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## SELECT TALES.

### THE YOUNG MUSIC TEACHER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Wells was a widower with two daughters—Jane and Mary. The former twenty, and the latter eighteen. He had been accounted a man in every circumstance, from the fact that he lived in a very comfortable style, and gave his children the best education that money could procure. But, in doing this, he lived fully up to his income.—Death suddenly removed him, and left his two daughters without fortune or home. An uncle, Mr. Hendee, was the only relative they had. He was what is called well off in the world; possessing a very handsome property. But, as he had a young and expensive family, his regular income was never much beyond his wants. As soon as Mr. Hendee, who administered on Mr. Wells' estate, ascertained that nothing would be left after paying off the debts, he informed Jane and Mary of the fact, and, at the same time, offered them a home.

For some weeks after their father's death, the two young ladies remained in the house where they had been living, all the domestic arrangements continuing the same as during his life. They had no suspicion of the real state of their father's affairs, and were only affected with almost inconsolable grief at his loss. When their uncle unfolded to them the true position in which they stood, they were at first overwhelmed with alarm. His prompt and kind offer of a home, soothed their anxious feelings, and left their minds in a calmer frame.

"How kind and generous our uncle is," Jane remarked, on the day after he had proposed to the sisters to consider his house their future dwelling place.

"Truly so," Mary replied with warmth while a glow of genuine gratitude lit up her sober face.

"We shall feel almost as much at home with uncle Hendee, as we did in our own father's house."

"Do you think it right for us to go there?" asked Mary, looking at her sister with a serious expression of countenance.

"Right! What can you mean, sister?" "We have no claims upon him."

"He is our father's brother."

"But not our father, Jane."

Mary's sister looked at her for some moments, utterly at a loss to comprehend the drift of her remarks.

"He is our uncle, and has offered us a home," she at length said. "It would be a strange act in us to refuse to accept of it because we have no claims upon him; especially, when there is no other threshold over which we can pass."

"But he has a large family of his own to support."

"And is able enough to support them and us."

"Perhaps so. But that does not alter our position in the least. While our father lived, his house was our home by natural right. Now that he is taken from us, will it be right for us to lean upon any other arm?"

"We must lean upon some arm, now that we have lost our own."

"Yes—but should not each of us lean upon her own arm? Is not a mere state of dependence upon a relation a wrong position for a young lady to hold?"

"Lean upon our own arms! How are we to do that, Mary?"

"There are many young women who support themselves genteelly. Why may not we?" The truth is, I have been thinking a great deal since uncle Hendee was here yesterday, and the more I turn it over in my mind the more reluctant am I to accept of his generous offer. I do not see as if it would be just for me to do so. I have a good education, and could readily support myself as a French teacher; or by giving lessons in music."

"A French teacher! Lessons in music! Mary you cannot be in earnest."

"Indeed, sister, I am sure that I can never go into uncle Hendee's house, and accept the home he has so kindly offered, without feeling self-condemned, and losing my self-respect. A state of mere dependence, would be deeply galling to me. As a music or French teacher, I should be far happier."

"Mary, you must not think of it. Do not, on any account, breathe such a thing to uncle Hendee. It would wound severely the generous feelings he has so nobly expressed."

"Thus opposed, Mary said no more. But she thought over the matter constantly; and the more she thought about it, the more dissatisfied she was at the idea of becoming a dependent upon her uncle's bounty."

A few days afterwards, Mr. Hendee informed his two nieces that he must give up the house in which they lived, and sell off their father's furniture. Their aunt came in her carriage, and with many kind assurances of her love for them, took them to her own home, and bade them, henceforth, consider it as theirs. Tears of natural regret at leaving the place where they had spent so many pleasant seasons, mingled with heart-drops of sorrow, as they bemoaned the kind father they should see no more in this world. For the first few days after they had entered the hospitable mansion of their uncle and aunt, the sisters felt much depressed in spirits. After that, Jane gradually became more cheerful. But Mary continued thoughtful, and, evidently, troubled in mind.

"Try, my dear child," said her aunt to her, a few weeks after she had come into her house, "to feel more cheerful. Do not look back with grief, but forward with hope. Let us be to you all that you have lost. We love you and Jane, and desire to think of you and feel towards you, as if you were our own children."

Mary was affected to tears. She drew her arms around the neck of her aunt; kissed her cheek, and wept upon her bosom.

"Your generous kindness I shall never forget," she said, as soon as her emotion would permit her to speak. "But, my good aunt, it is my position here that troubles me more than any thing else."

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"I have no right to burden you."

