

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846.

NUMBER 6.

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N. E. FINNELL,  
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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 advertisers.  
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 continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
J. W. TIBBATT'S & CHARLES HELM. HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.  
Office on South side of Market Space, 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 the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison. Their Office is on Market Space, Covington, 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 & MOORE.  
M. BENTON and DANIEL MOORE have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. Their office is on South street, west end Market Space.  
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

**Law Partnership.**  
B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL.  
H. A. FOLEY associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, whenever 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

**HENRI B. BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Having permanently located in COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice his profession in Kenton and the adjoining counties. Business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

**Law Notice.**  
FINNEY & LEVI, Attorneys at Law, have associated a partnership and will practice their profession in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties. JOHN S. FINNEY 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-ly

**Law Notice.**  
J. C. CARROLL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; collecting &c. in neighboring Counties in Kentucky.  
Office No. 8 East Front street, with Sam'l Perry, up stairs in the Fire Department Insurance Company building.  
May 31, 1845. 45-ly

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.**  
WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, Scott, betw 4th & 5th sts, Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice lot of jewelry, 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. 38-1y

**Gedge & Brothers,**  
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE, Scott Street, Covington.  
KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of tobacco, in their line, which they will sell wholesale or retail, cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.  
March 8, 1845. 33

**OHIO LARD OIL MANUFACTORY,**  
SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WHALE.  
C. B. KELLUM, & CO. PROPRIETORS. NO. 18, EAST FRONT ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. B. The Oil Manufactured at this Establishment is warranted equal to any that can be offered in the United States.  
A supply for Exportation constantly on hand. Cincinnati, March 21 1846. 35-ly

**S. KNOWLTON & CO.**  
**SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,**  
No. 7, Water St., between Main and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Walker & Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky. Will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers' prices.  
Feb. 21, 1846. 31-ly

**Peter A. White & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,  
No. 4, Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.  
August 15, 1846. 4-ly

**Physician's Card.**  
DOCTOR ROSS having permanently located in the city of Covington, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.  
Office on Scott street one door north of Messrs. A. L. & T. Greer.  
August 8, 1846. 3-3m.

McAlpin's Trip to Charleston.

BY THE AUTHOR OF COUSIN SALLY HILLARD.

In the country of Robinson, in the State of North Carolina, there lived in times past a man by the name of Brooks, who kept a grocery for a number of years, and so had acquired most of the land around him. This was mostly pine barrens of small value, but nevertheless Brooks was looked up to as a great landholder and a big man in the neighborhood. There was one tract, however, belonging to one Col. Lamar, who lived in Charleston, that "jammed in upon him so strong," and being without better in quality than the average of his own main, that Brooks had long wished to add it to his other broad acres. Accordingly he looked around him and employed, as he expressed it, "the smartest man in the neighborhood," to wit one ANGUS MCALPIN, to go to Charleston and negotiate with Col. Lamar for the purchase of this also. Being provided pretty well with bread, and a bottle of pale-face which were stowed away in a pair of leather saddle-bags, and like all other great Plantation being provided with suitable instructions, Mac mounted a pine-woods tacky (named Rosam) and hid off to Charleston. The road was rather longer than Brooks had supposed, or his agent was less expeditious, or some bad luck had happened to him, or something was the matter, that Angus did not get back till long after the day had transpired, which was fixed on for his return. Brooks in the mean time had got himself into a very fiery impatience. He kept his eyes fixed on the Charleston road. He was crusty towards his customers—harsh towards his wife and children, and scarcely ate or slept for several days and nights, for he had set his whole soul upon buying the Lamar land. One day, however, Angus was despatched slowly and sadly wending his way up the long stretch of sandy road that made up to the grocery. Brooks went out to meet him, and without further ceremony, he accosted him.

"Well, Mac, have you got the land?"

The agent, whose face was anything but sunshine, replied somewhat gruffly that "the might lay a body get down from his horse before he puts at him with questions of business."

"Did you get it?"

"Shaw, now, Brooks, don't press upon a body in this uncivil way. It is a long story and I must have time."

Brooks still urged, and Mac still parried the question till they got into the house.

"Now, surely," thought Brooks, "he will tell me," But Mac was not quite ready.

"Brooks," says he, "have you any thing to drink?"

"To be sure I have," said the other, and immediately had some of his best forthcoming. Having moistened his clay, Mac gave a seat and his employer another, and Mac gave a preliminary hand. He then turned suddenly around to Brooks, looked him straight in the eyes, and slapped him on the thigh.

"Brooks," says he, "was you ever in Charleston?"

"Why, you know I never was," replied the other.

"Well, then, Brooks," says the agent, "you ought to go there. The greatest place on the face of the earth! They've got houses on both sides of the road for five miles at a stretch, and the horse track the whole way through! Brooks, I tell you, I met five thousand people in a minute, and not a chap would look at me. They have got houses there on wheels, Brooks! I saw one with six horses hitched to it, and a big driver with a long whip going it like a whirlwind. I followed it down the road for a mile and a half, and when it stopped I looked, and what do you think there was nothing in it but one little man sitting up in one corner. Well, Brooks, I turned back up the road, and as I was riding along I see a fancy looking chap with long curly hair hanging down his back, and his boots shiny as the face of an up country nigger! I called him into the middle of the road and asked him a civil question—and a civil question, you know, Brooks, calls for a civil answer all over the world. I says, says I, 'Stranger can you tell me where Col. Lamar lives?' and what do you think was the answer? 'Go back, you fool!'"

