

will as for others, distinct or derogating from the object of revenue.

"The pages in the State Papers published by Wall, as I examined them with an eye to Mr. Jefferson's opinions, I refer to them in the margin," as abridging a research, if your curiosity should at any time prompt.

"To set up against such evidence of Mr. Jefferson's direct and settled opinion the unstudied and unguarded language incident to a hasty and confidential correspondence, is surely as unreasonable as it must be disrespectful and unfriendly to make the basis of a charge that had through so many years, and on so many occasions, maintained and discovered that it was not warranted by the great charter which he had bound himself by oath not to violate. Every rule of fair construction, as well as every motive of friendly respect, ought to favor as much as possible a meaning in the letter that would reconcile it with the overwhelming evidence of opinions elsewhere avowed, instead of displaying a self-contradiction, by turning the letter against those opinions."

"Not would a candid critic be at any loss to avoid the self-contradiction. The term 'indefinitely,' on which the question of constitutional terms, would seem to imply that a definite or limited use of the power might not be unconstitutional, and it is a fair presumption that the idea in the mind of the writer was that an unlimited or excessive abuse of the power was equivalent to a usurpation of it. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Jefferson could have intended to admit that he had been all his life indulging despotism, and had then, for the first time, scented the tainted breeze? However just the distinction may be between the abuse and the usurpation of power, and necessary to be kept in view in all accurate discussions, it cannot be denied that there may be in all abuses so enormous as to be not only at war with the Constitution, whether Federal or State, but to strike at the foundation of the social compact itself, and, if otherwise irreparable, to justify a dissolution of it."

"I am still in the dark as to the ground of the statement that makes Mr. Jefferson and me parties to the publication in 1801, signed 'the danger not over.'"

"With our joint salutations to Mrs. Rives and yourself, I pray you to accept a re-assurance of my great and cordial esteem."

JAMES MADISON.

"P. S. Have you noticed in Nile's Register of the 17th inst. page 30, an extract from a letter addressed in 1803, signed, among others, by our friend Mr. Ritchie, wishing Congress to encourage our manufactures by higher duties on foreign, even if the present attacks on our commerce should blow over, that we may be the less dependant," &c.

*Vol. I, page 433; vol. IV, page 334, 332, 449, 453; vol. V, page 31, 59, 456; vol. VI, page 459.

two hundred cents to the dollar on the day of the ratification of the treaty. And all this to go to the benefit, not even of Texas, but of speculators; and that while the United States refuse, and rightfully refuse, to assume the debts of their own States. These scrip-holders were among the most notorious men at Washington, and cannot bear the idea of having their scrip *scolded* as the continental bills of the American Revolution (issued under the same circumstances) were *scolded*, so as to give them back their outlay and interest; but they want them funded, as the soldiers' certificates were in the year 1791, not for the benefit of soldiers but for the benefit of jobbers and members of Congress, who, by law, turned two and sixpence into thirty shillings in their own pockets, and that to the amount of millions of dollars. The Yaxoo land speculation, and the soldiers' certificates speculation, were grains of mustard to the scrip speculation compared to the Texas land and scrip speculation, which the rejection of the treaty balked.

In another part of his speech Mr. Benton presented it as the design of the Texas treaty not to get Texas into the Union, but to get the Southern States out of it; and he maintained that the whole treaty, and all the correspondence relating to it, was studiously and artfully contrived for that purpose. He charged the Secretary of State with the deliberate intention of raising a quarrel with Great Britain and also with the non-slaveholding States on the subject of slavery. To present the acquisition of Texas as a Southern, sectional, slave-holding question, wholly directed to the extension, perpetuation and predominance of slavery, was, as Mr. Benton charges, the express and avowed object of the American negotiator. "An object of the American negotiator," says Mr. Benton, "to make the Texas question a slave question, the admission of the Texas States into the Union was to be submitted to a House of Representatives where there was a majority of forty-six members from the non-slaveholding States! What could all this be for, except to have the Texas States refused admission, and a pretext furnished the Southern States for secession?"

These charges are boldly made; and what is more, they are strongly sustained. It will be difficult to dispossess the public mind of the belief that disunion was contemplated by a portion of the Texas agitators. Nor can the advisers and promoters of the scheme of a Southern Convention escape the imputation of a concerted plot against the Union in connection with the Texas movement. Mr. McDuffie's speech in the Senate, in which he advocated a division of the Republic into separate confederacies, was a premonitory symptom of that crisis which the Texas question was afterwards to develop. But so little countenance has this disunion project received—so general and decided have been the demonstrations of public feeling against such a scheme—that its prominent leaders would now gladly withdraw from their positions of prominence in connection with it.

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. Benton's Speech at Bonville.

Since the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Benton has been among the people of Missouri. A speech recently delivered by him has been published, in which he dwells at some length upon the Texas treaty, and the objects of its contrivers, more especially as connected with speculation in Texas lands and scrip. We quote the following extract:

"Disunion was a primary object of the treaty; an intrigue for the Presidency was its secondary object; land speculation and stock-jobbing were auxiliary objects, and the four objects together brought it forward at the time and in the manner in which it came forward, just forty days before the Baltimore Convention and at the exact moment to mix with the Presidential election, and to make disunion, discord, and mischief between the North and the South. Mr. B. said he meant this for prime movers, and negotiators of the treaty, and not for the men who supported the treaty without participating in the views of its makers. He had in various speeches exposed the disunion scheme, and the intrigue for the Presidency; he had not shown the part which land speculation and stock-jobbing acted in concocting the treaty, and pressing its ratification. He had not noticed this part; but it was a conspicuous one, and was seen by every body at Washington. The city was a buzz with the Presidential mania, and Department of State, buzzed roars, defiled and polluted by the foul and voracious birds, in the shape of land speculators and stock-jobbers, who saw their prey in the treaty, and spared no effort to secure it. Their own work was to support the treaty and its friends—to assail its opponents—to abuse the Senators who were against it—to vilify them, and to lie upon their knees in writing, and to establish a committee, sitting at Washington, to promote and protect their interest. The treaty assumed ten millions of debt and confirmed all the land claims under the laws of Texas. The treaty correspondence claimed two hundred millions of acres of land in Texas, of which two-thirds are represented as vacant and claimed as a fund out of which the United States assumed was to be paid. Vain and impotent attempt at deception! Open and fraudulent attempt to assume a bubble debt for the benefit of stock-jobbers without any adequate consideration either to Texas or the United States! Texas in all its proper extent—in its whole length and breadth, and from the Sabine to the west of the Texas, and from the Gulf to the north, contains but 133,000 square miles, equal to 81 millions of acres, and to get the remainder of the quantity of 200 millions of acres they have to count the wild country under the dominion of the Comanche Indians, and the left bank of the Rio Grande from head to mouth, all of which is undated Mexican dominion, the greater part of which has been settled and granted about two hundred years. It is nonsense to talk of Texas possessing vacant land. If there is anything vacant, it is because it is not worth having. Texas itself has been settled at San Antonio, Nacogdoches, and other places, above one hundred years, and has been under the dominion of three different Governments, each of which has been granting away its lands, and that not by 40 acre and 80 acre tracts, but by leagues and parallels of latitude and longitude, and by hundreds of thousands and millions of acres at a time. The King's Government made grants from 1720 to 1830; then the States of Coahuila and Texas united as one State, made grants from 1820 to 1835, when the Texan revolution broke out; and since that time Texas has been granting by wholesale and retail, having a General Land Office at the seat of Government, and a local one in every county, all employed in granting land, and that to the Anglo-Saxon race whose avidity for land is insatiable. After all this, what vacant land can there be in Texas? Not an acre worth having: so that the assumption of her debt by the treaty was gratuitous and without consideration. And what a debt! A debt upon scrip and certificates at every imaginable degree of depreciation, and now held by jobbers, most of whom have purchased at two cents, and five cents, and seven cents in the dollar, and would have seen their scrip, where it bore six per cent. worth upwards of one hundred cents to the dollar the day the treaty was ratified; and where it bore ten per cent. interest as three millions of it did, would have been worth upwards of