"Mary?" Her aunt seemed hurt by the tone of her voice.

"Do not misunderstand me, aunt," Mary quickly said. "I mean not to insinuate, that I feel that you think I am a burden to you. Oh, no. Your noble conduct towards us fills my bosom with a glow of grateful emotions. It is not that. But, now that my father is dead, up to whom I had a natural right to look, I do not feel that I can, with justice, become dependent upon any one but myself. Do you understand me, aunt?"

"I believe I do, Mary. But dismiss such thoughts. If your father's brother is willing

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"I have thought all that over very carefully, aunt," Mary said. "But it does not unburden my mind. Every day it becomes with me more and more a matter of conscience not to remain dependent, and have the ability to maintain myself; and I believe I ought to do it."

Mrs. Hendee was silent with surprise and admiration of the noble minded girl, whose true feelings she began to perceive clearly.

"You seem to be really in earnest," was her smiling reply, after the lapse of nearly a minute.

The changed manner of Mrs. Hendee made the heart of Mary bound.

"Indeed I am, aunt," she said, her countenance lighting up, yet still retaining its serious look. "I do not mean to wound you by declining your generous offer; for I know that it is made in good faith, and my heart blesses you for it. But to accept of your bounty, would be to do violence to what I think right principles."

"What do you propose to do?" asked Mrs. Hendee, gravely, her manner having again changed.

"I think as a French teacher in some seminary, I might easily support myself; or, I could give lessons in music."

"True. But, think, Mary, how your doing so would affect your station. As a teacher you could not expect to occupy, in all respects, your present position in society."

"I should be as worthy of confidence and regard, Aunt."

"True. But something more than mere personal excellence is required. It is not worth all that gives either a man or woman a place in good society. As a member of our family, you will occupy the same position you have ever held; but, as a mere teacher of French or music, you will not be able to maintain your present place."

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"So do I. But a consideration of what is right, should have the first influence upon my actions. Now, I do not think it would be right for me to become a dependent upon my uncle's generosity. I believe that I am in duty bound to support myself. Ought I for a moment to weigh this clear consciousness against any fear of losing social standing?"

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## POLITICAL.

From the Louisville Journal.

Polk's connection with the defalcations of the Jackson-Van Buren administration.

The number of public defaulers under the Jackson-Van Buren dynasty, as every one recollects, was very large. Up to the period of Jackson's Administration, instances were rare in which the officers of the Government plundered the Treasury of the country. The reason why defalcations were so uncommon before 1829 is that up to that time, honesty, fidelity, and capacity were requisite to enable an applicant for office to succeed. But when Gen. Jackson came into office these old-fashioned qualifications were discarded, and the only question asked of applicants for office was, "Have you been skillful in electioneering for the party in power, and will you remain devoted to the interests of the Executive?" It was then for the first time announced that "to the victors belong the spoils," and acting on this rule, the most obsequious tools of the Administration were placed in office, who very generally proved by their practice that they were enamored of that infamous rule. The Treasury was plundered until the amount stolen by the officers of the Government was several millions of dollars. If it be true that the public money was a "spoils," and that the "victors" have a right to them, then it must be admitted that the office-holders under the Jackson-Van Buren Administration had a very exquisite perception of what belonged to them, for never in any age or nation did a band of men help themselves so liberally to the public money as the office-holders under the Jackson-Van Buren Administration. It is almost an every day occurrence that the office-holders ran away from their posts with pockets ploughed with "spoils." The majority in Congress, the political friends of these thieves, resisted all the efforts the Whigs made to examine into the defalcations of the Government. At length, however, after the election of Mr. Van Buren, these defalcations had become so startling that the majority in Congress was compelled by public sentiment to yield to the wishes of the Whigs, and a committee was appointed to examine into them.

