

Devoted to General Intelligence, Politics, Morality, Literature, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, and Advertising

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HENRY B. BROWN.

✎ No advertisement to be considered for the year, unless specified on the manuscript previously agreed upon between the parties.

✎ The number of insertions must be marked on the advertisement, or it will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

From Dickens's London Daily News.

Items—or puffs,
Devil say—devil say—
Ain't that enough?

MORMONS.—The St. Louis Reporter says that about 2,000 Mormons, mostly young men, have crossed the Mississippi on their way to California. They are to form the *avant guard* of the Mormon expedition. They have started early in the morning of providing the necessary subsistence.

It was not many days before Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G., requesting him to attend a meeting of the church and many of the Parish, at the south Conference room, in order to settle some difficult

From the N. E. Weekly Review.

The fair waiter blushed yet deeper—and tried to smile away her confusion. Luckily for her, the substantial fare of the table at that moment caught the eye of her admirer, and completely occupied all his faculties for the next half hour. The supper finished, the stranger arose, strutted to the glass—pinched up his dicker—and twisted his

BOOTLESS SEARCH FOR ROOTS

this way. And see that the people's boots are
 in their place. 'Spect sich a pair of old
 worn-out, soles, unheeled shuff-shuff aint
 worth three cents. I can't get 'em on, o'
 cried he attempting to draw his great 'cor-
 rorated' into them. —I can't get 'em on
 —I can't get 'em on. I stay on a rumpus
 about—I'm blessed if I don't make a
 and this," and having coaxed a few
 toes into each slipper, he started for "up
 stairs," as he called it.
 "Tell every body you meet," cried one.
 "Go round the captain, and ask him to
 search the boat," advised another.
 "Water, fire, of every body see,"
 suggested a third.
 Armed and equipped with all this excel-
 lent advice, and filled up to the chin with
 indignation, he went upon deck—shuff-shuff
 shuff, shuff, shuff, shuff—those slip-
 pers were all in active motion over head, and
 the whole cabin burst into a roar of laughter

From the New York Courier and Enquirer

The comments of the *English Press* upon American affairs are highly interesting and worthy of attention. We find nothing in the *London Times*, which we always look first, not only as the ablest journal, but as the best exponent of the sentiments of the British people upon the subject, until the 8th of January, where there is given an editorial review of the opening speech of Gen. Cass in the Senate. "Democratic institutions," it is assumed in the outset, encourage, where they ought to restrain, the passions of unprincipled men; and to this anarchical tendency of a democracy is attributed much that is objectionable in the message of the President. And to the same origin are traced the "inflammatory harangues" that are now resounding throughout America on the subject of the Oregon boundary; of which the speech of General Cass, which is copied at length into the *Times*, is placed first. It is not doubted that it expresses the opinion of a large party in the Union; and if this party be as strong in wealth and talent as it is in numbers, it may succeed, it is thought, in destroying the peace of Europe. The voice of General Cass is said to be the echo to the war-cry which comes from the West; and his supporters are branded as being, like himself, the demagogues of a faction, who are as careless as they are ignorant of the true interests of their country. "What," asks the *Times*, "has America to expect from war?" And thus does it answer:

will be surrendered to the noisy clamor of a faction in the United States, however amenable England may prove herself to any just claim, that America may set forward through her negotiators or establish in arbitration." The Times conclude its article with the following paragraph, in which is guarded but intelligible intimation that the dispute may be settled by means of the *commercial interests* of the two countries, will be noticed:

The Times thinks that Mr. Fackenheim, rejecting the proposition, sinned rather against the forms of diplomatic etiquette than against the spirit and interest of a diplomatic mission. It would have been *impossible*, the Times says, for any English Cabinet to accept "offers so humiliating, rights so truncated." Nor is it thought to be self-evident that prudence would have required a reference to the Home Government.

speeches and protestations. These representatives of a great people cannot discharge their duty by uttering a torrent of declamations against the Government, the country and the inevitable strength of its arms. The only language of such language, not followed by the most vigorous policy, exposes those who speak to some ridicule, and their country to some reproach. Are you, then, prepared to meet the only alternative which is indicated by the course of events and shadowed forth by your own practicalities? Are you prepared for war? Have you calculated its cost, its consequences, its calamities? Are you, then, prepared to meet the condition in which it must leave your country, the condition in which it must leave which, be its result what it may, it must work in your political and social systems? Are you prepared for a military aristocracy, perhaps an army of a million men, an increased taxation? For a centralization of power in one governmental unit, and its fortification by the breastwork of a large military force? Are you prepared for the creation of a new and dominant class, the monopoly of oligarchical districts, the thirst after power, the corruption, the overthrow of republican equality? Yet to this end, to these results so alien from the intentions of your Primeval fathers, so adverse to the spirit of our country, you are driving your country by your agency of warlike measures.