the affair is another conclusive vindication of Mr. Clay:

From the Rochester Democrat.

The meeting of Monday evening was the most splendid and enthusiastic meeting which has been held during the present campaign. Our spacious Club House was filled to overflowing. It is capable of comfortably accommodating 1,500 persons. O. Hastings, Esq., who has not attended a political meeting before in sixteen years, presided. The opening speech was made by Charles King, Esq., editor of the New York American. His subjects were the Tariff and Annexation—both of which he discussed for an hour and a half with a clearness and eloquence which riveted the attention of the audience, and elicited frequent enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. King related several facts in connection with the Cilly duel which deserve mention. Mr. King was in Washington at the time. He died with Mr. Graves on the day the challenge was sent to Cilly; and the moment he learned the fact, he, with a friend, proceeded to Mr. Clay's lodgings to prevent, if possible, the meeting. Mr. Clay heartily seconded the plans proposed to avert the duel, but before any project was determined upon, for that purpose, Mr. Graves came in, and remarked that any interference on their part would be received unkindly by him. Mr. G. exhibited the challenge, as it had been written, to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, objected to its phraseology on the ground that it afforded no opportunity for a reconciliation. This, he insisted, should be done; and wrote, with his own hand, another note, which was so drawn that Mr. Cilly might, with honor, make an explanation, and prevent the fatal meeting.

This note, thus modified for this peaceful purpose, was sent to Mr. Cilly; but he did not avail himself of the escape which had been purposely laid before him. He had bloody minded advisers about him, and they compelled him to accept the challenge. They also advised him to choose the rifle as the weapon with which the duel should be fought. There were two reasons for this: it was a weapon with which Cilly was acquainted, and he was the best shot in Washington. Graves knew nothing about it. In order to affect his purpose more certainly, Dr. Duncan accompanied Cilly for practice in the afternoon preceding the duel, and in six shots Cilly cut down a sapling at eighty paces!

Mr. King remarked that, when he learned that the challenge had been accepted and rifles selected, he was so grieved, and so indignant, that he determined if possible to prevent Mr. Graves from being able to obtain a rifle, and they had succeeded as they supposed; but after they retired, Dr. Duncan, who acted as one of Cilly's friends, tauntingly sent his rifle to Mr. Graves, with the message that no time need be lost for the want of a rifle. Of this message Mr. King and Mr. Clay were entirely ignorant. They had retired with conviction that the meeting could not take place at the time designated.

Between six and seven o'clock, however, next morning, Mr. King was called and informed that Graves and Cilly, with their friends, had gone out. Mr. King immediately proceeded to Mr. Clay's lodgings, called him up, and after a few moments' consultation, Mr. Clay wrote notes to two of the District Justices, informing them of what was going on, and requesting their immediate intervention. These notes were carried by Mr. King and Mr. R. Johnson, of Baltimore, officers in company with these gentlemen, proceeded to search for the combatants in two directions. But unfortunately they could not be found, and the duel took place.

To show that Mr. Cilly's friends were confident in his skill, bets were offered in the House of Representatives, by a Locofoco, that at the time named Graves was a dead man; or, as it was said, "the turkey was shot." Not a man believed that Graves would escape, for all knew the perfection of Cilly's skill with the rifle. But Graves escaped, and Cilly fell, and his blood rested up on the heads of his friends who pushed him into the fight, notwithstanding the means of escape opened to him by Mr. Clay, whose efforts to prevent the meeting were unceasing from the moment the facts came to his knowledge. Yet, with these facts before them, we have no fears of the decision of the people.

Building in Newport Opposite Cincinnati.

WANTED at Newport, as soon as they can be made on the ground, 1,000,000 of good brick.

1,000 per cent of good stone for cellars; 8,000 bushels of Lime, and 250,000 feet of Pine Lumber.

Stone-masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Plasterers, Painters, &c., to work the above materials into 20 or more tenements, or buildings. For each, every, and all of the above items, eligible building lots are offered in exchange, the lowest cash prices, and for each, every, and all of any, proposals are solicited by the subscriber, and authorized Agent; who, without authority from his principles, will guarantee that every lot shall advance in price 100 per cent. in one year, and that every dwelling or other building, erected, and every lot, out of the materials above enumerated, shall pay a rent of 10 per cent. per annum, for ten years, from the day they are completed.

For further particulars, call on M. T. C. GOULD, Land Agent, Northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets Cincinnati. May 11.

H. BRACHMANN, DEALER IN FOREIGN LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

No. 17 Spangier street near the River, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with an extensive and choice lot of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and Sundries, which he offers at Wholesale or by the Retail, at low prices—comprising in part, 50 pipes Otard, Seignette, and Champagne Brandy; 8 pipes Holland Gin—various brands. 2 puncheons St. Croix Rum. 2 do Jamaica. A very superior quality of Old Gin, put up in jugs.

Wines. 15 cases Old Port; 20 do Malaga; 10 do Pale Sherry; 10 do Malaga 1st; 10 do Sweet Malaga; 5 do Muscat; 20 do Claret; 150 boxes Rhineish, viz: Johannisberger, Rudesheimer, Markgräfer, &c. &c. besides various other kinds.

Cincinnati, May 11.

Grant Circuit Court, etc. MAY TERM, 1844.

Thos. Gregg, Adm'r of D. Fisher, dec'd. In Chancery.

THE creditors, &c., of D. Fisher, dec'd, are hereby notified to produce and prove their claims against the estate of said deceased before the undersigned, Master Commissioner, at my office in Williamsport. I shall commence taking proof in said case on the 10th day of June (Sundays and Court-lays excepted) until the 1st of November next, on or before which day, proof of all claims against said estate must be made.

