

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME V.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

NUMBER 48.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HENRY B. BROWN.

## TERMS.

Weekly on a Double Medium sheet, \$2 00  
Fifty cents will be added to each subscrip-  
tion, when not paid within the year.  
Single numbers in wrappers 61 cents.

Persons wishing to discontinue the pa-  
per, must settle all arrears before it can be  
done, unless at the option of the Publishers.

Advertisements, of 12 lines, or less,  
will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents,  
each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer  
ones in proportion.

A liberal discount made to yearly ad-  
vertisers.

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

The number of insertions must be  
marked on the advertisement, or it will be con-  
tinued until ordered out, and charged accord-  
ingly.

## DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. CARTER, having  
permanently located in  
the City of Covington,  
Ky., returns thanks to  
his old friends and  
customers in this and  
the several adjoining counties, for their liberal  
patronage for the last six years, and by his un-  
solicited application to business, he hopes to merit  
a continuance of the same. He is prepared  
to perform all operations relating to dentistry,  
(surgical or mechanical), with the best and most  
select materials.

For the satisfaction of those who have never  
had an opportunity of testing the goodness and  
durability of his operations and those who may  
favor him with their custom, he would state that  
he has been engaged in the dental profession for  
more than sixteen years; during which time he  
has spared neither time nor pains in acquaint-  
ing himself with all the various improvements  
made in the profession—six years of which time  
has been exclusively spent with three very emi-  
nent workmen from the East, for improvement  
in the dental art. From the universal satis-  
faction that he has heretofore given, he does not  
hesitate to say that in all available cases, how-  
ever difficult, he insures success.

Office on 4th near the corner of Scott st.  
REFERENCE.  
Rev. Mr. Lynn, W. Herndon, Esq.,  
W. R. Respass, Esq., Dr. Shannlin,  
Dr. Stinson, Dr. Menzies,  
S. T. Wall, Dr. Menzies,  
March 21, 1846. Dr. Benj. Fowler,  
11.

HARDWARE.—125 kegs Nails, ass'd from  
4 to 20; 15 kegs ass'd from 4 to 6 in.  
Also—25 kegs 3d Lathing Nails for  
sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,  
apr 11—33 No 162 Main street.

WALDRON'S CORN AND GRAIN  
SCYTHES.—

40 doz Waldron's Grain Scythes ass'd 50, 54, in  
20 doz do Grass do;  
30 doz do Hale & Roby's Rib do;  
30 doz do Plain do;  
30 doz do do;  
For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,  
apr 11—33 No 162 Main street.



## THE GREAT REMEDY; APPROVED BY THE FACULTY, FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Con- sumption, and all other affections of the Respiratory Tubes.

PREPARED entirely from the Ginseng and  
other ingredients, and contains no preparation of  
Antimony, Mercury or Opium.

More than 2000 bottles have been sold in the  
City of Cincinnati, alone, within two months,  
and in no case has it failed to give entire satis-  
faction.

The Ginseng Panacea is now ordered by  
Physicians of the first respectability, in their regu-  
lar practice, and its claim to be considered the  
only article ever discovered capable of speedily  
and permanently relieving bronchial irritation,  
which is the sole cause of cough, asthma, bron-  
chitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who by ex-  
presses the opinion of all the first authorities in  
Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the  
cases usually regarded as incurable. The  
Panacea must be considered as forever settled.

We select the following names from a long cat-  
alog of persons who have felt its healing influ-  
ence on their own person, or seen it in their fam-  
ily, and we wish it distinctly noted that they  
are—

G. W. Phillips, Broadway, between 5th and  
Harrison streets.

W. Parvin, Broadway, near Yeatman.

G. W. Coffin, Buckeye Bell Foundry, 2d st.

J. Vandusen, at Hope's warehouse, Sycamore  
st.

J. A. Trainor, Surgeon Dentist, Congress st.

Bigger, Sec. Equitable Ins Co., 3d st.

Stow, Dr. J. P. Dair & Co., Sycamore  
and Lower Market.

N. Noble, Canal Collector's Office.

M. Guthrie, Holmes' paper store, Main, near  
5th street.

A. Maish, Tinner, 2d near Sycamore st.

J. Jones, Assistant Clerk Hamilton Co. Super-  
ior Court.

Shepherd, 5th st. East Broadway.

Davis, Columbia.

E. H. Wheldon, from Wheldon & Blind Aus-  
tioneers.

Dr. Koser, 14th st. between Vine and Race.

Kerman, from Finkbine & Kerman,  
Main.

O. F. Benjamin, Importer, 3d st. between  
Main and Sycamore.

## POETICAL.

### I KNOW SOME GENTLE SCHOOL GIRLS

RYTHMS FROM MY WINDOW.

Oh! I know some gentle school-girls,  
And see them every day,  
And listen to their merry laugh,  
And watch their gladness play,  
Their voices ring forth merrily  
As birds in time of spring;  
And sad indeed must be the heart  
That would not of them sing!

I like a loud and ringing laugh—  
(Some hearts will melt at smiles!)  
It brings a gladness to the soul—  
There's nothing so beguiling!  
Oh, yes! There's music in your tones,  
My sweet and fairy girls;  
And many dreams of bliss I see  
In lips more prized than pearls!

Many a fair and downy cheek,  
And eyes of liquid hue,  
Do I not see you, lovely girls,  
And children of the dew?  
And sorrow would not reach my heart,  
Nor care e'er mark my brow,  
If I could hear that laugh each day,  
As I do hear it now!

