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POLITICAL.

REPLY TO MR. TIBBATTS.

BY THOMAS B. STEVENSON, ESQ.
Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Sir: I have thus, in publishing the foregoing, rendered you the "justice" asked at my hands, although by your coarse and indecorous language, you have forfeited all claim to such consideration. But no appeal to my liberality was ever successfully made; and I would myself suffer much unmerited injury rather than allow my sense of justice to be questioned. I have often turned from my path to avoid treading upon a worm; and although your public conduct and your language towards me have constrained me to handle you with severity, you shall have no cause to accuse me of injustice. What I have said and have to say about you has been and is put forth under the full sense of my accountability to you and the public. Whilst therefore, I shall speak of you with independence, I shall treat you as I have hitherto done, with fairness and candor.

Before I proceed to discuss the material issues between us, I must dispose of some collateral matters which you have introduced. You have something to say, much in the usual cant of demagogues, about the freedom of the press—the good it effects in the hands of good men, and of the evil in those of bad; and, most magnanimously, you resign yourself to a man's fate, rather than impugn his freedom. I doubt whether you are competent to an act of self-immolation, but you are not, therefore, the less entitled to justice and fair dealing. The weak, indeed, appeal with greater force to generous forbearance, than the resolute. I have never employed the press either as the minister of selfishness or an engine of oppression—never—and, so help me heaven, never will. I have sometimes endeavored to direct its legitimate power against bad men in the public service; but I have done so with unprejudiced demagogues; I have exposed the bad aims of whom I deemed foes to virtue and enemies to the State; and, in some instances, at least, have had the satisfaction to witness the salutary effect of the rigor. But, sir, none have written under my lash; none have been led under my halberd; none have been led out with a halberd to the cross-tree, but such as, from considerations of public good, merited their fate; and you could not maintain an appeal against me but on false issues.

You talk about dignity and self-respect; and have given a pretty specimen of both in your ungentlemanly language above. You lecture me upon the duties of the editorial office and advise me that I should "affect" to be a gentleman, if I cannot wear the genuine character. This advice is perhaps the most honest and candid you have offered me; as it is in accordance with your own notorious practice. You talk about your own gentlemanly character and associations and think I ought to have known that you were incapable of violating that character. Personally, I knew little of you; but from many others, embracing not a few upon whom you have fawned and whose association you have sought as a passport for yourself, I have understood you were utterly destitute of the essential elements of a manly character; that you were cunning, deceitful, treacherous, and would "smile and smile" and "affect the gentleman." It is painful to me to disturb your self-complacency; but when you thrust your own character—self-certified—upon me and in offensive contrast with what you insinuate is mine, you force me to unlock you. That you are respectably allied, I cordially allow, for that alliance embraces a family allied to my own; that you have the externals of a citizen, I confess on my part; but I judge that you have been often placed in positions which require such admonitions and render them deeply important to me. Having been nursed in the lap of piety, I have from my earliest years, been accustomed to regard such exhortations with deep interest and their ministers with sincere veneration and reverence. Such interest and veneration were appropriate to the ministry and ministrations of a holy minister of religion; I never heard of but from the same source that certifies you to be a gentleman—yourself. I have certainly heard of no works of charity and love from you; of no abandonment of those grossly sinful practices which have disgraced your life and made your friends ashamed of you; not even of a profession of

Christianity. You will therefore pardon me, if I question your minister in holy things. I am not so proficient in grace as I should be; and am not likely to be advanced by your preaching; for, like the devil when he offered the Saviour kingdoms which were not his own to bestow, you exhort me to practices of which your own life furnishes no encouraging example.

You allude to my employment as former clerk of the penitentiary as having afforded me opportunities of observing the punishments inflicted on men guilty of crimes less heinous than I have perpetrated against you. As a specimen of what you deem the severity, this allusion may be allowable. I have indeed, in that prison, witnessed the punishment due to the unhappy victims of crime; and I have witnessed them with unaffected pain and pity. But I have pitied none of them more than you; for none of them have fallen deeper and none are suffering more keenly. The mind is the source of keenest suffering; and while that is unrelieved, the body would be innocent of your foot or rebuffed against myself. Our unfortunate fellow-beings confined in the State prison are undergoing just punishment for their crimes in violation of the rights of others. One of them has, perchance, stolen a sheep. The theft was an inexcusable outrage though the culprit may have been urged by want. You have pursued a course in Congress, in relation to the pledges you gave your constituents, which had it reached its end, would lay the knife to the throat of every sheep in your district, which I have long believed and often said is the best wool growing district in the Union, and do each one of its voters more absolute injury to his industrial interests than if you had stolen a horse from each. It was occasionally my province to witness the hair shaved off the heads of bad men at the penitentiary; but I have been promoted since to a very disagreeable though a more honorable employment. It is sometimes now my duty to scalp worse men; and if the duty has been executed with reluctance and pain, your groans and shrieks tell me at least that it has been effectually done.

