

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

Henry B. Brown, Editor.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845

V. B. PALMER—No. 50, Pine street, Philadelphia; No. 14, State street, Boston; S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our Agent to procure subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

MASON & TUTTLE—No. 38, William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized Agents in that city, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

FOR CONGRESS.
JOHN P. GAINES,
Of Boone County.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN BENNETT as a candidate for re-election to the State Senate for this District.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC MENDEN as a candidate for the Legislature in Kenton county.

We are authorized to announce J. W. MENZIES, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Kenton in the next Legislature.

Mr. DAVID HUBBARD, our General Travelling Agent to make Collections, and procure Subscribers and Advertisements. He will visit, during the present and succeeding weeks, the counties of Boone, Grant, Scott, Pendleton, Harrison, &c., and we trust our Whig friends, particularly, will give him a favorable reception.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

We earnestly appeal to all persons indebted to this Office for subscription, previous to the death of the late R. C. Langdon, to settle up their accounts with the subscriber or his agents. It is important that the old business shall be closed as soon as possible, and further delay cannot be indulged. We are in need of money to carry on our paper, and we trust our patrons will obey this call with punctuality.

Agricultural.

We have seen several gentlemen who witnessed a trial of McCormack's Reaper, at the farm of the late Capt. Howell, in this vicinity, on the 1st inst. Our informants expressed themselves well satisfied, that this will prove a valuable invention to the farmers, in saving wheat and other small grain. It is believed that, where wheat has been well cultivated, the ground having been well prepared, the Reaper will cut from 15 to 20 acres per day. We did not see the machine, and cannot give any description of its construction. It is drawn by two horses, and requires a man to dispose of the grain as it is cut, in order for binding and a boy to drive the horses. From the information we have received, we think the farmers would do well to pay some attention to this invention.

Post Master of this City.

Mr. A. CRIBFIELD has received the appointment of Post Master of this City by Mr. Martin resigned. Mr. Martin is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and has discharged the duties of his office with strict fidelity and to the general satisfaction of the community. His successor, Mr. Cribfield, is an excellent man, warmly esteemed by all who know him, and is well qualified for the office, to which he has been appointed.

Fourth of July.

Yesterday, the "glorious fourth," was appropriately celebrated in our city. As we go to press we hear the roar of cannon, the explosion of musketry, and the shouts of the multitude. It makes our heart leap to hear the sounds of a nation's joy—to listen to the out-pouring of the enthusiasm of the young Republicans. We, of course, cannot give an account of the celebration in this paper, as we are not to press before the proceedings are concluded.

Mr. Gaines' Prospects.

We are assured by a number of intelligent correspondents from various parts of the District, that the prospects of Mr. Gaines are most cheering. Wherever he has been, he has left the deepest impression. Our friends are fully aroused and we have the strongest confidence in his election. Whigs! do your duty like men, and all will yet be well.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

The funeral ceremony in honor of Gen. Jackson, came off in this city on Saturday last. Notwithstanding the day was unfavorable, the procession was large and respectable. The Oration of Mr. GROSSACK was delivered in a clear, forcible manner, and displayed a degree of talents and eloquence which reflected much credit on the Oration. We have not room for a longer notice.

APPOINTMENT.

Col. Tibbatts will address the citizens of Covington this evening, at the Market House. Mr. Gaines is also expected to be present on the occasion.

Col. Taylor has been removed from the Cincinnati Post Office, and George Crawford appointed in his place.

Late from Mexico.

Vera Cruz dates of the 11th ult. have been received at New Orleans. Another outbreak occurred in the city of Mexico on the 6th. Several officers and privates were killed in the affair, and a number of distinguished citizens are suspected of being instrumental in it, some of whom have been arrested. Mexico, it is now reduced to a certainty, will declare war against the U. States, in the event of Annexation.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

We have Texas dates to the 14th ult. Congress had not met and the news is not important. The fate of the proposition to annex Texas to this country is yet unknown here. In a few days we expect to receive decisive information on the subject.

Santa Anna.