Oh! those faces always seem  
So bright and void of care!  
I fear me not—I fear me not—  
Though now so passing fair—  
Yes! 'tis not for one like me  
To damp your spirits gay,  
But wish you ever, and as now,  
All happy as to-day.

Your books—your books—your gentle ones,  
I still would have you own;  
Yet better were a blooming cheek  
Than roses pale and wan!  
And better were a lightsome heart,  
A bright and laughing eye,  
Than the should be clouded o'er  
Or bosom heave a sigh!

I've watched you from my window oft;  
And heard your joyous glees,  
Now caught a glance from sparkling eyes,  
And dreamed it was for me!  
Oh! dear and playful maidens all,  
I fain would have you so;  
And, as you pass each sunny day,  
Would still be there to know!

Yes! I know some gentle school girls,  
And see them every day,  
And listen to their merry laugh,  
And watch their gladness play,  
Their voices ring forth merrily  
As birds in time of spring;  
And sad indeed must be the heart  
That would not of them sing!

For the Register.

### THE STUDENT; OR YOUNG AMBITION.

BY COLVER MARTIN.

It was just four. The sky of the morning  
was clear. A lazy mist rested upon the  
bosom of the fair Ohio. The cool, soft, sum-  
mer air floated into the open casement, bat-  
ting the fevered temples of the student boy,  
as he sat absorbed in the contents of a volume  
before him. From the green woods near the  
town, emanated the melodious and varied  
notes of nature's sweetest chorists, as  
though chanting strains to the God of crea-  
tion. There was an invigorating balminess  
in the air, which elevated the drooping mind  
and rendered the heart tranquil  
and happy. This circumscribed ambi-  
ent, for many a long and weary day—and  
through many a toilsome night, made sickly  
by the poisonous effluvia of the taper, had  
beheld the unremitted application of the  
youth. Through the calm hours of summer  
and the frigid ones of winter, in the first  
hours of the morning, and in the midnight  
hours of the night, often those old dingy walls  
gave silent watch over him as he delved into  
the thoughts of other men and bore the jew-  
els from their productions to enrich his mind.

There, in this small studio, away from the  
haunts and joys of men—a stranger to their  
sports and pleasures—shut out from the smiles  
of woman—alone unvisited by her candor,  
admiration and scorn, knowing nothing  
of the blighting influence of a blighting mis-  
ery of the content was he in gathering the  
pearls, which eases in their transit through  
this life, but left. These marks and signs  
that tell to other generations they had, had  
existence, and as travellers here they left the  
impress by which the veil from the intelli-  
gence from folly—good from evil, could be  
distinguished. They had shown, the causes  
of things were effects—the why and where-  
fore of things were in the mind and elucidated  
science—built up arts, and in every depart-  
ment of knowledge, they had cast the light  
of learned minds. These were the experi-  
ence of men whose lives were thoughtful  
and observant. They were as pages in the  
book of life, and it was the pleasure of the  
student to weigh, ponder and investigate  
them. Within his room, were none of those  
luxuries and ornaments, now almost indis-  
pensable to office, studio and sanctum.  
There was neither rich colored carpetings,  
soft and plant to the step—large cushioned  
chairs, so inviting to indolence—vases con-  
taining exotics redolent with perfume to charm  
the senses—neither was there velvet slip-  
pers, loungers or footstools, but there were  
many antiquated volumes—some buckles,  
and grown yellow from age, others soiled and  
worn, and in these were grand conceptions,  
logical deductions—clear lucid reasoning.

His person was slender and relaxed, much  
effeminized by severe application and contin-  
ent communion with books. The face was  
pale and meager but on each cheek the slight  
pink and rosy and always accompanies  
disease in the organs of respiration. The  
eyes were large and black, and the hair thrown  
behind his temples discovered a face in which  
purpose and determination were predominant.  
There was a deep melancholy upon his  
countenance as though his heart had thrown  
into his face the expression of its feelings.  
A saddened look, a gloomy and dreary  
and his physical strength. A foreboding that the elements of life were  
too delicate to sustain him in the souls in-  
terest. These troubling thoughts that ever  
thrust themselves into the mind amid beau-  
tiful fancies and happiest hopes, overshadow-  
ing sanguine expectation with gloom, had  
revealed upon his face the hidden feelings of  
his bosom.

As he was thus sitting over his book the  
sound of approaching footsteps attracted his  
attention and were soon succeeded by a tap  
at his door. "Come in," he weakly articu-  
lated, and at his bidding a young man exqui-  
sitely habited, carrying in his hand a small  
gold headed cane, stalked into the room and  
with great nonchalance threw himself into a  
chair, at the same time elevating his feet and  
resting them upon the window sill. Then he  
resting them upon the window sill. Then he  
turning to the student he said with a casual  
gay tone which bespoke frequent association  
with society "Where, my dear sir, are you  
just seeking a refuge—why the devil

were you not at Gavin's last night?" "Mr.  
Gavin gave me no notice that my pres-  
ence was desired, nor was I aware that any  
thing was to transpire there." "No of course  
you knew nothing of it; a young gentleman  
so devoted to his books as you are—so per-  
fect a recluse from the world will always be  
ignorant of the pleasures of those around  
him. Was I to play the hermit as you do,  
fore God I would die of ennui and monotony  
in a month, and Frank, seriously I would  
advise you to take a different course, for  
this close confinement and study must result  
in injury to yourself. You have now an un-  
earthly color and you have often told me  
that you are seldom well, besides those omi-  
nous pains in the breast which you treat  
with such indifference would keep constantly  
before my mind the little yard in the rear  
of the church. How much better would you  
have been with me last night, we had a mag-  
nificent dance, indeed we kept it up until  
very near daylight, for I am from there but a  
short time. Such mirth—such beauty—and  
such wit I know n'er met before. That in-  
imitable, nonpareil, young lady, Molly Day  
was there, and from the description I have  
of her, she would be a congenial spirit for  
you. I was told that she is the daughter of  
candor and goodness, being such, I  
could not venture more than five minutes  
conversation with her. Miss Donally was  
also there, and I am desperately enamoured  
of her and the appendages, that is, Frank, the  
lands and negroes."

