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NUMBER 28.

Memorial of the Committee appointed by the Licking River Convention.

To ADDRESS THE LEGISLATURE UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE RESUMPTION OF THE LICKING RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

To the honorable, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky.

The memorial of the undersigned, appointed by the late Convention, held at the city of Covington, to the Legislature upon the subject of the resumption of the Licking River improvement, would respectfully represent:

That it is with feelings of no ordinary character, that they submit this subject to the Legislature. They feel a deep and earnest solicitude, caused by the magnitude and importance of the improvements; as well as by the peculiar circumstances with which they have been, and are connected. The Kentucky and Green rivers have been improved by slack water navigation, and the people of those sections, and the State are receiving therefrom great and lasting advantages. On the other hand, the works on the Licking River, the great natural highway of the commerce and products of Northern Kentucky, are in a condition of decay and abandonment. Moreover, it is said, that the people of the Kentucky and Green rivers are indifferent to the Licking interest, and that a portion of the public sentiment of the State is willing to decree that this abandonment shall be perpetual. But, notwithstanding all this, the people of the Licking Valley, cherishing the same patriotism, being equally devoted to the fame and prosperity of the Commonwealth, as other sections of the State, maintain that their rights and interests have not been considered by the government, and now claim, as they have a right to do, that the Legislature shall grant to them their just proportion of public benevolence.

To open channels of intercourse and commerce, connecting different portions of the State, is the highest duty and policy of Legislation. That country which possesses the freest and most extensive facilities of communication throughout its borders, has already attained the highest and greatest degree of prosperity. The nation of the old world and the great States of the new, are chiefly indebted for their power and grandeur, to their inland navigation. Take from Egypt and China, England and Holland, and New York, their canals, and what mind could calculate the loss to them of greatness, wealth and happiness. Internal improvements are among the prominent causes of social and political advancement. It matters not what may be the quality of the soil, however rich and abundant the resources, or industrious and intelligent the people, in order to flourish, the State must afford to commerce an outlet; to agriculture the means of exchanging its productions, and to manufacturers a market for their articles.

Impressed with these truths, the Legislature of Kentucky adopted a general system of improvement, which was intended in its results to develop the vast and various resources of the State. It is not the purpose of your memorialists to speak, either in censure or praise, of this system. Its leading policy was the construction of slack water navigation upon the three principal rivers of the State. To carry it forward, it was important that the Representatives of the interests of these rivers should feel a common interest, and enter into a common pledge to sustain the system. This pledge was made and ratified by these several interests. Without it the system would have proven a failure. Under its influence the policy of an inland navigation, which should penetrate through the richest parts of the State, to the mountains, was pushed forward with great activity, and untiring energy. At length revolutions in trade, prostration of credit, and a common ruin, coming upon the country, as the result of systems of banking, the progress of the improvements was suddenly checked; but, not until the promise of objects of the works upon the Kentucky and Green rivers was attained, viz: the construction of Locks and Dams, the former to Frankfort, and on the latter to Bowling-green.

What was then the condition of the Licking river? We find that \$316,371.09, had been expended upon its works, in payments to Contractors. A further expenditure of \$108,050, would have completed them to Palmouth, and thereby secured, for a distance of fifty miles, a profitable navigation. It is true, the Licking works had received comparatively but a small portion of public money. In this situation they were abandoned. Without any comment as to the cause thereof, we direct the attention of the Legislature to the history of that period. Without attempting to unravel the mystery, we point to the fact, that while the funds of the State were exhausted upon the interests of the Kentucky and Green rivers, the interests of the Licking were almost forgotten. We do not charge unfairness, or want of faith, but simply state the fact. In the meantime, the people of the Licking valley have stood firm, and upheld the honor and credit of the State, and borne, without a murmur, their share of public burdens. Your memorialists cherish the hope that the time of a brighter day will soon illumine the horizon. They call up that sacred pledge made in the palm days of the system of Internal Improvements, as binding in its force now, as then, and demand its fulfillment on the part of the Kentucky and Green river Representatives. And that they do not present a cause unsustained by merit, they propose to set forth the grounds upon which they make this appeal.

It is unnecessary on this occasion, to adduce arguments as to the practicality of slack water navigation. The records of the State are full of facts and demonstrations clearly elucidating it. The experiment of rivers, and the result has confirmed the most skeptical in its behalf. It may be assumed as tested and settled by experience, that the Kentucky, Green and Licking rivers, are susceptible of an inland navigation, agreeably to the original plan devised. It is established by the same unerring test, that this navigation possesses pre-eminent advantages, is superior to lands, because, by the aid of steam, it combines with cheapness, great speed. It is superior to land transportation, because it enables the farmer and merchant to send their commodities to market with but little cost—and get a quick return therefor, thereby encouraging trade and stimulating industry. It successfully brings together remote sections of the same country, thereby creating common interests, and a mutual aid of benefits. If such be its character, so eminently beneficial your memorialists claim that it is the incumbent duty, as well as policy, of the Government to resume with

renewed vigor and energy, the works upon the Licking.

Northern Kentucky demands this improvement, for upon it depends, in a great measure, its future growth and prosperity. The Licking river flows through a region of country comprising, in its immediate extent, the counties of Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Bracken, Nicholas, Fleming, and Bath, and Morgan, an equal number of counties adjoining these, are within the influence of its navigation. The soil of these counties is fertile and will adapted to the cultivation of the great staples of wheat, corn, hemp and tobacco. In some of them, the great distance and difficulty in getting to market, limits the growth of these products to the immediate necessities of consumption. They are inevitably, as though nature herself had so decreed, dependent upon the Licking navigation. Open this navigation, and these remote counties will be brought to the very door of the best market in the world. No longer will the barriers of nature check the people, but the energy of the soil and labor finding a ready sale, their wealth, their industry and enterprise, will be increased a hundred fold.

The forests of this region are extensive, and furnish in great abundance, most valuable timber. While oak here abounds, admirably suited for the building of steamboats and ships; also, poplar, locust, cedar, and other varieties, adapted to all the uses and conveniences of life, which being deprived of a market are wholly profitless. Let the hand of industry touch these forests, and who can calculate the blessings and benefits which would accrue to individuals and the State.

Stone of a superior quality, and materials for the manufacture of lime are here found in great quantities, now embedded, as at their formation, in the earth, but which, if their formation, in the earth, but which, if their facilities were afforded to bring them within the reach of art and enterprise, would become inexhaustible sources of wealth.

The water power which would be afforded by the improvement may be regarded as one of its chief advantages. The supply of this power will be most abundant. It will furnish unequalled and unlimited manufacturing facilities; and in all candor, we may predict that the Licking Valley, from its proximity to the manufacturing capital and enterprise of the West, as well as from the character of its population, will become, for its manufacturing wealth and prosperity. In addition, a large export trade in tanbark, staves, hoop poles, cooper manufactures, &c., would be created as a result of the navigation.