JOHN P. GOUGH, M. C. Williamsport, Ky., July 2, 1844.—1109

Covington Classical Academy.

REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. B. J. Associate Principal.

REV. J. L. PRICE, Principal.

WOULD announce 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 quarter, and no deduction made in case of absence, except at the option of the Principals.

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

TERMS, per Quarter of Eleven Weeks.

Junior Class—Spelling and Reading, \$4 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.

REMOVAL.

McLAUGHLIN & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery Dealers have removed to the New Brick building, South side of Fifth st., East of Ashbrook's Hotel. Keep constantly on hand every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Also—Boots and Shoes, Cotton Yarns, Baiting, &c., which they will sell at Cincinnati prices, for cash or on credit.

Covington, June 22, 1844. 43-1f.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 20th September next, at the personal Estate of the late Col. Thomas Buckner, dec'd., on the farm on which he resided, six miles from Covington, near the turnpike road leading to Lexington, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn in the Field, Hay, Oats, Hens, and Chickens, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., if fair, if not, on next day at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. M. BUCKNER, THORNTON TIMBERLAKE, Administrators.

REMOVAL.

SANFORD & PARK have removed their MEDICINE STORE, from No. 15, East Fourth street, to the Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Sanford & Park continue the Sole Agents for Cincinnati, and the Wholesale Agency for the entire Western States, for all the most popular and approved Medicines of the day.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is scarcely necessary to refer to this choice of all valuable Medicines. The immense and unceasing demand for it in every part of the Western States is sufficient evidence of its most remarkable curative properties. For Asthma, Coughs, Consumption, and for every disease of a Pulmonary character, it is now regarded both here and elsewhere, the best remedy in the world. Sent by Mail, August 3, 1844. 2-1f.

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 received an extensive and well selected stock of Carpets, Rugs, and Oil Cloths, 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 very latest styles of Carpets, as soon as manufactured, during the coming season. The Stock consists as follows, viz:

Carpets. Rugs. Wilton and Saxony; Superfine; New Zealand; Tufted and Saxony; Imperial three ply Ingrain; Tufted Brussels; Grain; Tufted Chenille; Extra Fine Ingrain; Manilla Jute and Fine and Common do; Alcantara Door Mats; 4-4, 3-4 and 5-8 Treble; 100 do. Star Rugs; Tufted Venetian; 4-4, 3-4 and 5-8 Plain Venetian.

Also—Low priced Ingrain Carpets and Venetians, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cts. Stair Carpets, 13 to 25 cts. New style Floor Oil Cloths, from 2 feet to 32 feet wide, to cut any size. Stair Linings; Druggists and Floor Baizes; French Embossed Paints and Table Cloths.

Also—Cloth Damask and Cotton Table Cloths; Spanish and Canton Floor Matting; Lining Carpets; Brussels Carpets.

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

A fresh supply of super Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, &c.

Just received, a heavy lot of Oil Cloths.

P. S.—The subscriber confines 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.

Cheap Building Lots.

THE subscriber is again authorized to offer a few more 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 building lots, or for subdivision into smaller portions for sale.

Two good building lots will be given in exchange for grading, if application be made soon, and the price paid for the same.

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 two kilns are already on fire, and others will follow in quick succession—the work of improvement will now commence and go forward rapidly till winter.

Northeast corner of Fifth and Main sts. Cincinnati July 16 1844.

P. S. Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock. jy 27

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale in lots of 5 and 10 acres, a few situations that command a fine view of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, the lots are desirably located, high and airy, and built 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 the Ohio at Cincinnati and Covington. The property will be sold on favorable terms for time.

Reference is made to Mr. Henry Emerson, W. W. Southgate, Esq., Dr. J. A. Greer, J. L. Greer, Dr. J. A. Warden, J. T. Levi, Lowell Fletcher, P. S. Bush. Cincinnati. July 27, 1844. 1-1f

16 BBLs. Licking Cement for sale by J. 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 Street, at his Store, under the old Insurance Office.

JOHN MACKAY. Covington, June 23, 1844. 48-1f

JOHN W. VENABLE, PORTRAIT and MINIA TURE Painter has removed to Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth, over Mr. Stewart's tailor shop. Covington, July 20, 1844. 53 1f

FOX AND COON CANES. FINE Fox and Coon headed Hickory Canes, by Gross, Dozen, or Single one. —ALSO— A lot of ivory, silver, and horn mounted Walking Canes, and low priced Shiny Canes. For sale at N. L. COLES' Umbrella and Parasol Store, Fifth St. Cincinnati, July 27. East of Main.

Earthen Ware.

250 PACKAGES of blue and sprig white granite painted, Persian painted and colored Earthenware, embracing a large stock of colored ware and common Teas, selected for the Wholesale and Retail trade. For sale low by C. L. DUDRICH, Agent, 153 Main st. Cincinnati. 31 1f

Feb. 14, 1844.

Shoe Thread.

300 LBS. best Shoe thread assorted—Brown half Bleached, Green and Yellow, for sale low. SILSBEE & CO. April 6-37. Main st. Cincinnati.

Cash For Wool.

THE undersigned, who purchased a very large quantity of WOOL during the last season, continue the business at the same stand, No. 53 Main st., and are prepared to buy any quantity of the article, and will continue to do so throughout the present season. Such are our arrangements, and facilities, that we feel confident in assuring Wool Growers, Farmers and others, having the article to dispose of, that we will pay the very highest prices in CASH for their wool, and give them the advantage to call upon us before selling elsewhere. MILLER & McCULLOUGH, Cincinnati, May 25, 1844. 44-1f

Wanted.

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

Dental Operation.

C. N. HOUK, is prepared to perform all operations connected with his profession, on the most approved principles, and hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Feeling grateful to those who have heretofore patronized him, he solicits a continuance of their favors. He is prepared to insert from one to a full set of teeth. Also with the artificial gum attached. Atmospheric pressure. Also full sets inserted by atmospheric pressure, and in all cases warranted. He will remain in this place. Office at Mrs. Towsey's, near the corner of Scott and Fourth streets, Covington, Ky. Covington, April 13, 1844. 38

WROUGHT NAILS.

20 KEGS City made Wrought nails, for sale low at J. P. BROADWELL'S Hardware Store. April 13.

\$20 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 5th day of last February, a negro woman named NELLY, about forty or forty-five years of age, of a copper complexion, nearly black. She was heard of on the Grassy Creek road leading from Cincinnati, Covington or Newport. I hired said negro from B. P. Fugate, Esq., Administrator of H. Madock, deceased. She had on when she left, a yellow flannel or linen coat. I will give the above reward if taken and secured in some jail so that I can get her, or delivered to me at Downsville, Grant Co. Ky.