Verelook'd gravely at his companion,  
for he was a man of honor and spurned the  
idea of making wealth an object, in forming  
an alliance upon which his earthly happi-  
ness was to be based. He believed that true  
affection and merit were the only considera-  
tions that should enter into a matrimonial  
engagement. That the strong ligatures of  
love were the only bonds that could hold  
two hearts in union and happiness. Said he,  
looking thoughtfully "Calwell would you  
marry for wealth?"

"Would I marry for wealth, oh! by no  
means, I will marry for love, but I'll never  
fall in love with one who is not wealthy.  
Pshaw! to be sure I'll marry for wealth, do  
you suppose, I for twenty years will be  
mending broken bones—amputating mem-  
bers and delivering women—spending the  
spring of existence amid sickness and dis-  
eases the most loathsome, merely to support a  
woman for whom I conceive I entertain the  
divine passion, no, my dear sir not I, if I  
cannot wed myself to wealth I can labor for  
myself and enjoy the proceeds of that labor—  
I know men who do this subject, but I hold  
this, that if a man will marry for wealth, it  
is wealth that he most covets, that is most  
essential to his enjoyment and will render  
his time most pleasant. If a wealthy woman  
is so romantic as to believe she can and  
does love, and if a poor man is so fortunate  
as to be the object of this fancy, why let  
them wed, it is for the best for each, the  
poor man gets wealth with all the advan-  
tages and happiness it brings, the lady grati-  
fies her whim, and gets the object of her  
love. I look just this way at human beings,  
every one is striving for him or herself and  
fools they would be if they otherwise, for  
were they attending the interest of others,  
theirs would be neglected, and poverty, de-  
gradation and wretchedness would be the  
consequence. If you meet a woman who  
believes you will make a good husband and  
do better for her than any one else she can  
get, she immediately set all her powers of  
machination at work, to entrap you. If I go  
to a man and tell him I wish to trade, and  
he tells me I shall have a fine lot of goods,  
I will accept nothing more, if he believes me  
at all and does not set me down as a sharper,  
he winks his eye and says to himself, thank  
the Lord what a subject have I found. It is  
so in all human life, with both man and  
woman, notwithstanding this sentimental  
farrago about love—devotion, sentiment  
I never yet have known either a lady or gen-  
tleman to refuse the match, it always so  
happens that love and interest are in-  
clined the same way. Well, if I go forth  
into the world, a kind, gentle, unsuspecting  
soul, determined to marry only, the one I  
love, I will meet some lady tactician; and  
all she has more tact than men) who do bet-  
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# LUCKING VALLEY REGISTER.

Henry B. Brown, Editor.

## COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places, viz:  
N. W. corner of third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.  
Tribune Buildings, (opposite City Hall,) New York.  
S. B. 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 to be obtained.

### Federal Encroachment—State Rights and State Dignity.

In the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, two great parties arose. The one was called the Federal, the other the State Rights, or Republican party. Both were patriotic, though differing widely in their views of the kind of Government to be organized. Both desired the prosperity and happiness of the people, though they sought to promote these great objects by different means.

The Federalists were in favor of a strong National Government. They believed that in order to give stability and efficiency to the General Government, and secure the blessings of Independence, the States should yield almost every attribute of sovereignty to the National head. To this end, and with the view of carrying out their favorite scheme of a strong and all-powerful Central Government, they desired to have a President and Senate elected for life, thus placing these functionaries beyond the influence or control of the States. Against these doctrines, the Republican party most manfully battled. They advocated the sovereignty of the States. They clung to this with all the pertinacity of which men, conscious of being right, are capable. They were for yielding as little as possible of the original rights of the States to the General Government. Jealous of the power of the Federal Government, and fully convinced of the truth, that power is always stealing from the many to the few, they warned their countrymen against the dangers of a great central power, overshadowing in its mighty influence the power of the States. We have ever been convinced of the correctness of most of the views maintained in the Convention by the Republican party. Still, we are not of that class of men who would denounce their opponents by every odious epithet of which the language is capable. This has long been the practice of demagogues—with such men we have no sympathy. It would be hard indeed to attribute to Alex. Hamilton, who led the Federalists at Yorktown, motives less patriotic than those of the Republicans. He and his party were evidently in error, but they erred with honest hearts and upright intentions. The great experiment of self-government had not then been fully tested. In the Old World, the repeated attempts to establish free and Democratic institutions had, as often as repeated, ended in Despotism. England then presented the nearest approach to human liberty on the face of the globe, and can it be thought astonishing that men, nurtured under institutions, and taught to be proud of British Liberty, should desire to organize the new Government, somewhat after the same model? Time and Experience have, however, shown that the Federalists were in error—that the Republicans were right, and had good grounds for fear oppression from the Federal Government. The danger was not to be apprehended from the States, as was contended by the Federalists, but from the General Government. For, well guarded were the rights and powers of the States by the Constitution, we have witnessed, in the brief period of our National existence, assumptions of powers on the part of the General Government, and encroachments upon the rights of the States, which have justly excited the fears of many a patriotic heart. And we will venture to say that, if the good old republicans of the Revolution had anticipated such an act of usurpation, so dangerous to the sovereignty of the States, and so threatening to the Liberties of the people, as is now attempted—and we fear too much success—by the Government at Washington, in relation to the officer of the State Militia, the Constitution of the United States would never have been adopted.