A Havana Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to the arrival of Santa Anna at that place, says—"The General is at present residing in the city; he appears quite cheerful, and in conversation is agreeable; his wife is very young, not more than seventeen, and has a sweet pleasant face; she appears in manners almost a girl. It is the General's intention, to remain here until the end of February, when, if events do not again call him to Mexico, he will make Venezuela, it is said, his further residence."

McCurry was executed at Baltimore on Friday last, in the presence of twenty thousand persons.

The degree of L. L. D. has been conferred on the Hon. Louis McLane by Delaware College.

Frederick Bremer, the Swedish novelist, is about to embark at Stockholm on a visit to this country.

The Tariff Discussion.

In our remarks of last week, we endeavored to show the true position of the candidates for Congress—Messrs Tibbatts and Gaines—on the several subjects of Distribution, the United States Bank, the Veto power and Annexation. We now propose to pursue the subject and examine the positions occupied respectively by the parties on the great and, in our estimation, the all important subject,—The Tariff. Upon this subject we have said, that, though they both start at the same point they soon diverge as far as the poles, and are perfect antipodes.

Mr. Gaines takes this position that a revenue sufficient for the economical administration of the government should be raised by laying a duty on imports; but that in laying duties, we should discriminate in favor of the manufactures, productions and industry of our own country. Col. Tibbatts says that Mr. Gaines holds precisely his position upon this subject, but immediately declares and argues to prove, that discriminating as to tax foreign manufactures and productions which come in competition with an article of home production and manufacture is in effect taxing the consumer for the benefit of the producer and manufacturer, and asserts that he is not willing to discriminate above the revenue standard, which he places at a maximum not exceeding thirty per cent upon the foreign cost, which foreign cost he calls the intrinsic value of the article. He denies that he is either a free-trade man, a high-protectorist or a horizontal tariff man, but contends that a protective Tariff is a tax on one man's labor, for the benefit of another man's purse. Yet he is still willing to discriminate in favor of the home manufacturer and producer, and give him protection to the amount of thirty per cent. He further asserts that the difference between himself and the Whigs is, that he is in favor of "a Tariff for revenue with incidental protection," whilst the Whigs are in favor of "a Tariff for protection with incidental revenue." Mr. G. on the other hand contends that he is in favor of such a Tariff as will give both revenue and protection, both being objects, both incidents,—that he is willing to go as high with discrimination in favor of home industry as the necessity of the case and the importance of the interest shall require—that he has no maximum of duties by which he will be restricted other than the public interest.

Mr. Gaines thinks that efficient protective duties are a tax on foreigners for the benefit of American producers, manufacturers and consumers; He contends that all classes of our people are benefited by such protection; moreover that if Tibbatts' theory be true, it would be wrong to make any discriminations in favor of the manufacturer and producer and that Tibbatts argues like a free-trade man and ought to be one, as it is certainly wrong to tax one man's labor for the benefit of another man's purse! (whether 30 or 300 per cent) would be but another name for stealing according to law! He denies however the correctness of Tibbatts' theory, contends that in many instances thirty per cent is entirely inefficient and when inefficient is in reality a tax on the consumer, and tends only to the destruction of the would-be manufacturer by leading him to ruinous investments of his capital through delusive and insufficient promises of protection. He contends that the position of Col. Tibbatts is worse than that of any free trader, as he would tax the consumer high, without giving him any protection, and tend to the home production and thus transfer the burthen of revenue from the foreign manufacturer to the American consumer, and would tax the poor man high on his necessities and the rich man lightly on his luxuries.