At that time, James K. Polk, now the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. His only qualification for that office was found in his unscrupulous devotion to the wishes of the President. Right or wrong, he followed the lead of the Executive. The interests of the Locofoco party, and not the interests of the country, were the pole-star by which he regulated his course. For this slavish obedience to party, he was appointed speaker, and, as required, he proved himself one of the most able slaves that ever licked the footstool of power. And he, this same servile tool, is now the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people! Was ever such a stupendous insult offered to a nation? Why is it a gross insult to propose a man whose entire career is utterly unmarked by devotion to the interests of the country, and who has always been the most shameless of party slaves, as a candidate for the most honorable office in the world, an office in which the most enlarged views and expansive feelings are necessary to a proper discharge of its duties? Well, this same narrow-minded slave of the Executive will, James K. Polk, was speaker of the House of Representatives. Every one who succeeded in procuring the appointment of a committee to ferret out the abuse, frauds and defalcations, which had characterized the Administration. It had been an inviolable rule, up to that period, in the appointment of committees, to place on them a majority favorable to the objects for which they were raised. But Polk did not see fit to pursue the course demanded by justice, and by universal usage. He would not allow a committee would bring before the people evidence of fraud and corruption sufficient to excite the reprobation of the country, and to cause the Administration to sink in the nostrils of all good men. To prevent the exposure of these damning corruptions, he appointed a committee adverse to all inquiry, men who would prefer the ruin of the country to the overthrow of their party. The committee, as constituted by Polk, consisted of nine men, six, or two-thirds of whom, were men, known only for their unscrupulous adherence to their party, while, of the other three, two were very moderate men, and only one disposed to ferret out and expose the corruptions the committee was appointed to inquire into. When Polk announced the names of this committee, he was hissed at and derided all over the country. Every one felt that such a committee would not report the ten thousand abominations and corruptions of the Administration. Polk was everywhere denounced as the most unscrupulous and paltry tool of party in the country. No one had, after that infamous act, the least confidence in the man; and he was universally regarded as one of the most flagrant and dishonest politicians of his age. He rose to the enjoyment of undeserved power.

Well, the committee, such as it was, went to work, to examine into the corruptions of the Administration. The majority immediately adopted the resolutions for the suppression of scrutiny, and very effectively raised obstacles to all hopes of a faithful discharge of the duty assigned them. Polk, on the other hand, when the issue was proved, for whenever one of the committee proposed to inquire after the truth of certain abuses that were alleged against the Administration, the majority adopted such restrictions touching the proposed examination as to defeat its purpose. At every stage of their proceedings, the miserable majority interposed objections to inquiry in a proper way into frauds. They voted down a resolution offered by Mr. Wise calling on the Executive and the heads of departments to answer questions respecting the appointments and removals from office—they voted down another resolution which proposed an inquiry whether the public funds had been used to get up and sustain certain unprincipled newspapers. Every one, the majority of the committee preposterously voted down all attempts to inquire into the manifold corruptions of the Government, the very object for which the committee was raised! In the history of committees, this one of Polk's was the most packed, unscrupulous, and unfair, for the majority effectually defeated the object for which it was appointed. Whenever a public officer was asked by a Whig, to answer which, correctly, would require an exposure of some gross corruption on the part of the Administration, one of Polk's men would rise and gravely move that the question was an improper one, and it was to be voted down. For instance, when that genius of finance, the very virtuous Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, was before the committee, the following question was asked him by Mr. Wise: "Do you know that societies, and combinations of Executive officers, have been formed at Washington to influence and control the elections of the people; and whether Executive

officers have been required by the party of Mr. Van Buren to contribute money to the election of a candidate, or otherwise, to aid Mr. Van Buren's election to the Presidency?" Polk's committee men immediately voted the question improper, and Mr. Woodbury was relieved from the necessity of revealing the secrets of the party the question was meant to bring to light. If Woodbury could have answered the question in the negative, he would have been permitted to do so; but the majority knew he could not, and they, therefore, voted the question down. Was ever before such a burlesque on fairness got up?