And here we approach the point we desired to reach when we commenced this article;—namely, the claim set forth by the President to officer the volunteers called out, under the recent act of Congress—a claim so extraordinary and so startling that it has excited the just indignation of some of the best thinkers and purest patriots in the land. Well may the friends of the Republic tremble for its safety, if such usurpations are permitted to pass unheeded.

No theme gave rise, in the Convention of the States, to more heated debate than the regulation of the Military affairs of the nation. The scheme of having a large standing army, though advocated by some, was so odious to the Republicans, and considered so dangerous to the liberties of the people, that it was openly denounced and promptly put to rest. Indeed, so few were its advocates and so violent was the opposition to it, that it was no difficult task to destroy the project. But when the convention came to consider the regulation of the militia of the States—when they came to discuss how much authority over the militia should be conferred on the General Government, the question was not so easily settled. While the advocates of a strong National Government were in favor of placing the militia under the exclusive control of the General Government, the State-Rights men were for reserving to the States the sole regulation of their militia. The proposition, on the subject, was first submitted in the following form:

"The Legislature of the United States shall have power to pass laws for arming, organizing and disciplining the militia of the United States."—See Madison Papers 740.

This was deemed too general. It gave to the General Government too much power. Mr. Ellsworth said, on the occasion, that "the whole authority over the militia ought, by no means, to be taken away from the States, whose consequence would pass away to nothing after such a sacrifice of power." Mr. Dickinson declared that "his opinion was that the States never would, nor ought to, give up all authority over the militia." Mr. Gerry thought "this was the last point remaining to be surrendered. If it be agreed to by the convention, the plan will have as black a mark as was set on Chín. He had no such confidence in the General Government as

some gentlemen possessed." (Madison papers 1363-4.)

This much to show with what jealousy the Fathers of the Republic, guarded the rights of States on this subject. After passing through various modifications, the clause as it now stands in the Constitution, was reported, as follows:

"To provide for organization, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—reserving to the States respectively the appointment of their officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Now, can there be a doubt in regard to the meaning of this? We think not. The language is too plain, too clear to admit of the least caviling. No man who views this clause of the Constitution without prejudice, without party bias, or sinister influences can doubt for a moment, the Constitutional right of the States to officer the volunteers required by President Polk, according to the number of men called for.

If a Company only be required of a particular State, then that State would have the right to appoint a Captain and the other subordinate officers; if a Regiment a Colonel and subordinates; and if a Brigade, a Brigadier General, with all the inferior officers. Now the requisition upon Kentucky is for a Brigade, and yet the War Department denies us the right to appoint a Brigadier, and our gallant volunteers are to be divided, and placed under the immediate command of different officers of the regular army. And this too in direct violation of the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution, as above quoted. Such an outrage upon the rights and dignity of the States cannot be denounced in terms too strong or too emphatic. Why, if that very clause, reserving to the States the right to officer their soldiers when called into the service of the United States, had not been inserted, the Republicans would have seen the union dismembered, and each State thrown back upon its own strength and independence, rather than have sanctioned the Constitution of the Union—This "reserved right" was the consideration upon which the State-Rights party agreed to yield to the Federal Government any control whatever over the militia. "Leaving," said Mr. Randolph while discussing the subject in the convention, "leaving the appointment of officers to the States, protects the people against every apprehension that could produce murmur."

But it is said, the form of the requisition, being for Regiments, and not for a Brigade, alters the case, and justifies the War Department in the course it has taken. This miserable subterfuge is scarcely worthy of notice. If the form of the requisition determines the rights of the States, then the General Government could as easily, and with just as much reason, by calling for volunteers, by Companies, have denied us the right of appointing any officer above a Captain.

The precise case under discussion was foreseen by the framers of the Constitution, and hence, in the clause quoted, they effectually guarded, as far as the Constitution could guard, against the exercise of the authority now claimed by the Federal Government. For, while the subject was under consideration by the Convention, it was moved to amend this clause of the Constitution, so as to make it read as follows:

"Reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, under the rank of general officers."

And how was this treated? Mr. Sherman "considered this as absolutely inadmissible. He said that if the people should be so far asleep as to allow the most influential officers of the militia to be appointed by the General Government every man of discernment would raise them by sounding the alarm to them." Mr. Gerry considered it as a virtual destruction of the States, and "warned the convention against pushing the experiment too far." And when the question was put on the amendment, it was defeated by a vote of 8 States against and only 3 in favor of it. Here then is the self-same power now claimed, aye, and exercised too, by the General Government, which the convention refused to incorporate into the Constitution—the power to appoint the general officers of the militia. Was there ever a more palpable, downright violation of the Constitution—a more outrageous infringement of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people? If there ever was, it has escaped our observation. And so believing, we are grieved and astonished at the course pursued by our Governor in tacitly and without an effort, yielding this great prerogative of the States.

