

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 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. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.
No. 13, State Street, Boston.

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

Now Arrangement.

The undersigned has sold his entire interest in the Licking Valley Register to N. L. FINNELL, by whom the establishment will hereafter be conducted. All persons indebted to the office will please make payment as soon as practicable, as it is important to close the old business of the establishment.

August 23d, 1846.

H. B. BROWN.

In retiring from the editorial department of the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER, it may not be improper, in obedience to a long-established custom, to say a few parting words to its patrons. Eighteen months have elapsed since I assumed the editorial charge of the paper, during the whole of which time I have labored arduously and faithfully to render it, not only a valuable and interesting family journal, but an unflinching and efficient advocate of the great principles of the Whig party—How I have succeeded, it becomes me not to say; but I trust I may be permitted, without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism, to indulge the fond belief that I have not labored wholly in vain.

To the people of Covington I return my most hearty thanks for the liberality with which they have sustained me, since I came amongst them. The many manifestations of kindness and courtesy I have received at their hands, will ever be remembered with the warmest emotions of gratitude. My intercourse with them has been of the most agreeable character, and I here take occasion to say that a more hospitable, generous and high-minded community does not exist.

During my editorial career now terminated, perhaps forever, my relations with my brethren of the Press have been marked by but few unpleasant circumstances. I have endeavored, as far as possible, to make these relations friendly and courteous, and, in the impulsiveness of my nature, I have used language too harsh, if I have done anything calculated to wound the feelings of any man—I trust that it may be forgotten and forgiven. Let the errors of the past be buried in oblivion, and let us all henceforth endeavor to cultivate, with more diligence, those kindly offices of friendship and love, without which this world would indeed be a "howling wilderness."

It is scarcely necessary to say a word in behalf of my successor. He is too well known to require any eulogium from me. His is a career, of well-earned reputation and tried patriotism. No man ever connected with the press, has labored more faithfully in the cause of the Whig party—none used more strenuous exertions to promote the success of that system of policy, upon the establishment of which, I verily believe, the prosperity and happiness of the nation depends. The patrons of the Register will lose nothing by the change of the paper. Thoroughly versed in the *modus operandi* of newspaper publishing, a man of great energy and ability, and a "Whig good and true," Mr. Finnell will add much to the usefulness of the paper, and, as I sustained as he deserves, it may be safely predicted that, under his management the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER will rank amongst the ablest journals in the West.

And now, kind readers and patrons, I must make my bow, and bid you a fond adieu.

H. B. BROWN.

From the above it will be seen that I have become the Proprietor and Editor of the Licking Valley Register.

It is but natural and proper, upon assuming the duties and responsibilities of Editor of the Register, that I should pay my respects to its patrons in some direct form.

Not being a man of compliments I shall dispense with much of the usual preliminary matter of that kind, which might be expected. My object in coming to this young and thriving city, is to prosecute with whatever vigor I am capable of, that laborious and often ill-regulated calling to which I have devoted the best years of my life. I am fully aware of the difficulties incident to the publication of a newspaper; yet in taking upon myself the present charge, I am nerved with the confident belief that the patronage of the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER must eventually, and that are long, be of such a substantial character as fully to repay the labor, expense and anxiety of publication. If these hopes are disappointed, it will become (in my mind at least) a fixed fact, that there is nothing in the advantage of position; and that the unlucky printers are doomed, Tantalus like, to be parched with thirst in the midst of the waters; for never have I seen more numerous and convincing indications of prosperity and improvement than in Covington, Newport and the country around them presents.

In reference to the principles by which I shall be governed in my editorial career, it is only necessary to say, that in my hands the political character of the paper shall undergo no change; but shall continue in all respects as thoroughly true KENTUCKY Whig as ever. In local matters, it shall be devoted to the interests of Northern Kentucky, and every energy shall be put forth for the promotion and completion of those numerous works of internal improvement in which our neighbors and citizens are engaged and interested, and upon which so much of the prosperity of our city depends.

I will not promise to satisfy every body, but I do engage, in all respects, to strive to merit and attain all the success which a well conducted Journal in Covington deserves.

I do not hope or expect to be able to make the Register a more valuable journal than it was when under the control of my talented predecessor. To make it equal to what it has been, is all I dare aim at or hope for. If the readers of the Register, however, should gain any thing by the change, it will be owing to my having had more experience as an Editor than my predecessor; and from my being a practical Printer and possessing a thorough knowledge of the mechanical part of the business.