My Boone correspondent, you say, is my brother. That is true. You say he is a warm and excitable partisan. That is not true in the sense implied. Although he is a brother and a man of firm principles, I must say that few men are equally free from excitable feelings and none free from such passion as serves men from uprightness and candor. I speak not thus because he is my brother, but because, knowing him thoroughly, the testimony is true. He is indeed one of those rare characters, spoken of by Solomon, who would "swear to their own hurt." Purely out of the spirit of fair dealing, he wrote me a letter after your late speech at Burlington for the purpose of giving you the benefit of being placed in the position you desired, which I publish before your defence was received and which you could not have seen before writing it. In his last letter, however, though he gives you the benefit of your own defined position, he asserts that another gentleman who heard your denial at Burlington, concurred with him. I think, therefore, the public will hardly participate in your affected amazement at my crediting his statement about you. But still you do not question his veracity. No, not a word. You say he is a very discreet man, and that he is a selfish and unprincipled man. But, sir, how did you expect an intelligent and discerning public would fail to see your hypocrisy in affecting to question mine? This was the case. My brother, one of your constituents, made a statement about you, which, knowing him to be a man of tried and stern integrity, I credited and published; and you say he misinterpreted you but distinctly disclaim impeaching his veracity; I drew from what he said the inference proper and natural to my faith in it; you expressly recognize what I had written as matter based on that statement and in effect admit that the conclusions drawn from it were correctly drawn; and yet, making no issue of veracity with the author of the statement, you impute falsehood, unfairness, and injustice to me! Such is a pretty fair and characteristic specimen of the manliness and candor for which, if common to men, you are very ready to bestow. This was not distinguished. God forbid that I should desire or attempt to turn your wrath from myself upon him. You have made the quarrel mine and I fully assume its responsibilities.

You speak of the Commonwealth as, "hitherto," a paper of respectable rank. What its respectability and influence may be, must be adjudged by those who have patronized and been its readers and patrons, and who are likely to be more impartial adjudicators than you or I. But you have laid a basis for the inference that, if I had not exposed the opinions of you which I candidly entertained and which duty to the public required me to expose, your own opinion of the Commonwealth would have remained as it was. "Hitherto." Perhaps this may have been designed as opening the door for accommodation between us and implying, if I will retract my expressions, you will restore the Commonwealth to its former rank in your good opinion. I shall take this view of the matter into consideration and shall be sure to weigh deliberately whether, by professing any confidence in you, I might, forfeit the confidence of all whose good opinion is worth coveting.

You appear to lay stress on my saying you "followed" Wall at Burlington. You are entitled to all the benefit you can derive from this. If Major Wall was not there, it was a legitimate inference with me that he was, from the terms of my correspondent's letter. Such other immaterial points as you have juggled into the discussion will be incidentally touched in the more important matter which follows and which I am impatient to present.

In that spirit of independence which should characterize an honest press laboring for the public good and never forgetting what was due to candor and justice, I have fearlessly commented on your public character and conduct. I had a right, as a conductor of a free press, a right given by the constitution, to do this; and you had yourself invited and indeed incited me to it. But I had for the disagreeable task left after I had been repeatedly urged by respectable gentlemen of your own immediate constituency, to execute it. Like them, I regarded your public course as not only violative of your pledges to the people, but destructive of their interests. How could a faithful press remain silent under such a call for its honest voice?

In the first notice I took of your public conduct, on the Tariff question, I published your own speech in full, together with a letter from one of your most intelligent and respectable constituents, on which I made such comments as appeared to me both pertinent and just. My comments were legitimately based upon, and my conclusions logically drawn from the premises laid in your speech and that letter. You have not attacked their legitimacy; but have rested the case upon your assertion that my correspondent misconceived you. I knew him to be a man of truth and candor; and you have yourself, in terms complimentary to him, distinctly disclaimed raising any issue of veracity with him. Knowing him truthful, unprejudiced and disinterested, I believed and published his statement; and that statement still, notwithstanding your denial, is entitled to far more credence, supported as it is by that of another, than your own. You are an interested and therefore not a competent or reliable witness. The statement of that correspondent as to your general course on the Tariff question in the canvass coincide with what I have understood from other sources it had been. You had in the canvass as is shown in the statement of Mr. Brown herein, proclaimed yourself a better Tariff man, a better Whig on the Tariff question, a better protectionist, than Mr. Wall; you had appealed to Whigs for their votes on this ground, acknowledging that you would only be elected by Whig votes as you were running in a Whig district. This you have not denied in your defence, although this corresponds substantially with the fact stated by the Boone letter writer; and I put it out of your power, by publishing Mr. Brown's letter herein, to amend your defence by a future denial. This is deemed immaterial however, and is only introduced to forestall your propensity for cunningly quibbling on subordinate points. I am perfectly willing to try you on your own version of the views on the Tariff you declared in the canvass. Whether you agreed with or differed from Mr. Wall, in regard to mere details of the Tariff act, is not the material question, although you labor to make it so appear. The true question is, whether in Congress you violated or carried out the pledges you gave in the canvass in favor of protection? I maintain that you violated those pledges and join issue on the facts of the case.—You pledged yourself to sustain the protective policy; you appealed for Whig votes on this pledge; you received them under this pledge and were elected; and, instead of redeeming your pledge, instead of maintaining the protective policy on the floor of Congress, by any act, speech, vote or motion, you acted, maneuvered and voted throughout the session in concert and affiliation with those whose openly avowed object was not only to destroy the existing Tariff act, which is generally regarded as the touch-stone of a protectionist, but to break down and root out the entire protective policy. Such is the statement of the true issue between us; and now disencumbering the discussion from the trash and false issues under which you have endeavored to conceal it, I proceed, with a clear field before me, to present its true merits.

You now say you were and are now for a revenue Tariff with incidental protection; indeed in one part of your defence you say you would discriminate for protection. This is good Whig doctrine. But you have not said one solitary word in proof of your support of this doctrine in Congress. That would have been in point. What did you do in Congress for the protective policy? Nothing that I ever heard of. The only speech you made on the subject of which I have any knowledge, is that which I have published in full, and which was delivered at a time, as is shown on its face, when you knew it would do no good, in which you even rent the Tariff as not at the time a practical question, when your party were moving heaven and earth to destroy it. Your tariff speech in Congress occupies about a page, prefixed to a speech of sixteen pages on the "Texas question," which you pretended to regard as a practical question, and which was the subject of the tariff question by Congress. Now Mr. McKay's bill could pass the Senate.