For The Physicians of Kentucky.

That the distribution may be general, the name of each practitioner, with his Post Office, should be returned from each county.—The replies to the above interrogatories should not be delayed longer than the 10th or 15th of April next.

JNO. M. DUKE M. D.

LICKING VALLEY REGISTRE.

Henry B. Brown, Editor.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

Hon. J. T. Morehead, of the Senate, and Hon. J. W. Tibbatts, of the House, will accept our thanks for public documents.

FIRE HAMS.—Messrs. Morgan & Campbell have sent a lot of their fine, sugar-cured hams, No. 1 and 2. We have tried them, and in candor, assure the public that they are delicious. We never saw hams more neatly put up or better cured. Those wishing to purchase can obtain Morgan & Campbell's choice hams, at their warehouse on Turnpike St., or at Mr. Boyle's on 5th Street.

JAS. McDOWELL (Ex-Governor of the State) has been elected, without opposition, to Congress, from the 11th District of Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor.

NATIONAL PRESS.—Morris' National Press for the week ending Feb. 21st is before us, and like its predecessors, is filled with interesting matter.

Mr. Jacob Flinn, one of the Representatives from Cincinnati, was censured by the Legislature of Ohio for an attack made upon Mr. Trimble of Highland.

A HOAX.—The Russellville Murder, mentioned in our past paper, turns out to be a hoax.

From Mexico.

By late arrivals from Mexico, we learn that Mr. Sidel is about to return home, the Government refusing to recognize his authority to treat on the Texas question, he having been sent as a resident, and not a special Minister.

Minister to Spain.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of REXFORD M. SAUNDERS, of N. C., as Minister to Spain. WASHINGTON IRVING, the present Minister, it is said, has asked permission to be recalled.—Mr. SAUNDERS was one of the leading men in the Baltimore Convention of May, 1844 where Mr. Polk was nominated. He has his reward.

The Howard Athenaeum, at Boston was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, on the night of the 23d ult.

LOUISIANA.—OFFICIAL CANVASS.—The votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were officially canvassed by the Louisiana Legislature on the 10th inst., with the following result:

Governor. L. J. LAUD, 12,403; LANDRY, (L.) 12,484; DE BUYS, (W.) 10,335; SPARROW, (W.) 11,723.

Lieut. Governor. L. J. LAUD, 12,403; LANDRY, (L.) 12,484; DE BUYS, (W.) 10,335; SPARROW, (W.) 11,723.

Loco mjin.—2,068 Loco mjin.—755 A portion of the returns were missing, and there was consequently some hesitation as to the course proper to be pursued, but Johnson and Landry were finally declared elected.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—It is rumored in New York, (ist Mr. Crompton, the new British Secretary of Legation has brought out instructions to Mr. Pakenham to re-open negotiations by an offer of the 49th parallel, the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the navigation of the Columbia River for twenty years. It is said that Mr. Polk will not take the responsibility of accepting the offer, but will submit it to the Senate for advice.

Military Movements.

A company of United States Dragoon has been ordered to Fort Crawford, to keep an eye on the Winnebago Indians, who are reported to be a great annoyance to the inhabitants of Wisconsin. Capt. Allen's company of dragoons has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, with instructions to see to the removal to the Kansas country of all the Sac and Fox Indians who have not gone thither.

Barbarous Duel.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of Feb. 26, gives the following particulars of a barbarous duel between two of the leading members of the editorial corps in Virginia:

The mail will bring you the particulars of a rough and tumble fight at the James River opposite Richmond yesterday morning, before the departure of the cars for the east. The parties to it were Mr. JOHN H. PLEASANTS, late of the Richmond Whig, and recently of the new paper established at Richmond, and Mr. THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jr., son of the Editor of the Union. The parties went to the field by agreement, armed with several pistols each, and with swords. They took their distance and commenced firing—the one firing four and the other six shots, each missing the other as they fired. The parties soon came in close contact,—one of the pistol shots taking effect upon Mr. P. The sword was now used. Mr. Pleasants struck a blow which injured Mr. Ritchie slightly, as is said, and which is probably true, as he was in the Rotunda of the Capitol this morning during the session of the House.