N. L. FINNELL.

"THE HERMIT," from Lexington, has been received; but too late for this week's paper. It will appear next week.

Our Day of Publication.

Under the present arrangement of the Lexington Mail, our papers do not reach the different offices on that route until after the lapse of several days. We have a mail to Lexington only twice a week, which leaves here every Tuesday and Thursday Morning, and arrives at Lexington same days in the evening. Application has been made to the Postmaster General to have the days of departure changed to Wednesday and Saturday. Should the application be successful, we shall continue to publish the Register on Saturday. If not, we shall change our day of publication to Thursday morning, in order to avail ourselves of Thursday mornings mail to send the Register up the country. Should we make the change, the Register will reach our old friends in Fayette, Clarke, Scott, Jessamine, Woodford, Madison, Montgomery, and other counties on Friday. We shall then be able to give them later news than any other weekly paper printed in Kentucky, and shall expect to obtain a heavy subscription in those counties. The Cincinnati and Covington Prices Current will be carefully corrected and published every week, and as Covington has now become the great Cattle mart for Northern and Middle Kentucky, we shall give a weekly account of sales, prices, number on hand &c. Such information, we know cannot fail to be interesting to the farmers generally in the stock raising counties, and we hope they will generally avail themselves of the offer we here make them, to send them the Register one year, and as long as they desire to have it, for only Two DOLLARS a year—paid in advance.

We have facilities too, for obtaining Eastern news, that no paper in the interior has, and those who subscribe for, and receive the Register, may rely on obtaining information through its columns, several days in advance of the papers in their own counties.

Runaways and Abolitionism.

Seven negroes, the property of our townsman John K. McNickle, ran away early last week; and nothing having been heard from them for a week or more after their elopement, it was generally supposed they had made good their escape per subterranean railroad to Canada.

Mr. McNickle was, however, so fortunate as to ascertain their whereabouts on Monday morning, and took steps to have them arrested. The party who went after them found them snugly ensconced in a negro house on Western Row, between 8th and 9th streets, in Cincinnati, and took the whole of them before David Snellbaker, Esq., for the purpose of proving them. Upon the trial young Mr. Birney, a son of James G. Birney, volunteered his services as a lawyer in behalf of the negroes, who were all, with perhaps one exception, anxious to return to their master. Mr. Birney, as we are informed, used every effort and device of abolition tactics to effect their liberation, but the proof was clear and the magistrate honest, and Mr. McNickle regained the fugitives. Since their return, we understand the negroes say they were persuaded to run away by white men. Let those white men, or any of their kindred, show themselves in Covington if they covet broken bones.

Congress Adjourned.

The first session of the present Congress closed on Monday of last week, leaving a great portion of the business undone that ought to have been done, and doing a great deal, that ought not to have been done. No one session of Congress since the formation of our Constitution, has done as much to retard the growth and prosperity of the country, as the one just terminated. The repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the substitution for it of the Free Trade or British Tariff; and the passage of the Sub-treasury Bill, cannot fail to have a most deleterious influence upon every branch of business in the country. The youngest persons now living may not outlive the effects of these measures. For even though the people of the United States may indignantly rise in their strength and hurl from their places those who have brought this calamity upon us, the country will feel its effects for years to come.

Kentucky River Navigation.

For the last ten or twelve days the Navigation of the Kentucky River has been suspended, on account of low water. It is stated that the first dam leaks badly. On Tuesday of last week the Steam Boat Blue Wing, while descending ran aground on Clay Lick Bar, and remained there until pulled off by the Kentucky. The latter boat not being able to ascend any further, returned with her passengers and freight, to Louisville. The John Drennon at the same time, returned to Cincinnati.

These interruptions in the navigation of the Kentucky River, cause great inconvenience to the travelling public, and if caused, as is alleged by leaks in the dams, ought not to occur. The dams ought to be made tight, or sufficiently so, to prevent the escape of so much of the water as to stop the navigation. It can certainly be done. If not, slack water is a humbug and will have to be abandoned, and the sooner the better.

We learned while detained at Frankfort that an engineer had been sent down, or had gone down, to the dam, to ascertain the extent of the leaks, &c. and we suppose, to make a report to the Board of Internal Improvement. If a practical man had been sent down with the necessary number of hands, boats, &c. he would have stopped the leaks in less time perhaps, than the engineer could calculate how many gallons of water passed through them in an hour or a day, and how many bushels of gravel, stone, &c. it would take to stop them.