J. H. DOWNING. May 18, 1844.

WILLIAM GALLUP, Jr. SILVERSMITH and JEWELER, has removed to the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, near George & Brothers' store. Covington, June 23, 1844. 49-1f

A. L. & T. GREER, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they offer for Cash or on Credit, such as Wheat, Corn, Tobacco. Store corner of Scott and Market space. Highest price, cash, paid for Wheat, at their Union Mill. Fresh Flour all ways on hand, by the barrel or otherwise.

HENRY H. GOODMAN, FREDERICK COLTON, GOODMAN & COLTON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office, 119 Main street. All kinds of business in the line of their profession, which may be intrusted to them, will be punctually attended to. Particular attention will be paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjacent counties. REFERENCES. John Ward & Co., New York; J. Wood & Co., Philadelphia; H. R. Seymour & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Atwood, Jones & Co., Pittsburgh; Joseph Landis & Co., New Orleans; Henry Starr, Esq., Cincinnati; T. S. Goodman, Esq., Cincinnati. Cincinnati, June 23, 1844. 43-1f

100 Cheap Building Lots.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell another hundred beautiful Building Lots, in Newport, opposite Cincinnati, at from 3 to \$6 a foot front. From and after the first of September, they will be held at 4 to \$8 the foot front. Two brick Churches will be erected in Newport this season, and a Bridge from Covington to Newport, will probably be commenced in October. There is, indeed, the most satisfactory evidence that Newport is to grow rapidly. The grounds here offered for sale, are only 4 of a mile from the junction of the Licking with the Ohio; and instead of laying very low, as some have supposed and alleged, they are pronounced by a competent engineer, through the best instrument, to be 10 feet higher than Front street, Cincinnati, directly opposite.

For particulars call on M. T. C. GOULD, Land Agent, northeast corner of Main and Fifth sts; or on H. H. GOODMAN, Esq., Main above Third st., Cincinnati.

CONTINUALLY on hand a large lot of double Rectified Whisky, low for cash. C. L. MULLINS & CO. Covington, April 13. 38

Tobacco Agency.

THE undersigned are giving special attention to the sale of TOBACCO. A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Columbia st., near Main. Cincinnati, Aug 31, 1844. 61f

Notice.

MRS. LOUISA A. FLOURNOY is hereby notified that I will apply to the next L. C. Court of Kentucky, for a divorce from her on the ground that she has left me and now resides in Missouri, and that I will take depositions at the office of James Griffith, Esq., in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 20th inst. in October next, to prove the facts stated in the petition.

ROBERT J. FLOURNOY, 67-1f

Adam's Sand Paper. 100 REAMS just received, for sale at reduced prices. SILSBEE & CO. Main st. Cincinnati. April 6-37

Hardware.

THE subscribers are now receiving their supply of Staple and Fancy Goods in their Kentucky line, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants, Housekeepers and Builders, as they can offer inducements in quality and prices. Main st. below 4th. Cincinnati. April 6. 37

AMERICAN SEWING SILK Eight dollars per pound, or twenty-five cents per dozen skeins. MANUFACTURED and sold by JACKSON & BENNETT, opposite the City Hall, Covington, Ky. N. B. CASH paid for Cocoons and reeled Silk. June 1, 1844. 45-1f

DR. T. N. WISE. HAS removed his office to Scott street next to the store of Messrs. GREGG & BROWN, where he may at all times be found, or at his residence opposite to his office. He has just received and will constantly keep a supply of Medicines of the very best quality. Covington, June 1, 1844. 45 1f

EAGLE FACTORY

N. WALKER, has permanently established himself in this city in the Hat manufacturing business, and solicits public patronage. He will supply his customers with Hats of a good quality and fashionable style, cheaper than they can be had in any other establishment. Merchants will be supplied on advantageous terms. Hats made to order, on the shortest notice. Shop on Scott street, opposite to the store of Gedge & Brothers. Covington, June 1, 1844. 45 1f

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and old customers, for their very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favor.

He is constantly manufacturing a large and general assortment of all articles in my line of business, such as Saddles, Bridles, Saddle Trappings, Bags, Martingales, Coach, Gigs and Buggy Harness of every description, Sleigh and Wagon Harness made to order. The quality of his goods, together with every other article manufactured in the line.

In addition to the above I am manufacturing a general assortment of Iron-bound Traveling Trunks. Also, the new and valuable patent Water proof and Life-Proofing Trunk. This trunk has been tested on the Ohio River, and after placing 310 lbs. lead in it, it was set afloat, and it still retained its buoyancy with a person sitting on the top. Those traveling by water should supply themselves with this article. He also manufactures the celebrated superior patent Spring Saddles, which for safety to the horse and comfort to the rider cannot be excelled. All the above articles will be warranted and sold very cheap. ISAAC YOUNG, 100 Main st. 3 doors above 3d. Cincinnati. May 4. 41

H. HOLTS REEDS. WE have always a supply of the above superior Reeds, at wholesale or retail at manufacturers prices. SILSBEE & CO. Cincinnati, April 30. 39

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully make known to the citizens of Covington, and the farmers of Kenton, that they have commenced the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, on Fourth street between Scott and Main, where they are prepared to execute all orders, in a good workmanlike manner.

All kinds of Mechanic's and Farming Tools made or repaired, in the best style. Fencing, killing and experience in the trade, and disposition to please their customers, they hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage. THOMAS FAWSETT, JOHN FAWSETT, Covington, May 4, 1844. 41

SYTTIES. 50 DOZ. Grass Sytties, "Waldron & Hinde & Bardsley." J. P. BROADWELL'S Hardware Store. April 13.

HAY AND MANURE FORKS. 100 DOZ. Forks on hand and to arrive this week. For sale by J. P. BROADWELL. Cincinnati, April 13. 38

BUCKEYE LARD OIL FACTORY

THE subscriber having rented this Factory is now prepared to furnish Oil, lard, and retail. The quality of the Oil here offered to those who have used of it, equal to any made in the city for burning or for the use of machinery. Purchasers can depend upon always having it of uniform quality and price. T. M. BISSILL. No. 28 Water Street, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio. July 27, 1844. 1-1f

A BARGAIN. A good bargain can be had, if speedily application be made. That well known business stand, at the corner of Greenup and Second streets, is for sale. The property of the Oil here offered for sale on Greenup and 195 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

LARD OIL—12 bbls Lard Oil, pure and good, for sale at the Buckeye Factory, 28 Water street, Cin. Ohio. T. M. BISSILL. July 27, 1844. 1-1f

COLLEGE OF TEACHERS. A SESSION of the "College of Teachers" will be held in Cincinnati on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of October next. Various essays 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. Address ALBERT PICKET, Sen., Pres't. Cincinnati, July, 1844.