Mr. Ritchie inflicted a heavy blow with a small sword which made a deep gash upon the abdomen of his antagonist. His friends think he will not recover, and it is probable that he may not from the character of his wounds. The immediate cause of this fight, it is said, was a cavil in the Richmond Enquirer, pronouncing Pleasants "a rank coward."

The fight took place in the presence of several of the friends of each party. Mr. Pleasants is fifty-five years of age, and Mr. Ritchie not half so old.

Since the above was in type, we have received intelligence of the death of Mr. Pleasants, which event took place on the 27th ult, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Washington Union, edited by Thos. Ritchie Sen., father of Thos. Ritchie Jr., asks "suspension of public opinion until all the circumstances of the case shall have been fully developed." The Union further remarks:

"Mr. Pleasants had edited the Lynchburg Virginia for several years, until the winter of 1832-34, when he established the 'Richmond Whig,' one of the strongest papers in the South he associated himself in few weeks since, when he left that journal in the editorship of his brilliant talents—one of the best writers in Virginia, and an able, experienced, and ardent politician."

PRICE OR WAR.

Never, as was truly remarked, the other day, by Mr. Calhoun, since the days of the Revolution was there a question of such momentous importance submitted to the American Congress, as that now pending in relation to Oregon. It overrules everything of a local or temporary character. The pulse of the nation is made, by it, to beat with unexampled animation. It is affecting the whole business relations of the Country. A dark veil of uncertainty hangs over us. We know not how soon the focus of war may be kindled. And such a war! It is enough to make the heart of every Philanthropist—every lover of humanity—shudder, to think of the woe, the suffering, the indescribable misery that must inevitably flow from so dread, so fierce, so unnatural a conflict. Men may talk lightly of war, if they see proper to do so. They may endeavor to excite the mind of the people to a state of frenzy, until nothing but blood—the blood of their fellows—will appease their wrath. But upon such men rests a weight of responsibility which must ultimately crush them. Of all curses, which an all-wise and inscrutable Providence has inflicted upon Governments, and especially upon Republics, the greatest, the most deplorable is the curse of Demagogues. They are as destructive as the locusts of Egypt. They spend their pestiferous corruption throughout the land, and when they once get undisputed possession of the public affairs, public virtue must hide its head in shame, followed by a speedy overthrow of everything good or glorious in the Nation. And of all demagogues, those men, who, located in the popular breeze, to win a smile from the people, and for their own personal aggrandizement talk lightly of so solemn a theme as War—endeavor to stir up a War-fever in the country—woe endeavor unnecessarily to raise a storm or popular fury, hoping thereby to be enabled to be the midst of the general wreck and ruin, while their own mendaciousness has brought about—of all demagogues that ever cursed a people these men are most to be dreaded.—Least to be trusted. A brave man seeks not to bolster up his character in this way. Courage, like true charity, boneth not. And so, a true man, an upright patriot is above such conduct. Looking to the welfare and glory of his country, and forgetting, for the time, all considerations of self, he is ever found, in the hour of peril, breathing the waves of passion, and calmed, by the power of reason, the popular fury. Nothing great or good was ever prompted by passion. Reason, calmness, self-possession are necessary to sustain a nation, as well as an individual, in a period of difficulty and danger. How much better, how much more honor would have been reflected upon the nation, if the Oregon question had been discussed in this temper. But instead of this, we have had a display of fire works, a violence of declamation, a recklessness of the public weal, a disregard of the peace and happiness of the world, a fanfare, a hotspur bragging on the part of a portion of the members of Congress, with many honorable exceptions we are proud to say—deserving the deepest censure. Partisans may deny this as vociferously as they please, but the war speeches of the Casses, the Allens, the Hannegans, "et hoc omnia genus" will bear us out in the assertion.

We have been pained, deeply pained, to witness the effect of certain Democratic presses, indeed the whole phalanx of the Democratic press, with very few exceptions from the brightest star to the faintest glimmering star,—we have been pained to witness the effort to mix up this rugged party politics. This is the very spirit of demagoguism. There is not one spark of patriotism in it. Such conduct, and the men who are guilty of it, be they Jews or Gentiles, Whigs or Democrats, deserve the unmitigated condemnation of every true patriot. This is not a party question. It is above party. We would as cheerfully sustain the policy of the Administration of Mr. Polk, on a question of this kind, as we would a Whig Administration, and whatever may be the madness of his course whatever errors he may commit, if a conflict should arise between this country and England we should, as every patriot ought to, support the Government, with all the zeal and fervency of which we are capable. We have no party feelings in this matter, and we would feel self-gratified in the extreme, if we were capable of permitting such feelings or considerations to influence us in a question of such momentous importance.