"Well, Brooks, I knock along up and down, and I get it at last I finds out where Col. Lamar lives. I get down from him, and bangs away at the door. Presently the door was opened by a pretty, fine-spoken, well dressed woman as ever you seed in your born days, Brooks! Silks! Silks! every day, Brooks! Says I, 'Mrs. Lamar, I presume, Madam?' says I, 'I am Mrs. Lamar, sir.' 'Well, Madam,' says I, 'I have come all the way from the far north to see Col. Lamar, to see about buying a tract of land from him that's up in our parts?' 'Then,' she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out in the country, but will be back shortly. Come in, Sir, and wait awhile. I've no doubt the Colonel will soon return,' and she had a smile upon that pretty face of hers that reminded a body of a Spring morning. Well, Brooks, I hitched up to the door, and I got in, and I walked in, and I saw the most lovely sight I ever seed in my life. Brooks, I was trying to edge along around it, but presently I see a big nigger can go it. I can go it, too! So right over I goes and takes my seat right before the picture, which I first thought was a little man looking in at a window. Well, Brooks, there I sat waiting and waiting for Colonel Lamar, and at last—he didn't come, but they began to bring in dinner. Thinks I to myself, here's a scrape. But I made up my mind to tell her, if she asked me to eat—to tell her with a gentle bow that I had no occasion to eat. But, Brooks, she didn't ask me to eat—she asked me if I'd be so good as to carve that turkey for her, and she did it with one of them lovely smiles that makes the cold streaks run down the small of a feller's back. Certainly, Madam, says I, and I walks up to the table—there was on one side of the turkey a great big knife as big as a Bowie knife, and a fork with a trigger to it on the other side. Well, I falls to work, and in the first effort I slash the turkey about two yards over the whitest tablecloth you ever seed in your life, Brooks! Well, I felt the hot steam begin to gather about my cheeks and eyes. But I'm not a man to back out for trifles, so I takes a second effort, and the darned thing took a flight and lit right in Mrs. Lamar's lap! Well, you see, Brooks, then I was taken with a blindness, and the next thing I remember I was upon the back of a kicking horse, and she did it with one of them lovely smiling. So I goes out and mounts Rosam, and puts for North Carolina! Now, Brooks, don't blame me! Do you?"

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Kentucky Election Returns.

THE SENATE OF KENTUCKY.

Consists of 38 members, and are elected for four years. There are 10 to be elected this year, in the room of the following gentlemen, whose terms of service have expired, viz: from the 4th district, James V. Walker; 19th district, Dillis Dyer; 17th district, Walter Drake; 21st district, Alfred Boyd; 23rd district, Wm. Channell; 25th district, John Wallace; 27th district, Thomas H. Bradford; 29th district, Hugh Newell; 32nd district, Tucker, Woodson; 24th district, William Conner.

There is, also, a vacancy to be filled in the 3rd district, occasioned by the resignation of Ninian E. Gray.

Of the Senators standing over, 17 are whigs and 10 are democrats. The last Senate consisted of 24 whigs and 14 democrats.

COMPLETE LIST OF SENATORS.

With the Counties composing their Districts, and the number of years each has to serve.

First District—THOMAS JAMES, democrat, from the counties of Boone, Hickman, Gray and Fulton—has 3 years to serve.

Second District—WILLIAM BRADLEY, democrat, from the counties of Union, Hopkins and Crittenden—has 3 years to serve.

Third District—FRANCIS M. BRISTOW, whig, from the counties of Christian and Todd—has 1 year to serve.

Fourth District—JAMES V. WALKER, whig, from the counties of Logan and Simpson—has 3 years to serve.

Fifth District—JOHN G. HOLLOWAY, whig, from the counties of Daviess and Henderson—has 2 years to serve.

Sixth District—WILLIAM F. EVANS, whig, from the counties of Warren, Allen and Buchanan—has 3 years to serve.

Seventh District—B. MILLS CRENSHAW, whig, from the counties of Barren and Monroe—has 2 years to serve.

Eighth District—WILLIAM M. MARSHALL, democrat, from the counties of Hart and Green—has 2 years to serve.

Ninth District—ANDREW BRAMLETTE, whig, from the counties of Clinton, Cumberland, Wayne and Russell—has 3 years to serve.

Tenth District—PARKER C. HARDIN, whig, from the counties of Casey, Adair and Boyle—has 2 years to serve.

Eleventh District—ROBERT A. PATTERSON, whig, from the counties of Livingston, Caldwell, and McCracken—has 2 years to serve.

Twelfth District—FRANCIS PEYTON, whig, from the counties of Beckershire, Grayson and Hancock—has 1 year to serve.

Thirteenth District—WILLIAM C. MCNARY, whig, from the counties of Ohio, Muhlenburg and Butler—has 4 years to serve.

Fourteenth District—JOHN L. HELM, whig, from the counties of Harlan and Menard—has 2 years to serve.

Fifteenth District—PERCIVAL BUTLER, whig, from the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson—has 1 year to serve.

Sixteenth District—CAMDEN M. BALDARD, democrat, from the counties of Trimble, Oldham and Henning—has 1 year to serve.

Seventeenth District—JOHN W. RUSSELL, whig, from the counties of Shelby and Franklin—has 4 years to serve.

Eighteenth District—G. C. SLAUGHTER, whig, from the counties of Nelson and Larned—has 1 year to serve.

Nineteenth District—GEORGE C. THURMAN, democrat, from the counties of Marion and Washington—has 3 years to serve.

Twentieth District—JOHN DRAFFIN, whig, from the counties of Mercer and Anderson—has 3 years to serve.

Twenty first District—JAMES BRIEN, democrat, from the counties of Calloway, Trigg and Marshall—has 4 years to serve.

Twenty second District—FOUNTAIN T. POX, democrat, from the counties of Lincoln and Pulaski—has 2 years to serve.

Twenty third District—JNO. SPEED SMITH, whig, from the counties of Madison and Garrard—has 4 years to serve.

Twenty fourth District—JAMES S. HENDERSON, whig, from the counties of Laurel, Whitley, Knox and Rockcastle—has 3 years to serve.

Twenty fifth District—JAMES R. HAWKINS, whig, from the counties of Gallatin, Carroll and Boone—has 3 years to serve.