But the attention of the Legislature is more particularly directed to the mineral resources of Northern Kentucky. Their extent, so far as ascertained embraces thousands upon thousands of acres of land. The revenues which would accrue to the State from a development of the wealth now embedded in its coal and iron regions would, in less than a generation, discharge the entire cost of the improvement. Kentucky ranks next to Pennsylvania in mineral wealth. To open a way from her coal mines to market, the latter has expended \$200,000,000, and she now has a trade in the single article of coal estimated at nearly \$75,000,000. May we not, if a wise policy is adopted in reference to this branch of wealth and industry, look forward to the realization of a similar result in Kentucky? If so, the Licking river will furnish its due proportion of this vast trade.

The coal district commences on the river, and runs through the country bordering upon it, upwards of a hundred miles, before reaching the single article of slack water navigation. It likewise comprehends the many small tributary streams of the Licking. From the geological surveys which have been made, meagre as they are, we are enabled to ascertain that the mines are deep and extensive, and yield a superior quality of coal. In 1833, it was estimated, by your Board of Internal Improvement, that the coal mines of the Kentucky river would, if properly worked, supply \$4,000,000 tons of coal annually. From the reports which have been furnished, your memorialists are of the opinion that the coal fields of the Licking river, are as rich and as fruitful as those of the Kentucky. It may then be estimated that as large a yield may be obtained from the mines of the Licking. The transportation to market of this quantity at one dollar per ton, the whole average distance, would pay in tolls \$3,000,000. This amount would be sufficient to satisfy the interest on the entire expenditure. At present, this district of country which might be made so great a source of revenue, so stupendous as to wealth and trade, remains in the strong language of another, "landlocked and useless," and will so remain until the last hour of time, unless this navigation is completed.

The iron district extends throughout the coal region, though it embraces a much larger territory. It commences, according to the report of the State Engineer heretofore made, at the mouth of State creek, and iron is found in great and rich abundance upon both sides of the river, as far up as examinations have been made. The extent of the supply is incalculable. The mines in many places have been worked for many years, and the miner has scarcely made an impression on the mine. Bath alone, it is said, could furnish large supplies for centuries upon centuries. The quality of the iron made from the ore is equal to any in the world; unsurpassed by that of England, Russia or Sweden. Aparent, there is not a single furnace or forge in this vast and wealth embedded district. Shut out, as it is, from the great centers of life and trade, its utility and its riches are utterly unavailable. Broad as its extent, it is covered with thick forests of timber, sufficient to supply as many furnaces as are contained in all England. When the importance of this value, the uses, and the importance of this value, to society, and look down through the future at the increase of its consumption, though we call imagination to our aid, we cannot set forth the wealth and magnificence which must belong to this region, if its resources are developed.

The counties of the Licking valley contain a population of one hundred and ten thousand. The value of their taxable property is estimated at \$40,000,000. Thus, it will be perceived, that they pay into the Treasury the sum of \$60,000, equal to at least one sixth of the whole revenue of the State. Surely this exhibit entitles them to some weight in the Government, as likewise to a share of its favors.

Your memorialists have presented, though feebly and imperfectly, the resources of the country through which the Licking runs, and now in further argument and elucidation of the subject, ask your attention to the great markets of the Licking valley. These already have an existence. They are not to

be created; and as the ocean to the river, so are they to this country. We refer to the cities of Covington and Newport in our own State, and the city of Cincinnati. These constitute the legitimate mart for the sale of the productions of the Licking country; a mart superior to any other in the West in certainty, in extensiveness, in opulence, situated on the Ohio river, and at the mouth of the Licking, in a valley remarkable for its beauty, its fertility, and seemingly set apart by the hand of Divinity, for the maintenance of a mighty population.

The city of Covington, to which your memorialists point with feelings of the highest pride and gratification, contains within itself the elements of a great and flourishing market. The present period of its growth may be regarded as its infancy. But yesterday, it began the onward march of improvement. It has a population of nearly five thousand, actually engaged in all the various pursuits of society. It is the third city in Kentucky. Its merchandise, its manufactures, its trades, yield a large capital, and are yearly increasing. It has its flour mills, cotton factories, rolling mill, bagging factory, saw mill, and twenty two large to two manufacturing establishments, employing and giving employment to hundreds. The Covington rolling mill manufactures 2,500 tons of iron annually, which at \$30 per ton, the average value, amounts to \$75,000. The consumption of coal in the city is estimated at 500,000 bushels, worth, at 10 cents per bushel, \$50,000. In the wheat trade, there is employed a capital of \$100,000; in that of tobacco and its manufactures, between \$300,000 and \$400,000. These statistics might be added the lesser trades and manufactures, in which are used large sums of money—also, the great amounts paid for horse, cattle, &c.

Every report which is received exhibits strong evidence of prosperity. Its population is rapidly augmenting. It has several large manufacturing establishments in active operation. Its citizens are industrious and enterprising. At present a good market; ultimately, it must be a great mart for the sale of the products of the Licking valley. Here, then, in these cities, upon our own soil, whose condition is so prosperous, and whose future is so promising, is an ample market for the mineral and agricultural products of the Licking. To render it effectual as such, there must be created a navigation which shall not only run through the valleys, but pierce the mountains, so that there may be carried to these cities the treasures of these valleys and mountains.

The city of Cincinnati is to the Licking valley as a mighty reservoir, a fountain of supply and sustenance. The annals of commerce do not furnish a better market for the productions of Northern Kentucky. This year it pays to this portion of Kentucky nearly \$2,000,000 for hogs and cattle. Its consumption of coal is estimated at 3,000,000 bushels annually. The value of its iron manufactures is estimated at \$2,500,000. The annual aggregate value of its manufactured products at \$20,000,000.

In its workshops and manufactories may be seen whatever genius has discovered, or art achieved, or the power of steam accomplished, however stupendous or minute. In short, this city's present advancement in all that blesses and elevates mankind, its position on a great highway to the ocean, its hundred avenues running out from it as so many radii connecting it with every part of the Union, its improvements by railroads and canals to the lakes, connecting it with the cities on the sea-board; its great capital, its unrivaled enterprise and industry, impart to it superior advantages as a place for the sale and exchange of the products of the earth and labor.