We have endeavored, in all sincerity, to find no fault with Mr. Polk's conduct in regard to this controversy. We feel disposed, as far as duty will permit, to let his policy pass unscathed. But when we review it, calmly and without prejudice, we see so much of imprudence, so much of inconsistency and recklessness, so little regard for the peace of the world, that we cannot repress our disapprobation. At one moment he declares that our title to the whole of Oregon to the 54th degree of North latitude, "is clear and indisputable," at the next, he offers to make the 49th degree the line of boundary between this country and Great Britain; and when this is rejected, in a childish fit, withdraws it, and re-asserts our claim to the 54th degree. What he intends to do, no one can tell. There is a mystery hanging over his future course, which none but those within the temple can penetrate. It is determined to maintain the position, that our right to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and there is no secret plot—and the "Union" leads us to infer there is—by which Great Britain is to surrender her claims to Oregon in consideration of the destruction of the Tariff of 42"—it is useless to talk of negotiation. There is nothing to negotiate about, and all attempts would be fruitless. Mr. Webster in his remarks, in the Senate, on the 26th places this point in so clear a light, that we can not forbear to quote a brief passage. After remarking that the President could not expect war, he proceeded to say:

"He must then expect nothing but a continuance of the present dispute, or a settlement of it by negotiation. But how is it to be settled? On what terms? On what basis? All that we hear is, 'the whole of Oregon or none.' And yet there is to be negotiation. We cannot conceal from ourselves or the world the gross inconsistency of such conduct. It is the spirit of the whole negotiation, on our part, that Oregon is doubt, on the part of ourselves or others, as to what it is that we are to negotiate. What is negotiation? Does any gentleman expect that the Administration are, by negotiation, to persuade Great Britain to surrender the whole of what she holds in Oregon? They may do this: I expect not. If they do, it is that I wish them to succeed. That is, I wish that we may get 'all Oregon,' that is, we may get our argument to be fair, and let us settle the question reasonably."

But I do not understand the position we are placed in. The Executive seems to be for negotiation, but against taking any but the whole of Oregon. What is to be the ground of negotiation? What is the basis on which it is to proceed? If the Executive has made up his mind not to treat for less than the whole, he should say so, and throw himself at once on the two Houses of Congress."

Again, Mr. W. remarked:

"I am desirous of expressing the sentiment—(without wishing to embarrass the Administration)—if negotiations are pending, I will hold my tongue; my tongue shall be blistered before I will say any thing against our own title, so long as negotiations are pending; but the President must see the embarrassment under which we stand. I am willing to aid the Administration, and will aid it to obtain all in which we are justly entitled.—that I must know something of the views, expectations, ends, and objects of the President in recommending this notice. I cannot much longer be quiet in the existing posture of affairs; when no measures of defence are recommended to us, but negotiation is held out as likely to bring the question to a general peace. England's giving up the whole matter to dispute. My doubt of that is as strong as that expressed by the Senator from Michigan. (Mr. Cass). I say here, so far as my own knowledge goes, that it is not the judgment of this country, that it is not the judgment of the Senate, that the Government of the United States shall run the hazard of a war with Oregon, by renouncing as no longer fit for consideration propositions made by ourselves to Great Britain thirty years ago, and repeated again and again before the world. I do not speak of any specific proposition, but of the general idea of the general plan so justly suggested by the Senator from Missouri. (Mr. Benton.) of separating the interests of British subjects and American citizens beyond the Rocky Mountains. I repeat, the assertion that it is not the judgment of this country, that we are bound to reject our own propositions, made over and over again thirty and twenty years ago. I do not believe that such is the judgment of this Senate."

Mr. Calhoun, on the same occasion, spoke, like a Statesman and a Patriot. When men are endeavoring to make this a party question, we would point to them the course of Mr. Calhoun, standing out in bold contrast to such narrow, imprudent conduct. His speech on the 26th above alluded to, breathes the true spirit of patriotism.