Now, we would ask every man of fairness and candor if he can justify such proceedings, and whether, when infamous frauds on the people have been perpetrated by men in power, and efforts are made to convict the persons involved in them of crime, common honesty does not require a fair, full, and candid investigation? Are not those men, who knowing that stupendous corruptions do exist, endeavor to smother them up lest by their exposure detriment may ensue to their party, quite as bad, quite as guilty as the wretches who have perpetrated those frauds? Was not James K. Polk, who appointed the committee that he knew would prevent the exposure of the corruptions of the Administration from being made public and authoritative, quite as guilty as the men who had been engaged in those abominable acts? If public justice requires the condemnation of a felon, what is to be thought of that man, who, having the power to do so, effectually suppresses all inquiries into his guilt? Polk was acquainted with all the infamous corruptions of which public officers had been guilty, and interposed his power as speaker of the House to prevent their conviction of the crimes with which they were charged; and he, by that act, proved himself to be quite as unscrupulous and unworthy of power as the most infamous wretch who polluted the office he held by the commission of frauds on the people. Shall a man, who has thus abused the power confided to him, be entrusted with still greater power? Shall a man, who, as speaker of the House, appointed a committee to suppress all public evidences of gross fraud, be elevated to a position in which he will be able to degrade by his conduct the country, and the administration of its affairs the same old and rotten system of corruption improved by rascally ingenuity and rendered more extensive in its operations by considerations of greater party emergency? Polk has shown himself favorable to the most gross, base, and unpardonable frauds, abuses and corruptions, and will he not, if elevated to the Presidency, in order to perpetuate party ascendancy, again disgrace the country by frauds, abuses and corruptions? Can any man, who is in favor of an administration of the affairs of the Government on principles of fairness, equity, and common justice, lend his assistance to a candidate whose hands are black with the stains of former enormities? To elect Polk would be to insure official depravity. The old Jackson-Van Buren system would be revived. Corruption would again be installed in power, and the public money would be sent to the department of the public treasury, rejected, and denounced system of abuses overthrown by the people in 1830. To elect him would be to undo all that was done in that memorable contest. The hoary old perpetrators of official infamy would again fatten on the public moneys. The "spoils of office" would again slip into those hands from whence there are no returns, the pockets of legions of thieves would be filled, and the public money, instead of being expended for the benefit of the people, would be in the possession of thieves who would riot on their plunder abroad. Degeneracy would everywhere be seen—wretches and robbers would occupy the official stations—the people would be degraded—honest men would be driven from the public service—the most appalling crimes would be of frequent occurrence, and disgrace would settle down on the character of the nation. Let those who wish such a condition of things support Polk, and if he is elected, they will not be disappointed.

## The British Gold Question!

The Locofoco press, having by their usual recklessness of assertion, been almost unanimous in characterizing as a "hoax" the statement of the Locofoco press, that the British Government had lately sent into our columns the immense amount of money recently raised at the Free Trade meetings in England, for the purpose of disseminating tracts in this country. They have found the matter of "British Influence" of which they have been so fond, but have not been so fond of the matter of the British Government having lately sent into our columns the immense amount of money recently raised at the Free Trade meetings in England, for the purpose of disseminating tracts in this country. They have found the matter of "British Influence" of which they have been so fond, but have not been so fond of the matter of the British Government having lately sent into our columns the immense amount of money recently raised at the Free Trade meetings in England, for the purpose of disseminating tracts in this country.

In Tract No. 6, published by order of a Committee of the Democratic Members of Congress, and circulated, broadcast by all the faithful, the following passages will be found on page 6, by any one who has the curiosity to make the search. The author is declining to accept the British restrictive system and he expands into eloquence, and

"The spirit of Hampden and of Sidney—that spirit from which an offset was first transplanted to these shores, to spread, and flourish, and bless this Western republic—that sturdy spirit lives in the little island yet, of its own accord, stirring up her thousands and tens of thousands; and these are banding themselves together to destroy, by the slow but resistless force of reason and of public opinion, that iniquitous system which our aristocracy still hope to retain and to perpetuate."

At a recent meeting of the Free Trade League, held at Manchester, sixty thousand dollars (practical proof of sincerity that) were collected in a single day, of two millions (two million dollars) have been subscribed to the League fund this season, already; and the friends of that Association confidently assert that, "if necessary, double the amount will be raised next year." These vast sums are expended in disseminating cheap pamphlets, explaining and enforcing the doctrines of free trade. Last year, in the course of six weeks, one million packages, each containing twelve short tracts, were gratuitously distributed throughout Great Britain. But while the friends of equal rights in England are thus nobly waging battle against the monopoly of their protective system, we are called upon to foster the iniquity they are condemning; and as they chase the unsightly monster from his den in the Old World, we are to receive and pamper him in the rich fields and free forests of the New!

Now, that the advocates of free trade in England should circulate, in six weeks, one million of single day, of two millions (two million dollars) have been subscribed to the League fund this season, already; and the friends of that Association confidently assert that, "if necessary, double the amount will be raised next year." These vast sums are expended in disseminating cheap pamphlets, explaining and enforcing the doctrines of free trade. Last year, in the course of six weeks, one million packages, each containing twelve short tracts, were gratuitously distributed throughout Great Britain. But while the friends of equal rights in England are thus nobly waging battle against the monopoly of their protective system, we are called upon to foster the iniquity they are condemning; and as they chase the unsightly monster from his den in the Old World, we are to receive and pamper him in the rich fields and free forests of the New!