And no one knows better than yourself, that your party got up this very Texas question, or rather stole it from that poor devil of a vagabond in political fortune, John Tyler, for the purpose of evading the Tariff and other issues on which the Whig party had got decidedly the advantage over you. And nothing more triumphantly proves the falsehood of your definition, and the sound principles and wisdom of the Whigs, than the operation of the Tariff of 1842, on which they are united to a man. The operation of that act, while it fills the treasury, which your party had bankrupted, and covers the country with blessings, falsified every objection and prediction you and your party made against it and the protective policy. And nothing more triumphantly proves the falsehood of your definition, and the sound principles and wisdom of the Whigs, than the operation of the Tariff of 1842, on which they are united to a man. The operation of that act, while it fills the treasury, which your party had bankrupted, and covers the country with blessings, falsified every objection and prediction you and your party made against it and the protective policy.

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Traders against the Tariff. On the same page of the Commonwealth where you found the opinions of Van Buren and Co., you had Calhoun's decided expression of hostility to protection. You knew Calhoun was utterly hostile to protection in any shape acceptable to the friends of the policy; you knew from his letter withdrawing his name from the Presidential contest, he would not support any one in favor of protection or whose friends were for protection; you knew that this was the purpose of the Southern Locos; and knowing all this, you deliberately voted with them. You know that even Van Buren, your strongest man, could not be elected without Southern aid and I have no doubt that, for the purpose of conciliating the Free Traders of the South, you, like others of your party, practically abandoned your professed principles on the floor of Congress by joining in the support of Mr. McKay's bill. The condition and prospects of the Loco party at the time were desperate and notoriously known. Nothing else but that desperation induced the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren, who was undoubtedly your strongest man, and for whom most of the delegates to the Loco National Convention were not only instructed but pledged to vote as the Presidential nominee. Nothing can show better the condition of your party at the time and nothing afford a better clue to the motives of your party action in Congress, than the correspondence between Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, and Mr. McDuffie, the Senator from South Carolina, in February last. Ritchie said that the South would not agree to support a protectionist and he asks Mr. McDuffie to say on what terms the South can be preserved to the Loco party. McDuffie answers in these words:

"With regard to the other question to which you allude—the union of the great Southern States—there is but one motto under which they can successfully rally—and that is, 'Free Trade and uncompromising war against the protective system and its affiliated measures.' If the Tariff should be satisfactorily reduced, as I now hope will, I think the South and South West will move in solid column and with an unflinching step. I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE McDUFFIE.
Tues. Ritchie, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Here is a solution of the whole matter and the explanation of your unprincipled violation of your pledges to your constituents. It is necessary to reduce the Tariff and begin if not end an "uncompromising war against the protective system and its affiliated measures," in order to get the Calhoun vote of the Locos to support Van Buren who was then universally expected to be your nominee. You were ready to accede to the demand of McDuffie in order to unite the Southern Locos; and you consummated the foul and unprincipled political bargain by voting for McKay's bill, which was the means referred to by McDuffie, in expressing the hope he did of the reduction of the Tariff. No doubt you, like others, pledged yourself to him, and thus induced his hope. But there were 27 men of your party in Congress who were not, who were not by their principles and maintaining the interests of the country, by whose aid the foul combination with the Southern Free Traders was destroyed.

Your garbled speeches of Mr. Clay delivered more than twenty years ago, to show what you deem the position of the Whig party. The extracts are unfairly given, and are so arranged as to appear inconsistent with the doctrines uniformly avowed throughout his life and the main scope of the very speeches from which they are taken. Elsewhere in your defence, you quote from a recent speech of Mr. Clay, for another object, and apparently to sustain yourself; but you quote from the same speech, and the same speeches, to show that he was hostile to the very principle which you affected to prove by him. Yes, sir, I say significantly, you knew it. You knew that the Locos of the South would never have touched Polk but for his affiliation with them on the tariff question: you knew South Carolina regarded Van Buren with repugnance and refused to send delegates to the Convention, but that she rejected at Mr. Van Buren's overthrow and swallow of Polk with a perfect relish. You know that if Polk's late letter to Kane were construed in South Carolina as he designed the Locos of Pennsylvania to construe it, and as you, with equal insincerity, affect to construe it, he would not get a Southern vote. That I am fortified in thus construing Polk, I appeal to the presses and orators of his own party. The Nashville Union, the leading organ of Polk's conservatism in Tennessee, speaking of the Tariff of 1842, says:

"Its provisions are viewed with abhorrence by Cal. Polk and all his friends."
The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, says that all Mr. Polk's principles are "SOUTHERN TO THE BACK-BONE."

Your distinguished neighbor, Mr. Elwood Fisher, an openly avowed advocate of Free Trade, and whose honesty and consistency stand out in striking contrast with your sneaking course, in a Loco meeting at Louisville, testified Polk's nomination spoke to the following effect:

"The Whigs accuse us of not being willing to go before the people upon our principles; of being afraid to avow our naked principles and discuss them fairly and openly, unaided by the gunpowder popularity of a Jackson, or the secret power of a Calhoun. We have now nominated a man who is neither a hero nor a magician, a citizen comparatively undistinguished and beaten twice in his own State in the Governor's canvass, but a man OUT AND OUT FOR FREE TRADE, OPENLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY OPPOSED TO PROTECTION, AS INEXPEDIENT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL. We nominate a man as the exponent of our principles—we fight on our principles, and we expect to conquer on our principles, without any extraneous aid."

But it is useless to multiply quotations, which I could do ad infinitum. I have given enough to prove your fraud and imposture in representing Polk as a protectionist. No tariff, however reduced, could fail to afford some incidental protection, but fair and adequate protection is the thing. You know that Polk would not give that, and you know, if he were President, and his Kane letter were quoted on him, that he would construe it according to the tenor of his whole course and the principles of the free traders.