Mr. Calhoun said, "It is very obvious that the great question involved in this matter is this: Can the controversy between us and Great Britain be settled by negotiation and compromise? or is it to be settled by an assertion of our right to the entire territory, and an appeal to arms? Whatever doubts have heretofore existed upon this question, they are now after the declaration of to-day, that this is the real question involved. A question of greater moment never has been presented in Congress from the days of the Revolution to the present. Sir, I hold it eminently desirable that the Senate should make an expression of their opinion upon this important matter. I cannot believe that there is a single Senator who has not made up his mind upon it, or who can hesitate to respond yes or no, when the question is put in the form of an amendment to the resolution. Sir, I hold it important that they should respond. It is necessary to know the sense of this body, in order to guide our future legislation. If we mean to maintain our title by force of arms, let us begin, let us lay aside all other things; and begin with it, if we are to do so, we must have necessary measures before involving the country in a war, you are most likely to be disappointed, and foremost among those important measures are those relating to your finances. Sir, I hold it to be desirable to guide the business men of the country. They know not what to do, they have the two courses before them. The property of thousands has been periled, and millions upon millions have been lost. Sir, there ought to be no end to this state of excitement. With due deference to the Executive, and without intending the slightest disrespect, I must say I greatly regret that it has been left to the state of uncertainty it has. Sir, I deem it to be important, and I speak without hesitation on this point, that it should be passed this very day, because, whether our decision is, it is desirable, in our opinion, it should reach the other side of the Atlantic as speedily as possible. Sir, I believed from the beginning of the session that the great question of peace and war depended upon this body—upon your gravity, your wisdom, and your patriotism; and I trust the response will be given this very day as will quiet the fears of millions on both sides of the Atlantic."

We regret that we have not room for further extracts from this debate, in illustration of our views. At another time we may recur to this subject.

Insurrection Bill.

This bill, passed at the late Session of the Kentucky Legislature, has excited no small degree of attention. The bill, as it was originally reported to the Senate, was thought to be an infringement of the liberty of speech and of the Press. It was denounced as ultra in doctrine, violent and uncalled for. But it underwent so many alterations and essential modifications before it finally passed, that no reasonable objection can be urged against it. Indeed, with the single exception of its looseness of phraseology, leading, as it undoubtedly will, to various and conflicting interpretations, every well-meaning citizen will rejoice over its passage. We hold it to be the duty of our Legislators to protect the rights of slaveholders, to guard them well against all attempts to entice the slaves from their possession or to excite to rebellion. The Legislature who would refuse to do this, is unworthy of the confidence of the public. Nay more, such a man is a man in spirit as the meanest abolitionist. That our readers may understand the intent of the Legislature, on this subject, we copy it below.

An act to amend the act concerning slaves approved February 5th, 1845, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, Sec. 1. That so much of this section of an act, approved February 5th, 1845, entitled, "an act to amend the act concerning slaves approved January 28, 1830, as requires persons convicted of an attempt to entice away a slave or slaves from the service of their owners, to give security, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter, if any person shall be convicted of an attempt to persuade or entice away any slave or slaves from the service or employment of their owner, within this Commonwealth, that each and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be confined in the Jail and Penitentiary house of this Commonwealth, for a period not less than five years, at the discretion of a jury."

Sec. 2. That hereafter when any person or persons shall be guilty of having excited any slave or slaves within this Commonwealth to insurrection or rebellion, or to the use of force, or to the lawful authority of the Commonwealth, or owners of such slave or slaves, by any means whatever, such person or persons so offending, shall be subject to an indictment of a grand jury of the county in which the offense may have been committed, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the Jail and Penitentiary, for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of a jury."

Sec. 3. That if any free negro or mulatto shall be guilty of either of the offenses heretofore enumerated in this act, he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be confined in the Jail and Penitentiary house of this Commonwealth, for a period not less than five, nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of a jury."

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of each of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth to give this act in charge to each and every grand jury summoned before their respective Courts, and to see that it is faithfully executed."

CONGRESS.

On the 23d no business was transacted in either body—the day being devoted to the celebrating of Washington's Anniversary.

On the 24th in the Senate, after some unimportant business the Oregon debate was resumed. Mr. Dickinson occupied the Senate until 3 o'clock, and without closing, gave way to a motion to go into Executive business, after which the Senate adjourned.

On the 25th, in the Senate, Mr. Dickinson included his remarks on the Oregon question. A motion for postponement was then made.

At the suggestion of Mr. Berrien the motion of Mr. Dayton was withdrawn, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Calhoun to submit an amendment, which was read for information and proved to be very similar in substance to Mr. Crittenden's amendment.