Col. Tibbatts reads the opinion of Mr. Clay in 1824 to show that Mr. Clay was in favor of a protective Tariff which he condemns. He then reads the opinions of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Johnson, Thos. H. Benton, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Polk and others, to prove that Democrats are in favor of a Tariff for protection which he approves; he himself being a Democrat and in favor of moderate incidental protection. Yet Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Johnson and Col. Benton all voted for the high protective Tariff of 1824 and 1828 and Gen. Jackson voted for the Tariff of 1834, which, being higher and more protective than that of 1824, fills of course under the Col's condemnation. And Mr. Buchanan voted for this very bill of 1842 which Tibbatts characterizes as a most odious and abominable bill, robbing one man for the benefit of another man's purse! Col. Tibbatts ridicules the idea of a home market, (to improve the importance of which seems to be the great object which Gen. Jackson had in view in writing the letter to Dr. Calhoun, from which Col. Tibbatts reads, by relating an anecdote of an Irishman and his wife, who bought a barrel of whiskey and having but a single pig determined to better their condition by having a home market, so that whenever the one had the pig, the other kept bar, and so by turns. He declares however that he agrees with Mr. Polk on the Tariff question, and we infer that Mr. Polk agrees with him, and that they agree with one another. Col. Tibbatts declares in his speeches that he is opposed to the Tariff of 1842 because it is a protective Tariff and affords too much revenue, which ought to be reduced, whilst Mr. Polk has repeatedly denounced it in unmeasured terms. In his speech at Madison in 1843, Mr. Polk said: "The late Tariff act was not a revenue measure. It raised the duties so high as to shut out imports and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue. It will not produce annually half the amount of revenue which would have been produced by the lower rates of the compromise act." Mr. Gaines on the other hand contends that the Tariff of 1842 is a Tariff both for revenue and protection, and is giving us both,—that neither Col. Tibbatts nor Mr. Polk, if they are sincere, understand anything about it,—that it is wise in its provisions, benign and healthful in its operation,—that it has restored the lost credit of the Nation, has raised the country from the lowest state of degradation to a state of high prosperity and happiness,—that it affords ample but not too much revenue to defray the expenses of the government and pay off the National debt,—and finally, that when it wants amendment, he is content that it shall be amended by the friends of protection, but that he is unwilling that it shall be amended by Col. Tibbatts, Col. Polk or any other enemy of the system, even to the dotting of an "i" or crossing of a "t" in its hostility to protection they should conjure something into it that ought not to be there; or something out of it that ought to be there! If it affords a surplus revenue, let the National debt be paid; after that let the States have the proceeds of the sales of their lands to which they are justly entitled by the deed of session; let the people have their own money to educate their own children; but do nothing to deprive the poor man of the just reward of his labor or the farmer of a fair price for his agricultural products. If still the Tariff affords too much revenue, reduce the duties on such articles of general use and necessity as we do not and cannot produce at home, and to relieve the people of all needless taxation, let tea, coffee, dye stuffs and such groceries as we cannot produce in our country be free and cheap.

Col. Tibbatts asserts that the intrinsic value of an article is the cost of production and that, that is the foreign cost—that the duty on the cost, the carriage, Merchant's profits, commission, insurance &c., are all taxes on the consumer, and that every thing which tends to swell the foreign cost to the Merchant tends to raise the price to the consumer, which he says is as plain as 2 and 2 make 4. He professes to be an excellent arithmetician, having studied Dilworth, and being able to beat any Yankee School-master at figures, he calculates the price of sugar, the intrinsic value of which he maintains is in foreign countries where it is made, just three cents per pound. Now the duty imposed by the tariff of 1842 is 24 cents per pound, which makes it cost 54 cents. Then comes the carriage, the commissions the Merchant's profits &c., which make it cost the consumer here at home, (he says) just ten cents per pound, and he stakes the whole question upon the truth of this theory and the correctness of his calculations. Mr. Gaines denies the correctness of the Col's theory and contends that the price of an article is regulated, not by the cost of production but, by the supply and demand,—that the duty of 24 cents per pound on foreign sugars has stimulated production and caused a supply of the domestic article equal to great part of the demand, which domestic sugar of an excellent quality has been sold in the New Orleans market the present season, as low as from 24 to 3 cents per pound; that the tendency of this protection to the sugar planter is to stimulate production and thus increase the supply and lower the price. Increased skill, enlarged business and ready sales enable and force planters to sell low, whilst they still make reasonable profits. Thus the Louisiana sugar planter becomes a first rate customer for the productions of the farmer, the mechanic, artisan and laborer, and in return supplies them with their sugar here in Covington, not at ten cents per pound, as Col. Tibbatts alleges, but at just 4 cents, at which rate the people here have been supplied this spring and which was the price until the late panic about the supposed defect in the supply (not the discovery of the foreign cost) induced speculation, and run it up to 5 and 6 cents.