Here it may be proper to notice an objection made by some to the improvement of the Licking. It is said, that its main effects will be to build up and increase the prosperity of the city of a sister State. This objection originates in jealousy, is without the least reason, and is entirely unwarranted. It likewise comprehends the many small tributary streams of the Licking. From the geological surveys which have been made, meagre as they are, we are enabled to ascertain that the mines are deep and extensive, and yield a superior quality of coal. In 1833, it was estimated, by your Board of Internal Improvement, that the coal mines of the Kentucky river would, if properly worked, supply \$4,000,000 tons of coal annually. From the reports which have been furnished, your memorialists are of the opinion that the coal fields of the Licking river, are as rich and as fruitful as those of the Kentucky. It may then be estimated that as large a yield may be obtained from the mines of the Licking. The transportation to market of this quantity at one dollar per ton, the whole average distance, would pay in tolls \$3,000,000. This amount would be sufficient to satisfy the interest on the entire expenditure. At present, this district of country which might be made so great a source of revenue, so stupendous as to wealth and trade, remains in the strong language of another, "landlocked and useless," and will so remain until the last hour of time, unless this navigation is completed.

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be established, giving employment and support to a great and active population. The farmer will find a ready sale for his products, and thereby be stimulated to redouble his exertions. Lands now worthless will become valuable; property will increase in value, and thus thousands will be added to the revenues of the State. Changes will take place as if wrought by enchantment. Society will be blessed and exalted in all its relations. Smiling and industrious villages will spring up in the valleys, and on the mountains. Emigration will take place, and all Northern Kentucky become settled by a permanent and active population, adding to the wealth, and increasing the political power and glory of the Commonwealth.

The question will be asked, is the State able to resume the prosecution of this improvement? Would it so add to her indebtedness as to require an increase of taxation? Here your memorialists are aware is a prominent point in this matter. According to the original estimates, the completion of this great work from the mouth of the river to West Liberty, a distance of 231 miles, would require an expenditure of about \$1,836,481. As before stated, there has already been expended \$316,371.09. This estimate was made when the system of slack water navigation was little understood, and labor and materials were very high. From a careful examination of the present value of labor and materials, and from the best information to be obtained, we are fully persuaded that the work might be finished at \$1,000,000.—We suppose, that \$321,000 would complete the navigation to the Lower Blue. Carried to this point, we are satisfied, that an amount of travel, of business and commerce, would spring up, as a consequence, sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the improvement. Should the expenditure of a \$1,000,000 by a great State prevent the execution of the work? As large a sum has been expended upon each of the other rivers, and the result has satisfied the same exigencies of prosperity, the same noble expectations. We would exhibit the completion of the Licking works.

It is not proposed to extend this amount at once. We suppose that an appropriation of \$100,000 yearly, would be sufficient for a few years, to thoroughly re-commence the work, and carry it on as rapidly as the demands of the country would require. The interest on this sum, \$6,000 the first year, \$12,000 the second, and so on. These sums, as they accrue, can be satisfied out of the revenue of the State. The currency, credit and business of the country, is now fixed upon a steadfast basis; and we may correctly anticipate a rise in the value of lands and property. There will be, it is believed, at the present rate of taxes, a surplus in the Treasury, during the coming year. Moreover, there is now in the Sinking Fund, an unappropriated sum of \$70,000, an amount adequate at least to discharge the interest on the debt which may be created during the whole progress of the work.

Further, your memorialists are convinced, that the additional amount of taxes, which would accrue from the enhanced value of the taxable property of the Licking Valley, occasioned by the improvement, would be ample to satisfy the interest on the debt. This position is illustrated by the past history of the country. It is founded in sound reason. The augmentation of the revenue, results as a consequence. In the language of De Witt Clinton, "every judicious improvement increases the value of land, enhances the price of commodities, and augments the public wealth." The great Fulton has said, speaking upon canal navigation, "In all cases where canals shall pass through the lands of the United States, and upon a cheap communication to a great market, such lands will be in value for twenty miles on each side of the canal. 'Tis evident that must rise in value in a three or four fold degree.' The ideas of Clinton and Fulton have been perfectly exemplified, in the improvements of the age; they have been confirmed upon our own soil. We may then safely assume, that in all human probability, in addition to the revenues paid by the cost of the Licking, a further amount would be realized upon the enhanced price of property, amply sufficient to extinguish the interest of \$6,000 the first year, of \$12,000 the second, and thus on, until the completion of the work. Thus it will be perceived, that the people of this section will be made to bear the whole burden, themselves to pay for the benefits which they receive, without in the least degree meeting the interests of other portions of the State.

If this position should be deemed incorrect, in order to put an end to all cavil or objection, it is proposed that a portion of the revenues of the Licking country should be set apart to pay the several sums of interest. We add, that grants or leases of water power might be sold in a manner to yield a large annual income to the State.

But suppose that the work cannot be commenced without farther taxation. If it be so important, so beneficial, so great in its results, and withal, so conducive to the greatness and glory of the State, as herein set forth, should it not on that account be longer abandoned. No grand work of individuals can be achieved without the support of nations without taxation. If taxation is necessary, it is the duty of the State, to demand it even if it is not now urged; we believe that it is now urged.

The Licking river bears to the country through which it passes, comparatively, the same relation to Ohio as the great State along whose borders it flows to the Ohio this day become dry. Imagination herself could not describe the result. The cities upon its borders would present heaps of ruins, its broad and beautiful farms waste-places, and the energies of its people become prostrate. Let it again return to its channels, and as suddenly, these cities would become prosperous, those farms fertile and fruitful, and those energies as mighty as ever. Now the Licking river is to the Licking valley as a dried up channel. It is true, its shores do not present ruin and decay, but we behold the gigantic resources, the wealth, the power, which nature has lavished upon the country, dormant, as at creation. Let this channel become navigable, and we shall behold the same happy results which have followed other improvements. A common interest, a common destiny, a reciprocal advantage, will be created, throughout the length and breadth of this valley. Where now silence reigns amid the grandeur of nature, will be heard the busy hum of industry. The mines of iron and coal will be made to produce their abundant treasures. New channels of intercourse, new business and trade, will be created, and labor find a sure reward. Capital will come in, and furnaces, and forges, and manufactories of every description,

The present is a fit time for the State to perform this obligation, to redeem this pledge. The business relations and pursuits of the society are in a sound flourishing condition. The work can be prosecuted now at much less expense than formerly. Each day's delay, witnesses an advance in the price of labor and materials. Will the Kentucky and Green river representation withhold their advocacy? Will they deny their obligation to the Licking representation? Such denial would be in the face of the records. We repeat it, without the aid of the representatives of the Licking interests, the works on these rivers would never have reached their present prosperous and profitable condition.