Mr. Crittenden said he was not prepared to accept the amendment as a substitute for his own, without further time to examine and consider it. He therefore moved that it be printed. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Calhoun hoped that if no Senator should be prepared to speak on the subject to-morrow, the Senate should proceed to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Crittenden were both opposed to voting on the amendments until the debate was finished.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The House went into Committee of the whole, and took up the Harbor bill. The bill was debated at length.

A long and tedious debate then arose relative to the clause providing for the purchase of the stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal.

At a late hour the House adjourned.

On the 26th the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, the Oregon question.

Mr. Breese offered an amendment to the resolution and amendments before the Senate, which was read for information. It was a simple resolution directing the President to give notice, and declaring at the expiration of twelve months the treaty should stand annulled. He also moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Dayton moved that the resolution of the House be taken up and acted upon. It was a mark of respect due to that body to act upon its resolution.

Mr. Webster begged to inquire whether the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) had, after reflection, concluded that it would be proper or expedient for him to accept the amendment offered yesterday by the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Calhoun), as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Crittenden said that the first resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia was so much like his own that he would accept it without hesitation. The second resolution he retained from passing an opinion upon. Mr. C. was in favor of leaving the responsibility with the Executive, where it properly belonged, and he would not do any thing to remove a burden of that responsibility from his shoulders.

Mr. Webster did not think it of any particular importance that the Senate should act to-day, or to-morrow or Monday—but early action was desirable. For himself he was prepared to vote for the resolutions offered yesterday by the Senator from Georgia—for both of them, if he should have an opportunity.

Mr. Johnson, of Md. asked the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations whether the President was willing to negotiate upon any one short of 54 deg. 40 min.

Mr. Allen evaded the question, and said the message of the President must speak for itself. The President had not changed from the ground he had taken.

Mr. Pennybacker said it was preposterous in any one to suppose that the President would not negotiate upon a line short of 54 deg. 40 min.

Mr. Johnson of Md. contended that the message of the President did not commit him to the line of 54 deg. 40 min. as had been intimated by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen). If a compromise on 49 deg. was honorable when the President offered it, it was honorable now, and in his opinion Mr. Polk would not hesitate to accept it. Time would show whether his opinion was correct.

Mr. Cass was opposed to the passage of the second resolution of Mr. Calhoun, as in bad taste and one that would not influence Great Britain in making any offer of compromise.

Mr. Calhoun thought it would hasten the action of the British Minister. He did not believe any offer would be made by Great Britain until we shall have signified a willingness to settle the matter by compromise.

Mr. Breese moved that when the Senate adjourns it adjourn over until Monday.

A motion was then made to adjourn, on which Mr. Allen demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was carried—yeas 28, nays 24.

In the House, Mr. Vinton of Ohio gave notice of his intention to bring in new rules and orders whereby the House should be uniform upon all appropriation bills. Exception was taken to the one rule adopted yesterday, and designed to apply alone to the Internal Improvement Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and the River and Harbor bill was debated until the adjournment.

The Senate was not in session on Friday last, 27th ult. In the House, private bills were acted upon, and fourteen of them passed.

BANKRUPTS IN KENTUCKY.—The following information, given by the Clerk of the District Court of Kentucky, will be of interest. It will be seen that about sixteen millions of dollars were paid, swept off and liquidated in Kentucky alone, by this "wipe out" law:

STATEMENT exhibiting the number and amount of application for relief under the act of Congress of August 19, 1841, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and the proceedings had thereon, in the District Court of the U. S. for the State of Kentucky:

No. of applicants for relief under the act, 2,373
No. who were discharged from the payment of their debts under the act, 1,387
No. of applications still pending, 972
Aggregate number of creditors given in by the applicants, 81,139
Aggregate amount of debts given in by the applicants, \$16,241,171 48
Aggregate amount of property surrendered by the applicants, 5,499,171 76
Aggregate per centum paid on the aggregate debts surrendered, 4-5ths of 1 per cent.
Att. JOHN H. HANNA,
Clerk U. S. District Court of Kentucky.

State Officers.

On Saturday last, on joint ballot, the Legislature of Kentucky elected the following public officers for the current year.

Ja's. Davidson, State Treasurer, unanimously.

A. G. Hoopes, Public Printer.—For Hodges, 83; William Tanner 50.

G. A. Robertson, Librarian.—Robertson 82, Leonard 45, Coglin 5.

William A. Leary, and George B. Kinkaid, Commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum.

CONSUMPTION MAY BE ANNULLED.