Twenty sixth District—JOHN J. THOMAS, democrat, from the counties of Kenton and Campbell—has 3 years to serve.

Twenty seventh District—GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, whig, from the counties of Bourbon and Harrison—has 1 year to serve.

Twenty eighth District—SAMUEL F. SWOPE, democrat, from the counties of Grant, Pendleton and Owen—has 2 years to serve.

Twenty ninth District—ALEXANDER H. INNIS, whig, from the counties of Harrison and Bracken—has 4 years to serve.

Thirtieth District—STILLWELL HEADY, democrat, from the counties of Spencer and Bullitt—has 3 years to serve.

Thirty first District—ROBERT S. TODD, whig, from the county of Fayette—has 3 years to serve.

Thirty second District—DAVID THORNTON, whig, from the counties of Woodford and Jessamine—has 4 years to serve.

Thirty third District—SAMUEL A. TAYLOR, whig, from the counties of Clarke and Montgomery—has 2 years to serve.

Thirty fourth District—JAMES M. RICE, democrat, from the counties of Carter, Greenup, Lawrence and Johnson—has 4 years to serve.

Thirty fifth District—WILSON P. BOYD, whig, from the counties of Fleming and Lewis—has 1 year to serve.

Thirty sixth District—MARSHALL KEY, whig, from the counties of Mason and Nicholas—has 1 year to serve.

Thirty seventh District—HENRY C. HARRIS, democrat, from the counties of Morgan, Floyd, Pike and Bath—has 1 year to serve.

Thirty eighth District—JEREMIAH W. SOUTH, democrat, from the counties of Breathitt, Clay, Letcher, Perry, Harlan, Estill and Owsley—has 1 year to serve.

The Senate consists of 26 whigs and 12 democrats.

VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

ADAIR—Robert B. Mays, democrat, 610; Hamilton N. Owens, whig, 455.

ANDERSON—Randall Walker, democrat, 430; Keeling C. Gaines, democrat, 326.

BOONE—John W. Conner, Jr., whig, 351; Joseph Canaday, democrat, 282.

BOONE—Thomas Rouse, democrat, 919; Washington Watts, whig, 888.

BREATHITT—James Elliott, democrat, 119; Stephen C. Moore, democrat, 298.

BUTLER—Benjamin S. McKinley, whig, 380; Lot W. Moore, democrat, 235.

EDMONSON—Edmonson votes in this county. Moore's majority in Edmonson is 123.

CALLOWAY—F. U. DODD, democrat, 637; Alfred Johnston, democrat, 322.

CARTER—Harris W. Thompson, democrat, 338; Geo. W. Crawford, whig, 294.

CASKEY—Winston Bowman, whig, 399; Peter B. Riffe, whig, 310.

CHRISTIAN—Daniel H. Harrison, whig, 1004; Job Clark, democrat, 885; Robert B. Landon, whig, 885; William A. Owen, dem., 191; John B. Gentry, whig, 6.

CUMBERLAND—David R. Haggard, whig, 427; Ch. D. Sample, whig, 143.

GARRARD—Gabriel J. Salter, whig, 712; Abner G. Daniel, whig, 588.

GRANT—Peter Landon, democrat, 439; Chas. Ruddle, democrat, 428.

GRAYSON—Charles Wortham, whig, 535; John Alvin Layton, democrat, 206.

GREENE—George W. Towles, democrat, 885; Ignatius Abel, democrat, 807; Benjamin T. Emery, whig, 851; Anthony M. Bryant, whig, 803.

GREENUP—Thos. J. Bonn, whig, 381; John Rice, whig, 316; James H. Savage, democrat, 278.

HART—John Bowman, whig, 547; James M. Gentry, whig, 543.

HENDERSON—John E. McCaulester, whig, 686; John Fritchett, democrat, 483.

HENRY—Charles E. Marshall, democrat, 921; Robert Samuel, whig, 635.

HOPKINS—Samuel Elliot, democrat, 765; William H. Ramsey, whig, 762.

LAWRENCE—George W. Crawford, whig, 537; Harris W. Thompson, democrat, 258.

LEWIS—Larkin Woodcut, whig, 546; Thomas Henderson, democrat, 544.

LIVINGSTONE—Robert S. Bayl, whig, 403; Wm. Cowper, democrat, 292.

LOGAN—James W. Irwin, whig, 1025; Albert G. Burt, whig, 1025; Drury W. Four, whig, 575.

MARSHALL—Alfred Johnston, democrat, 613; F. U. Dodd, democrat, 72.

McCRACKEN—J. W. Conner, whig, 279; Joseph Canaday, democrat, 206.

McKENNA—Joseph Oglesby, democrat, 533; Samuel Ray, 467.

MORGAN—James Elliott, democrat, 468; Stephen M. Farish, democrat, 322.

MURKIN—Wiley S. Hay, whig, 608; Alonzo Laverne, whig, 43.

OWSGAY—John H. Riddell, democrat, 111; majority over Samuel Beatty, whig.

PERRY—Daugherty White, whig, 242; Theophilus T. Garrard, democrat, 134.

PETERSON—Alfred Johnston, 936; Joseph Porter, whig, 737; Will Fitzpatrick, 3.

RUSSELL—Hector Owens, whig, 400; Rice Wilson, democrat, 46.

SIMPSON—John Hoy, whig, 447; Samuel Hatfield, democrat, 447.

TODD—Robert E. Glenn, whig, 923; Urban E. Kennedy, whig, 374.

WAYNE—Sherrod Williams, whig, 598; Jas. S. Chrisman, democrat, 543.

A COMPLETE LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Barren—William E. Munford and Asa Young.

Bourbon—Charles Talbott and Richard H. Hanson.

Boyle—James P. Mitchell.

Bracken—Thomas H. Bradford.

Breckinridge—Joseph Smith.

Carroll and Gallatin—John P. Tandy.