I. M. BISSILL. BUCKEYE LARD OIL FACTORY, No. 28 Water Street, between Main and Walnut, CINCINNATI.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 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 " PHILIP TRIPLETT, of Davies,
3d " B. MILLS CRENSHAW, of Barren,
4th " JOHN KENTLAND, of Lincoln,
5th " W. M. R. GIBSON, of Nelson,
6th " GREEN ADAMS, of Knox,
7th " W. J. GRAVES, of Louisville.
8th " LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette,
9th " L. W. ANDREWS, of Fleming,
10th " W. W. SOUTHWICK, 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 Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term."

Kentucky Penitentiary Burnt.

On Friday night of last week, at about 10 o'clock the Penitentiary was discovered to be on fire. It broke out in one of the central work shops, and as the materials around were of a very combustible character, the whole mass of work shops, &c., was soon enveloped in flames. All the machinery, tools, hemp, cordage, and unfinished manufactures were destroyed. While at Frankfort the next day, we heard it estimated that the loss to the State could not be less than 70 or \$80,000. The loss to the keepers must be great.

The prisoners were all saved. The building in which are the cells, is at some distance from the work shops, and entirely fire proof—they were not turned out of their cells. Governor Letcher was on the ground with a strong guard, ready to open the cells, if it became necessary; but no such necessity occurred. No one was injured.

There is a certain class of the human species, which bear in their natures strong resemblance to some mischievous and malicious animals we know of. You cannot domesticate a hedge-hog—approach him as you will, with ever so much kindness, he will bristle up and shoot out his quills at you, which at once puts a stop to all attempts at intimacy and familiarity. The skunk is another animal of unapproachable nature, unless one, indeed, should be fond of the perfume which so lavishly bestows on all who attempt to treat it with any thing like kindness or good nature. Again, there are little impudent archers, who, if you speak pleasantly to them, or address them in a familiar manner, will be sure to insult you with an impudent answer. Just so with the "Fistler," there is no arguing a point with it in a gentlemanly and rational manner. If you attempt to advance an argument, you are met with "You are a liar," and at the conclusion, "you are a knave and a fool." This mode of reasoning and arguing, adopted by the "Fistler," is inexcusable, for it should know better. We have tried to make a decent paper of it since it came here, although we differ on political subjects, we like to have a gentleman to contend with, we have, therefore, on all occasions, set a good example before it, and admonished it to good behavior, and endeavored to make it as decent as its cause would permit, but, alas, it is like casting pearls before swine. We are not attempting now, however, to reform the thing. It is past redemption. He has called one of his fellow-citizens a murderer, gratuitously, for the purpose of injuring his political prospects—this charge is made, without evidence to support it, it being the heaviest accusation that can be made, and it is only made for political effect—we have a right to infer that the maker of it would do any thing else to injure the same man politically.

Thomas H. Benton.

This gentleman, who is undoubtedly a man of ability and great acquirements, and we would cheerfully compliment him for honesty, if we could, has recently made a speech at Booneville, Mo., an extract of which we publish in another column, because we like his views on the Texas question. This speech finds no place in the democratic papers, although it certainly does credit to the ability of a prominent democrat. He makes his charges distinctly, that his project carried with it an intrigue for the Presidency, a scheme to dissolve the Union; and a plan to enrich Texas land speculators and scrip holders. If these things be true how can he with the greatest amount of honesty on hand support Polk? It cannot be doubted that Polk would have voted for Tyler's treaty, had he been in the Senate; and there is the difficulty. Mr. Benton believes Polk's views to be dangerous to the honor and safety of the country, and says a great deal to convince the people of these things; but, nevertheless, he says he wants them to vote for Polk. We are perfectly willing for him to vote for Polk, as long as he furnishes us with powerful arguments against him.

The Bankrupt Law.

It is wonderful to reflect upon the impudence and disingenuousness of the democracy, in their abuse of Mr. Clay, on account of his course on the subject of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Clay according to these high minded men of principle, is properly chargeable with cheating the honest creditors of bankrupts, by causing the bankrupts to take false oaths. Without admitting that the bankrupt law was a bad law, which we deny—without admitting that its effects have been prejudicial to the country—which we deny—we will leave these questions undecided, and ask, why is Mr. Clay so much abused? He voted for the law, and against its repeal. It was not a party measure; some of both parties advocated it. But Mr. Clay is to blame for all the fraud and perjury, which they say was committed under it, because his vote prevented its repeal—without his vote the law would have been repealed. Without the vote of any other Senator

who voted against its repeal, it would have been repealed. Now why is Mr. Clay to be censured more than any other member, who voted against the repeal of the bankrupt law? Why more than Senator Walker? Mr. Clay was called about the first in alphabetical order when he did not know the law depended on his vote. Senator Walker was at the end of the roll, when he knew it depended on his vote. Now why is it we can't hear Senator Walker abused a little? He is the priest who first offered to perform the ceremony of marrying Texas to the U. States. The wire-worrier—the man who set the triggers for Polk at Baltimore. Whose management procured the nomination of the Texas candidate. In the name of consistency, gentlemen, do abuse Walker a little. If any thing he is more to blame for the bankrupt law than Mr. Clay.

Slanders, alias Democratic Arguments.