In 1842 when the present Tariff bill was passed, the maximum duties on foreign imports had just come down to 20 per cent, which according to Col. Tibbatts foreign intrinsic value would have been about six mills per pound; yet sugar was worth here in Kentucky from 8 to 9 cents per pound, whilst the laborer was begging employment at any price and the farmer was selling his bacon at from 2 to 3 cents per pound and other agricultural products in proportion. Now under the operation of the Tariff, the laborer is well paid, though not too well, the farmer gets six cents for his bacon and a fair price is realized by him for all the products of his land and labor. In 1842 he gave 3 pounds of bacon or more for 1 pound of sugar, but now, 1845, he has bought 14 pounds of sugar for 1 pound of bacon. According to Col. Tibbatts and Dilworth, the farmer is dreadfully taxed and robbed for the benefit of the Louisiana sugar planter; according to Mr. Gaines, the Louisiana sugar planter is a very useful citizen, a good friend and customer for the farmer and has given him not less than seventy five cents out of every dollar's worth of sugar he has consumed, and will in time of war, difficulty or what not, continue to buy his beef, pork, horses, mules, flour, corn, oats, potatoes and other articles at a fair price, and furnish him with a good article of sugar at less than half the price he could ever purchase it from foreigners without protection.

But Col. Tibbatts says and laborers to prove that a duty of 24 cents per pound is a tax of 24 cents per pound on the consumer. What then must be the intrinsic value of sugar, when you buy it as it was sold in New Orleans last spring for just 24 cents per pound! Try Dilworth at that. Take 24 from 24 and how much remains? Just nothing! And will Col. Tibbatts contend, that by taking off the duty you could buy sugar in New Orleans for just nothing when its intrinsic value in Cuba, Havana and other places is 3 cents per pound; yet his favorite theory and book learning, it appears to us, have involved him in this monstrous absurdity!

But what, let us ask, has made the intrinsic value of sugar at Cuba, Havana &c., just cents? In 1816 it was worth in Havana 10 cents per pound! What makes this difference? We answer: The Tariff increased production in the United States; the domestic supply! This was illustrated in 1836. The frosts cut short the crop in Louisiana; there was but half a crop made; the foreign crops were fine, yet the price of sugar rose in Havana at once from 4 cents to 7 cents. The next year the crops were fine in Louisiana and sugar fell in Havana to four cents. Now was it because it cost more to make it in 1836 in Havana than it did in 1835 or 1837? It was the unsatisfied demand occasioned by the failure of the Louisiana crop. And it is a certain fact, that as the protection on sugar gradually became less, under the compromise act, the price rose in the same proportion in foreign producing countries, whilst one third of the estates engaged in sugar planting in Louisiana had quit the business in 1812! We admit that sugar can be made cheaper in Cuba, and Havana, than it can be made in Louisiana, but we know that when we give our sugar planters to be destroyed by the glut of untaxed foreign sugar, that we shall then, as we always have been when we depend on foreign nations for our supply, be taxed to double or three-fold the cost of production, whilst that increased cost, will be accompanied with a diminished demand for the products of American industry, manufacture, agriculture and mechanical. We cannot increase our export trade to the West Indies, to any considerable extent, by any increase of imports there from, but by reducing the Tariff on sugar to 30 cent we should strike the Louisiana sugar planter from existence, and convert our best customers into rivals in other agricultural pursuits.

We have said more upon this sugar business than we had intended, but as Col. Tibbatts selected it as a prominent article upon which to debate and show the enormities of the Whig Tariff, we have given it a fair consideration to our readers, from this one sample of the Col's complaints, may judge of all the rest. We shall pursue the subject and examine some of the Col's other arguments against the Tariff in our next number.