By the use of Dr. Duncan's Expecto-rant Remedy. Since the introduction of this valuable medicine into the United States, the deaths by Consumption are fast lessening, and the bright smiles of health dawn in the eyes of thousands, whose lives were reduced to a slender thread. Compare the weekly records of death in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even our own City, previous to the year 1840; since this time take into consideration the vast increase of population, and you will find that Consumption has been gradually, and in a manner conquered. It is well known to the community that there are hundreds of valuable persons spared weekly by the timely use of Dr. Duncan's "Valuable Medicine," and so long as those afflicted commence using this remedy in season, Consumption of the Lungs will speedily decrease, until every vestige of its poisonous fangs are eradicated from our soil.

DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN MEDICAL OFFICE, for the sale of this valuable Medicine, is at No. 150 Sycamore street, near Fifth Cincinnati.

TOBACCO SEAGS & C.

400,000 Common & Canons Seag
50,000 half Spanish do;
150 boxes Principio, Canons & do;
500 small boxes Melba's do;
15 boxes Canons Tobacco;
6 do 12 lump do;
20 coils rope, halter and bed-cords;
20 boxes Corn—prime, a 64c per gallon;
250 doz Corn crows;
500 grindstones;
6 boxes Tenebrif wine;
100 boxes cut tobacco;
ALSO—Expected about 12,000 gallons assorted Stone Ware.

Co-signments solicited in Tobacco and Segar. Prompt attention given to sales of same, and immediate payments made.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co.
No. 15 West Front st., Cincinnati.
March 7, 1846. 33

Bank Lick Turpicks.

The stockholders are not tied that a second call of Five Dollars per share has been made by the Board. It is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of April, 1846, to the Treasurer, A. H. JAMESON, Jr., Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have been named from credit in RUTH FLEMING, we are for many years has been living with me as my wife and housekeeper, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. She is not my wife, and I have discharged her as a housekeeper.

SALE.

FOR CURE, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other affections of the Bronchial tubes.

PREPARED entirely from the Ginseng and Antimony, Mercury or Opium. More than 2300 bottles have been sold in the City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by Physicians of the first respectability, in their regular practice, and its claim to be considered the only article ever discovered capable of speedily and permanently curing bronchial irritation, which is the sole cause of cough, asthma, bronchitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who expresses the opinion of all the first authorities in Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the cases usually regarded as true tuberculous consumption must be considered as forever settled.

We select the following names from a long list of persons who have felt its healing influence on their own person, or seen it in their families, and we wish it distinctly noted that they are

IN OUR OWN CITY.

persons accessible to all who wish to enquire; we attach no certificate. If you are at all interested see them for yourselves; they are scattered over the city and can be easily found.

G. W. Phillips, Broadway, near Yeatman.
W. V. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st.
J. Van Zandt, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore st.
J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.
Bigger, Sur. Equitable Ins Co, 3d st.
Stones, from J. F. Davis & Co, Sycamore and Lower Market.
N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office.
M. Gutterie, Holmes' paperstore, Main, near 5th street.
A. Maish, Tinner, 2d near Sycamore st.
J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Superior Court.
Shepherd, 5th st. east Broadway.
Davis, Columbia.
E. H. Wheaton, from Wheaton & Blinn Auctioneers.
Dr. Koser, 14th st. between Vine and Race.
Kerman, from Finkbine & Kerman Main.
O. F. Benjamin, Importer, 3d st. between Main and Sycamore.
A. Newell, Panzer, Symmes st.
L. Lyon, Fincher, Front st.
W. Johnson, Contractor, 3d st.
Capt. Adams, Columbus House.
H. V. Jones, corner Longworth and Race.
S. Sterling, corner Vine and Centre.
Messrs. Hunter, at J. D. Jones, 3d st.
N. M. Flegler, Sycamore st.
J. F. Cornner 5th and Vine.
Dr. Drake.
Cincinnati, March 7, 1846. 33

Dissolution.

THE firm of Cooper, Barry & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Isaac Cooper & Robert W. Cooper are authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

ROBT. W. COOPER,
JNO. W. BERRY.
Covington, Ky., March 3, 1846.

Isaac Cooper & Co.,
GOODS & GROCERY business in all its branches at their old stand, on Market Space, Covington, Ky. They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them a call.

An Ordinance.

Regulating Taverns, Coffee-Houses, and the Retailing of Intoxicating Liquors.