Some time ago we had occasion to notice some of the then most prominent democratic arguments. Such, as it seemed, were chiefly relied on by the "leaders" to render Mr. Clay unpopular. The head quarters at Washington had sent forth the "tracts," and sent home members of Congress, whose business it was to circulate these things, and to confirm and strengthen their effect by any means coming within their power. But they have proved ineffectual. In this neighborhood a "leader" has been exhibited in the unpleasant predicament by, at one and the same time, circulating Lynn Boyd's speeches, and publicly disclaiming any participation in the "vulgar and untrue" slanders. He did not believe Mr. Clay guilty as charged, according to his public declarations, but he must endeavor to make as many believe it as possible, by giving circulation to the slanders. We have seen these arguments prove unavailing. The "leaders" have seen that something else must be done. Want of success has increased their venom and bitterness—the idea of increasing their calumny and abuse presents itself. Double the abuse and slander in your preparations, use tools of destruction! Nothing can be done against the political principles of Henry Clay. The people, whom they believe ignorant and gullible enough to take down any thing, must be convinced that Henry Clay, as a man, is a monster, and no pains are to be spared—the vocabulary of vituperation must be exhausted—to vilify his private character. He is a murderer—he gambles, aye, he has recently been caught gambling on Sunday morning by a preacher! "His moral and political character is as putrid as was the body of Job." These are the miserable attacks to which modern democracy, by its desperation, is driven, and which have not a shadow of truth for their foundation. We publish evidence which has satisfactorily shown, long ago, that Mr. Clay is called a murderer, because he attempted, as far as in him lay, to prevent the duel between Graves and Cilley. We do not wish to be understood as defending Mr. Clay against these pitiful attacks. We dare not insult the understandings of our readers in that way. We wish to awaken in the Kentucky people a just sense as to what it is proper for them to do. What have you done, people of Kentucky, for the last forty years? Have you made no laws to punish crime? Does public sentiment in Kentucky sustain a "putrid moral character" for forty years? Cannot your criminal code reach the murderer? It is a shame and reproach upon the people of Kentucky, that they should have suffered this man Clay to live within her borders. Surely they might have found a moral man in 1806 to represent them in the U. S. Senate. Surely in 1834, and in 1839 your voice did not go to elevate this bad man to the Presidency of the United States? He has not only been treated socially as a man of good standing, but his neighbors and State have striven to heap political honors upon him. The conclusion is irresistible, that the people of Kentucky are utterly depraved. This low and dishonest abuse is daily heaped upon Henry Clay, and, as the people of Kentucky know, it is malignant and false—they can easily perceive that they themselves are, by it, basely slandered and traduced. Now say again, what does it behoove the people of Kentucky to do? We know that there are enough in Kentucky, friendly to Whig principles, to give Henry Clay a large majority, without looking at men. But are you not called on to exert yourselves a little more than you otherwise would, in order to vindicate yourselves and the traduced private character of one of your oldest citizens? Ought not Kentuckians to stand forth in rebuke of the insult offered to their virtue, and understanding, by the calumnious arguments of men who have never learned to keep their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil speaking, lying and slandering? They have done it and they will do it. Look to the interior of Kentucky. What a spectacle do the revilers of Henry Clay there present! There you see the Prince of Malice, "the illustrious Duke of the Townsfolk," in intimate alliance with little John Moore McCalla—the one abandoning all of his own principles, long maintained, and descending in conjunction with the other, to the indulgence of their personal malice by the lowest abuse of Mr. Clay. McCalla blames Mr. Clay with the death of Cilley—calls him a murderer—Old Bob Wickliffe soon assent. Sometime ago Old Bob Wickliffe's son killed Benning, because Benning would not give up the author of a libellous piece against the Elder Wickliffe, Old Bob. The author of that piece was McCalla, whose cowardice suffered his friend Benning to be shot down, before he would assume the responsibility of his own writing. Is McCalla the murderer of Benning? McCalla has no reason to love Clay, because Clay spoke of him in his defence of Young Wickliffe, but it is truly disgusting to contemplate the alliance now existing between the Old Duke and this same John M. McCalla. The people of Fayette, at their late election have shown how disgusting it was to them.

That political strut, big man; Captain Tom Marshall, boasted that he would carry of a hundred Whigs in Woodford. This people of Woodford have replied to that boast in a manner quite flattering to Mr. Clay. Tom has another chance in November; let him do his best. Old John Pope has been beaten for the legislature in Washington County by a young Clay man just setting out in the world. We refer to Fayette and Woodford, because there Mr. Clay is best known as a neighbor and private man; and there his bitterest and most abusive enemy, Old Bob Wickliffe, is the richest man in the State, and has not spared his means to further his hatred. The people of Kentucky will not countenance the disgraceful means employed by rabid partisans to break down Henry Clay. Whigs and Democrats will alike repudiate the foul-mouthed instruments.

We cannot be misunderstood as casting any censure upon those who are honestly opposed to

the political views of Henry Clay, and are, consequently, opposed to him. By no means.—We respect their motives, although we cannot admire their judgments, and we confidently believe there are many of the democratic party who receive these slanders with disgust, and are not at all responsible for them. The proper and legitimate effect of this vituperative mode of warfare is, to stimulate the whigs to greater exertion. When they see their principles sought to be defeated, by vilifying the man whom they have selected as their standard bearer, their devotion to principle, and a sense of the injustice done their leader, will make them turn out in November with redoubled vigor, conquering and to conquer.

"Henry Clay the Murderer of Cilley."

We have no additional remarks to make to the shameful and baseless article which appears in the last "Visiter" under the above caption, than this: the editor knows as well as any other man, that the story of Mr. Clay's aiding and abetting in that unfortunate duel is false and unsubstantiated by one particle of honest testimony, and he himself does not believe one word of it—and that the base statement is made alone for political effect. If falsehood could blush, the Visiter would resemble ripe poke-berries.—Read what follows, which we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday:

Mr. Clay and the Cilley Duel.

The atrocious and oft-repeated yet still reiterated slander upon Mr. Clay in regard to the Cilley duel is thus emphatically and forever disposed of (in the mind of all honorable men) by a letter from Mr. Clay himself to Dr. Goble of Newark, published in the *Tariff Advocate*.—Will those presses which have defamed Mr. Clay in this matter have the honor to publish his denial.

ASHLAND, 16th Aug. 1844.
MY DEAR SIR:—I received your friendly letter, with the enclosed copy of a newspaper article, and am thankful for the motives which had prompted you to address me. I wish you would obtain and peruse the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Wickliffe, Graves and me, respecting the lamentable affair between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, published about three years ago. I have not a copy of it; but you can obtain it in New York.

It establishes, let that draft which I suggested of the challenge was to an adjustment of the dispute amicably, and not, as alleged in the slip you forwarded, to close the door.

2d. That I never believed that the controversy would occasion a hostile meeting, but continually thought that it ought to be, and would be, amicably settled.

3d. That I was ignorant that the parties were to meet in combat, and where and at what hour they were to meet.

And 4th. That when I accidentally heard that they had gone out to fight, although I did not know the hour, nor the place, I advised the police to be called out, and they were called out, but they missed the parties, in consequence of their having taken an unexpected route.

I was not upon the ground, and had nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the combat. My agency as far as I had any in the whole transaction, was directed to the object of an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

I am respectfully,
Your friend and ob't servant,
DR. J. G. GONZALEZ. H. CLAY

Mr. Clay's opinion of Foreigners.

In his great speech upon the American System in Congress in 1832, Mr. CLAY, in the course of his remarks, had occasion to speak of Foreigners, and their naturalization among us. Let the Germans and Irish whom the Locoes are endeavoring to persuade that Mr. CLAY is not friendly to them, read the following extract from that speech:

"Mr. President, there are some foreigners who always remain exotics, and never become naturalized in our country; whilst happily there are many others who readily attach themselves to our principles and institutions. The patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, and secures himself upon some fertile land, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruit which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philanthropic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty. But of all foreigners none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the British Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, was placed in the vicinity of the British Empire. The same open-heartedness; the same generous hospitality; the same careless and calculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the 'Great Britain of America.' And I have no doubt that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome, and a happy home."—*Nat. Int.*

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Kentucky, closed their deliberations at Lexington on Friday week. We learn that they have never been more numerous attended; that the Order is now in a very flourishing condition, and that they transacted business of great importance. Amongst other things, they have appointed a Committee of Education, with power to organize a Seminary, for the support and education of the destitute children of deceased Masons, to be called the Masonic Orphan Asylum. The committee consists of Henry Wingate and Philip Swigert of Frankfort, Geo. Jno. Payne, of Augusta, Rev. M. M. Henkle, of Lexington, Willis Stewart, of Louisville, and Dr. W. G. Wilson, of J. S. Crutcherfield, of Lagrange. The location of the establishment, is at Lagrange, Oldham county.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.
BRYAN R. YOUNG, of Elizabethtown, G. M.
W. H. HOLLOWAY, of Richmond, D. G. M.
W. B. ALLEN, of Greensburg, G. W.
JAMES R. DAVIES, of Georgetown, J. G. W.
REV. JOHN H. BROWN, of Richmond, G. C.
CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH, of Elizabethtown, G. O.
PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, G. Sec.
Wm. CARDWELL, of Shelbyville, G. Tr.
Wm. F. COLSTON, of Louisville, G. G.
Wm. L. WATSON, of Frankfort, J. G. D.
JOHN D. McCLELL, of Owensboro, G. M.
JOSUAH H. THOMAS, of Hardinsburg, G. S. B.
JOHN MCRAE, of Lexington, G. S. P.
Geo. P. RICHARDSON, of Lexington, G. S. & T.