But must we here close our remarks for the present. The subject is by no means exhausted, and we intend to resume its consideration next week. It is full of interest, and we shall not cease to discuss it, until we have thoroughly sifted it.

**Thomas L. HAMPTON.**  
Has been nominated by the Locofocos in his district for Congress in the place of McDowell. The rumor of his having volunteered for Mexico, is undoubtedly unfounded.

**Mounted Men.**  
A recruiting rendezvous has been opened at Newport, Ky., for mounted men in Col Smith's Regiment, authorized under the late act of Congress.

**Gen. Gaines.**  
We learn from an order from the War Department, dated on the 5th inst., and published in the St. Louis Republican, that the command of the Western division of the army has been assigned to Brevet Brigadier General George M. Brooke, in place of Major General Gaines. The headquarters of the Western division are now at Jefferson Barracks.

**Gen. Gaines.**  
Gen. Gaines has been deprived of the Command of the Western division of the Army, and ordered to Washington, we suppose, with the view of being put on trial. The cause of this proceeding is the calling of Volunteers from the States to aid Gen. Taylor, without authority from the War Department. Although Gen. Gaines evidently acted without authority, we cannot but approve the patriotic motives, which induced him to do so. He is warmly defended by a large portion of the members of Congress, as well as the public press, and the Administration, we opine, will not make much of his crusade against him.

**The Nominee.**  
The election held by our Democratic friends of this county, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of J. W. Stevenson Esqr. as the candidate of the party for the Legislature. The vote stood as follows:

STEVENSON.	LEATHERS.
Covington, 51	141
Independence, 20	12
Pipers, 64	

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### The Investigating Committee.

The majority report of the Committee of the House, appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster, entirely exonerates him from all semblance of impropriety in the disbursement of the secret service fund. This is gratifying to all—as the character of distinguished public men is the property of the country.

Mr. Webster did not appear before the Committee; and therefore had no agency in giving direction to their conclusions. The value of this report is enhanced by the fact that two of the committee are political opponents of Mr. W. But party had no agency in this report; and indeed, from what we know of the gentleman who signed it, viz: Messrs. Vinton, Jones, King and Davis—gentlemen of high and honorable character—we were always sure that justice to Mr. W. would be rendered.

In the course of the debate on the report, Mr. S. Jones, of Georgia, a political opponent, said—*Bell. Pap.*

"That, so far as the conduct of Mr. Webster was concerned, (and that was the object of the whole enquiry,) the testimony had convinced him that a majority of the committee, that no use had been made of the contingent fund for secret service in connection with the press of the country, that was not consistent with the most honorable, upright, and patriotic purpose. The result of this examination had convinced Mr. W. that this government was purer, more upright, more straightforward in the application and entire management of its secret contingent fund than any other on the face of the earth. Should all the records be published, he believed that this fact would appear to our honor, when an attempt should be made abroad to hold up our country to the reproach of the world."

The letter from F. O. J. Smith incorporated into Mr. Brinckerhoff's report, and surreptitiously obtained, we give below. It amounts to nothing:

[Private.] PORTLAND, August, 1842.

DEAR SIR—I suppose we may consider the long disputed boundary now settled, and the people of Maine feel that great credit is due to your efforts in bringing a forty years' debate to a close. I feel gratified in the result, from a conviction of many years standing, that a new mode of approaching this subject, and such a one as you have adopted, would accomplish it, while another forty years of circuitous diplomacy would have availed nothing.

Considering the matter settled, I presume you feel justified in excluding me to fill certain vacancies which I made to a few individuals at different in this State, whose services and influence I had occasion to resort to, in order to adjust the tone and direction of the party wishes, and through them of public sentiment, to the purposes so desirable of accomplishment under your administration. For my own services you can also make such allowance under the contingent fund as you may deem proper, merely remarking that all that was contemplated in my original letters in May, 1841, on the subject, so far as Maine and the other States are concerned, has been happily realized. To the individuals alluded to above, three in number, I gave the assurance that in the event of a settlement of the boundary they should be allowed a reasonable remuneration for their time and incidental expenses, and I should like to remark that the contingent fund will be ample and your control of it ample to do whatever you think just.

I send herewith a bill with a voucher, with entire consent for you to fill the blanks as you may think proper, and I should like to remark that there be ground for the rumor [as I hope there is not] that you will shortly claim a right to retire from the Administration of the State Department.

I beg to believe that whether you remain in your present, or any other position of the public service, my best wishes will attend your efforts, and I shall be most happy in any opportunity of my being serviceable to you in this region of our country. I am, most truly, your friend and obedient servant.

Yours &c. &c. &c. E. L. SMITH.

Ion. D. WESTER, Esq. &c.

**Camp Oakland.**  
The following letter from Lieut. Powell of the Covington Guards, will be perused with interest by our citizens.

CAMP OAKLAND, June 17th, 1846.  
DEAR BROWN:—On my arrival here this morning I found the U. S. Paymaster paying each private \$30.40, being the amount allowed to fit out a man for regular service. We leave this place on Sunday next for San Antonio. The men are all well with few exceptions, and are in fine spirits. Well may Kentucky be proud of her name. The sun never shone upon a nobler band of brothers than are here assembled. In looking over this camp and seeing the Mechanics, the Farmers, Members of the Bar, Physicians, and Ministers of the Gospel—all upon a brotherly equality, rushing forward with warm hearts, to defend their common country, I could but place my hand upon my heart and thank God that I was a Kentuckian—that I lived and was recognized as a citizen of this proud State.