But I repeat the inquiry—what did you do in Congress in favor of the protective policy? What? What? What? Nothing that I know of. But I know you aided its foes in every way that aid could be given them, by votes and maneuvers. And I have the authority of sundry of your constituents for saying, and have published the statement, which you have not denied, that you frayed into your district immense numbers of the speeches of McDuffie and Woodbury, which concentrated the whole essence of free trade hostility against the principle and policy of protection, and that you never, so far as my informants after diligent inquiry could learn, sent your constituents one document or speech in favor of protection! This single fact alone, without reference to your votes and maneuvers, would be amply sufficient to convict you before honest and candid men of hypocrisy and imposture, in pretending yourself a protective man.

And nothing more triumphantly proves the falsehood of your definition, and the sound principles and wisdom of the Whigs, than the operation of the Tariff of 1842, on which they are united to a man. The operation of that act, while it fills the treasury, which your party had bankrupted, and covers the country with blessings, falsified every objection and prediction you and your party made against it and the protective policy. And nothing more triumphantly proves the falsehood of your definition, and the sound principles and wisdom of the Whigs, than the operation of the Tariff of 1842, on which they are united to a man. The operation of that act, while it fills the treasury, which your party had bankrupted, and covers the country with blessings, falsified every objection and prediction you and your party made against it and the protective policy.

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a timely compromise. It was the defence of Mr. Clay with his friends at the North, that by yielding a part, he prevented the destruction of the whole."

So it seems that Mr. Polk, in 1839, tho't Mr. Clay the father and preserver of the system of protection, which he and Jackson had devoted to utter destruction; and in the same address he stigmatized Tennesseeans as supporters of the "monstrous scheme," because they supported "Henry Clay, his father and preserver. He supported Verplanck's bill in the session of Congress of 1832-3, which proposed bringing down the rates to an average of 15 per cent. This was one of the projects got up by the recommendation of Jackson, as alluded to above by Polk; and he supported Verplanck's bill, according to his own confession, for the purpose of destroying the whole protective policy.

In April 1843, in a speech delivered in Madison county, Tenn., published by himself, he said:

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COURSE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY WITH WHICH (Mr. Milton Brown,) ACTS AND MYSELF, IS, WHILE THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEARILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

And in the next month he published the following:

"WINGSTON, May 29, 1843.

"To the People of Tennessee."

The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones, at Carrollville, on the 12th April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was, that our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people. That my opinions were now fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. I had steadily during the period I was a Representative in Congress, been upholding a protective policy, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I had avowed my opposition to the Tariff of the late Whig Congress as being highly protective in its character and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producing and exporting States—required its repeal, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise tariff act of 1833.

JAMES K. POLK.

While in Congress, he said:

"The growers consider the duty on foreign wool as important to their prosperity. * * * My own opinion is, that wool should be duty free." [Cong. Deb., vol. 9, p. 1194.]

In his pamphlet speech at Jackson, Tenn., April 3, 1843, he said:

"I am in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June, 1842."

In his reply the Memphis Inquirer, May 15, 1843, he said he was opposed to the tariff act of 1842, and in favor of repealing it and restoring the Compromise Tariff act of 1833.

But it cannot be necessary to multiply quotations. The above indicate Mr. Polk's hostility to the principle and policy of protection beyond all cavil, and you, Mr. Tibbatts, know, that when Mr. Polk's late letter, which was hostile to the very principle which you affected to prove by him. Yes, sir, I say significantly, you knew it. You knew that the Locos of the South would never have touched Polk but for his affiliation with them on the tariff question: you knew South Carolina regarded Van Buren with repugnance and refused to send delegates to the Convention, but that she rejected at Mr. Van Buren's overthrow and swallow of Polk with a perfect relish. You know that if Polk's late letter to Kane were construed in South Carolina as he designed the Locos of Pennsylvania to construe it, and as you, with equal insincerity, affect to construe it, he would not get a Southern vote. That I am fortified in thus construing Polk, I appeal to the presses and orators of his own party. The Nashville Union, the leading organ of Polk's conservatism in Tennessee, speaking of the Tariff of 1842, says:

"Its provisions are viewed with abhorrence by Cal. Polk and all his friends."
The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, says that all Mr. Polk's principles are "SOUTHERN TO THE BACK-BONE."

Your distinguished neighbor, Mr. Elwood Fisher, an openly avowed advocate of Free Trade, and whose honesty and consistency stand out in striking contrast with your sneaking course, in a Loco meeting at Louisville, testified Polk's nomination spoke to the following effect:

"The Whigs accuse us of not being willing to go before the people upon our principles; of being afraid to avow our naked principles and discuss them fairly and openly, unaided by the gunpowder popularity of a Jackson, or the secret power of a Calhoun. We have now nominated a man who is neither a hero nor a magician, a citizen comparatively undistinguished and beaten twice in his own State in the Governor's canvass, but a man OUT AND OUT FOR FREE TRADE, OPENLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY OPPOSED TO PROTECTION, AS INEXPEDIENT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL. We nominate a man as the exponent of our principles—we fight on our principles, and we expect to conquer on our principles, without any extraneous aid."

But it is useless to multiply quotations, which I could do ad infinitum. I have given enough to prove your fraud and imposture in representing Polk as a protectionist. No tariff, however reduced, could fail to afford some incidental protection, but fair and adequate protection is the thing. You know that Polk would not give that, and you know, if he were President, and his Kane letter were quoted on him, that he would construe it according to the tenor of his whole course and the principles of the free traders.