STEWARDS OF THE GRAND CHARITY FUND.
HENRY WINGATE, of Frankfort,
R. C. LANGDON, of Covington,
WILLIS STEWART, of Louisville,
R. H. STANTON, of Maysville.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER.
RICHARD APPERSON, of Mt. Sterling, G. H. P.
DEMYSS CARROLL, of Maysville, D. G. H. P.
WILLIS STEWART, of Louisville, G. K.
HUMPHRY JONES, of Richmond, G. S.
PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, G. Sec.
THOS. C. ORR, of Lexington, G. Tr.
MOSES LEVY, of Mt. Sterling, R. G. C.
Wm. F. COLSTON, of Louisville, G. M.
Wm. R. BRADFORD, of Lexington, G. C. G.
P. RICHARDSON, of Lexington, G. S. & T.

Death of Commodore Dallas.

We are sorry to learn that authentic information reached this city yesterday, by a vessel arrived at Baltimore on Saturday in a very short passage from Lima, of the decease of Commodore ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, of the Navy of the United States, and Commander of the Squadron in the Pacific.

He died on board the U.S. Frigate *Savannah*, in Callao bay, on the third of June, from a third attack of paralysis.

Commodore DALLAS entered the Navy as Midshipman on the 22d day of November, 1805, and had of course been in the naval service, in which he enjoyed an enviable reputation, nearly thirty-nine years.

He was the son of that sterling patriot ALEX. J. DALLAS, who so distinguished himself at the head of the Treasury Department at the most critical period of the history of this country, and was the brother of Mr. DALLAS whose name is now before the people as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dry Creek Academy.

At an examination of the pupils of this school several of the Boys exhibited specimens of their composition, which we have been requested to publish. This we do with pleasure, not only because they are the effusions of our promising youth, but because they possess merit, and may be the means of stimulating them to greater exertion. We shall publish one number each week, until the whole are disposed of.

For the Licking Valley Register.

TIME.

Man appears to have many enemies to contend against in his present condition, some of which, by great exertion, can be overcome, others cannot. Among the latter we find Time—this, it appears, has been more destructive in its career than any thing else. It lays its destroying hand, not only upon the mighty works that the energies of man, both physical and mental, have brought into being, but even upon man himself. With heaven its director—nature its helpmate, and death its war club, it sallies forth dealing out desolation and ruin upon the earth—and the universe trembles at its approach. It appears to be natural with mankind to hate their enemies—but we must acknowledge here an exception. True, indeed, Time yields us many present pleasures, and the bright rainbow for its promise for life and for happiness, it casts upon the front of the stormy future to cheer us on our course; but who knows not that destruction, certain and inevitable, awaits us in the end—

We are wafted along upon the smooth bosom of its current, cheered by refreshing breezes, and lulled by delusive pleasures, till like some frail bark, torn from the mooring of its native stream, borne onward by the rushing waves till, wrecked at last, it sinks beneath the stormy sea—we are borne upon the tide of Time—so we sink with all our hopes and cares in the "dark inextinguishable ocean of oblivion." Unhappy mortal! thus to fumble with thy bitterest enemy! thus to press to thy bosom one whose only pleasure would be to destroy thee and thy labors! Thou who art an ornament to the works of God—thou whose hand has reared the noble monuments of Grecian and of Roman Art—thus to be allured by the smiles of thy betrayer.

The history of time displays our continual course of desolation and ruin—its career commenced with the dawn of creation, and will close with eternity—we have but to turn our eyes to former years, to realize in all its horror the mighty wreck that time has accomplished. When we look at Greece in her former greatness—when we see her proud and lofty temples mounting to the sky—when we see that grand display of Architecture, in all probability future ages will never equal—when we see her noble statesmen, her orators and philosophers, and the union and prosperity of the people, O, how are we overwhelmed with horror and amazement at the mighty wreck that time has made.

Rome at one time was mistress of the world, she was far beyond the other nations in literature, commerce and the arts, her Government excelled the others in soundness and in morality, and by the bravery of her warriors, she could subdue the world. Yet with all these she was not able to withstand the power of Time. Proud and noble countries—you who first fanned the spark of Liberty in a blaze, of which glorious flame a spark has been wafted to this our own dear country—may ye long be remembered, and may the glorious lessons which ye first taught spread their general influence over all the nations of the earth. But ye are no more—

Try republics have been blighted by the withering hand of Time. One might, perhaps, think that the destruction of so much magnificence and grandeur would have satiated the monster. But not so. He views the pyramids of Egypt, (for it seems as though he delighted in the destruction of such like) rearing their lofty heads and piercing the skies above. He grasps them with his gigantic might, they recoil and crumble beneath his power.

This is only a small view of the path of Time, but let us, instead of looking to the past, look to the future, and realize that glorious period when Time shall be disarmed of its weapon "death," and, instead of persecute," bless mankind.

D. W. C. K.

For the Register.

Crittenden High School.

This institution located in Crittenden, Grant County, Kentucky, under the care of Rev. T. C. BRUCE, has just closed its first session with an interesting and highly creditable examination. The success of the school during the past session exceeded the most sanguine expectation of its warmest friends. The examination especially, was an occasion of much interest. And we are happy to say, that the large and respectable assemblage of persons, present on that occasion, were well entertained and even highly gratified with the performances of the pupils. The course of study in this institution is thorough and eminently practical. Under the immediate supervision of the Rev. TRUSS C. BRUCE, (so extensively and favorably known as a teacher,) the patrons of this school may confidently expect, that while due care is given to external accomplishments, special attention will be paid to the development and discipline of the mind; and the storing it with useful, moral, and literary knowledge. The school is certainly worthy, the patronage and generous support of the friends of sound education. Its friends have much to encourage them, and they should never cease to exert themselves, until they have placed the institution upon a firm and permanent basis.

L. F. F.

PRODUCE.