Cass—Winston Bowman.

Christian—Daniel H. Harrison.

Clark—John H. Harrison.

Clay, Perry and Letcher—Daugherty White.

Cumberland and Clinton—David R. Haggard.

Cummins—John P. Devereaux.

Fayette—Leslie Camb and Richard Spurr.

Fleming—William M. Phillips and William S. Franks.

Franklin—William D. Reed.

Garrard—Gabriel J. Salter.

Grayson—Charles Wortham.

Greenup—Thomas J. Bonn.

Hancock—William D. Mayhall.

Harrison—Thomas D. Brown and William D. Verites.

Hart—Napoleon M. Durbin.

Hart—John Bowman.

Henderson—John E. McCaulester.

Jefferson—Edward D. Hobbs.

Johnson—John W. Thompson.

Knox and Harlan—Radford M. Cobb.

Larue—William Beeler.

Laurel and Rockcastle—Granville Earl.

Letcher—Larkin J. Proctor.

Lewis—Benjamin F. Jordan.

Linton—John H. Boyd.

Logan—James W. Irwin, whig, 1025; Albert G. Burt, whig, 1025; Drury W. Four, whig, 575.

Marshall—Alfred Johnston, democrat, 613; F. U. Dodd, democrat, 72.

McCracken—J. W. Conner, whig, 279; Joseph Canaday, democrat, 206.

McKenna—Joseph Oglesby, democrat, 533; Samuel Ray, 467.

Morgan—James Elliott, democrat, 468; Stephen M. Farish, democrat, 322.

Murkin—Wiley S. Hay, whig, 608; Alonzo Laverne, whig, 43.

Owsay—John H. Riddell, democrat, 111; majority over Samuel Beatty, whig.

Perry—Daugherty White, whig, 242; Theophilus T. Garrard, democrat, 134.

Peterson—Alfred Johnston, 936; Joseph Porter, whig, 737; Will Fitzpatrick, 3.

Russell—Hector Owens, whig, 400; Rice Wilson, democrat, 46.

Simpson—John Hoy, whig, 447; Samuel Hatfield, democrat, 447.

Todd—Robert E. Glenn, whig, 923; Urban E. Kennedy, whig, 374.

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Cumberland and Clinton—David R. Haggard.

Cummins—John P. Devereaux.

Fayette—Leslie Camb



LOCKING VALLEY REGISTER.  
COVINGTON.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 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. 12, State Street, Boston.

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

Advance payment being to the mutual advantage of the subscriber and the Proprietor, it is hoped that mode of payment will be adopted whenever convenient.

Our neighbor complains of unfairness in the election in the Senatorial District below. We know nothing of the facts of the case; nor does our neighbor make any specific charge of unfairness or state any thing in relation to the election as a fact. He deals in conjectures, reports and say so's. He charges the Whigs with gerrymandering the Districts so as to cut the Democrats out of two Senators—Wallace and Newell. The District lately represented by Mr. Newell, is now composed of Harrison and Bracken, two adjoining counties having the requisite number of voters. The next district is composed of Campbell and Kenton, two adjoining counties; the next (and the one in which Mr. Brasher was the defeated candidate) of Boone, Gallatin and Carroll, three counties that lie immediately on the Ohio river, and between which the communication is quite easy and convenient; and the next one in this section is composed of the counties of Pendleton, Grant and Owen. In arranging the Senatorial Districts, considerable difficulty often arises with the Legislature, on account of the population or number of voters of the different counties. Population, or the number of voters, and not territory, having to be the basis of representation. Hence it sometimes happens that the Districts are not as compact, or as comely in appearance, as they could be made, if territory and not population, governed the Legislature, in forming them. This is almost sure to be the case, in the view of the Democrats, when the Districts do not contain a majority of Democratic voters. Gerrymandering—Gerrymandering! is then the cry with them.

"And it is reported here," says the Intelligencer, "and generally believed, that quite a number of votes were imported—some of the imported stock voted two or three times. The number that is supposed to have acted in this way, it is generally believed, was sufficient to ensure the election of Hawkins."

Our neighbor deals much in reports, suppositions and generalities. It is "reported!"—it is "supposed," and "generally believed."—A man may report a thing—he may suppose a thing—but to believe it is another matter. For a man to believe a thing, he ought to have some evidence to prove that such a thing really exists. What evidence has our neighbor, his reports, or suppositions, that votes sufficient to ensure the election of Hawkins in the Boone Senatorial District were imported? We venture our eye-teeth that he has not one iota of proof to sustain the charge. It is all supposition and report, based upon no valid foundation.

Mr. Brasher, it is said, has extensive forests along the banks of the Ohio river, and it was said that before and during the August election of 1845, when he was a candidate against Mr. Stevens for a seat in the House of Representatives, he had a vast number of wood cutters employed in these forests, and that they all, or most of them, voted for him.

We do not say this "it was said" was true; but such was the "report," and it was probably "generally believed" among the Whigs; and determining not to be outdone in that way again by Mr. B. and his friends, they imported a few votes at the Senatorial election, as a set-off against those wood-choppers. If so, our neighbor ought not to blame them. He ought to advise his own party hereafter to deal fairly in elections. Not to import votes, nor let wood-choppers vote who are not entitled to vote. Set good examples to the Whigs; but if they will cheat in despite of the good examples set them, punish them for it.

Tom Moore once said to some of his party who charged the Whigs with cheating, that if his friends could not cheat as much as the Whigs they ought not to grumble. We think the friends of Mr. Brasher ought not to grumble if the Whigs have outdone him, even at cheating. If they have, it is very probable they will have but one more to cheat.

We seldom make charges of unfairness in voting against our opponents. When we do, we must have some proof to sustain the charge. We generally take it for granted when one of our friends is defeated at an election, that his opponent got more legal votes than he did. Sometimes this is not the case, but generally it is.