It has been settled long since, that the National Government does not possess the constitutional power to prosecute Internal Improvements in the different States; and, but recently, the same doctrine has been reiterated by the Memphis Convention, by the distinguished statesmen of the South and West. This being regarded as permanent, each State has adopted its own system of improvements, relying each upon its own means and responsibility. Though bound together by a common destiny, and a common glory, the States of the Union have become rivals in the great race of improvement. A spectacle such as the world has never seen before is now presented; sovereign States free and self governed, surpassing in arts and sciences, and in all that blesses and elevates man, the countries of the Old World, ancient or modern. Let the mind reflect upon the condition of old Massachusetts in commerce, in manufactures, in refinement, upon the rapid progress of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England, and what a noble position, upon the rapid growth and gigantic efforts of the West, its future glories, and what heart does not swell with the proudest exultation? The free States of the East and West, have taken the lead in this glorious race. Virginia, the mother of States, the venerated home of statesmen and patriots, possessing superior advantages, has slumbered in her power; and it is thought, with evidence of want of strength, and slow decay. She is endeavoring, by a system of Education and Internal Improvements, to arouse her energies, and regain her lost power. Shall not Kentucky, Virginia's daughter, follow her example? Shall Kentucky, with her noble rivers, her waterfalls, her rich soil, her mountains of wealth, remain unconcerned by the mighty movements around her? Kentucky with her character so fair, her fame so brilliant! Shall we not, with the greatest of ambition, high hopes and undimmed intellect? No! Let her recommence her improvements, under proper principles, and like the proud Eagle, her progress will be upward, and onward, and all glorious.

H. J. GROESBECK, Chairman.
L. W. ANDREWS,
JOHN A. GODSON,
LEWIS P. HOLLAIDAY,
JOHN S. FINLEY.

Education of Children.

There are many parents and teachers whose chief object seems to be to occupy all the feeble mental powers of children, from the earliest dawn of reason in incessant efforts at the acquisition of book knowledge; who, while mistaking the nature and end of education, and ignorant of the human constitution, deem that they best promote the interests of those committed to their care by shutting them up from the sights and sounds of nature (from which the unshackled child does, in truth, derive a fund of knowledge far more extensive and valuable, because better calculated for reception and comprehension in the youthful mind than any to be gathered from books,) and compelling them to wear out their temper and energy on tasks which have no interest or attraction for them, and are too often utterly unsuited for their years and wants. The parent who cherishes the praise-worthy expectation of intellectual excellence in his children, should begin to perform his in its realization by doing all that lies in his power to promote their general education, and satisfy themselves, that they are giving no stimulus to their minds, other than that which the ever active thoughts of the young themselves supply. Above all let him not be deceived by premature displays of intelligence beyond the years of his child, let him take them rather as warnings—indications of morbid sensibility and excitement, which, unless repressed and removed, will probably terminate in a manner the reverse of that which he may so fondly anticipate. It is certain that precocity is a system of dangerous disease which is aggravated, and often rendered incurable, by injudicious mental training.

CURE FOR WARTS.—We often copy recipes from other papers without any positive knowledge of their virtues, that others may make trial of them and satisfy themselves. More than three years ago we published a communication from a friend recommending the scrapings of a carrot salted with salt to cure warts. Numbers have tried the virtues of carrot and salt, and more than one in ten having returned and given thanks for the discovery of this remedy, we republished the article a few weeks since.

And now another patient acknowledges that he has rid his hand entirely of troublesome warts, by means of two applications of this compound. He scraped a carrot, salted the mass, and bound it around his hand over night. "Now produce them," he cried, "they are dead, and two nights, killed the warts. So simple a remedy for such troublesome excrescences should not pass unheeded. We have known people who would have paid the price of ten years subscription of your paper for a guaranty against warts on their hands."

LORD BRON.—I think (said Lady Hester) he was a strange character. His generosity was a motive, his vanity for a motive, one time he was morose and nobody was to speak to him; another, he was for being jocular with everybody. Then he was a sort of Don Quixote fighting with the police for a woman of the town; and then he wanted to make himself something great. But when he allowed himself to be bullied by the Albanians it was all over with him; you must not show any fear with them. Athens I saw nothing in him but a well bred man, like many others for as for poetry, it is easy enough to write verses, and as for the thoughts who knows where he got them? Many a one picks up some old book nobody knows anything about, and gets his ideas out of it. He had a great deal of vice in his look—his eyes set close together, and a contracted brow, so—(imitating it). Oh Lord! I am sure he was not a liberal man, whatever else he might be. The only good thing about his looks was his vanity for a motive, one time he was morose and nobody was to speak to him; another, he was for being jocular with everybody. Then he was a sort of Don Quixote fighting with the police for a woman of the town; and then he wanted to make himself something great. But when he allowed himself to be bullied by the Albanians it was all over with him; you must not show any fear with them. Athens I saw nothing in him but a well bred man, like many others for as for poetry, it is easy enough to write verses, and as for the thoughts who knows where he got them? Many a one picks up some old book nobody knows anything about, and gets his ideas out of it. He had a great deal of vice in his look—his eyes set close together, and a contracted brow, so—(imitating it). Oh Lord! I am sure he was not a liberal man, whatever else he might be. 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LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

(Henry B. Brown, Editor.)

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846.

Y. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places, viz:

N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Tristram Buildings, (opposite City Hall,) New York.

S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

No. 12, State Street, Boston.

He is fully authorized to receive the money and receipt for it, for all new subscribers and advertisements he may obtain.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

Wanted, immediately, at this office, a boy 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. None but a boy of good character need apply.

UMBRELLAS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Sleeper. His establishment is large and supplied with the best articles, as we can testify. He sent us an umbrella, the other day, from which we are enabled to judge. He sells cheap too, call and see him.

See the advertisement of Mr. Hopkins, in to-day's paper. He has an excellent assortment of goods, which he promises to sell cheap. He deserves public patronage and we hope our friends will give him a call.

Quarterly Journal and Review.

This is the title of a new work, the first number of which is before us, published in Cincinnati, by L. A. HINE, Esq. Mr. Hine is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will no doubt make the Review a most interesting work. The number before us is filled with interesting matter. It contains eleven original articles, all on subjects worthy the attention of the public. The doctrines and views of Mr. Hine are new and bold, and he maintains them with zeal and firmness. The work is cheap—very cheap—only \$1.00 per annum, or 30 cts the single copy, each number containing 36 pages. It is for sale at the store of J. B. CASEY & Co. of this city. We trust Mr. Hine may meet with encouragement in his enterprise.

NEW PAPER.—The Evening Ledger is the title of a new daily paper, just commenced in New York city. It is neatly "got up" and exhibits marks of talent and industry. Success to it.

VIRGINIA AND THE NOTICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says, "the state of Virginia presents the most formidable opposition to any movement by Congress in this matter. I am told Mr. Dromgoule stands solitary and alone among his colleagues in favor of terminating what is called the joint occupancy. He is expected to speak in support of his views."

THE CURE POLICY.—The policy of the Administration is developed in the acknowledgment of the Union that it "would prefer that Congress should take the responsibility to abrogate the convention, instead of throwing it on the President, unless some circumstances should turn up to recommend such a discretion to be given him."