We must be permitted to remark, however, in conclusion that it is our sincere, though humble opinion, that Mr. Gaines has taken the good old

fashioned Republican view of the matter, and occupies precisely the position occupied by the Whigs of the Revolution; and that looking at the cause which led to the establishment of our National Government, we may assert without the fear of contradiction, "that the uniform regulation of trade, and the efficient protection of home interests and home industry, was the great desideratum, which more than any other cause, brought about that glorious result, the federal Constitution," and that under that same glorious flag, planted by Washington and fought under by Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, John P. Gaines, the humble farmer of Boone, is battling anew in the cause of freedom, Independence, the true interests of his country, and his whole country! But what shall we say of Col. Tibbatts? We would not willingly impugn the motives of any American citizen, more especially one who has been raised by an American mother and been nourished by American milk. Nor will we! but (allowing him to be honest in his opinions) it does appear to us that he is laboring under one of the most fatal and mischievous delusions, and under that delusion has declared war against the best interests of his country. We sincerely believe that should he unfortunately succeed in giving effect to his opinions, he will have done the American Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer a hundred fold more injury, than he could possibly effect were he at the head of twenty thousand men, waging open war against the land that gave him birth, and protection, and which has honored him with some of its most important trusts.

Appeal in Criminal Cases.

Our neighbors are out in favor of granting appeals in Criminal Cases. We would fain believe that this is not their calm, deliberate judgment—that "the sober second thought" would bring them to a different conclusion. But the zeal with which they defend their position, and the high commendations bestowed on Mr. Stevenson, in consequence of his advocacy of the measure, induce us to believe that our neighbors have fully investigated the measure, and do but express their deep-rooted sentiments in regard to it. For years past we have observed a tendency to slacken the chords of criminal punishment—a strong disposition to let loose in the community the murderers and cut-throats of the land. In various parts of the country we hear the cry for the abolition of capital punishment in all cases, and the effort to extend the right of appeal in this State is but another form of the same movement, "though we believe it would prove 'of precious little benefit' to the criminal, while it would have a decided tendency to increase crime. It is in the certainty of punishment as much as its severity, that the security of the community against crime consists. Take away this certainty; let the criminal believe that his chances of escape are increased—that he may get free before the Appellate court; by means of some legal quibble—and depend upon it, crime would most fearfully increase.

Still, we do not think that appeals in criminal cases would be of any benefit to the accused. The great security against unjust punishment is in the trial by jury. That is the main pillar of American liberty—the safeguard of freedom. The right to be tried by one's peers—by impartial and feeling men—and not by a cold, austere judge, who can only be reached by rigid technicalities—is what our fathers fought to achieve, and we trust the people will not, in an evil hour, yield the glorious inheritance.

Our neighbors, it would seem, place but little confidence in the rectitude of juries. They say: "Juries are always against the man laboring, to sustain a position if they have a reasonable doubt, on the subject."

We confess that the precise meaning of this sentence is rather obscure. But if by it we are to understand that juries are always against the accused, we deny most unequivocally the justice of the statement. Juries are most generally inclined to the side of mercy, and when there is a doubt of a criminal's guilt, he is generally acquitted. The experience of the country proves—the records of the courts prove this beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Again, the Intelligence remarks: "But again, it is objected, that it would give the rich an advantage over the poor. This cannot be the case. For it must be at home, where the rich can operate. His advantages for tampering are rather diminished than increased, by taking his case to the Appellate Court."

So, according to our neighbor's logic, it is a far easier task to corrupt or "tamper with" twelve honest jurors, than two or three judges! But we would here ask, how is the poor man to get his case to the Appellate Court; how is he to bear the expenses of an appeal? Depend upon it this law granting appeals to criminals, would be fruitful of much mischief to the community. It would not be of the least service to innocent man, whose safety is alone in juries. The cunning villain, the rich man of guilt, who could hire able and ingenious counsel to search for the legal loopholes out of which to enable him to escape, would alone be benefited by such a law.

The Intelligence further says: "The last objection is that the condemned, has his remedy by applying for executive clemency. This is not until he has been found under the law guilty. It does not wipe away the stain."

Even so would it be in appeals. A criminal would never appeal until after conviction, and his escape in the higher court by means of a legal technicality, would no more wipe away the "stain of guilt," than the pardon of the Governor.

We warn the people against this innovation upon one of the dearest rights of freemen. Resist the first squinting toward the abolition of "trial by jury." The Constitution makes the jury the judges of both the "law and the facts" in criminal cases, and for ourselves, we are for abiding by the Constitution.