We are not disposed to find fault with those who have the management of our public works, if we can avoid it; but when with others we are made to suffer a heavy pecuniary loss, we feel it to be our duty to ourselves and to the public, to say something on the subject.

If the Board of Internal Improvement will employ a practical working man by the year on the Kentucky River, at a reasonable compensation, and hold him responsible for all leaks and other casualties, that occur at the locks and dams, that are not beyond his control, we venture to say, we shall have no more suspensions of the navigation of that River. A good mechanic would be the right sort of a man, to be employed as superintendent. One who could make or repair the gates at the locks, make his own boats, &c. &c. It was right and proper when the works were commenced, to have engineers to measure and estimate the work on the dams and locks the cost, &c. That being done, a mechanic would be most competent to manage the business.

The tolls that the state has lost by the late interruption would have paid the salary of such a man and the expenses of the necessary repairs.

European Intelligence.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on the 10th inst. bringing advices from Europe 10 days later than these heretofore received. She made the passage in 15 days and two hours and brought 138 passengers.

Lord John Russell had brought forward his promised measure in relation to the sugar duties. At present a much lower duty is paid in Great Britain on sugar produced by free labor than that produced by slave labor. The measure of Lord John Russell proposed to do away with that distinction, and to reduce the duty gradually, commencing on the 15th of July 1846 and ending on the 5th of July 1847, to 14 shillings per hundred. The present duty on free labor sugar being 23 shillings and 4 pence and on slave labor 63 shillings. Smith and Welles Liverpool Times says:

It is a bold and comprehensive plan—bold, because it annihilates at once the foolish and uncandid distinction between slave and free labor sugar—comprehensive, because it includes every sugar growing country in its grasp.

The chamber of Commerce of Liverpool presented an address on the 23rd ult. to Mr. McLane, our Minister to England, to which acknowledgment we shall give a weekly account of sales, prices, number on hand &c. Such information, we know cannot fail to be interesting to the farmers generally in the stock raising counties, and we hope they will generally avail themselves of the offer we here make them, to send them the Register one year, and as long as they desire to have it, for only Two DOLLARS a year—paid in advance.

We have facilities too, for obtaining Eastern news, that no paper in the interior has, and those who subscribe for, and receive the Register, may rely on obtaining information through its columns, several days in advance of the papers in their own counties.

The Shelby Case.

We take it for granted that our readers all know what is meant by the Shelby case.

A friend at Lexington, has written us a long article in relation to the case, which he desires that we should publish in the Register. If we had been in the occupancy of the Editorial Chair at the time, or shortly after the trial and subsequent occurrences at Lexington, we should not have hesitated to publish the article; especially as the opinions of the writer coincide precisely with our own. But as a considerable time has elapsed since those occurrences, and the time is near at hand for Shelby again to be put upon his trial, we feel under the necessity of waiting until we can furnish a full report of the trial which will, if a venire can be obtained, take place in September next, and will lay it before the readers of the Register. Until then we think the subject had better rest.

We hope our friend at Lexington will continue his favors, and keep us advised of whatever of interest is going on at Lexington and that section.

JOHN P. MARTIN, a Democratic Member of Congress from Kentucky voted for the Harbor Bill, which was vetoed by the President. Upon the question of its passage the President's objection notwithstanding, Mr. Martin did not vote. He found it convenient to be absent, or did not answer to his name when called. Such subservency and truckling in a Member of Congress ought for ever to disgrace him; and we cannot believe that the independent mountain Democrats who are represented by Mr. Martin will tolerate it in him. We have no fears however, that he will ever again be elected to Congress, and we will never again suffer ourselves to be beaten and felt the effects of division, and will be united in future.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Col. A. Fanning, 2d Regiment of U. S. Artillery, died suddenly of apoplexy, at the Henrie House, in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening last, about 9 o'clock. He appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health until a very short time before his death.

Col. F. entered the army in 1812, and served through the war with Great Britain. He was also in the Seminole War with General Jackson, and subsequently served in the Florida War. He was 58 years of age.

His remains were interred with military honors, at New Port, on Thursday evening last. A large concourse of citizens were present.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 14th, says: "Instructions were sent out yesterday for the prosecution of the Mexican War in the most vigorous manner. Henceforth we shall have no half way measures, and old Rough and Ready will now manufacture news enough to employ a score of expressmen. If the two million bill had become a law, matters might have taken a different course, but as it is, the President appears resolved to make a bold push towards bringing the Mexicans to an immediate settlement."

