25-4f

W. H. MUSSEY, desirous to reduce his stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS as much as possible, previous to making Spring purchases, offers, for a short time, for CASH, the following articles at the rates of Discount from former prices described in the list:  
Heavy Pilot over Coat Cloths, 37 1/2 pr. ct. dis.  
Dress and Frack Coat Broadcloths 20 do  
Fancy Cassimeres for Pantaloons 20 do  
Cassimers, Jeans, &c. 20 do do  
Rich Cashmere Vestings, 37 1/2 do do  
Rich Mouslin de Laines, 25 1/2 do do  
Cashmere de Laines, 37 1/2 do do  
Super Silk Warp Lustres, 25 1/2 do do  
Super Alpaca do 37 1/2 do do  
Figured do do 40 do do  
Super French Cashmere Shawls, 40 do do  
do do do 25 do do  
Fancy Damask do 35 do do  
Highland Plaid do 25 do do  
Woolen Coats and Mufflers, 25 do do  
Woolen Ties, Caps and Mitts, 25 do do  
Winter Hosiery (all sizes) 33 1/2 do do  
A few styles of fancy (evening) Dress Goods, Wrought Collars and under Hdk's, Linen Cambric Hdk's, Linens, Muslins, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Woolen Gloves, Coats and Tassels, and small Wares, will be closed off at greatly reduced prices.  
Country Merchants, wishing to replenish their Stocks, will find it to their advantage to call.  
181 Main st., west side, bet. Fourth and Fifth,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
January 18, 1845. 26

### TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

WE are prepared to make very liberal advances in Groceries, Produce, &c., ON CONSIGNMENTS OF TOBACCO.  
A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS.,  
Columbia st., near Main.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 25.

### Sales of Tobacco.

WE know we can't be beat in sales of Tobacco, and solicit a full share of the Kentucky business.  
A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS.,  
Columbia street, near Main.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

### SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.

100 boxes sweet 12 lump Kentucky;  
150 do common do  
100 do do lb. do  
60 do Hoveyland No. 12's;  
40 do lb. lump do  
100 kgs 6 twist, different brands;  
15,000 common Cigars, &c., &c.  
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.  
200 kgs Nidals, No. 8, 10, 12 and 34;  
400 boxes Glass Pipes, 9-10 to 12 and 34;  
60 dozen Painted Buckets;  
100 kgs White Lead;  
300 reams Medium Wrapping Paper;  
100 do Crown do  
50 boxes Colton Batting, &c., &c.  
CINCINNATI ARTICLES.  
100 boxes Candles, best brands;  
200 do No. 1 Soap;  
6 tons pure Saleratus, &c., &c.  
GROCERIES.  
25 chests G. P. and Y. H. Teas.  
50 bags Rio Coffee;  
1 ceroon S. F. Indigo;  
1 tierce Madder;  
16 half bbls do.  
100 doz assorted Bell Cordis;  
100 gross Shoe Blacking, &c., &c.  
PRODUCE.  
17 casks Potash; 103 bbls Potatoes;  
100 bushels Dry Peaches;  
1 tierce Madder; 100 lbs. &c., &c.  
All of which we will sell at the city trade or country, at the lowest cash prices.  
A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS.,  
Columbia st., near Main.  
Cincinnati, January 13, 1845. 26.

### DR. DUNCAN'S

#### EXPECTORANT REMEDY,

STANDS ALOOF from the Quack Syrup and other impostures, which have of late become a burthen to the public health, and a suspension to the pulse. Why is it that these medicines are taken repeatedly by the sick without removing the complaint in question? The reason is plain and simple, viz:—Because they are composed chiefly of opium and all its poisonous preparations which acts on the system as a powerful stimulating anodyne, and by using repeatedly, the system becomes habituated to its narcotic influence, as of those who are given to intemperance.  
This fact has become apparent to thousands who have experienced the fatal effects of such medicines, and commenced using DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, which is entirely free from opium and all other poisonous ingredients, and is used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances. It immediately relieves the distressing cough—strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, causing the settled contagious mucus to leave its hold from the lungs, and is discharged by the power of Expectoration. Unless this is done, the lungs will soon become contaminated from noxious matter, and ulcerate, and fall a prey to the fatal consumption.  
For sale at 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Also by  
HIRAM FRAZIER,  
Sycamore st., one door below 3d.  
The only place it can be had in Ham. county.  
Cincinnati, January 13, 1845. 26

### Consumption and Death

WILL most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the promontory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, &c. &c. &c. Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases.—Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of unraveling your life. Always ask for DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persecuted by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.  
DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "Hope in a Cloud."  
Principal Office 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia. Also for sale by  
HIRAM FRAZIER,  
Sycamore street, below Third.  
Price \$1 per bottle.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

### Dr John H. Grant's

OFFICE removed to the East end of Market Space.  
Covington, Dec. 14, 1844. 21

### RAISED FIGURED WARE.—A

complete assortment of Blue Raised Ware, comprising Lining and Tea Ware, just opened and for sale by  
U. ALDRICH, Agent,  
174 Main street, Cincinnati.  
Nov. 16, 1844. 171f

### Blanks, Blanks.

DEEDS and Mortgages, of an improved and highly approved style, and of excellent paper—ALSO—Justices' and Constables' BLANK of good quality, for sale at this Office.