MECHANICAL CALCULATOR.—We have examined a new machine, invented by Dr. Walters, of this city, which in all cases we regard as a very valuable discovery. It adds any numbers together, with the utmost rapidity and most perfect accuracy. It is constructed on the principles of a clock, and will doubtless prove of immense value to all business men. It should be in the hands of every person, whose business requires rapid and accurate calculations.

SINGULAR AFFECTION IN A DOG.—Burns once said that the dog was the most religious of all God's creatures—man is his God, and he worships him with a constancy and fervor, unexampled by other beings. Nothing will compare with the devotedness of the dog's attachment. A most singular instance of this can be seen every day in the streets of this city. There is a dog which has become so attached to a cow that he follows her day after day and rests with her night after night, never leaving but constantly and bravely protecting her from all molestation. He will permit himself to approach her in any but a friendly manner. On one occasion several dogs attacked this object of his affection, and it was really amusing to see with what resolution and boldness he defended her against the aggressions of his fellows. After he had vanquished his foes he raised himself on his posterior legs and placing his fore-legs around her neck, caressed her most fondly. Truly, as Burns says, the dog "is first to welcome, foremost to defend."

Monday's Landing.

We learn from the Times that a few of our public spirited merchants have purchased another steamer for the Kentucky River Trade, which is to connect Cincinnati and Monday's Landing. This is the highest navigable point, at present, on the Kentucky. We shall have now a daily line to Frankfort. The new boat is a small one, but will answer well for the upper river trade.

Albert Gallatin on Oregon.

The National Intelligencer contains a letter, the first of a series, on "the Oregon question," from Albert Gallatin, whom the Intelligencer well describes as a "Statesman, Senator, Cabinet Minister, and Diplomatist of the old Republican school, who has survived all his contemporaries, and now literally lives in the midst of posterity." At the full age of eighty-five years, needing quiet, and laboring with difficulty, nothing but a profound sense of duty could have induced him to take a share in this discussion.

These letters of Mr. Gallatin take a comprehensive view of the whole subject of Oregon—the discovery of the territory, its settlement, claims to it preferred by several nations, the negotiations, treaties and conventions relative to it, and show an elaborate acquaintance with the matter, remarkable for any one to possess who is only a private and retired citizen, but wonderful, indeed, when the research and vigor of intellect in the letters and the age of the writer are regarded.

Mr. Clay arrived at New Orleans on the Princess, on Monday, the 19th inst.

The Foreign News.

The late arrivals from Europe bring intelligence to the 13th of December. The news is highly important. Sir Robert Peel and his Ministry have gone by the board. They split upon the Corn Laws, Lord Wellington refusing to recommend their repeal in the House of Lords. The whole Ministry then resigned, and Lord John Russell has been called to the Premiership, and requested to form a new Cabinet. A long list of the new Cabinet is given, but this is mere speculation, and lacks confirmation.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

32 DAYS LATER—HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS. RESTORATION OF THE PEEI MINISTRY.

Since the above article in relation to the news from Europe was written, we have received the eastern mail containing the news brought by the Hibernia, which reached Boston on Friday, the 23d inst. The arrival of this steamer has been looked for with great anxiety, and the news she brings is of the most important character.

The amount of the information is that Lord John Russell sought to form a Ministry of Whigs members opposed to the Corn laws, but in looking about he found himself wholly unable to obtain support, and was compelled to request the Queen of England to restore the direction of the Government to the hands of Sir Robert Peel. This was done at once, and Sir Robert assumes the Premiership with many of his old colleagues.

The change in the affairs may be regarded as favorable to the cause of peace, inasmuch as every man of Lord John Russell's ministry, supposed to be hostile to this country, has retired. The news is, therefore, decidedly pacific, and the character of the commercial news show it to be so.

The news may therefore be considered as favorable to an amicable settlement of the difficulties between this country and England, as well as to a modification, if not a repeal of the Corn Laws. The old Peel Ministry is, we believe, not to be entirely reinstated, but an effort has been made so to form it as to produce harmony in the settlement of the various domestic and foreign difficulties with which the Government is surrounded.

THE DUKE AND SIR R. PELL.—It is no secret that the dissensions between the Duke and the Premier have been so frequent and violent, as often to place the Sovereign in a very embarrassing position, and make her regret the more tranquil days of the Whig Cabinet. During the last month, the Duke's violence has been so great, and his voice so loud, that the attendants in the outer rooms have caught the Duke's words, and have learned secrets not intended for their hearing.

The news from India is important. The prospect of a collision between the British and Sikh troops was becoming every day more imminent. The latter had already commenced their march towards the Sutlej, with the view of repelling the anticipated aggression.

The cotton market maintains the late rise on American cotton.

Upon the whole we congratulate the country on this news. With prudence on the part of our rulers, the peace and prosperity of the country may be preserved.

Immortalized.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of last Saturday: "G. W. CUTTEN, Esq., of Covington, Kentucky, has immortalized himself by the 'Song of Steam.' It will live as long as time and knowledge keep pace together. To show what sensation it created in Europe, we quote the following paragraph from a late London paper of high literary character:—

"American Song.—The Song of Steam," which first appeared in an American paper, [Licking Valley Register, Covington, Ky.—no] and was copied into the London Times, is very popular, and is going the rounds. People are curious to know who is the author."

The author is a Western man, we are proud to say. A man who has a soul—a heart—a heart—a combination to kindle that poetic fire which burns on the altar of feeling, in the worship of which we soar above the things of earth—by which we are caught up, as it were, for a moment to taste of heaven! Mr. CUTTEN, has written other pieces of great merit, but if he had not written another line after the "Song of Steam," it would have been sufficient to hand his name down to posterity.

Progressive Democracy.

The National Intelligencer speaks of the changes which have taken place with the last twenty years, in the tone, temper and spirit characteristic of the administration of our public affairs.—It recapitulates the prominent points in which constitutionalism has been beaten down and a domination established in its place, arbitrary, wilful, intolerant—swaying by the force of a majority, and converting the functions of patriotic service into the means of selfish aggrandizement. It says:

"Young men, not witnesses of what existed twenty years ago, (midway only in our own political experience,) must be less sensible of the frightful changes of which we speak: changes such, and so visibly threatening, that rapid and terrible ones, that amidst a hundred sects and schisms bewildering the popular mind, new fanatics every day; amidst a practice as unprincipled as the doctrines are overruled; amidst an universal disorder, demoralization, violence, venality, infatuation, and selfishness; with a patriotism of office-seekers and President-makers; with a liberty such as the worst and most ignorant men are loudest for; amidst a people pulling their own Government to pieces, and who will, as things are going on, presently be without laws or money, as they are already without arms!"