We suppose then, that Mr. Polk is quite anxious with Congress for not passing his *Two Million* bill, and intends to vent his spite upon the Mexicans. If the writer is a friend of Mr. Polk, he does not pay him a very high compliment in saying that "henceforth we are to have no half way measures," in the prosecution of the Mexican War, as we are thereby left to infer that hitherto we have had "half way measures." As Mr. Polk commenced the Mexican War upon his own responsibility, he ought to have prosecuted it in the most vigorous manner, and not have waited until he got into a pet with Congress for not granting him an extraordinary request. We hope however he will prosecute it with the utmost vigor, and bring it to a termination as soon as possible. It is a war that reflects no credit upon the nation, however much honor and glory our brave officers and soldiers may win on the field of battle, during its prosecution.

Wm M. Price formerly United States District Attorney of New York committed suicide on the 10th in the city of New York, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Pecuniary difficulties are said to be the cause. He wrote and left a letter for his wife and another for Dr. Rawson. He was appointed Attorney General by General Jackson and held the office for eight years, and acquired some notoriety by his heavy defalcations.

The Venetian Jostice L. Wilson, D. D. died in Cincinnati, on the 14th inst. of a painful illness of three weeks duration. Thirty-eight years ago, Dr. Wilson became the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, in which capacity he continued until his death.

FLEMINGSBURG FLAG.—A new paper under the above title, has just been commenced in Flemingsburg, by Samuel Pike Esq. In politics it is Democratic, and the Editor declares "near to the knife" against the Whigs. If he should come a *knifing* down this way we hope he will procure what printers *Devils* used to call *ball knives*—an old dull instrument used for scraping the ink and dirt off of their ink balls. We hate these sharp-edged glittering *Devils*—would rather fight with *halberds*.

How they Differ!

One of our Whig contemporaries says that President Polk's Message vetoing the French Spoilation Bill is the weakest document ever written by any former President; while a Democratic contemporary thinks it is the very essence and quintessence of every thing that is good, great, and glorious!—Nothing surpassing it in convincing argument and sound reasoning having before emanated from the Executive. The last act was always the best with Old Hickory, and so we suppose it will be the same with Young Hickory.

Q.—We regret to learn that our paper has not been regularly delivered to some of our city subscribers for several weeks past. We presume this was caused by a change of carriers—the one now engaged not having yet found out the residences of all our subscribers. As soon as possible, we will get a permanent carrier or carriers, when our paper will be regularly delivered.

Mr. J. C. Brasfield, Proprietor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Free Press, fell dead on the 5th inst. while standing reading in his office in Shelbyville.

HON. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, one of our Senators, and HON. J. W. TIBBATS, our immediate Representatives in Congress, returned to their homes a few days since.

MR. C. H. BARKLEY (at the Grocery Store of Swift and Robbins,) and Elihu Hogan, are our Agents in Lexington, Ky.

And Mr. James Flanagan in Winchester, Ky.

THE CIRCUS.—The boys must not forget that the Circus arrives in Cincinnati on Monday next. To those fond of such exhibitions the performances of the company will no doubt be a rich treat. From what we have heard it is one of the most talented companies in the United States. May they meet with the satisfaction of all.

Indiana.

The election in Indiana has resulted in the election of a Democratic Governor and Lieut. Governor, an equal number of Democrats and Whigs in the Senate, and a majority of whigs in the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DRAFTS, a species of *hard money* put forth by the present Administration, are said to be in circulation in some of the Eastern Cities. But the Union assures the public that the Secretary of the Treasury is adopting stringent measures "to diminish paper circulation of every description."

THE GRAND CHURCH of Kentucky will hold its annual meeting at Masonic Hall, in the city of Lexington, on THURSDAY the 27th day of this month. Every Subordinate Chapter should be represented.

P. SWIGERT, G. Sec'y.

THE GRASS LODGE of Kentucky will hold its annual convocation at Masonic Hall, in the city of Lexington, on THURSDAY the 27th day of this month. Every Subordinate Lodge ought to be represented.