As a lawyer we would have no objection to the proposed change. It would certainly increase the fees of the profession, and if we were guided in this matter merely by self-interest, we would say pass the law by all means.

The Washington Union says that a new steamer is about to be placed on the waters of the Potomac, which is expected to accomplish the distance between Washington and Alexandria in twenty three minutes, and with a saving of seventy-five per cent of fuel over.

THE MIDDLE TEN THOUSAND.—A shrewd Yankee has opened a house at Harlem, and hung out his sign—"For the middle Ten Thousand," wishing to avoid, as it would seem the two extremes of society, which sometimes meet there.

Radicalism.
The Locofocos of Cincinnati held a large meeting on Monday night last, in which most of the leaders of the party took an active part. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted. We defy the history of Radicalism to produce anything more nonsensical, and at the same time more destructive, in spirit, to the welfare and good order of society. Let every lover of his country read them; and reflect upon the desperate condition to which Locofocoism would reduce us, if it had uncontrolled sway of our affairs.

Resolved, That the system of banking provided for in the bank law of last session, or any other system of paper banking, is at war with the interests of commerce, and the right of property in labor, and with the fundamental principles of free government.

Resolved, That the creation of a paper currency in any State expels the precious metals to other States, and with them stability and confidence, the great elements of sound credit and prosperous trade.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the whole paper system, because we consider it equally hostile to credit and property, as to liberty and law.

Resolved, That we are in favor of collecting the revenue of the State in gold and silver.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a law prohibiting Courts of justice from enforcing or in any way recognizing contracts hereafter made in paper money.

A resolution recommending the repeal of the charter under the late Banking law of Ohio was also adopted! Oh! the recklessness of Locofocoism!

APPOINTED.—Louis McLane, of Baltimore, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to London.

FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.—On Tuesday evening week, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of the Dutch Brewery, near the corner of Third and Ferry streets, which soon communicated to the buildings on Front, and all of them were the great fire of the 10th of April broke out.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Tropic, of the 21st ult, has the following: Capt. Tunis, of the schooner Water Witch, arrived yesterday from Tobacco, reports that when he sailed, on the 9th inst., the yellow fever was raging there. All the crew of the Water Witch are down with the fever, the captain being the only man on board who is free from it. Three of the men were sent to the Marine Hospital yesterday.

The health of Mr. McDuffie is improving. He will be able, it is expected, to take his seat in the opening of next Congress.

Miss Rosina Shaw, the vocalist, was married a few days since at Albany, to Mr. Charles Howard, the comedian.

The publication of the "Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review," has been suspended. Mr. Hine, one of the editors says in his card: "I feel compelled to say, that this unfortunate event has not been occasioned by any fault of mine, as I believe, although the loss is all my own, and makes me poor indeed. I am determined, however, to pay every cent due from the concern, as soon as I shall become able to do so. The Journal was once in a flourishing condition, and would be so now, had that constancy, industry, energy, economy and zeal, pledged to it, been maintained."

I am not disposed to say any thing more, touching the cause of the premature death of the Journal, than to set me right before those who have interested themselves in its fate,—and if what I have said be believed, it is enough,—but if it be not believed, then all I might say would be of no avail.

L. A. HINE.

J. Fennimore Cooper's new work has just appeared in New York, entitled Little Page manuscripts. A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says, his title page motto is ascribed to the wrong author. The words are these: "The only amaranthine flower on earth is virtue; The only lasting treasure truth."

A GREAT INVENTION.—The Boston Transcript just put in operation at Lowell, we understand, is creating quite an excitement among manufacturers. It is said to require but one-half the power, and will make more yarn, and of a more even twist, at about two-thirds the expense of the other kinds of frames in use.

How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned? said an amiable spouse to her loving husband. "Till he got a wife," answered the husband calmly.

For the Register.
Mr. Editor.—I observed a communication in the last Intelligence, which contains several statements, utterly destitute of all foundation in truth. One only, I have time to notice. The writer says: "Why do your candidates now say they are democrats—that there is scarcely a shade of difference in our political opinions?"

Now sir, the only man, who has declared that there is only a shade of difference between himself and Mr. Gaines, whereas the latter declares that they differ as widely as the poles! Strange it is that any man should be so reckless as to make the assertion quoted above! YOURS &c.