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.—The Harrisburg Union—a leading Democratic organ in Pennsylvania—says—

The unanimous adoption, by the Senate of Pennsylvania, of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Streight, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives, to oppose any and all reductions of the existing tariff law is another evidence that Pennsylvania is determined to adhere to that policy which has ever advanced her great interests, developed her resources, and given employment to a large class of her citizens. In Pennsylvania the tariff has never been a party question. Pennsylvania supported the tariff acts of 1816, 1825 and 1828, and opposed the compromise act of 1833, a measure which, on the one hand run down the tariff to 20 per cent., and on the other reduced the government to bankruptcy. If there are States that desire to bring the government back to such a condition, Pennsylvania will not be among the number.

The House has settled the Florida contested election, and given the seat to Mr. Brockenborough—a party vote.

From Mexico.

All sorts of rumors, in regard to our relations with Mexico, have been afloat at Washington. It was said that Mexico had actually declared war against the U. States, instigated in the act, by British manoeuvres. The story turns out, as we expected, to be without foundation. The last papers received from New Orleans give us the following version of the news.

Up to the 23d ultimo Mr. Sillid had not been received, though there had been several Cabinet meetings to confer on the expediency of recognizing him. A decree was finally adopted as follows:

"The Supreme Government decrees that the compromise entered into for the reception of a Plenipotentiary from the United States, with special powers to treat of the affairs of Texas, does not bind the Government to receive an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Government, in which character, Mr. Sillid comes accredited."

Mr. Sillid, according to the latest accounts, was still in Mexico, supposed to be waiting for instructions from his Government.

LARSEN.—The following letter from the Pensacola Gazette, seems to indicate that the New Government, in Mexico, would be warlike and hostile if it could or knew how.

We notice in the Gazette, of the 17th inst., a letter from a gentleman who came passenger in the Porpoise, detailing the course of the revolution, and the causes which led to it. It says:—

"Parades are now made of the capital and of the country. The administration of General Herrera, who succeeded Santa Anna, having continued just one year. To show you how much the arrival of Mr. Sillid had to do with bringing things to a crisis, I extract the following paragraph from the manifesto of the revolution: 'The officers here assembled are convinced that the administration does not intend to prosecute the war against Texas, thus setting at defiance the will of the nation, and that with the greatest assurance, in the face of the whole people, it is actually treating with the Government of the United States for the sale of Texas, and for aught we know the California also, and that therefore it behooves the army and the people to take up arms, and to defend the territory of the nation, and the honor of the nation.'"

"Parades announce his own intentions in the closing paragraphs of his pronouncement, which I shall make no apology for extracting. After reviewing the history of the country since the declaration of its independence, and contrasting its present disastrous condition and prospects with the position it ought to occupy among the civilized nations of the earth, he proceeds:—

"As for myself, I desire no place—no power. Those ephemeral dictators, which have before us, have served only to heap ill-gotten wealth upon their possessors, have no illusions for me.—On this point my opinions are well known, and they have been proven more than once during my career. The stain of avarice and corruption has never fallen upon my character. My ambition is more elevated; and, if I desire political intrigues, and hold in equal contempt the corrupt flatteries which are usually bestowed upon the holders of office, as well as the more brilliant and lasting glory, for the purpose of the hypocritical declarations of an ambitious man seeking to hide his real objects from the public view, and shall no sooner enter the city of Mexico than I will convulse an assembly, duly elected by all the voters in the States and clothed with unlimited authority, for the purpose of remodeling the government according to the will of the people. All classes of society—the clergy, the military, the magistracy, the learned professions, commerce, industry, and agriculture—will be represented in this assembly, and from the moment it meets all power will cease to exist, except such as may emanate from it. Happy then at having conscientiously discharged my duty, I shall either retire to private life or I shall seek the privilege of marching to the frontier to encounter the dangers of our territory and the enemies of our independence and prosperity."

Correspondence of the Register.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1846.

DEAR BROWN:—I wrote too early yesterday morning to be able to speak of the discussion which took place upon the bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges. It is proposed to reduce the salaries of Circuit Judges to \$1000. Mr. Smith of Rockcastle and many others are in favor of the reduction, believing it right, whilst many others will support it, because of their being in favor of the district change, and not hoping to obtain that, they are for crippling the judiciary as it stands. It is thought that the bill will pass the House. The enemies of the bill are adding odious amendments. The Bridge bill has been reported to the Senate to-day, where it will be passed as early as practicable and sent to you by Senator Thomas.

The House has before some of its committees, a bill to secure married women against the power of husbands to dispose of all the real estate the wife may have at the time of marriage, or that she may subsequently derive by inheritance. This will have strong advocates. Both Houses seem to be engaged to-day in unimportant local matters. Divorce cases are the order of the day. The committees on religion in both Houses have more business than any body else. It has been remarked here, that there are more people wishing to get unmarried in Kentucky, than there are seeking the blessings of wedlock. In this day, which seems to be an era of liberality, perhaps people should not be held to disagreeable bargains.

I suppose that nothing will be done in the Licking Navigation case, before the return of the Bank Committee, whose movements are uncertain, owing to the uncertainty of their duties. There are several projects of Internal Improvements to be brought forward, I have understood. A bill to charter a Railroad from Lexington to the Kentucky river; also, there is something to be proposed for the Green river. The plans have not been reported. An effort will be made to induce the State to give up her stock in the Covington and Lexington turnpike road, for the purpose of completing the road. The precise shape of the proposition I have not learned. A bill has been reported to incorporate a company to construct a dam and lock in Big Branch river, and to build mills &c. The President of the Board of Internal Improvements has made a report on the subject of Licking which I send you. They are going on, now making amendments to the salary reduction bill. The opposition have just failed to have the business postponed, and I am inclined to think they will fail to kill it by amendments.

Yours &c. A LOOKER ON.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1846.

DEAR BROWN:—There is but little to be told in addition to what you may have heard up to-day. There are a great many little propositions being made to amend the acts concerning the Internal Improvements of the State. The project of making a railroad from this place to Louisville has been made the order for next Wednesday. The most engrossing subject just now is the Salary bill. There are a great many Buncombe movements made on the subject of economy. It was proposed to reduce the pay of members to \$3, and the gentleman from Breathitt was in favor of reducing the pay to \$1.50 on Sunday, saying that he believed that sum would keep the members very "politely" on Sunday.

A goodly number of persons, dignitaries and otherwise, left here yesterday for Lexington. There was to be a great fair in the latter city. The trip to Lexington and back can be made with but little inconvenience or loss of time; the cars leaving this place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returning next morning to breakfast.