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home. But if, by free trade tracts, or free trade money, they can break down our Tariff—break up our manufactures, and get the whole of our market to themselves, will it not be the greatest triumph for their interests which the world affords them? The American market has made their fortunes before, and could, in such case, make them again. Who, then, will believe that while their interest prompts them to circulate so many tracts and so much money at home—they will neglect the circulation of tracts and money here, where their interests demands in a ten-fold degree? It is not for philanthropy altogether, that they wish free trade to predominate. If it were, they could expend the same money in private and public charities far more effectually. It is to make and increase markets for their goods. The best proof of this, is that these obnoxious tracts come from manufacturers and the great manufacturing towns. And as to the idea that these hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be expended in the printing of "tracts"—why the device is too weak for a child's recitation. One hundred thousand pounds would print cheap tracts enough to cover the greatest part of the British Isles. Let them show like men, and let them defend their own industry—the labor of their own homes—from foreign influence and proper competition. Let them stand boldly against the corruption of foreign gold—also heretofore they have resisted the attempts of the British steel! Let it not be said of them, by foreign nations, that while they are brave enough to protect their freemen from foreign invasion, they are weak enough to yield to foreign sophistry, or degraded enough to be in the market for foreign money. Let them show like men, and let them not easily be beaten, it is still harder for them to be bought.

## READ! READ! READ!

Subscribed in large sums to put down AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

A late number of the London Times has the following paragraph: "A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate FREE TRADE tracts in foreign countries. About four hundred and fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, by means of which tracts, are to be printed in New York for circulation in the United States." Among the subscribers were Messrs. A. & L. Dennison £200; Charles Tennant & Co. £200; Wm. Erskine & Co. £200; Messrs. James Watson & Co. £200; Dunlop, Williams & Co. £200; and others making in all £1,000,000 sterling, or HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!!!

Manufacturers, Mechanics, read the following, from a late number of the London Times: "The election of Mr. Clay must, we repeat, be looked upon, to a considerable extent, the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. He has always been the consistent advocate of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, and the cause of the Whigs in America. From his high position, with that of the New England manufacturers, who aim at acquiring a monopoly of the home market by the aid of prohibitory duties. Nor can we wonder that such is the policy of the most respectable and intelligent statesmen of America when they consider the great advantage which the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement on the footing of a fair and substantial reciprocity. WE TAKE NOTHING FROM THE UNITED STATES BUT THAT WHICH WE CAN POSSIBLY DO WITHOUT. Thus, we have secured the American market for the produce of the great Agricultural States of the West, by a sliding scale ingeniously framed so as to throw the maximum amount of impediment in the way of access to the English market. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they relate and meet with such success in their efforts to increase our English manufactures? A liberal commercial policy three years ago would have prevented the passing of the restrictive Tariff of the United States, and would have given a decided ascendancy in that country to Free Trade principles and to the American market. A liberal commercial policy adopted ten years hence, as from present indications would appear to be the probable result, may very possibly fail to recover what previous blunders have lost us. To offer to admit the goods of the United States, and to change for British manufactures from our own manufacturing systems of Prussia, Saxony, and New England have acquired strength and become consolidated, will be very like what the old saying describes as 'barring the door after the horse is stolen.'"

The above FACTS show that the English capitalists are opposed to the election of HENRY CLAY, the Protective Tariff candidate, and that they have contributed their money to promote the success of JAMES K. POLK, who is an OPPOSED PARTY. We hope all the Whig parties in the State will keep the above extracts BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—FARMERS! MECHANICS! MANUFACTURERS!!!

## BEWARE OF BRITISH GOLD!

From the Wheeling Times. Very Strong Proof. THE BRITISH GOLD PROVED.

We have published evidence that there were subscriptions of money in England for the purpose of securing the election of Polk and Dallas, and that the money was to be used for the purpose of circulating tracts in this country. We have also published evidence that the present canvass was carried on by the Locofoco party upon BRITISH GOLD; and we are not yet done with the proof. Read, read Americans, the following extract of a letter from John Ogden, a man working in a manufacturing establishment in England, to his son in this country.

"It was in London about a week ago. They are raising money to send to support Polk and Dallas for President. There is nothing doing here in our factory. Our watchword is 'down with American manufactures.'"

JOHN OGDEN.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Ohio county, Thomas Ogden, and made oath that the above is a true and genuine extract from a letter he received from his father, John Ogden, residing in England, dated August 29th, 1844.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1844. CHAS. D. KNOX, J. P.

The Vine and the Oak.

A fable is told of a feeble vine which grew by the side of a sturdy oak, which, being too weak to bear it up, sought protection from its strong neighbor. The time came when the oak, being king upon the trembling tendrils, said, "I shall trim this vine around me, and I will support and cherish thee, even if thou hast an ambition to climb as high as the clouds; and I shall bear my name and be called the oak-vine."