Yours &c. J. W. POWELL.

**Baptist Institute.**  
The first Anniversary of the Western Baptist Theological Institute, was celebrated in the Baptist Church of this City, on Wednesday last. The proceedings were highly interesting. The Choir sang with admirable taste, and the speeches—particularly that of Mr. Chalmers—exhibited a high degree of talent, research and eloquence.

The anniversary of the Literary Department of this Institution takes place on Wednesday next in the Baptist Church. The citizens are invited to attend.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—We learn that the horses attached to a wagon, took fright, near the first gate of the Lexington Turnpike, and ran off the track, by which the wagon was upset, and the driver, Col. McPherson, of Boone co., so badly injured that his life is despaired of. The accident occurred Thursday.

**Another.**—One of the painters, engaged in painting Mr. Orr's Academy, was severely injured, Thursday, by a fall from the top of a ladder. The ladder gave way, and the man was precipitated to the ground. We have not learned his name.

**New Hampshire.**  
Col. Cilley has been elected Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Mr. Woodbury, now filled by Mr. Jenness, by Executive appointment. Col. Cilley is a Liberty man.

**CONGRESS.**  
The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House, after a morning exhibition of a personal abuse controversy, engaged in the Naval Appropriation bill, and with it occupied the day.—The previous question was called, but before it was seconded, an adjournment took place. This was expected to be pushed through on Monday.—That done, the Tariff will be tried.

**EXPENSES OF WAR.**—The expenses of the American Revolutionary War, cost upwards of \$140,000,000. The last war with England is estimated to have cost about \$300,000,000.—The present Mexican War, it is stated in various quarters, costs yearly, if not quite \$500,000,000 per day—which is at the rate of \$183,500,000 per annum.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**  
Corn. Bill passed the House of Lords by a majority of 47.

The Oregon question, we are gratified to state, is likely to be speedily adjusted. The British Ministry has made a proposition to settle the boundary on the basis of the 49th degree, and Mr. Polk having submitted the question to the Senate for advice, it is said that body has advised the acceptance of the proposition. This is highly important intelligence, and we doubt not will be received by our readers with much gratification.

**LATER.**—The Senate did, on Friday evening last, by a majority of more than three-fourths of the Senators present, advise the President to conclude a convention of the Oregon question, on the terms proposed by England.

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Mr. Phelps of Va., Mr. Crittenden of Ky., Mr. Barrow of La., are Whig Senators, and Mr. Bright of La., Democratic.

**Money Matters.**  
The news of the settlement of the Oregon Question had an almost electrical effect upon Stocks in New York. All descriptions—gold and finances—advanced rapidly.

**Late from Mexico.**  
The U. S. Steamship Mississippi, Capt. Fitzright, arrived at Pensacola on the 14th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult.

She brought, as passengers, J. Parrott, Esq., late American Consul at Mazatlan; F. M. Dimond, Esq., late Consul at the City of Mexico, and D. Wood, of the U. S. Navy, bearer of important dispatches to our Government, from Com. Sloat, commanding the Pacific Squadron.

The only political news of importance which we gather from these gentlemen is that Mazatlan and Tepic had declared for Santa Anna. Mr. Parrott was generally thought there that he would be recalled. The cause of the revolution army movement was understood not to be connected with the Texas question, as was the case in former revolutions.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th were received at Mazatlan on the 17th ult. Mr. Parrott announced that a battle had been fought, in which the Mexicans had acted like "lions." This announcement did not prove sufficiently explicit for the populace, who were waiting some days for the official account, made the 10th the general expression of the public mind, was that the Mexicans had "revolutionized." The cause of the revolution army movement was understood not to be connected with the Texas question, as was the case in former revolutions.

Mr. Dimond informs us that all the Americans, except those employed in the factories, either left the country or were preparing to do so immediately.

From Mr. Parrott, we learn that he met the news of the capture of Capt. Thornton and the commencement of hostilities, at Guadalupe. Upon enquiring at the post office he learned that the government had not expressed the news. Mr. P. immediately employed a trusty person to carry despatches containing all the particulars possible to be obtained, to Com. Sloat, lying at Mazatlan with his squadron. This express would reach Com. S. five days in advance of all other communications, and there can be no doubt that ere this our flag is waving over the walls of Mazatlan as well as Monterey in California.

Our readers may recollect that sometime since it was announced that Capt. Fremont had been ordered out of California, by the Mexican authorities. When this news reached Com. Sloat, he immediately dispatched the sloop of war Portsmouth to St. Francisco Bay to act as circumstances might require.

It was reported that other British ships of war were to rendezvous at Mazatlan, but none others have arrived.

But little doubt exists at Mazatlan and among the officers of the squadron, that the British admiral has instructions, not to allow the Mexican squadron to take possession of any Mexican ports on the Pacific. If this supposition should prove correct, the next news from the Pacific will be of most highly exciting character—as there cannot exist a doubt that Com. Sloat will take possession at all hazards.