### Cheap! Cheap!!

Cases Dress Boots, 125  
50 Cases light calf Boots,  
25 do stout do do  
10 do fine do imitation stiff.  
For sale below eastern prices by  
L. CHAPIN & CO.,  
Book and Shoe Manufacturer,  
Broadway, opposite Lower Market.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1845. 27c

### Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Lewis Roach & Peleg Kidd, under the firm of Roach & Kidd, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
LEWIS ROACH,  
PELEG KIDD.  
Covington, Jan. 16, 1845. 27w3

### Tobacco Agency.

3000 Cases 6 twist.  
1,000 Boxes sweetened 12 lump.  
Together with small supplies of Missouri, and other kinds, will not be more than sufficient for our Spring sales, and we solicit consignments.  
A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS.,  
Columbia street, near Main, Cincinnati.  
January 18, 1845. 26

WE, the undersigned, from personal experience, do not hesitate to recommend J. TILMAN'S Salve and Ointment, as a superior article ever yet offered to the public, when used according to its directions.  
David Rosser, Franklin Riggs,  
Mary Ann Riggs, Elizabeth Pringle,  
Henry T. Hawley, Mary H. Williams,  
Isaac Edwards, Margaret Edwards,  
John S. Perry, Margaret Edwards,  
Samuel Meek, William Tann,  
James McPherson, S. J. King,  
W. C. C. Harwood, Abel Williams,  
John T. Spain, Wm. D. Dollen,  
Thos. Davidson, Jno. G. Burch.  
Cov. Jan. 25, 1845. 27-3p.

### NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Licking Bridge Co. are respectfully notified, that a second installment of 20 per cent. upon their subscription, or one dollar upon each share, will be required on the 10th of February next.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
M. T. GOULD, Pres't  
OFFICE LICKING BRIDGE CO.,  
Cincinnati, January 3, 1845.

### WEAK BACKS!—WEAK BACKS!!

1,000,000 SOLD YEARLY!  
CENTS. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, the best Strengthening plaster in the World, and a sovereign remedy for Pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism and lumbago; worn on the lower part of the spine, they entirely cure the piles; applied to the back of the neck of children teething they give great relief.  
In coughs, colds, oppression of the chest and stomach, liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, and all diseases where local remedies are required, none can be better than these plasters. They are tonic, or strengthening, stimulating and anodyne. Physicians recommended them because they stick better and afford more relief than any other ever known. One million are sold yearly.  
Worms kill thousands. Children are most subject to them, but persons of all ages are liable to be afflicted by them. Bad breath, paleness about the lips, flushed cheeks, tickling at the nose, wasting away, leanness, pain in the bowels, joints, or limbs, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, morose and sometimes a voracious appetite, are among the symptoms of Worms. Many are doctored for months for some other imaginary disease, when one box of SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES would effect a cure. Dr. Ryan, curator of the National Bazaar, cured a man of worms that was reduced to a skeleton, and by only one box of Sherman's Lozenges. He is now as fat as an Alderman. The Hon. B. B. Beardsley has saved the life of one of his children by them. The sale of 3,000,000 has fully tested them. They are the only infallible worm destroying medicine known. What family will be without them.

### Ordinary Cough and Colds.

EMORY E. CAMP, Esq., one of the Editors of the New York Herald, says: "Desirous to benefit my fellow beings, who, like myself, are often afflicted with slight affections of the lungs, &c., &c., I have procured a valuable medicine, I state, that from no source has been derived so much relief as from your Cough Lozenges; and from my own experience, I think that there are few who could cure almost any case of Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, or other affections of the Lungs."  
The Hon. Mr. ARCHER, U. S. Senator of Virginia, was cured of a cough that threatened to terminate in Consumption by only one small box. He had suffered much from the frequent attacks of coughing, and could get but little rest day or night, until he used these Lozenges. He could hardly believe that medicine could relieve so quick and efficiently, especially when it is so pleasant.  
Put up in elegant boxes, 25 cents!  
Cough Lozenges, 25 cents!  
Worm Lozenges, 25 cents!  
G. F. THOMAS,  
Main Street, between 3d and 4th sts., opposite Gazette Office. Sole agent for Cincinnati.  
Country Merchants supplied at Eastern prices.  
Cincinnati, Jan. 11, 1845. 25.

### Tobacco.

RECEIVED on consignment and for sale by A. & T. GREIDER, 400 Tobacco Boxes, which will be sold low for cash. Tobacco Manufacturers using boxes will please call and examine the same.  
January 4, 1845. 24w3

### Milner.

MRS. E. READ, has removed to Gedge's new building, on Scott St. near Gedge & Co's Store, between 4th and 5th streets, where she will be happy to attend to all her friends and customers who feel disposed to give her a call.  
Cov. Dec. 28 1844. 231f

### Indiana Lands

FOR sale or exchange for property in Covington or neighborhood.  
The undersigned offers for sale or to exchange for other property, a valuable tract of land, located in Hancock county, Indiana, containing quarter section. This land is of fine quality, well watered, upon which is a good dwelling house, and other buildings with a fine well of water, and orchard of choice fruit. A great bargain can be obtained on application to  
PHILIP YELTON,  
On the State road, Campbell Co., Ky.  
Reference can be had to A. L. & T. GAZEN, Covington.  
Jan. 4, 1845. 24m3.

### GOODMAN & COLTON,

ATTORNEYS,  
Office, 119 Main street. All kinds of business in the line of their profession, which may be intrusted to them, will be uniformly attended to. Particular attention will be paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjacent counties.  
REFERENCES.  
John Ward & Co., New York,  
Jacob Little & Co., Philadelphia.  
H. R. Seymour & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Atwood, Jones & Co., Pittsburgh,  
Joseph Landis & Co., New Orleans,  
Henry Starr, Esq.,  
T. S. Goodman, & Co., Cincinnati.  
Cincinnati, June 22, 1844. 48-1f

### LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATS & CHARLES J. HELM, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.  
Office on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.  
Covington, January 11, 1845.

### LAW PARTNERSHIP.

B