But I repeat the inquiry—what did you do in Congress in favor of the protective policy? What? What? What? Nothing that I know of. But I know you aided its foes in every way that aid could be given them, by votes and maneuvers. And I have the authority of sundry of your constituents for saying, and have published the statement, which you have not denied, that you frayed into your district immense numbers of the speeches of McDuffie and Woodbury, which concentrated the whole essence of free trade hostility against the principle and policy of protection, and that you never, so far as my informants after diligent inquiry could learn, sent your constituents one document or speech in favor of protection! This single fact alone, without reference to your votes and maneuvers, would be amply sufficient to convict you before honest and candid men of hypocrisy and imposture, in pretending yourself a protective man.

What did McDuffie say of the tariff and protection in his speech? He complained of the government for raising revenue mainly from imports; he denounced the tariff of 1842 as a measure having no other object than to plunder the people; he said: "It is not designed for purposes of revenue but for purposes of plunder;" "destructive of commerce;" "foul and faithless violation of the Compromise Act;" "iniquitous, oppressive and unjust;" "a monster which only requires to be strangled;" "which strangles it, it is universally execrated;" "struck down only one half of the foreign commerce of the country;" "an act to legalize plunder and oppression;" "looked on the government as more iniquitous, unjust and disastrous to the South and its commerce than all the pirates and plunderers that ever infested the ocean;" "pregnant with ruin to the country;" required the utter abandonment of the protective policy; if he failed to prostrate the system he would shake the dust off his feet and quit the halls of Congress forever, &c., &c.

Such were some of the flowers and garlands of invective, which McDuffie hung about the protective policy, of which you, Mr. Tibbatts, profess to be such an honest and consistent advocate; and such the arguments in favor of protection which you have distributed among the people of your district.

Mr. Woodbury, in his speech, urged the immediate overthrow of the protective system. He specified the duty on cotton bagging as one of its oppressions. He said the protective duties were designed to hoodwink and seduce farmers; and were nugatory and useless. He made out a list of the articles taxed under the act of 1842 to the injury of the consumer, among the rest bagging, which Mr. Simmons showed was false, and afterwards compelled him reluctantly to retract.

McDuffie said there was too little capital in this country to carry on a free trade system, and at the same time complained of the enormous profits derived from them; while Mr. Benton stigmatized the manufacturers as millionaire capitalists; and, to complete the consistency of the whole, Mr. Woodbury, who was a protectionist, complained of the injury of protection and feared the ruin of the manufacturers, who, according to McDuffie were pick-pockets, living on the bounty of the government. Their combined hostility was directed against the protective policy, which was probably the chief object of the plea filed against a plaintiff's bill to recover the value of a kettle loaned the defendant and not returned. The defendant set forth in his answer that—1. The kettle was cracked and worth nothing; 2. he had returned it; 3. he never had it. Such is the character of hostility against the tariff. McDuffie and Woodbury were for excises and direct taxes to a certain extent and under certain qualifications in lieu of the tariff.

Sir, this is the sort of stuff which you, a protectionist, concoct, fanned your district with. As to the objections urged against the act of 1842, experience proved, before you gave your vote for Mr. McKay's British Bill, that they were all unfounded. That tariff, in the brief but forcible language of one of the ablest and honestest men of this or any other country, found the government.

"Unable to borrow money upon any terms,—Now, six per cent. stock of the United States is selling at fourteen per cent. advance upon its par value, and the government could, without difficulty, borrow a hundred millions of dollars at five per cent interest."

"Then, without a dollar in the Treasury, the government was dependant on fresh issues of Treasury Notes (below par in the market) for meeting its engagements. Now, there is an amount of eight millions annually in the Treasury which will be increased by the first of January next to a surplus of twelve millions of dollars, almost enough to extinguish the whole debt created by the last administration."

"Then, in every vocation in life, and in every branch of industry and trade, were to be seen, the prosperity and the progress. Now, in all branches of industry, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, there is comparatively activity, enterprise, and prosperity."

"It is the policy which has brought about these blessings that the Locos are bent upon destroying. It is this policy that has kept all the efforts of the leaders of the party bent at the last session of Congress. It is against this policy that they are waging the most deadly warfare in supporting the election of Mr. Polk, known to be a man who is just what the country craves, steady, and most zealous advocate."

This is the tariff you have endeavored to destroy, and these are the fruits of it which you have attempted to pluck and throw away. I said before, and I repeat now, that after your votes, acts and maneuvers in Congress in relation to the tariff, against Mr. Polk, you have your district with the speeches of McDuffie and Woodbury; your attempting to pass yourself off at home as a protectionist, as a piece of imposture and fraud. I care not how vehemently you assert you are for protection, I can believe it. You run with the lance and keep with the bounds."

You act with the free-traders and profess friendship for protection.

You divide the people into three sections on the tariff question: 1. The Free Traders, discriminating for revenue and against protection; 2. Those in favor of a high and exorbitant tariff, having protection for the object and revenue for the incident.

In thus dividing the parties, you have purposely and liberally laid guilty of fraud and falsehood the most palpable. Your party, No. 1, is composed of the Calhouns, McDuffies, Woodburies and Polks, with whom you acted throughout the session, and whose speeches, avowing the identical principles of the Locos, you have quoted in your district. Your party, No. 2, is composed of such men as the 27 Democrats in the late session of Congress, by whose help the Whigs killed McKay's British bill, for which you and every free-trader in the Union were bent upon destroying. You exist insidiously to imply is the Whig party, does not exist, and you knew it

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF Kentucky,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF New York.

WHIG ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY.