Mr. Harlan is speaking in opposition to the reduction bill. He has given a brief and perspicuous history of parties in reference to the judiciary. He contends that a small salary will be productive of a weak Bench, and that whilst the public at large suffer from a weak Bench, the law profession can make more by the practice before trifling courts, than they can before superior Judges. He had read from *Babbalanja* a passage showing the advantages that rich men have over poor men, before weak courts. He shows conclusively, that the time wasted by inefficient Judges in holding their courts would produce more expense, than the difference in good salaries, such as would secure dispassionate Judges, would amount to. They may out vote him, but they can't beat him in argument. Mr. Kelly of Christian offers a substitute to the bill, proposing to reduce the number of Districts to 16 by waiting for vacancies, &c. without reducing the salaries.

I think your Bridge Bill will pass the Senate on to-morrow. The notice of its passage in the papers, will probably be sufficient to authorize the action of the Ohio Legislature, without waiting for the signature of the Governor and attestation of the Secretary of State. A copy of the bill, as I said before, will be sent you. All important business of the Legislature, except the subject under consideration, has been set ahead.

Yours &c. A LOOKER ON.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26, 1846.

DEAR BROWN:—On Saturday last, there was but little done in the Legislature. Fourteen members of the Senate and about thirty of the House were absent.

Mr. Kelly, who had voted for the Salary bill on purpose, moved for reconsideration, which motion was lost to-day. I told you in my last that the bill passed by a vote of 59 to 26. Many of those voting for it were anxious for its defeat in the Senate.

Mr. Murray introduced resolutions which were intended to take sister Texas by the hand, which were referred to a select committee. To-day the House has concurred with the Senate in appointing a joint committee to investigate the Public Printer. There are charges against the printer. There has been an exhibition of three blind children from the Louisville School, to-day, conducted by Mr. Patten, their preceptor. They read, wrote and cyphered—were examined in grammar and geography—made music, both vocal and instrumental—declaimed and recited Latin lessons. The knowledge they gave the exhibition was interesting.

Mr. Fennell reported from a select committee, the bill to charter the Licking River Navigation Company, which was referred to the Committee on the Sinking Fund. I have in former letters expressed the belief that this bill *progresses* well for Licking, but I have not had much faith in its getting through.

There seems to be a good deal of local business still before the Legislature, and you need not harken much to the Buncombe resolutions about adjourning.

The good people here are talking about a fair they are going to have to-morrow evening, the excellent object of which, is to buy a house for the Preacher of the Presbyterian Church.

Yours &c. A LOOKER ON.

CONGRESS.

On the 19th no business was transacted in either body. The funeral of the Hon. W. H. Taylor, member from Virginia took place.

On the 20th the Senate did little business of interest. In the House, the contested election from Florida was brought up. The majority of the Committee (Locos) report against Mr. Cabell, who received the certificate, and was duly elected.

On the 21st in the Senate, Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1842.

Mr. BAGBY introduced joint resolutions, providing for the amendment of the Constitution so as to elect President and Vice President for a term of six years, and making them ineligible to a re-election. 2d. No member of Congress, during the term for which he is elected or within four years thereafter, shall be eligible to office of President or Vice President. 3d. No member during the period for which he is elected to be eligible for a Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Navy, or Attorney General, or Postmaster General.

Mr. FAIRFIELD's bill for the extension of the Navy was taken up, on his motion, with a view of being made the order of some given day. Whereupon a debate arose, touching within its range the question of war or peace, policy or no policy, the whole of Oregon and "masterly inactivity," in which Messrs. SEVER, J. M. CLAYTON, SEQUENT, ALLEN, HANNEGAN, CALHOUN, WESTCOTT and YULEE, participated.

The discussion was animated and interesting; to Thursday next was adopted.

The House went into Executive session, to-day, being the report of the Committee on the Florida contested election, was taken up.

Mr. SEANON, Jones resumed and concluded his speech in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Brockenborough, the contestant. The speech dry and technical.

Mr. McCAGHERY, of Indiana, followed in reply in a very forcible and sensible speech, in favor of the rights of Mr. CABELL to keep his seat.

Other gentlemen spoke on the subject, among the rest Mr. Brockenborough. Mr. CABELL's competitor, was permitted to address the House.

On the 23d, in the Senate, Mr. ALLEN called attention to statements attributed to him, in the report of the Union, of last night, in Mr. CALHOUN's remarks, in which Mr. C. is reported to have said:—

"I was happy also to hear from the chairman of the committee that 'masterly inactivity' would not lead to war, but that the course he [Mr. ALLEN] recommended would lead to war."

Mr. ALLEN denied that he (Mr. A.) had admitted that the notice would lead to war. He did not believe it would.

Mr. CALHOUN explained what he said yesterday, and was happy to hear Mr. A. say now that he did not believe the notice, if given, would lead to war.

Mr. YULEE stated what he inferred from Mr. ALLEN's remarks of yesterday.

Mr. ALLEN said, in reply, that he cared nothing about inferences. What he wanted was, that his words should be correctly reported.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it adjourn over to Monday, which was agreed to—yes 30, no 17.

This decision cuts off Mr. ALLEN's motion calling up his "non-interference resolutions," of which he gave notice that he should call them up on Friday. The Senate having adjourned over, there is no Friday for him to call them up. So he is floored again!

In the House the contested election was again called up.

Mr. BROCKENBOROUGH, the contestant, being entitled to the floor, was about to address the House, when

Mr. CABELL arose and made two proposals, as follows:

1st. That the claimants should each refrain from speaking.

2d. That the whole matter be referred back to the people, and a free election be held.

Mr. BROCKENBOROUGH declined to accept either proposition, and then proceeded to address the House, in warm terms, against the right of Mr. C. to the seat, and animadversions upon Mr. C.'s course.

On the 23d, the Senate was not in session and the House still engaged in discussing the contested election.

From the Kentucky Intelligencer.

LIBRARY.

Messrs. BARNES:—I was much gratified to observe the article in your paper of the 14th inst., calling public attention to the importance of a library in our city. No proposition submitted to the consideration of our citizens, should receive a more ready and generous support. The beneficial results, flowing from a well regulated library association, would be directly felt in our community, and the acknowledged source of good. Especially the youth of both sexes would find there a dear friend, and to interest them.—There can be little doubt that many young men who are now seeking excitement in the various amusements of the day, would readily relinquish all sensual pleasures for good food for the mind, if a judicious selection of books, periodicals, &c. were placed within their reach.

A social library, properly conducted, offers incalculable good to the whole community. It contains a fund of knowledge upon which its contributors may ever draw without the fear of a diminished store.

The hours of relaxation from business can thereby not only be made occasions of pure enjoyment, but moments precious to the cultivation of the intellect, conservation of the morals, and great contributors to human happiness.

The elder portion of our citizens should lend their aid to build up such an institution. The father thus may contribute to the improvement of his child, and the mother to the education of her daughter.

One of the greatest of the great, and the philanthropist to the objects of his benevolence.