We will unite heart and hand with our neighbor in denouncing and endeavoring to put a stop to illegal voting. We never have countenanced it and never shall. The ballot box should be kept pure, and the man who countenances its defilement is unworthy himself to be a freeman, and ought not to enjoy the privileges of a freeman. If the friends of Mr. Brasher know of any illegal votes having been cast for Mr. Hawkins, let them have those who gave those votes punished—the law is ample. But let them cease to make charges of illegal voting, unless they can produce proof to sustain their charges.

This article is much longer than we intended it should be, when we commenced it; but we could not well make it shorter, and say all that was necessary to be said. The charge of giving, or procuring illegal votes, is a very serious one, and ought always to be met and put down. The reputation of the State never falls to suffer by such charges, whether true or false, and those who make them should reflect well before they do so.

**Our Volunteers.**  
We have been favored with the perusal of several interesting letters from our young friends in the distant South-West.  
At the last advices our two Covington Companies were stationed near the mouth of the Rio Grande—all in fine health. We regret to learn that the most perfect harmony does not exist among the officers of the Kenton Rangers. We sincerely hope that when we next hear from them the unhappy differences existing between the Captain and second lieutenant will be reconciled or quieted. The Covington Guards appear to be in high health and spirits. Theirs is the first company on the right of the Regiment. We have also seen a letter from a soldier in Col. Marshall's horse regiment dated, Washington, Arkansas, Aug. 6th. The regiment has undergone great fatigue and some privation, but continue in good health and spirits. They wait a week at Washington to recruit their horses and repair their wagons, many of which were broken, and then resume their long and weary march. May honor and success attend them all.

**Mules for the Army.**  
Our streets have, for several days past, been occasionally crowded with mules, intended for the army in Mexico. They have been embarked on board of stock boats at this place to be transported to some point on the Mississippi (Memphis perhaps) and thence across the country to Mexico. We have understood from a gentleman who purchased a large number of these mules, that the price paid for them was \$75 a head, he receiving \$9 a head for making the purchase—making them cost the Government \$80, besides the cost of transportation. This, to the farmer, was certainly a good price for his stock, and for a time will ensure him a good price for those that he may have on hand, or may raise for a year or two to come. Our informant stated that he had himself purchased about 500, mostly in Kentucky. Besides the mules sent off, a large number of horses have also been purchased and sent off, and orders given for the purchase of more. Almost every day we see and hear of boats passing down the river freighted with wagons &c. for the army. From these preparations it appears that Mr. Polk is, in truth, determined to prosecute the war with Mexico with the utmost vigor.—What a pity it is that these "vigorous" measures had not been commenced a little sooner! Millions of money and hundreds of lives might have been saved, if the necessary preparations had been made, before the war was commenced.

"The Hermit."—Upon a hasty perusal of an article from Lexington, Ky. signed, "The Hermit," we determined to give it a place this week, and so promised in our last. Upon a more careful reading of it, we have thought it most advisable to leave out the principal portion of it.—The portion omitted consists of a historical account of the rise, progress, &c. of the Transylvania Medical School, written in scripture style, and would doubtless be read by many in Lexington with interest, but would be uninteresting to most of our readers, knowing as they do, very little if any thing of the characters spoken of in the article. The publication of the article might be considered offensive to some of the characters named in it, which we know, was not the intention or desire of the writer.

**Hamilton County Ohio.**  
The Democrats of Hamilton county Ohio, held their Convention for the selection of Candidates, on Saturday last, and made the following nominations:

**THE TICKET.**  
Congress.—J. J. Farn.  
Senator.—Charles Reemelin.  
Representatives.—Wm. S. Smith and John B. Warren, of Cincinnati; W. F. Converse, of Crosby and John McMakin, of Mill Creek.

**Sheriff.**—Thomas J. Weaver.  
**Prosecuting Attorney.**—A. G. W. Carter.  
**Judge.**—John C. Thorpe.  
**Recorder.**—Thomas Heckewelder.  
**Commissioner.**—J. H. Getzendanner.  
**Coroner.**—Reasin Reagin.  
The doings at this convention, are said to have been not of the most harmonious character; but as we do not wish to meddle with the affairs of our neighbors, we shall only say about their heart burnings and bickerings.

Our neighbor not only takes the Whigs to task for what he considers their derelictions and misdoings, but gives our City Council a smart rapping over the knuckles for not providing a better Market House, and having more of the side walks paved.

We do not know what means our council may have on hand for making these necessary improvements, and therefore cannot say what ground there is for complaint against them, or unite in those complaints, more especially as we have been a resident of Covington so short a time; but we feel constrained to say, that we were greatly astonished when we were told that the small building on Market Square was the only Market House in the place. We have seen larger Market Houses in villages not containing 500 inhabitants. A spacious Market House extending from Greenup to Scott Streets with a pump in the well, on Market square, would add to the convenience of the whole city, and greatly to the appearance of the Square.

**Missouri.**—At the state election held in Missouri in the present month, the question of adopting or rejecting the new Constitution, was also taken. In fifty-three counties heard from the majority against the new constitution is 4370.

Flour sold in Cincinnati on Thursday as high as \$3.05 by the quantity. Whiskey 16 1/2 cts. Sugar 7 1/2 & 7 3/4. Lard No. 1 6 cts.

Our Commercial report is made up principally from the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday last.

**Correspondence from the Army.**  
**Puerto Lavaca, Aug. 4, 1846.**  
**Editors Delta.**—Gen. Wood and staff with the two Regiments of Illinois volunteers, will take up their line of march to-morrow for San Antonio; and a company of Kentucky volunteers 75 rank and file, under the command of Capt. Roger W. Hanson, Lieut. R. W. Hanson, Wm. McConnell, Geo. South-erland, (which, by the way, I ought to have mentioned in my last,) now encamped here, are under orders for marching on the 8th inst. These Gallant men have had rather more than their proportion of hard fare, having left New Orleans in the schr. Brazos, being at sea over 17 days, with much sickness on board, without a physician or medicine. There is now 36 on the sick list—principally with the measles—though fast recovering.