State at large. {BENJ. HARDIN, of Nelson,
1st dist. ROBT. A. PATTERSON, of Caldwell,
2d do. PHILIP THURTELL, of Davies,
3d do. B. M. CANNON, of Warren,
4th do. JOHN KINCAID, of Lincoln,
5th do. WM. R. GRIGSBY, of Nelson,
6th do. GREEN ADAMS, of Knox,
7th do. WM. J. GRAVES, of Louisville.
8th do. LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette,
9th do. L. W. ANDREWS, of Fleming,
10th do. W. W. SOUTHWATE, of Kenton.

PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIG PARTY.

1. "A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation."
2. "An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American Industry."
3. "Just restraints on the Executive Power, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the Veto."
4. "A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among the States."
5. "An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections."
6. "An amendment of the Presidential term, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term."

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

Thus far, the result of the elections in Kentucky, look well. We have taken some pains to compare them with those of 1840, in the contest for Governor, between Owsley and Judge French, and the average justifies the expectation of a brilliant triumph. In all the counties north of the Kentucky River, there has been little or no falling off. The middle counties have sustained their former majorities, if they have not gone beyond them. In the city of Louisville there has been a warm struggle, and the majority has been somewhat diminished; but there are causes operating there, which very intelligently account for it. In the border cities and towns there can never be the same uniformity as in the counties of the interior. We have received no accounts from the counties south of Green River, except from the county of Warren, of whom Bowlinggreen is the principal town. The result there, so far as it furnishes any clue to the probable action of the Green River country, is highly auspicious. Owsley's majority on the first day of the election was 306,—being somewhat beyond the vote for Governor on the first day four years ago. From the counties bordering on Green River to the north, we have favorable returns—though they do not extend farther than the first day. As yet we have had no intelligence from the mountain districts, beyond Montgomery and Fleming. In these two counties all looks fair. We anticipate the usual decisive results from White's district. In this district Mason has done well; so has Bracken; but what shall we say of Boone? What excuse have our friends in that steady county, to offer for such a defeat as they have sustained? We say defeat, for so small a majority is equal to defeat. What influences have been at work to change the state of things there? We think we could define them; but we will not. Our friends at a distance need have no fears, however, that Boone is what she seems to be,—she has only been taking a nap. SHE WILL WAKE UP IN NOVEMBER.

On the whole, the results are fully equal to our expectations. The majority for Owsley in Kentucky will overwhelm our political opponents, and settle the contest for the future. As for the majority for Lieutenant Governor, we think Mr. Dixon will leave General Pitcher so far behind, that it will scarcely be known he was a candidate.

We give below all the returns we have received of the Kentucky Election. They are very incomplete—the majorities only are given:—

OWSLEY. BUTLER.

Anderson,	250	250
Brackenridge,	258	100
Bath,	200	—
Boone,	249	—
Bracken,	160	—
Bullitt,	470	—
Bourbon,	212	—
Boyle,	300	—
Clark,	—	180
Campbell,	—	24
Carroll,	68	—
Calloway,	509	—
Fayette,	123	—
Franklin,	270	—
Fleming,	658	—
Garrard,	—	5
Gallatin,	75	—
Grant,	33	360
Henry,	—	191
Kenton,	144	—
Jessamine,	144	—
Lewis,	46	—
Louisville,	594	—
Madison,	358	—
Montgomery,	170	—
Meade,	200	—
Mason,	810	287
Mercer,	387	—
Nelson,	19	—
Nicholas,	—	186
Owen,	—	23
Oldham,	—	244
Pendleton,	—	158
Scott,	—	—
Shelby,	552	—
Trimble,	250	—
Woodford,	280	—
Washington,	104	—
Warren,	212	—

DAILY STRAIGHTOUT.—This is the title of a new daily paper just commenced in Cincinnati. It is edited by our friend John H. Wood, Esq., an original Jackson man, and an ardent and able supporter of Mr. Clay. It is a very efficient paper, and speaks well for the triumph of the Whig cause. The price of the paper from the 15th of August, to the 1st of November is only 50 cents.

THE WHIG CAUSE.

If we can form any opinion of the prospects before us, from the demonstrations furnished by the zeal and activity of our Whig friends in other States, we would say that the Whig cause was never so full of encouragement and hope. Throughout Ohio, the spirits of our friends are excited to the utmost degree. Public meetings are being held, and the gallant Whigs of that State are rallying for the struggle in October. We lament to hear that Gov. Corwin's strength has, for the present, failed him—as well on his own account, as for the reason that no noble a champion deserves the sympathies of his friends.

In Pennsylvania the Whigs are at work. Large mass meetings will be held in September at Pittsburgh and Erie, and we doubt not will exhibit both numbers and enthusiasm.

On the 21st of this month, the People of Tennessee are to meet in Convention at Nashville. What a glorious gathering it will be. Let no fears be entertained of Tennessee. Her judgment has already been pronounced. Polk has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The accounts from Alabama represent that State as being shaken to her centre, and that the Whigs are contending in earnest for victory. Let them struggle on.

Our intelligence from North Carolina is not sufficiently exact to justify a statement of results. We shall have satisfactory returns next week. North Carolina has done her duty no doubt.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday afternoon that the Recorder of that city has issued thirty-seven warrants for persons engaged in the late riots; of these persons, eight are in prison, two dead of wounds received by their fellow rioters before their arrest, sixteen are under bonds for trial, and eleven have not yet been arrested.

Explosion.—On Thursday morning, about half past five o'clock, one of the dyeing-houses attached to the powder manufactory of the Messrs. Dupont, on the Brandywine, Delaware, exploded, killing two men who were on the premises at the time. There were about four thousand pounds of powder in the house at the time of the explosion.

More Intelligence Mail.

Since Judge Story's confirmation of Judge Sprague's exposition of Post Office laws, the American Letter Mail Company have renewed their operations with great vigor, and now send letters at the following rates: Boston to New York, 64 cents; Albany and Troy 5 cents. The regular mail rates are of course much more expensive than the cheap postage system.