It is supposed that for some time Com. S. has had instructions to seize all Mexican ports on that coast, whenever he should receive reliable news of the commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

**Gen. Scott and Secretary Marcy.**  
The correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department, published by order of the Senate, is exciting great attention. It is too voluminous for our columns. It appears that, sometime since, the President and Mr. Marcy, verbally communicated to Gen. Scott, the desire of the President that he should take command of the Army against Mexico. Gen. Scott readily consented to do so, provided he, in accordance with military rule, was furnished with reinforcements, previous to superceding Gen. Taylor; and at the same time expressed his high confidence in Gen. Taylor, and his desire that he should not be disturbed, until the grand army was ready to march. With this understanding, he commenced preparations for the campaign, when in consequence of certain signs of impatience and other causes, he wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of slanders, and an attempt to injure him, in "high tones." The President and Mr. Marcy took this in high dudgeon, and the command of the army was withdrawn from Gen. Scott. The subsequent correspondence consists principally of explanations on the part of Scott, and complaint of the accusing letter on the part of Marcy.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that a Board to consist of Commodore T. A. C. Jones, President, and Commodore M. C. Perry, Captains Charles S. McGowan, Isaac Mayo and Samuel K. Breese members, will convene at Annapolis, on the 30th inst., for examination of such Midshipmen as are entitled to be examined for promotion.

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**LAW NOTICE.**  
**J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM**  
HAYING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will accept of the County of Kenton and the adjoining counties of Boone, Campbell and Grant. Office on South side of Market Street, one door west of Greenup street.  
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-1f

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**JAMES T. MOREHEAD AND JOHN W. STEVENSON** have united themselves in the practice of the Law, under the firm of **Morehead and Stevenson.**  
They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison. Their Office is on South side of Market Street, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one or both of them will always be found, unless in attendance upon their courts.  
March 8, 1845. 33-1f

**LAW PARTNERSHIP.**  
**BENTON & MOOR.**  
**M. M. BENTON AND DANIEL MOOR.** have associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is on Scott street, west end Market Space.  
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

**Law Partnership.**  
**B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL.**  
HAYING associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, who is necessary. Office on Market Space, in Covington.  
N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to.  
September 13, 1845. 8-1f

**HENRY B. BROWN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Having permanently located in  
Covington, Ky.

**WILL** practice his profession in Kenton and the adjoining counties. Business transacted at his office with most prompt attention.

**Law Notice.**  
**FINLEY & LEVI,** Attorneys at Law—  
Have formed a co-partnership and will practice their profession in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties. John S. Finley can always be found at his office on Market Space, in Covington, Ky. J. A. Levi at his office in Independence, Ky. Business confided to their care will meet with prompt attention.  
August 23, 1845. 5-1y

**Law Notice.**  
**J. C. CARROLL,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cincinnati, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; collecting &c. in neighboring Counties in Kentucky.  
Office No. 8 East Front st. with Sam'l Perry, up in the Fire Departments Insurance Company building.  
May 31, 1845. 45-1y

**Blanks, Blanks.**  
DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper. L.S.—JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANK of good quality, for sale at this Office.

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.**  
**WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER,**  
Scott, between 4th & 5th sts. Covington, Ky. Has received a large stock of jewelry, a choice selection of Jewels, which he disposed to sell as low as can be purchased in Cincinnati. Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.  
April 12, 1845. 35-1y

**136 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.**  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington, and adjacent Counties, that he continues the above business at the old stand, where he will make to order Blinds of any pattern or color, to suit the customers, warranted of the best materials and done in the best manner. Blinds repainted & trimmed on reasonable terms. Also, outside blinds & close shutters made to order. Anything wanted in the above line will be promptly attended to.  
HENRY READ.  
May 31, 1845. 45-1y

**STOVES.**  
THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz: The Co. k's Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves. Also, a very large assortment of Store, Office and Parlor Stoves of the latest pattern, which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, may save from one to five dollars by calling on the subscriber.  
W. B. CHILDS.  
Sign of the Gilt Store, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.  
September 6, 1845. 7-1y

**J. B. CASEY & CO.**—Have on hand a splendid assortment of Shawls, which will sell as low as any house in this or the Queen City.  
Nov. 29, 1845. 19-1y

**MARBLE,**  
Wholesale and Retail.  
Broadway between Fourth and Fifth Streets.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE Subscriber would be happy to furnish Building Stones, of any size or Form, Tomb-Stones, Grave-Stones, Marble Slabs, Chimney Piece Work, Soda Fountains, Bar Drainers, Confectionary Tables, Paint Stoves and Mullers.  
My friends who wish to purchase any of the above named articles, will find an interest in a quarry, he will be able to wholesale to Stone Cutters, and also give the people good bargains, particularly in Monuments and Head Stones.  
N. B. A splendid assortment of Monuments on hand and a new variety expected daily.  
S. WEEKS.  
June 14th, 1845—47-1y

**WM. STARKS,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
Covington, Ky.

HAS removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Dr. T. N. Wise as a Drug Store, on Scott street near the corner of Fifth, where he is prepared to execute Gentlemen's and Ladies' work in the most fashionable and approved style, and on as liberal terms as can be done in the West, and feels confident in giving satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage. To those who are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing their boots and shoes, he would hint, that he can furnish them as cheap or cheaper than they can be obtained in that City. He solicits a share of public patronage.  
April 1, 1846.

**AT THE OHIO LARD OIL FACTORY,**  
SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WOLF.  
No 18, East Front street, Cincinnati.  
MAY be found No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil in barrels and half barrels.  
Also—No. 2 for Machinery. For sale at a price lower than the lowest.  
April 4, 1846 37 1y

**Notice.**  
JOHN MACKOY has removed his Store to Foote's New Brick Buildings, on Madison street, at the elbow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to stock of Dry Goods he is now receiving and opening a stock of GROCERIES, and would respectfully attract the attention of his friends and old customers. Produce of almost every kind will be received in exchange for goods.  
Covington, April 4, 1846.