Many persons, young or old, find it convenient to possess a library of books, which they really desire, or would be useful to them. By an association of such kind, which is open to the inspection of such as may desire to see them. I invite those who feel an interest in this subject, to meet in my office, Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

M. M. BENTON.

U. S. JOURNAL.—This organ of the Young Democracy has passed from the hands of its late proprietors Messrs. DOWE & FISKE. It is said that Senator Allen has purchased the concern and Chas. Brough of Cincinnati, is to be its editor.

DEAD.

In this city on the 28th inst. Mr. LEMUEL F. WICKHAM, in the 33d year of his age.

In this city on the 30th inst. Mrs. ALLEY ROACH.

In this city on the 29th SAMUEL WOODYARD, infant son of John and Eliza Stewart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURE YOUR COLD AND COUGH, BEFORE THE LUNGS ARE DISEASED.

AND fall a prey to Consumption. It is now universally acknowledged that DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT is the only certain medicine that will completely eradicate the first symptoms of this disease from the system. This medicine commences at the very root; causes the Secret Matter and Phlegm to lose its hold, and be discharged through the Expectorant organs, thus giving immediate ease to the Cough, imparting strength to the Constitution, and finally restoring perfect health. Those who are afflicted with the first seeds of Consumption, such as a cold, cough, soreness of the throat; pain in the breast and side, affections of the Bronchia, (all of which will soon lead to a speedy Consumption if not checked,) should at once procure *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*, whereby life may be prolonged, and probably saved.

DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN OFFICE, No. 153 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his Medicines are sold wholesale and retail.

* * * Advice given in all classes of Diseases.

Mackert.

10 BBLs. No. 2 Mackert, 2 1/2 cts per bushel.

Just received and for sale low by J. B. CASEY.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening, a general assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of plain and fancy prints, of every description, from 10 to 30 cents per yard; cloths, cassimeres, janes, cassimeres, shawls, dress handkerchiefs, ladies' hosiery, cravats, tawls, Prussian blue, plaid, bleached and brown muslin, and a great many other things too tedious to mention, which you can see by calling at his store on Madison street, 4 doors above 5th street, where you will find every thing in the dry good line as cheap as at any other store in the City, for cash or country produce.

Also—A large assortment of Groceries of every description, and Glass Ware, which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Persons from the country, or those living in the city, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He is also agent for the sale of Geo. Light's celebrated Quick Yeast, which he will keep on hand.

N. B. Goods or cash always exchanged for country produce of every description.

Covington, Jan. 31, 1846.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Tuesday says: "The weather continued soft all through the day, streets muddy and sloppy, and a rain feeling pervaded the atmosphere. The river was nearly on a stand with about 5 feet water by the steamboat mark. A rise, however is certain, and may have commenced last night. The ice in the Allegheny is rotten." At Wheeling on Tuesday there was 6 feet 8 inches water in the channel and falling.

The weather here has been quite temperate for some days. To-day it is very tenebrous, with a drizzling rain.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

JANUARY 30, 1846.

BEANS—26c per lb.
BUTTER—Packer's pay 10c 11; Retail—fresh print 15 a 20c; good crock—12 a 15c
CANDLES & SOAR.—Current rates this week as follows:—Candles, per lb. 84c for Mould, 20 a 22c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine. Soap, per lb. 4c for No. 1, and 44c for No. 2.
CATTLE—The supply of Beef Cattle is good, and our Butchers purchase choice animals at \$3.00 a 3.75 per 100 lbs net, and inferior at \$2.75 a 3.00.
CORN—A good article brings readily 7c per lb.
DOGS—Packer's pay 16c Retail 18c per doz.
FEATHERS—The best qualities from wagon command 25c per lb. 36 to 40 from store.
FLAXSEED—\$1.10 per bushel.
IRON—Has declined, and commands \$3.80 a \$3.75.
LARD—Wholesale 75c per bushel of 60 lbs.; Corn lard from store at 51 a 53 per bushel.
PEACOCKS—Sugar 61 a 61 lb. Rio Coffee 61 a 61.
RAISINS—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d a 4c per lb. 18, 18 1/2 a 4 1/2; 64 1/2 a 54, 54 1/2 a 54, 54 1/2 a 54, 54 1/2 a 54.
OLDS—Oils are firm at our last week's quotations, viz: Tanners Oil \$14 a 18 per bbl; Castor Oil 65c per gal; Lard Oil 62 a 65c; Hemp seed 62 1/2. Sales of Lined Oil at 64 a 66c, and in good demand. Sperm Oil, winter, at 1'20 a \$1.25.
PROVISIONS—Current rates of new are as follows: viz: Mays 10 a 10 50; Prime 8 50. Lard 61.
SALT—20 a 21c per bushel.
TOPACOS—Best Brans Six twist firm at 64 and some held at 7c per lb. Inferior 5 a 6c. Twines 8 a 12c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes retail now at 37 a 40c per bushel, and sell by load at 37c.
WOOL—20 a 30c embrace extremes.
WISKEY—17 a 17c.
HOES—Sales this week of choice Hoes at \$3 50 a \$3.60.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE LIST.

CINCINNATI.		CINCINNATI.	
Ohio L. & T. Co.	par	Western Reserve	par
Lafayette	par	Franklin B. Col.	par
Cracklin	par	Chillicothe	par
Commercial	par	Com. B. of Scioto	par
Mech. & Traders	par	Lancaster	8 dis
COUNTRY BANKS.		Harrison	8 dis
Mission	par	Lake Erie	8 dis
Cincinnati (old)	par	Cleveland	8 dis
Water	par	Miami Ex. Com.	37 dis
Xenia	par	Graville	40 dis
Sandusky	par	West Union	40 dis
Gaugau	par	Lebanon	40 dis
Norwalk	par	Miamisburg	40 dis
Zanesville	par	New Steubenville	40 dis
Shelbyville (old)	par	New Circleville	40 dis
Marilla	par	West Union	40 dis
Mount Pleasant	par	Lebanon	40 dis
St. Clairsville	par	Miamisburg	40 dis
Clinton B. of Colum	par	New Steubenville	40 dis
New Lisbon	par	New Circleville	40 dis
Deaton	par	West Union	40 dis
Western Reserve	par	Lebanon	40 dis
Franklin B. Col.	par	Miamisburg	40 dis
Chillicothe	par	New Steubenville	40 dis
Com. B. of Scioto	par	New Circleville	40 dis
Lancaster	8 dis	West Union	40 dis
Harrison	8 dis	Lebanon	40 dis
Lake Erie	8 dis	Miamisburg	40 dis
Cleveland	8 dis	New Steubenville	40 dis
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New Steubenville	40 dis	New Circleville	40 dis
New Circleville	40 dis	West Union	40 dis
West Union	40 dis	Lebanon	40 dis
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Lebanon	40 dis	Miamisburg	40 dis
Miamisburg	40 dis	New Steubenville	

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