Comeray & Co. have established a line, and offer to carry letters from Buffalo, Auburn, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, Syracuse, Canandaigua, Utica, Schuettady, Albany and New York, for 64 cents each, or 20 stamps for \$1.00.

Bates & Co., of Boston, have also established a line between New York city and New Bedford and Nantucket.

We have been told there is some idea of starting an independent Mail line between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, touching at all the large towns on the route—letters to be taken at 5 cents instead of 25, as charged by the toll line. It would no doubt pay well, and do four-thirds of the business.

To this low price postage must ultimately be brought, to all parts of the Union; and the sooner the Post Office Department is brought to its senses, by private enterprise, the better.—The last Congress has given the money to the people, on this subject; and at the next session they must take up the matter in earnest, or the business on all the profitable routes in the Union will slip through their fingers, and be managed by private enterprise, at reasonable rates.—Cincinnati Atlas.

KEEP BEHIND ME.—"Keep behind me," said Gen. Jackson to Mr. Van Buren upon the race track in Washington. We suspect (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) that he has given the same well meant advice to Mr. Polk. The latter's Congress has given the money to the people, on this subject; and at the next session they must take up the matter in earnest, or the business on all the profitable routes in the Union will slip through their fingers, and be managed by private enterprise, at reasonable rates.—Cincinnati Atlas.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON'S

Friend, James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF Pennsylvania.

The following "good" is from the Cincinnati Herald.

The news of the nomination by the Baltimore Democratic Convention was taken to Frankfort, by one of the Wickliffe's. He met an old acquaintance from a neighboring county, Major Williams, an active and enthusiastic member of the Democratic party. "Well, Major," said the Major, "who is it?" "I'll bet you a bottle of wine you can't tell in ten guesses." "Done," replied the Major. He then began, "Van Buren?" "No," "James K. Polk?" "No," "Cass?" "No," "Dick Johnson?" "No," "Buchanan?" "No," "Stewart?" "No," "Well, I'm beat out; it is Benton or Silas Wright or Woodbury or McDuffie?" "None of all these." "Well, the wine is yours, and you know who has nominated him." "James K. Polk," said the Major, "I'm snapping his fingers, 'the very man I expected would get it!'"

Review of the Cincinnati Market.

From the Prices Current, August 8.

BUTTER.—The supply is rather more abundant, and prices and shipments are increasing again. Sales in market at 8, 10, and 12 1/2 cts. per lb. retail, for cream, and 20c to 25c for strictly fresh, churned parcels in pound rolls. The trade are paying all prices between 16 and 17, which is 20 to 30 per cent higher than the prices of last season.

CHEESE.—The receipts continue greatly beyond the shipments, but the poor and damaged have mostly disappeared from store, and a good article may now be quoted at 44c to 45c. Sales of strictly prime by the single cheese, at 54c.

EGGS.—Are more plenty. Retail price in market 64c to 67c. But little doing by the packers, who pay 54c per dozen, according to quality.

FLOUR.—The advance has been gradual during the past two weeks, the fancy brands by the Canal taken at \$3.50 to \$3.55 inspected and City Mills at \$3.87.

FRUITS.—(dried).—The stock in market of Apples is exceedingly small, and the demand merely nominal. Peaches at retail \$1.25 per 50, and Apples 75c to \$1.

GRAIN.—New wheat arrives as yet in but small quantities, for which 60c is paid by the Millers. A good article of old command is 60c to 62c. Corn is asked somewhat freely by the River, and is taken readily at 55c to 56c. Oats, the receiving price of new at 21c and of old at 22c to 23c. Sales of old from store at 26c to 28c.

SALT.—We note sales of Kanawha No. 1 at 27c per bushel at the River. We are informed of a sale of 100 bbls Kanawha Alum at 37c.

TOBACCO.—Regular sales of Six Twist at about 5c for a good article.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are asked at 25c 30c per bushel, and Onions at 35c to 37c.

WOOL.—Tub washed at 25c to 26c per lb; clean at 26c to 27c; fleece, 25c to 26c; Half blood, 26c to 27c; Three-quarter blood, 26c to 27c; Full blood, 26c to 27c.

WHISKY.—This article has been quite brisk throughout the week, and reached 18c per gal. The last sales are at 18c.

FOX AND COON CANNES.

FINE Fox and Coon headed Hickory Canses, by Gross, Dozen, or Single one.

—ALSO—

A lot of Ivory, silver, and horn mounted Walking Canses, and low priced Tin Canses. For sale at N. L. COLES, Umbrella and Parasol Store, Fifth St. Cincinnati, Jr. 27 East of Main.

Cheap Building Lots.

THE subscriber is again authorized to offer a new lot of Cheap Lots in Newport, to those who wish to make immediate improvements upon them.

Lots of various sizes may be had, in almost any part of the town, and at prices suited to the means and fancy of purchasers, from \$3 to \$10 a foot front.

Some whole Blocks, of one, two, or three acres, may yet be had, for manufacturing sites, for gentlemen's seats, &c., or to be subdivided into smaller portions for sale.

Two good building lots will be given in exchange for grading, if application be made soon, and the work done with the least delay.

From thirty to forty buildings will be erected in Newport this season, and among them two brick Churches.

The purchasers of Lots, at the late sales of Newport, who have been compelled to delay building till bricks could be made and burned, are now informed that quick succession of the work of improvement will now commence and go forward rapidly till winter.

M. T. C. GOULD Land Agent. Newport, June 16, 1844. P. S. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. Jr 27

COVINGTON FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2.

A regular meeting of "No. 2" will be held at the Engine House, this evening (Saturday, August 10), at 7 1/2 o'clock. W. C. MESSER, Secy.