So said the old Hickory of the wood to a puny Polk sapling that grew at its root—"thou art weak," said he, "to sustain thyself; rely thou on me, and I will support thee, even if thou art a feeble vine, and I will bear my name and be called the oak-vine."

THE STEAMER MONROE towed down the steamer Pattee yesterday morning from Quincy. The Pattee collapsed a blue smoke three o'clock Friday morning when backing out from the landing at Quincy, by which two persons lost their lives. Mr. N. Perrin, a cabin passenger, was blown among some horses that were fastened on the forecastle, which, being frightened by the sight of the falling vessel, reared up and trampled on him, and he died the following afternoon. Mr. Perrin resided in New York, Iowa Territory, and was the head of a large family. He is said to have been the third brother that has lost his life by steamboat accidents. Phillips Miller, a deck hand, a resident of this city, has not been heard of since the accident, and is supposed to have jumped or been blown over board, and drowned.—St. Louis Repub.

## Groceries Generally.

WE have a full stock and at the lowest cash prices, which are advanced on consignment of Tobacco, &c.

A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Cincinnati, Aug. 31, 1844.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

Fifteen Days Later from England. The Steamer Caledonia reached Boston on Thursday the 3d instant.

The Caledonia has experienced some severe gales for the last few days, which somewhat retarded her passage.

The liberation of O'Connell and his fellow travelers, in consequence of the reversal, by the House of Lords, of the decision and sentence of the Court before which they were tried, was as unexpected as it is gratifying to the friends of liberal principles.

The infant Prince has been baptized by the name of Alfred Ernest Albert.

A daring forgery has been perpetrated on the Bank of England.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire is in dull respect, nearly all descriptions of Manchester goods have experienced an improved demand.

Many incendiary attempts had taken place in France—at one fire at Clichy upwards of forty houses were destroyed.

In several places on the English coast, for the purpose of entering it to the service of the Emperor of Morocco, and preying on French commerce, should the war continue.

Prorogation of Parliament.—On the 5th of September, the Lord Chancellor delivered the Queen's Speech, proroguing parliament to the 10th of October. The speech contains nothing of interest with the exception of the official announcement of the settlement of all difficulties.

The Queen's Visit to Scotland.—The Queen and Prince Albert left London on Monday, the 9th instant, for Dundee, in the steam yacht Prince Albert, accompanied by the leading members of the Government.

On the 10th of September, the Queen and Prince Albert proceeded to Blair Atholl. The Queen received a hearty cheer when she left the Thames, and an equally hearty greeting on her landing in Scotland.

Louis Philippe's Visit.—The Morning Chronicle gives some particulars of Louis Philippe's intended visit to England.—His Majesty will be very short. He will not be absent from his own kingdom for more than seven days, and it is not his intention to visit London. We understand that the visit should be a strictly private one; so that it is probable few or none will be invited to Windsor Castle during his stay but the members of the court. The King will hold no court during his stay in England.

Horrible Catastrophe at Matamoros.

The Diario of the 21st ult. furnishes an account of a horrible disaster which has utterly destroyed the beautiful town of Matamoros. The news is contained in a letter from the Alcalde, dated the 5th August.

"Yesterday about 10 o'clock, a violent hurricane arose and continued until 10 this morning. It was the most horrible tempest within the memory of man. The disasters it occasioned, so far as we have yet learned, are horrible and cannot be repaired in six years."

The destruction of the town of Matamoros, which has been greatly injured or levelled to the ground in a mass of ruins. An infant son of D. Mariana Aguado, an artillery soldier, have perished in the ruins. Three women are shockingly wounded, but are still living. Among the buildings are the artillery barracks, and the hospital Mata, containing near 100 sick, the wall of the prison, and half of the wall of the grave-yard. To tell every detail of this one of the greatest parts of the population are compelled to live in shanties built among the ruins of their houses. I leave your Excellency to imagine the miserable condition of all sorts of produce growing in the fields.

"The sick have been transported to-day to the Sappers' barracks, the park to the church which has lost one tower and half of another, the cannon to the lower consistorial houses, the prisoners to private houses; the latter were ordered and selected by himself, from the ruins of the town."

"I have scarcely had a moment's time to send you a report, as I am fully occupied in preventing their being a difficult task, as every one is busy with his own private calamities."