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Religious Notice.

On to-day, 4 o'clock P. M. J. W. Daniel and W. T. Sallee, will preach in the Christian Meeting house, and to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. C. Bayless Mr. S. W. WARNER, of this city, to Miss SARAH KREYCH, of Kenton county.

The "happy pair" exhibited their good sense in the very commencement of the "Honey Moon," by sending the bride a goodly supply of the wedding cake. Long life to them, and happy as long!

In Madison, Ia., on Sunday, 29th June, by Elder A. Cribfield, Mr. JAMES H. BRAMMELL to Miss LUCINDA SKINNER.

In Cincinnati, Ky., on June 4th, Dr. C. W. FARR, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Gen. S. F. Tillet, all of that place.

DIED.

In this City on the 17th ult. Eliza Gann, second wife of Rev. R. E. Pattison D. D. President of the Theological Institute, aged 19 years—wanting two days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters of certain Jews to Monsieur Voltaire.

CONTAINING an apology for their own people, and for the Old Testament. Translated by Rev. Philip Leifanu, D. D. Published by G. G. Moore, Rector of St. Peter's church, Ky., and John L. Newby, Covington, Ky.

Subscribers to the above work are informed that they are now ready for delivery at the office of Gregory & Co., corner of Scott and Market Street. Price \$3. JOHN L. NEWBY. July 5, 1845—11.

Money found.

A SUM of money found. The owner can have it by describing the same and paying for this notice. JACKSON SPARROW, July 5, 1845—11. Market Space.

For Sale or Rent.

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND in Delaware county, Indiana, situated 24 miles from the White River, and 10 miles from Monmouth, the county seat of said county, containing

362 Acres

of first rate land. The Railroad from Fort Wayne passes within a mile of said land. The land lies near the road from Monmouth to Marietta. The neighborhood is thickly settled with a wealthy and thriving population, and the town of Monmouth is rapidly rising to a high state of prosperity. In a word, this land is a most desirable location and will be sold at a bargain, exchanged for lots in Covington or rented. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to

H. B. BROWN, Covington, Ky.

For Sale or Rent.

A LOT in the town of Lockport, Hamilton County, Ohio, containing the Basin of the Canal, with a complete apparatus of

WATER POWER,

with a reaction wheel, capable of being applied to almost any kind of business. This property is situated only nine miles from Cincinnati on the Miami Canal, and is very desirable. It will be sold or exchanged for lots in Covington or rented on the best and cheapest terms. Apply to

H. B. BROWN, Covington, Ky.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, his farm and Saw Mill situated on Benson Creek, only two miles from the town of Frankfort, containing 435 acres, between 60 and 70 cleared, and now under cultivation. Upon the land is a comfortable log dwelling, with kitchen, out houses, stable, spring house, &c. &c., with a sufficient quantity of the best timber convenient for the use of the mill; also, all his stock and farming utensils, consisting of horses, oxen, cows, swine, with the crop now in the ground. His saw mill is situated two hundred yards from the dwelling and is without doubt the finest mill site in the county for a convenient market, and can cut when in good order, 3500 feet of lumber per day. Any person desiring to purchase, or a speculation can get a good bargain by addressing the undersigned at Frankfort.

PATRICK MAJOR

June 26, 1845—51—50.

DR. KITRAGE'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

THE basis of this highly medicated Plaster is Henlock Gum and Henlock Boughs. This Plaster has been prepared with great care, and is recommended to be the best Strengthening Plaster ever invented, and a most sure and effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains, Pains or Weakness in the arms, legs, Chest, Side, Loins, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c.

Sold at Wholesale & Retail by ASHTON & MONTAGUE.

No. 16, East Third Street, next door to the Henrie House, Cincinnati. June 28, 1845. 49

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR JULY, 1845.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—I. My Youth's best Friend, an excellent treatise by a S. D. Chinese pavilion and gardens of a Mandarin near Pekin.

3. Latest fashions—three figures.


4. Music—by H. S. Satin.

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 April 19, 1845. 39ft

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Covington, March 29, 1845. 36-1y.

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