P. SWIGERT, G. Sec'y.

PUBLIC ARMS.—We are requested by the State authorities to announce publicly, in reply to the many and pressing applications for arms by volunteer companies in all parts of the State, that there are none in the Arsenal now that can be distributed. Whenever another supply shall be received from the National Government, they will be divided out in such a manner as to do justice to the different Regiments of the Kentucky Militia.—*Commonwealth.*

Kentucky Election.

The Commonwealth of Tuesday last contains full returns of the Members elected to the General Assembly. The following is the result. We shall give the returns next week.

"We present full returns of members elect to the General Assembly. The result is as follows: House of Representatives, 63 Whigs and 27 Democrats; Senate, 36 Whigs, 13 Democrats; aggregate 99 Whigs and 40 Democrats, and 40 Whig majority on joint ballot.

Last year, House of Representatives, 61 Whigs, 33 Democrats; Senate, 24 Whigs, 14 Democrats; Whig majority on joint ballot, 43—majority of Whigs majority over last year, 42—a very creditable result even in Kentucky.

A fire occurred at Frankfort, on Saturday night last, which destroyed three two story frame buildings. It originated in the paint shop of Mr. J. Deal, destroying that, his dwelling, house and the dwelling of Mr. W. R. Bacon.

We have nothing new or late from our Army in Mexico.

We regret to see announced, in the Abingdon papers, the death, on the 23d July, of Mrs. SARAH B. PRESTON, widow of the late Gen. FRANCIS PRESTON, only child of the distinguished and mother of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina. Mrs. Preston was about 70 years old at her death, and was well known as a lady of high character and valuable accomplishments.—*Richmond Times.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1846.

Some of those who visit Mr. Polk, and with whom I have conversed, say he is worn down, jaded, disconsolate, and sorely troubled in mind. And well he may be! Purposely, and with anything but patriotism, he pursued a course of policy, in sending our army to the Rio del Norte, without asking the advice of Congress, which he, as well as any man in the nation, knew would inevitably involve us in an expensive war—he caused many of our brave officers and men to lose their lives or to get maimed for life—he has continued the war until it has already cost some sixty odd millions of dollars—he has ordered home, to be mustered out of service, some six or seven thousand of Louisiana, Alabama and St. Louis volunteers, whose equipment, pay and transportation must have cost some two millions of dollars; and at last he calls on Congress—not to know whether he shall bring him two millions of dollars—not to grant him what may purchase a peace! His own Congress, as it may be styled, refuses to entrust him with the money, and virtually tells him that, as he got the country into a war to suit his own ambitious designs, he may now get the country out of it as best

he can! Well may he look and feel disconsolate, disheartened and dissatisfied! The fact is, Mr. Polk is not the MAN to be at the head of the Government. He has neither the stamina nor the energetic determination to conceive a great purpose and carry it out. He is not the man for the times nor the place he occupies. None see this more clearly, nor feel it more poignantly, than the leading men of his own party. He relies too much upon his Cabinet counselors, who are not only his rivals, but the rivals of each other, striving all the time to take advantage of and break down each other. A great President would rely upon his constitutional advisers for counsel, and leave his Secretaries to their legitimate duties within their respective Departments.

I understand the injection of secrecy has been removed by the Senate from the proceedings on the confidential message of Mr. Polk to that body respecting the prosecution of a peace with Mexico, and that the said proceedings and message are to appear in the Union of this evening. If so, you will see how earnest Mr. Polk is to get rid of this war which he was so earnest to bring about with Mexico, at a cost of blood, life and treasure!

The fact is, as I have before stated, he has come to his senses sufficiently at last to perceive there is no chance for him to be re-elected to the Presidency. He has entailed a heavy debt upon the country. He has taken steps to empty the Treasury and flood the country with depreciating Treasury shillings. He has paved the way for stagnation to take the place of activity in business. He has blasted the interests of the great body of the mechanics of his own country to make him the champion of the workingmen of Great Britain. He has brought on a war which detracts from rather than adds to his ephemeral popularity. He has turned traitor to his own boasting avowed sentiments on the Oregon question. He has designedly deceived leading politicians of his own party. He has played fast and loose with them until they have no confidence in him. Congress has no confidence in him. The people have none! Hence Mr. Polk is a doomed man—and he begins to see the fact as it stares him steadily in the face!

POTOMAC.

Apprentices Wanted.

One or two active sprightly youths from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken as Apprentices at this office to learn the Printing Business. A good situation will be given to one or two youths of moral and industrious habits, and a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business imparted to them, if they serve out the full term of Apprenticeship.