MARRIED, on the 7th inst, by Rev. G. Moore of Covington, at Winfield Cottage, Boone County, Ky., Mr. J. C. McCONVILLE, of Louisville, to Miss MARY STEWART, of the former place.

DIED, in this city, on Sunday evening last, of Cholera Infantum, BENJAMIN C., only child of Jonathan G. and Louisa Fellew, aged fourteen months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Covington Classical Academy.

REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. B., *Associate* and JAY L. PRICE, *Principal* have announced to the citizens of Covington, and the public generally, that this institution has passed into their hands, and the whole concern has undergone a complete remodeling. None of the former teachers will hereafter be connected with the institution; and the female department will no longer have any connection with it.

It is designed to be a high school for young men, in which all the branches of a thorough Mathematical, Classical and Scientific Education will be taught.

The Principals have had considerable experience in teaching, and they assure their patrons that no pains shall be spared on their part, to advance the moral, as well as the intellectual interests of their pupils.

The course of study will be extensive and thorough. [See Catalogue.]

In addition to the branches usually taught in schools, vocal music will be introduced as a regular study.

No student will be received for less than one year, and no deduction made in case of absence, except at the option of the Principals.

The first session will commence on Monday, September 2d.

TUITION.

Terms, per Quarter of Eleven Weeks. Junior Class,—Spelling and Reading, \$1 00 Middle Class,—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Penmanship and Vocal Music, \$6 00

Senior Class,—Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, and all other branches, \$8 00

Covington, August 10, 1844.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

CARPETS, RUGS AND OIL CLOTHS,

AT THE NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No 170 Main st., (Up Stairs), between 4th and 5th sts. East side.

THE subscriber has just been receiving an extensive and well selected stock of Carpets, &c., to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Cincinnati, Steamboat Captains and Owners, and the public in general. His stock is entirely new and complete, and direct from the manufacturers. He has also made arrangements in the East to have the new styles forwarded, as soon as manufactured, during the coming season. The Stock consists as follows, viz:

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Rugs.

Low priced Ingrain Carpets and Venetians, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cts. Strip Carpets, 12 to 25 cts. New style Floor Oil Cloths, from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, to cut any size. Hair Linens; Druggists and Floor Baizes; French Embossed Piano and Table Covers.

Cloths, Damask and Cotton Table Covers; Spanish and Canton Floor Matting, Listing Carpets.

—ALSO—

Have this day received,—a few sets splendid Brussels Carpets.

A fresh supply of super Ingrain Carpets, Rugs.

—ALSO—

Just received, a heavy lot of Oil Cloths. P. S. The subscriber confides himself exclusively to the Carpet business, and will be happy to wait upon those who will favor him with a call. J. C. RINGWALT & CO. Cincinnati, August 8, 1844.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, HENRY FINCH, an apprentice to the Saddling business. The above reward and no thanks will be paid for his return. The public are forwarded from trusting or employing him. ANDREW ROSS. Covington, August 10, 1844. 3w3.

Mr. Williams will give a public Lecture on Anti-Frictionism, at the Presbyterian church, in the basement of the Presbyterian church, commencing at early candle-light. All are invited to attend.

P. S. The commencement of the course of Lectures, proposed in last week's paper, will be deferred until Monday evening Aug. 12th.

A CARD. A few genteel boarders may be accommodated with the necessities of life, on Sixth st. third door west of Madison, north side, on Covington. W. APPELTON.

COOPER, BERRY & CO.

WHOLESALE Grocers and Dry-Goods dealers, corner of Market and Spring Streets, have a good assortment of Groceries and Dry-Goods, which they offer to sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce. Aug. 2

COLLEGE OF TEACHERS.

A Session of the "College of Teachers" will be held in Cincinnati on the 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of October next. Address will be delivered and Reports read on various subjects connected with the objects of the College. The public, and particularly those who are engaged in the business of Education, are respectfully invited to attend, and participate in the exercises of the occasion. The members of the College are requested to be present at an early hour on the first day of the session. ALBERT PICKETT, Secy, Pres't. Cincinnati, July, 1844.

A BARGAIN.

A good bargain can be had, if speedy application be made. That well known business situated at the corner of Greenup and Second streets, is for sale. The lot fronts 47 1/2 feet on Greenup and 135 on Second street, upon which are several frame buildings. This property will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Apply to M. M. BENTON, Market Space August 3, 1844. 2-1f

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Wilton and Saxony; Super Chenille; New style Brussels; Tufted and Saxony; Imperial three ply In-Super Brussels; Grain; Extra Fine Ingrains; Manila Lute and Fine and Common do; Alicant Door Mats; 4-4-4 and 5-5 Treble 100 doz. Star Rugs; Twilled Venetian; 4-4-4 and 5-5 Plain Venetian.

Rugs.

Low priced Ingrain Carpets and Venetians, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cts. Strip Carpets, 12 to 25 cts. New style Floor Oil Cloths, from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, to cut any size. Hair Linens; Druggists and Floor Baizes; French Embossed Piano and Table Covers.

Cloths, Damask and Cotton Table Covers; Spanish and Canton Floor Matting, Listing Carpets.

—ALSO—

Have this day received,—a few sets splendid Brussels Carpets.

A fresh supply of super Ingrain Carpets, Rugs.

—ALSO—

Just received, a heavy lot of Oil Cloths. P. S. The subscriber confides himself exclusively to the Carpet business, and will be happy to wait upon those who will favor him with a call. J. C. RINGWALT & CO. Cincinnati, August 8, 1844.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, HENRY FINCH, an apprentice to the Saddling business. The above reward and no thanks will be paid for his return. The public are forwarded from trusting or employing him. ANDREW ROSS. Covington, August 10, 1844. 3w3.