Sec. 1st. Be it ordained by the President and Council of the City of Covington, That every person who may desire to establish a Tavern within the limits of said city, shall present a petition to that effect, to the city council, accompanied with a recommendation of at least ten freeholders, residents of said city, 5 of whom shall be and own property in the same Ward, certifying that they were qualified to keep a Tavern, and that they believe the granting of the license will be of public utility, and further, that the house in which it is proposed to keep the Tavern has at least four rooms and three fire places and four beds for the accommodation of travellers, and that the petitioner has exclusive possession and control of a good stable divided into at least six stalls; the petitioner shall also state in his petition whether it is his wish or intention to establish a Bar in connection with his Tavern; that he keep on hand intoxicating liquors for the accommodation of his customers. And if the city council are satisfied that the License applied for, ought to be granted, they shall pass an order for that purpose, which order certified by the Clerk and with the official seal of the Mayor thereof, shall be delivered to the petitioner: Provided, That before the certificate of license shall be issued and delivered to the person or persons thus authorized to keep a Tavern, he or they shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer of said city, for such license, with privilege of selling intoxicating liquors, the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, in addition to the tax of ten dollars required to be paid to the Mayor for affixing his seal and taking the bond hereinafter provided; and also, the sum of twenty five cents to the Clerk for his certificate. But if the petitioner be for license to establish a Tavern without the privilege of selling or in any way disposing of intoxicating liquors, the petitioner shall be required to pay to the City Treasurer not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars in addition to Mayor's and Clerk's fees, as above. And all licensees, thus created shall continue in force for one year, unless sooner revoked for the causes hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2d. Be it further ordained, That before a license shall be issued, the person or persons to keep a Tavern, or public house, with or without the privilege of dispensing intoxicating drinks, he, she or they, shall first execute a bond with security, to be approved by the city council, with such conditions as are, or may be at the time, provided by the city council, to be made payable to the President and Council of the City of Covington, and in a penalty of at least two hundred dollars.

Sec. 3d. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall desire to establish a Tavern, or public house, or under any other name, for the purpose of retailing intoxicating liquors, he, she, or they shall present a petition to that effect, to the city council; describing the location of the house intended to be used by the petitioner, or petitioners, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Tavern, and the petition shall be accompanied by the recommendation of at least ten freeholders, residing and owning freehold estate in the Ward in which the proposed Coffee-house or Porter house, or other place, for the retailing of intoxicating liquors is to be established. And if the city council are satisfied that the license applied for, ought to be granted, they shall pass an order for that purpose, which order certified by the Clerk, and with the city seal thereto affixed, shall be delivered to the petitioner: Provided he shall have previously paid into the City Treasury the sum of two hundred dollars in addition to the Clerk's fee of twenty cents, and shall produce a receipt therefor. Which license shall continue in force for one year, unless sooner revoked for the causes hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 4th. Be it further ordained, That if any person or persons, licensed to keep a Tavern, Public House, or Coffee-house in the City of Covington, shall allow any kind of rioting, revelling, or drunkenness, lewd or improper conduct, or any other play or sports, or any other person or persons, to play at any game or games of chance, at which money or property or the representatives of money or property are staked or bet, or lost or won, in any species of gambling whatever, in his, or their house, or on his, her, or their premises, every such person or persons, shall forfeit and pay to the said city, the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 5th. Be it further ordained, That if any Tavern keeper, or Coffee-house keeper, or retailer of intoxicating liquors, shall sell, barter, or give away intoxicating drinks on the first day of the week usually called Sunday, the person or persons so offending shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars and costs of suit for every such offence.

Sec. 6th. Be it further ordained, That if any Tavern keeper, or Coffee-house keeper, or retailer of intoxicating drinks shall sell, barter, or from any consideration whatever, furnish intoxicating drinks of any kind to any person or persons, under any name, or in any way, or otherwise, having been forbidden so to do by his or their parents or guardians, or other persons having control over such minor or minors; or shall sell, barter, give or loan intoxicating liquors of any sort to any slave or slave, or to any person, or persons, unless entitled for the time to the service of such slave or slaves, or unless permission to do so is first obtained from the owner or the person who may by contract be entitled to the service of such slave or slaves for the time being, in a sum not less than ten dollars and costs of suit.

Sec. 7th. Be it further ordained, That if any person or persons not licensed to do so, shall sell, barter, or from any consideration whatever, furnish directly within the limits of the city of Covington, any wine or spirituous liquors, by a less quantity than one quart; or any porter, ale or strong beer, by a less quantity than one gallon, such person or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, be fined for each offence a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars with costs of suit.

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