**GUNDY & BACON'S**  
  
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Vine and Fifth sts., Cincinnati, O.  
The design of this Institution is to qualify young men in a thorough practical manner, for the Counting House. The Course will embrace Book-keeping by Double Entry, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Letter Writing and Practical Penmanship.  
**BOOKKEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.**  
A complete course of practical instruction will be given in this Science, embracing every Department of Trade and Mercantile accounts, viz: Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Shipping, Banking, Insurance, Partnership and Company Accounts. The subject of Closing and Re-opening Books, Balancing and Adjusting Individual and Partnership concerns, will be explained and illustrated.  
In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the Original, Closing, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheets of twenty different sets of Books, containing Entries in every variety of Mercantile Transactions—thus obtaining in a short time a more extensive knowledge of the science than could be acquired for years in a Counting House.  
**COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.**  
Which will be taught according to the most improved methods used by Merchants and Brokers in the valuations and allowances of Merchandise, Calculations of per centage, Interest, Commission, Exchange, Equation of Payments, &c.  
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Embracing the general particulars of Letter Writing as connected with the different branches of Trade, in concluding the general forms of Invoice, Accounts, Sales, Bills of Exchange, &c.  
**PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP.**  
Taught in all its variations. In completing the above course, the principals will be obliged to themselves to make every pupil a good practical penman.  
A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest accomplishments, but it is also indispensable to the business man as well as the accountant. An individual however good in accounts, if deficient in writing cannot be considered properly qualified to take charge of a set of books.  
It should then, be an important consideration with every young man entering an Institution to acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping, to go where he can also, at the same time be made a good writer and the editor of the paper, as part of these qualifications which are equally essential to the Bookkeeper.  
Reference can be shown from some of the first Business men and Bookkeepers in the city, who have qualified themselves at this Institution.  
Feb. 21, 1846. 31-1y

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**  
FOR  
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BRONCHI.  
For the cure of all chest complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated, Whooping Cough, &c.  
From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, Ky., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself on my Lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and thus I wearied until the winter of 1844, when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
I bought a bottle, and gave it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitations I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was astonishing. After five days' application, pain and suffering, and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was now restored to entire health, by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I no longer know who I met my old acquaintances.  
I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more food during the last six months than I had eaten for six years before.  
Considering my cure almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make known to the public the cure which I have received.  
May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. WM. H. BAKER.  
The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the United States.  
Price \$1 per bottle.  
Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., by SANFORD & PARK, Gen'l Agents for the Western States.  
For sale in Covington, by THOS. BIRD, Druggist.  
March 14, 1845. 34-1y

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**CURE YOUR COUGHS AND COLDS AND PREVENT CONSUMPTION!**  
By TAKING "DR. JACKSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY."  
THIS elegant preparation has established itself upon a solid foundation wherever it has been tried. It has no equal for the speedy cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the Lungs, Weakness and Pains in the breast, &c. &c. Amongst many certificates received from those who have used it, we will only extract a few.  
"The Rev. G. M. Moore, Episcopal Minister at Paris Ky., writes to us as follows:  
Gentlemen, I am pleased to learn that you are about to send your valuable Compound Syrup of Sassafras and Wild Cherry to this place for sale. Having used it myself, and in my family for a year or two past, I am free to say, that in cases of Colds and Affections of the Lungs and Chest, I have never known anything to equal it. You will certainly deserve the thanks of the Community, and particularly of those afflicted with Coughs, for having provided such a precious remedy, not the thing least to be desired in it, if it is asant to the taste.  
Yours very respectfully  
G. M. MOORE.  
Certificate of Joseph Powell Esq.  
Having used the Compound Syrup of Sassafras and Wild Cherry in my family for more than two years in Colds and Coughs, I am fully prepared to testify to its virtues.  
My son has been subject to the Croup for several years, and frequently came near dying with it before I made use of this Syrup. Since using which, I can state with great pleasure to Parents generally, that he has been entirely relieved from every attack at the beginning, by simply taking one or two doses.  
I consider this Syrup invaluable in Colds and Coughs, and have never known it fail of curing the worst Case, when used in time.  
Indeed so valuable do I consider this Medicine, that I would on no account suffer my family to be without it through the winter season. It need only be tried to be appreciated.  
J. W. POWELL, Covington, Ky.  
Covington, October 7th, 1845.  
DRS. BRYANT & PRETLOW, I have been using the Compound Syrup of Sassafras and Wild Cherry in my family for more than a year, and find it all it purports to be; having always proved efficacious in my family whenever used as directed, in Coughs, Colds, &c., and it gives me pleasure to contribute my evidence in favor of its virtues.  
In the case of a young man who was some time in my employ, its effects were truly wonderful! He had labored under great weakness of the breast, loss of appetite, Dyspepsia, Cough, and general debility, and was for weeks unable to attend to business. I prevailed on him to take this Syrup, which relieved him right away, and by the time he was through with the second bottle was restored to good health. It is now more than a year and he has not been troubled since with a cough.  
Yours &c., JOHN R. STEVART.  
Other references, and ample directions accompany each bottle. The retail price is 50 cents per bottle. Agents will be supplied on favorable terms, by the proprietors, DRS. BENNETT & PRETLOW, West end of Market Space, Covington, Ky.

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