WESTERN Reserve Cheese, and Butter, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruits, &c., always receiving for sale, and will be advanced on consignments of TOBACCO, &c., &c.

A. G. RICHARDSON, & BROS.,
Columbia st. near Main.
Cincinnati, Aug. 31, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the stock of the Licking Bridge Co., are hereby notified, in pursuance of the authority given in their Charter, and by order of the Board of Directors, passed September 2d, 1844, that an installment, of one dollar on a share, will be required from them, respectively, on or before the 10th day of October Proximo; previous to the time here specified, each stockholder will be furnished by the Board with an authentic and detailed statement, from a practical Engineer, showing plans and estimates for the entire work, and the amount subscribed towards its completion. This will be necessary, in as much as individual subscribers are not ultimately liable, unless an aggregate amount of stock be actually taken, sufficient to complete a permanent Bridge, as contemplated by the Charter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. C. GOULD, Pres't
Cincinnati, Sept. 3, 1844.

French Lessons.

MISS M. DAVIS, respectfully announces to the citizens of this city, that she will give lessons in French, one hour each day, for eleven weeks at \$5 a scholar. She will also give lessons in drawing and painting, at a reduced price. Residence in York's Buildings, 3d street, Covington.

Covington, Sept. 7, 1844.

Covington Academy.

Faculties of the Institution.
DR. DANIEL M. ANDREWS, Principal
Superintendent, Teacher of the Sciences, Mathematics, and Languages.
MRS. ANDREWS, Governess, and Teacher of the Female Department.
The third, or fall session, of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 9th inst. No student will be admitted into said institution, for any term short of the session, consisting of eleven weeks.
N. B. Dr. Andrews will open a night school on the evening of the 16th of this date. Terms, and other particulars relative to said school, will be made known by application at his residence, on Second street.

DANIEL M. ANDREWS.
Covington, Sept. 3, 1844.

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A. G. RICHARDSON, & BROS.,
Columbia st. near Main.
Cincinnati, Aug. 31, 1844.

Bridge across the Mouth of Licking.

THE Licking Bridge Company will receive proposals till the 15th instant, for the following materials and labor, viz: 1500 perch of Stone, suitable for the Piers and Abutments of a Bridge, with the requisite quantity of Cement, Common Lime, Sand, Mason work, and labor to complete that amount of Stone work.

A more definite specification with regard to the size and quality of the stone—quality and relative quantities of Cement, Lime, Sand, &c., will be ready for inspection, from the 12th to the 15th instant.

The above material must be delivered on the margin of the Licking, in *Meaport* and *Covington*. 250 Perch of this stone work must be completed during the low water of the present autumn—unless the Fall and Winter rains shall take place, in less than sixty days.

Offers may be made for all or any part of the above, by letter (free of postage) addressed to the subscribers, or personally, at his office, North East corner of 5th and Main. (Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock.)

By order of the Board of Directors, Sept. 2, 1844.
M. T. C. GOULD, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Sept. 5, 1844.

NEW SADDLERY.

THE undersigned has permanently located his Saddle and Harness establishment, on Scott street, next door to Holden and Lowry's, store, where he will thankfully receive orders from his friends and the public, in the line of his business. He pledges himself that all work executed by him, shall be well and handsomely done. He asks public favor and is determined to merit it.

B. A. COLLINS.
Covington, Sept. 7, 1844.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscribers have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with the largest and most complete assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY ever brought to this market, which will be sold at a small advance on the prices of Eastern Importers and Manufacturers.

Our arrangements are such as to enable us to assure our customers and the public, that we shall keep constantly on hand, the best qualities of goods in our line, and on the most reasonable terms. Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine our present stock, which (not to particularize) comprehends a great variety of useful and ornamental goods.

We were open in a few days, the most splendid assortment of fine plated CASTORS, BASKETS, and CANDLESTICKS ever brought to this city.

Just opened, some entirely new patterns of Britannia Ware. The highest price always paid for old Silver. McCREW & BEGG'S.
Cincinnati, Sept. 7, 1844.

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD Two Horse Wagon, in good repair, for sale by the subscriber, near Dry Creek Post Office.
JOHN DENNIS.
Sept. 7, 1844.

PINE TEAS, SUGARS, &c. &c.

I AM now receiving from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, a very large and fine assortment of choice fancy Groceries, Fruits, &c., consisting in part of

13 whole and half chests Hyson Teas;
15 half chests Young Hyson do.
4 do. Gunpowder do.
5 do. Imperial do.
8 do. Black do.
These Teas are of the highest grade imported, and selected as the best article for sale in New York and Boston; they are recommended as very superior to any others.

25 lbs. Woolsey & Woolsey's, triple refined

Loaf, Crushed and pulverized Sugar.
10 bags Old Mocha Coffee;
30 do Old Government Java do;
40 cases "Lynch's" Sweet Oil;
10 do "Nicol" do.
250 cans Sardines;
44 cases Fire Crackers;
12 boxes Shelled Almonds;
5 dozen Rose Water;
2 do Bay Rum;
10 do Extract of Lemon;
2 cases fresh Prunes, in glass jars;
10 boxes Almond Soap;
12 do White Scented Soap;
10 English Pine Apple Cheese;
10 do Parmesan or Sap Sago do;
12 do Spanish Chocolate;
10 do Prepared Cocoa;
14 do Citron;
15 do French Olives;
9 do Spanish Olives;
10 do Naples Figs;
10 do Capers;
21 do Anchovies;
10 do Rock Candy;
38 do Lemon Syrup;
10 do Orgeat, and Raspberry do;
Dr. Stoughton's genuine Bitters;
6 do Aromatic Cherry Wine do;
2 cases Havana Preserves, assorted;
4 do Preserved Ginger;
With a very large assortment of General

Spices—Pepper, Cloves, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. Dry and concentrated Mustard; Pauli Vi; rare Genuine Cayenne Pepper; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; Infusa Soy; W. I. Pepper Sauce; Pickles, John Bull, Harvey, and other rich English Sauces; India Chinese Powders; Tamarinds, &c. &c. For sale by
ALLISON OWEN, Cincinnati St.
Cincinnati, September 7, 1844.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD and JOHN W. STEVENSON have this day united themselves in the practice of Law, under the firm of

Morehead and Stevenson.

They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison. Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one or both of them will always be found, unless in attendance upon their courts.

further information to the afflicted by
 ing to me at my residence, No. 39 Newmarket
 THOMAS PURS.
 prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and
 exportation, by A. B. Sande & Co., Drug-
 and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broad-
 Corner Chambers St., New York.
 G. F. THOMAS.
 147 Main St., between 3rd and 4th Sts.,
 Sole Agents for Cincinnati.

Coffee Mills.
 NEW PATENT combined power double
 wheel Coffee Mills, a new and excellent ar-
 . Just received and for sale by
 SILSBEE & CO,
 Main st. Cincinnati :
 April 6.—27