The Courier Francaise states that as soon as the President heard of this disastrous event, he ordered, without the least delay, that relief should be transmitted to the unfortunate. It is also stated that the Government of the 7th instant has just been communicated to us. It depicts in detail the immense ruin which has befallen our city. Misery is at its height among its unfortunate population, and if they are not speedily relieved, those who have survived the catastrophe may perish of famine. Never was charity solicited for a more overwhelming calamity!

General Ampudia has published an elaborate defence of his conduct towards Sentamant and the Tobacco prisoners. It is a miserable lame affair, and admits the truth of all they have charged upon him, and brought against him.—N. O. Bee, Sept. 19th.

NOTICE.

THAT Special Commissioners having been appointed by the County Court of Campbell county, at the September Term, 1844, to partition the lands of James Taylor, jun., and James Taylor, sen., as Lieut. Colonel and Three Mile creek, in Campbell county, Kentucky, which said lands are situated inside of an original survey made in the names of John Obanion, Joseph Anderson, Joseph Smith, John Allen, and Charles Morgan for 4587½ acres, and granted to them as by Patent dated the 12th day of March, 1793. This is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we shall, on the 6th day of November, 1844, and if not on that day, on the 7th day of December, 1844, meet at the house of Daniel Apple, a Special Commissioner so appointed, to the processing of said lands, so claimed and owned by us; and shall also proceed to take testimony to establish the lines and corners of said tracts of land. We shall meet at the house of Daniel Apple, at the head of the said Taylor, Jr., and proceed to make the survey, and to take the testimony relating to the lines and corners of said tracts of land. The surveying and taking depositions will be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the whole is completed.

JAMES TAYLOR, Jr., JAMES TAYLOR, Sr., October 2, 1844. 11 w

500 LBS. Just received and for sale by A. G. RICHARDSON, Columbia St., near Main, Cincinnati, O.

JOHN W. VENABLE, PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER has removed to Scott street, between Fourth and Fifth, over Mr. Stewart's tailor shop. Covington, July 20, 1844. 52 ft

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully make known to the citizens of Covington, and the farmers of Kenton, that they have commenced the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in the new building on the corner of Scott and Madison, 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. From their skill 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

## Kentucky Conference.

We inserted a portion of the appointments by the Kentucky Conference in our last number. The remainder, which were laid over for want of room, are as follows:

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—Wm. Gunn, P. E. Shelbyville, Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, Shelbyville, Wm. D. Trainer, Wm. J. Chenoweth, Lockport, Wm. James. Taylorsville, Garrett Davis, Orson Long. Bardonia, Samuel L. Robertson. Bloomfield, James D. Holding. Springfield, John C. Thompson, Salvisa, Sarah S. Deering. Lawrenceburg, A. M. Bailey.

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT.—Wm. Holman, P. E. Louisville, Brook-street, and Colored Charge, Zachariah M. Taylor; Fourth-street, and Colored Charge, John Miller; Eighth-street, and Colored Charge, Geo. W. Merritt; Shelby-street, Drummond Wellburn; Seamen's Bethel, to be supplied. Louisville circuit, Geo. W. Crombaugh. Jefferson-street, John Bowden. Middletown, Geo. W. Brush. Lawrence, James S. Woods. Newcastles, Lorenzo Dow Harlan. Bedford, James E. Nix. Funk Seminary, Isham R. Finley.

HARDINSBURG DISTRICT.—Rich. D. Neall, P. E. Elizabethtown, Hiram S. Downard, Big Spring, Wm. M.D. Abbott, George W. Burris. Hardinsburg, Jno. B. Perry, Hugh Rankin. Haysville, Wm. P. Reed. Owensboro, Francis M. Elchert. Hartford, Elijah Sutton, J. W. Casey. Litchfield, Wm. Butt, Aaron H. Rice. Hodginsville, Albert Kelly, Anthony Cannon. Shepherdsville, Wm. Neikirk. Morgantown, Samuel D. Roberts. Vevlington, Allen Sears.

MORGANFIELD DISTRICT.—Napoleon B. Lewis, P. E. Henderson, Robert Y. M. Reynolds. Henderson circuit, Learner B. Davidson. Madisonville, Alexander B. Sollars. Morganfield, Aaron Moore. Salem, Samuel R. Turner. James Kyle. Smithland, Nathan H. Le. Elderville, Lewis Sylvester Marshall. Princeton, Geo. Reach. Greenville, Warren C. Pitts. Richard Tydings, Agent for Sabbath School cause.