Register Office, Covington Ky., Aug. 22, '46.

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 16th inst. by Elder J. G. Arnold, Thos. Reynolds to Miss Agnes Lyons, all of this city.

On Thursday evening August 13, by the Rev. Mr. Bryant, Mr. Anderson Shallding, to Miss Isabel Ross, all of Cincinnati.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, ALWAYS CURES, IF USED IN TIME.

Rev. James Watson, of the Methodist Society, in Philadelphia, was afflicted with this troublesome complaint for several years, which rendered him unable to attend to his ministerial duties as a preacher of the Gospel. His symptoms were a dry and painful Cough, with Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest, Side and Breast, a sense of Suffocation, so much so at times that he could scarcely get his breath; his body and strength became reduced; countenance pale and sallow, showing all the symptoms of a speedy termination of his life; but fortunately a lady, one of the members of his church, called to visit him while he lay prostrated upon his sick bed. Relying on his awful situation she at once advised him to send for "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," which he procured at the Philadelphia Office, with faint hopes of ever recovering. He commenced using the medicine according to the directions. The effect was wonderful. The first week after using the medicine, the cough ceased—hoarseness disappeared. After using three bottles, his strength began to increase, which enabled him to go down stairs; and by the time he used eight bottles, he found himself a well person, and is now attending to his usual profession.

We, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, are well acquainted with Father Watson's afflictions, and can testify to the truth of the above.

Elizabeth Morris, Sarah Phillips, Hannah Dawces.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1845.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati.

Pine and Wild Cherry Are trees of our own soil, and are generally known to possess even in the common way of preparation, remarkable virtues in the cure of diseases of the Lungs—how much more valuable then must a highly concentrated preparation prove, when so combined with other articles as to act in harmony with each other, and adapted to the various forms and stages of the disease it so eminently calculated to alleviate.

The Balm of *Wild Cherry* never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have been tried in vain. This has been proven in thousands of instances, where it had effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

See advertisement.

Bank Lick Turnpike.

NOTICE is hereby given, that two calls of Five Dollars each, upon a share of stock in said road has been made by the Board, and payment required to be made on or before the 10th day of September, 1846, to

A. H. JAMESON, Treasurer.

Aug. 23d, 1846. 5-3t.

Intelligencer Copy.

PETER A. WHITE.

WM. SARCO.

Peter A. White & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 4, Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.

August 13, 1846 4-1y

YOUNG LADIES FAIR.

THE Young Ladies of Covington, will hold a Fair at the City Hall, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING next, 27th inst., for the sale of a great variety, of fancy articles, for the benefit of Foreign Missions. Admission ten cents. Covington, Aug. 22d, 1846. 1t.

Horse Lost.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, a small BAY HORSE, about 10 or 12 years old; has some white on one or both hind feet; his tail has been chewed off by a calf last spring; and all round. Any person giving information to the subscriber at Covington, Ky., will be reasonably compensated. ISAAC COOPER. Aug. 22, 1846. 5-3t

Mary Felt Exchange.

Front of River. Between Main & Walnut.

CINCINNATI.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted in splendid style, and the subscriber is now prepared to accommodate his friends in a manner that cannot but give entire satisfaction. His BAR shall be furnished with every luxury that can be obtained, and his daily lunches shall be equal to any in the city. He wishes the patronage of his friends in Kentucky.

THOS. W. DUFFEY. Cincinnati, Aug. 22d, 1846. 5-3m.

Public Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, the Farm on which I now reside, lying in Kenton County, eight miles from Covington, on the Lexington Turnpike (known as the Eight mile House), containing about 145 Acres of Land, of the very best quality handsomely improved, being on it all necessary buildings for a Public House, and one of the finest ponds in the State, about 35 feet deep and well stocked with fish.

Also—at the same time and place, all my other property, consisting of several likely Negroes, Store, Kitchen Furniture, the present year's Crop of every kind, &c. &c.

Sale positive, and will continue until all is sold.

The Terms of sale for the Land will be made known on the day of sale. A credit of Six Months will be given on the other property if all sums over Ten dollars; that sum and under cash in hand. Bond with approved security will be required of purchasers before the property is removed. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. DOLLENS.

Kenton County, Aug. 22d, 1846. 5-6t.

The weekly Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and Cincinnati Gazette, will publish the above Bill and send on their accounts by that time for payment.