Lt. Col. Harney, of the 2d Dragoons, left San Antonio, about the 22d ult., with the troops then under his command (about 400) for the Rio Grande. The particulars I will communicate on my arrival at San Antonio. In haste, &c., J.  
The Company of Kentucky Volunteers, spoken of above, is from Clarke county, and a nobler set of men never buckled on the armor for the field of battle. It pains us to see that they have had to endure unusual hardships, and have so large a number on the sick list. God grant them all a speedy recovery, and a safe return to their homes and friends, covered as we know they will be, with the honor and glory that a brave soldier never fails to acquire when an opportunity to do so, is afforded him. The company is commanded by Capt. Roger W. Hanson, as stated above, but by Capt. Jno. S. Williams, a son of Gen. Sam'l L. Williams, of Montgomery Co. Ky. who distinguished himself as the Captain of a volunteer company from Montgomery County, during the late war with England. Roger W. Hanson is first lieutenant, and a finer fellow never wore epaulettes. He is a son of Samuel Hanson, Esq. of Winchester Ky.

J. P. MARTIN.—In the Register we find this firm, and staunch Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, charged with acting the part of a mental to the President. It is only a slip of the memory on the part of the editor. Mr. Martin we think, he will find, never supported or voted for the River or Harbor Bill. If he had, we imagine he would have had the independence to have done so again—the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.—Ky. Intelligencer.

Our neighbor may be right. Mr. Martin may not have voted for the Harbor Bill. We obtained our information from the Chronicle, a paper published in Mr. Martin's District, and supposed, without doubt, that it was correct. We have no means just now at hand of ascertaining whether Mr. Martin did, or did not, vote as we stated. But think it more likely that our neighbor is mistaken, than that the Editor of the Chronicle, one of the immediate constituents of Mr. Martin, should have been. We shall not, however, quarrel with our neighbor about Mr. Martin or his vote. "The dog is dead" with him: he can never get to Congress again. The people in the District which he so shamefully misrepresented, are not again going to divide and be conquered. If Mr. Martin did not vote for the Harbor bill he ought to have done so, for he knew that in doing so, he would have voted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people of his District, and very probably nine-tenths of those who voted for him.

**INDIANA.**—We were in error last week in saying that the Whigs and Democrats had succeeded in electing an equal number in the Senate of Indiana. The Democrats have 26 and the Whigs 24; and the Whigs have a majority of six in the House of Representatives, giving them a majority of four on joint ballot.

**Cooking Stoves.**  
We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Wm. B. Childs of Cincinnati for the sale of "Green's Patent Cooking Stove." We have one of those stoves now in use, and can say that although we have used stoves of several other patterns, we have found none equal to the one we have now in use. No one who tries one of these can fail to be pleased with it.

**Gen. Gaines Acquitted.**  
The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says:—It is understood that the finding of the late Court of Enquiry at Fortress Monroe, was favorable to Gen. Gaines. It is rumored, however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at Headquarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new Court of Enquiry. What it is that vitiates the record we have not been able to ascertain.

The Young Ladies fair, last Thursday night at the city hall, was quite a handsome affair, and was we supposed as profitable as its fair lady patronesses expected.

The friends of JOHN J. CRETTENDEX, and GARRETT DAVIS, have determined to tender them the compliment of a Barbecue, at Frankfort on the 19th of September.

The navigation on the Kentucky is resumed. The John Drennon, will hereafter regularly between Cincinnati and Frankfort.

The U. S. Barracks at Newport presents a lively picture. Officers and soldiers passing continually, a handsome encampment, the thrilling music—and the frequent arrivals and departures of squads of soldiers and recruits, remind us forcibly that the country is at war, and inspire the beholder with a feeling of security from Rancheras, Camanches, and all manner of Mexican Waterfowl. One of the b-boys writing from the Rio Grande to a friend in this place, says there is no danger here, in Covington, and that our home companies of fets and leans may disband.

A Law School, connected with the Louisville University, has been established at Louisville Ky., and Hon. HENRY PIRPLE, GARRETT DUNCAN, and PRESTON F. LOGG, ESQs. appointed Professors.

**FROM MEXICO.**  
By the arrival of the ship Adelaide, from Havana, at New York, August 21st, the Commercial has files of Havana papers to the 8th inst. inclusive, containing extracts from Vera Cruz papers as late as the 23th of July.

Capt. Adams reports that General Santa Ana and Almonte left Havana on the 8th for Vera Cruz, on board the British steamer Arab. The U. S. brig Truxton and Perry had called at Havana a few days before. The accounts from Mexico are of considerable interest, embracing two prominent topics:—The efforts of the existing Government to carry on the war with vigor, and the efforts of sundry parties and citizens to overthrow the existing Government.

Touching the first, the Diario, which is the official paper, gives satisfactory accounts of the resources at the command of the Government, the augmentations of the military force, &c. Ten thousand men, according to this journal, would speedily be assembled at San Luis Potosi. General Paredes was to set out for the army on the 30th July, General Bravo having arrived from Vera Cruz to assume the Presidency ad interim.

The President Paredes issued a decree on the 25th of July, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, one item of which directed the issue of letters of marque against the commerce of the United States.

Another decree had been issued, opening the following ports to foreign commerce during the continuance of the blockade:—Alvarado, Tuxpan, Goatzacoalc, Soto la Marina and Teoloma on the Gulf, and Manzanillo on the Pacific.  
The Diario announces that two brigades, consisting of 1200 men, with 7 cannon, 500 horses and 400 mules, had left for San Luis Potosi; that they were preceded on the 16th by another brigade; and that in the equipment of these more than \$200,000 had been expended. It says that subsistence for the army of 10,000 has been provided for a long time to come, and that ample provision has been made for the payment of the troops as well as of the civil officers employed by the Government.