HOPKINSVILLE DISTRICT.—Edward Stevenson, P. E. Russellville, Geo. W. Smiley. Franklin, Geo. S. Gatewood. Logan, Robert Fick. Elkton, Thomas Bottomley. Hopkinsville, Abraham Long, James N. Temple. Lafayette, Samuel D. Baldwin. Cadiz, James H. Bristow. Cumberland Mission, Mitchell Land. Kennerly, Wm. Alexander.

BOWLING-GREEN DISTRICT.—George W. Taylor, P. E. Bowling-green, John B. Ewing. Greensburg, George G. Gardner. Glasgow, Robinson E. Sidebottom. Bowling-green circuit, Allen McLaughlin. Barren, Jas. Penn. Scottville, Jno. N. Wright. Burkesville, Wm. Lasey. Albany, Edward A. Martin. Wayne, Timothy C. Frogg. Columbia, Joel Peak. Alexander M'Cown. Campbellsville, Mornford Pelly.

HARRODSBURG DISTRICT.—James King, P. E. Harrodsburg, John F. South. Danville, John James. Perryville, Samuel Glassford. Lancaster, Richard I. Dungan. Madison, Wm. R. Price, J. McCullough. Richmond, Lorenzo D. Huston. Hustonville, John Sandusky. Somerset, Josiah Godby. Liberty, David H. Davis. Lebanon, Clinton Kelly. Wm. Bickers.

BARBOURSVILLE MISSION DISTRICT.—Wm. B. Landrum, P. E. Irvine, Geo. Y. Taylor. Manchester, Stephen K. Vaughn. Williamsburg, John Van Pelt. Barboersville, to be supplied. Mount Pleasant, Geo. Hancock. Leitcher Mission, Thomas J. Moore. Prestonsburgh, Leroy C. Danley. Louisa, Marcus L. King, Stephen A. Chabrun. Breathitt Mission, Samuel P. Rathbun. Pikeville, Samuel P. Rathbun.

Henry M. Linney, transferred to Virginia conference. John W. Field, transferred to Texas conference. Milton G. Baker, transferred to Ohio conference. Germans, transferred to German district.

Delegates to Louisville Convention, to be held in May, 1845.—Edward Stevenson, Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, Henry B. Basson, B. T. Crouch, Wm. D. Trainer, Geo. W. Taylor, Geo. W. Brush, John C. Harrison, Burr H. M'Cown, James King, John James, Thomas N. Ralston.

Reserve Delegates.—Joseph S. Tomlinson, William Holman.

The next session to be held in Frankfort on the 10th of September, 1845.

FINE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS. Allison Owen, Columbia street between Main and Sycamore.

HAS just returned from N. York and Boston, and is now receiving a very large and choice assortment of FINE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, purchased and selected by himself, from the importers, and taken direct from under the Custom House Locks. Consisting in part of 6 half pipes "Old Dutchy & Co." Brandy, vintage of 1824, '1836, and '1841.

5 do celebrated old "Hennessey" vintage of 1827.

2 do fine "Sazerac" Brandy, vintage of 1832. This is a very choice article.

5 do fine old Champagne Brandy, some 12 years old.

2 do White Brandy, 1825.

16 do pure "Seignette" do.

10 pipes "Bolton's" Weep Anchor Gin. This is the best and highest flavored Gin imported into the United States.

4 pipes Jamaica and Cit. Croix Rum.

4 do and 22 cr. Madeira Wine. Some of this Madeira is very old, and of superior quality; one pipe is the "Newton Gordon & Murdoch" Wine imported nearly 30 years ago.

3 gr. cal. "H. & M." celebrated Pale Sherry—a truly delicious wine.

4 do "Gaston" do—very fine.

3 do "Shiel" do.

2 do "Bugader" do.

2 do fine Brandy do.

3 do do Gold do.

12 do Port Wine. A part of this port is very old and very superior; I had it selected by good judges, and analyzed and found to be perfectly pure.

4 do Muscat Wine.

12 do Sauterne do.

5 half pipes German White Wine.

18 gr. casks Tenerife, Sicily, Dry and Sweet Malaga and Marcellus Wine.

4 do Burgundy Port.

60 baskets Sparkling Champagne, "Napoleon" and "The Stars" and "Tremont." It is the best Champagne now imported.

10 do "Henry Clay" brand. This is a very recent importation, and the wine is excellent.

5 do "H. & M." do.

10 do celebrated "Cluquet" do.

12 do sparkling Hock.

20 do St. Julien Claret.

3 cases Swiss Absynthe.

2 do Curacao.

3 casks "Tremonts" Scotch Ale.

3 do "Falsters" do.

2 cases Cherry Brandy.

3 do Bordeaux Cordials.

4 do Brandy Cherries.