So much for the war. On the other hand it appears that revolutionary movements have taken place which may and probably will defeat all the arrangements of the Government for carrying on hostilities against the United States. The re-appearance of Santa Ana on the scene was consequent, apparently, upon the successful progress of the revolts of Guadalupe and the arrival of General Paredes at the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and been adopted with acclamations by the citizens of the former, and the garrison of the latter. The troops sent by the Government to put down the revolt had been defeated by the insurgents, in the department of Jalisco; and it is said that some towns in Jalapa had "proclaimed" also.

We copy the following items:  
A special messenger from Vera Cruz came passenger in the steamer packet to Havana, with letters to Santa Ana, informing him that the citizens and military of Vera Cruz had declared for him. Santa Ana, Almonte and Rejon, immediately took passage in the British steamer Arab, and proceeded privately to Vera Cruz.  
The City of Mexico had also declared in favor of Santa Ana. Large subscriptions were making by individuals to carry on the war. Gen. Paredes was to have left for the 20th ult. to head the army, and Gen. Bravo was to be President ad interim.

The garrison of St. Juan heartily participated in the revolution. One brigade of troops had left the city of Mexico for Matamoros, and two others were on the route to Camargo.

The Revolutionists adopted the plan of the proclamation of Guadalupe, with some additions.

Generals Landero and Perez led the movement; the troops of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, also adhered to the plan. The likeness of General Santa Ana was carried through the streets, causing great enthusiasm and rejoicing.

The El Republicano has several columns of individual voluntary subscriptions, to aid in carrying on the war with the United States.

It is rumored in the city of Mexico, that the different heads of the departments, especially that of the Minister of War, are changing the clerks or secretaries of their respective departments every two or three days.

The renunciation of the present secretaries of the different departments are now admitted, and they will leave their posts as soon as President Paredes delivers the views of Government to Gen. Bravo.

A New York paper learns from one of the passengers of the Adelaide, who had gathered from a gentleman who came passenger in the English steamer from Vera Cruz at Havana, and who had been through the American steamer lying at Vera Cruz, that there was a great animosity against the fleet, on the contrary, both officers and men were in perfect health.

The United States ship Potomac Commodore Conner, had been ashore on Green Island, near Vera Cruz, and all her guns had to be thrown overboard before she could be got off. It was thought that she had gone to Pensacola for repairs.

The United States brig Truxton and Perry were off the shore at Havana some three or four days, but were afraid to go in on account of the sickness at Havana, and sailed about the 5th inst. for Vera Cruz, all well. The Perry went to Key West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
**Ohio Volunteers.**  
About sixty of the Ohio volunteers returned from the Rio Grande yesterday.

They gave sad accounts of the condition of things there. Fare intolerable; sickness extensive; work hard; climate bad. General Taylor gave them permission to return on account of sickness. He is willing to part with more. Government has poured in upon him more troops than he knows what to do with.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, dated Camp Belknap, opposite Burita, July 29th, 1846, to his friend in Cincinnati:  
"We left the mouth of the Rio Grande the next morning after I sent you my last pencil scrawl.—We did not start till the sun was five hours high, and were compelled to march thirteen miles in the hottest part of a very hot day, through swamps and chaparral; sometimes wading in two feet water and three of mud, and a pretty looking set we were.—A steamboat took up the heavy baggage; we beat her by two hours; we then had to carry all our baggage upon a bluff, about a mile and a half back of the river, and there pitch our tents. The next day we pushed half a mile further from the river, and with axes and spades, commenced clearing a camping ground for the whole regiment. We had a tall time in clearing out the chapparral, full of snakes, frogs, lizards and turtles (or gophers), as they call them

here.) We had one good mess of soup, however.

"We are now encamped two miles from the river, from which we have to carry all our water in camp kettles. We are literally hewers of wood and carriers of water, and nothing else." The water is very muddy, and much worse than the Missouri, but we are glad to drink it, mud and all, considering the distance we have to carry it, the scorching weather, and the salt provisions. Our food is abundant; when you break a biscuit, you can see it move, (if the critters are not dead, from eating bad flour.) The pork and bacon are of the same character. We would not mind this so much, if they would only serve us enough; we do not get half rations, and were it not for the wild beef we shoot, we would starve!

"We expect to remain here for two months, —Mosquitoes abound; the 'boys' are getting home sick, and trying every way to get discharged. We have a great many sick; out of nine in our mess, five are sick, one of whom we think cannot recover; a case of yellow fever is reported in Burita.—Some of the 'boys' who used to sing,  
"Rio Grande! I would I were upon your banks," now reverse the case, and wish they were three thousand miles away from it." \* \* \*

G. R.  
From the Baltimore Patriot Aug. 10.  
**ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.**  
TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston yesterday morning.

The news was not received at New York until half past six o'clock this morning. The news which the steamer brought is unimportant.

The Liverpool papers are filled with an account of the visit of Prince Albert to that place and the magnificent doings on that occasion.

The cotton market was without any perceptible change.

An improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of our new Tariff bill—the news of its passage by the House having already been received.

The value of iron was raised in anticipation of a large export to the United States. The money market had fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet.

The Britannia arrived in Liverpool from Boston on the 31st ult.

Louis Bonaparte, Ex-King, &c. &c., died at Lezhorne, of apoplexy, on the 21th ult., aged 67 years.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty for all political offenders.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days and the government scheme triumphed by a majority of 213 to 133, nearly two to one. This result virtually abrogates the monopoly and places sugar in the same category as corn, by an easy decision on the high road to free trade.

Sir Robert Peel gave his ministerial measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

Another attempt had been made on the life of the King of France. While seated at the window in the palace of the Tuilleries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards on the 30th ult., a man in the crowd drew a pistol and fired two shots at the King. He missed him of course and also those in the vicinity where the King sat. He was immediately arrested. His name is Joseph Henry. He said he was weary of life and resolved to commit this crime as a means of ending death.

A Paris paper, the Courier de France, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation, to put an end to the war with the United States. The departure of the frigate Psyche has been delayed several days, in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition.

At Berlin, on the 22d ult., Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister, took his leave of the King of Prussia, and Mr. Donaldson was received, in private audience, and presented his credentials.

Owing to the visit of Prince Albert, and the festivities consequent thereon, the Cotton market had been closed from the 29th ult., for several days.

The market opened after the holidays was an animated demand. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, mostly to the trade.

Very little being bought either for export or on speculation. No change has been reported in prices, and those last quoted are maintained with great firmness.

A further fall in the value of Grain has taken place, and harvest operations are proceeding rapidly. The quality of the Wheat is fine, and the yield greater than that of last year.

Subsistence of American produce had been small. Public sales are at present at a decline.

Business transacted on the 28th ult. was very limited. Wheat had declined 2d to 3d per bushel, and Flour 5d per barrel, from the quotations of that day week. Indian Corn was in demand, for exportation to Ireland.

At Havre the Cotton market was devoid of animation.

From the Baltimore Patriot.  
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1846.

Every body, as Judge Thompson, of Pa., said in his emphatic speech on the veto of the river and harbor bill, knows how to answer a refusal to answer!

How many times has Mr. Polk, President of the United States. (Heaven save the mark!) been charged with intending a high-handed and an outrageous act of BRIBERY, with intending to bribe one of the leading men in Mexico to sell a portion of his country, in asking Congress to grant him the free use of two millions of dollars!

If the charge is not true, why has it not been denied? Have not members of Congress made it openly and boldly, and have not the newspapers rung it out from the tower to the four quarters of the Union—and yet has any one denied it?

If it is not true, why is it not denied by authority, and the real object of Mr. Polk, in making such an extraordinary call upon Congress; pointed out and explained? These things have an awkward squinting about them! Mr. Polk, either meant something or nothing. If he meant what has been charged against him, he deserves the deep and unqualified censure of the whole nation. If he meant less or anything else than that, it belongs to his defenders to explain the mystery and exculpate him, if they can.

But enough of this for the present. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS's defence of Mr. CLAY's position in regard to the tariff at the end of the Compromise Act, and the ad valorem duty on the home valuation of imported goods, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, is a clear, sound and irrefragable document. It knocks out completely the underpinning of the friends of the newly passed British Act, who referred to Mr. CLAY as authority for its ruinous ad valorem duty upon the foreign import of imported goods, and leaves them not a foot of plank or of ground to stand upon!

The closing remarks of Mr. DAVIS, in relation to the Whig Presidential candidate, are admirable and most opportunely put. The protective system, the great American Sys-

tem—as established, defended, protected and adhered to by HENRY CLAY, its father—must be sustained in the next Presidential campaign under the lead of such a man—whether he may be—as the great Whig party shall pronounce to be wise, prudent, worthy and available!

On the great protective principle let the Whig party make issue with its opponent, the Locofoco or dominant party—let the people decide upon the merits of the case—and by its merits, with a proper champion and standard-bearer, let the Whig party rise or fall!

I say it fearlessly and boldly, there are none kupted Whigs in the Union who would not rather see HENRY CLAY, the noble-souled patriot and generous Kentucky statesman—God bless him!—elected President, than any other man throughout the whole length and breadth of the Republic; but, still, if he cannot or will not consent to be again a candidate, the Whigs everywhere, South, North, West and East, should resolve as one man to bury all sectional feelings, all ancient grudges and jealousies, all stultices of every kind, and unite cordially, heartily and patriotically, for the sake of our country and its glorious institutions, upon that great statesman who can be elected.

For one, allow me to say, I believe HENRY CLAY, "the noblest Roman of them all," can be triumphantly elected over any candidate, or all candidates the Locofocos can bring into the field. I believe the hour approaches for his signal triumph. I meet almost daily old wool-dyed "democrats" who earnestly say to me, bring out the old and tried war horse, "Harry of the West," the friend of American industry, the man every body always knows where to find, and we will cordially and heartily support him! This language is uttered to me often by substantial men who have never yet cast a Whig vote. And it is the language this day of the great mass of the intelligent freemen of this great nation.

But Mr. CLAY may not be prevailed upon to be a candidate in the next campaign, and he and the other leading men of our party may prefer, unite upon and put in nomination some one else—and if so, ought we not to a man, to rally around to support cordially and energetically the nominee? Who, what, true Whig, will say No? Who will say, let us stand by our principles, and our sacred duty, and suffer the country and its institutions to go to Locofoco destruction? Too much attention cannot be paid to these things, for they are vitally important.

**FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.**—The number of Foreigners who arrived at the port of New York, from the 1st of March to the 18th, August amounted to 65,533.

The late attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe, King of France, is the seventh since his accession to the throne.

**Tremendous Crowds.**  
The number of paying visitors to the circus on the first night of its opening in this city was Four Thousand and twelve; night before last there were more attended! Welch, Mann & Delavan have the circus and no mistake.—Cin. Commercial.

**Licking Valley Register.**  
H. B. Brown, we regret to say, has left the Editorial charge of this excellent Journal. He did himself great credit while editing it.

N. L. Fennell, takes charge of the Register. He has experience, industry, and a practical knowledge of his profession to aid him, and will no doubt fully sustain the reputation of the paper.—Covington ought to give the Register a hearty support.—Cin. Gaz.

We extract the above for the deserved compliment it pays our predecessor, and for the bin it gives in the last sentence. We hope it will not be lost upon the good citizens of our thriving city and that they will give the Register a "hearty support," as we intend to support Covington and her interests most heartily.

For the Register.  
"HERMIT'S RETREAT," Lexington, Ky., August 18, 1846.

Mr. Fennell.—I am a hermit; I live alone in the city called the seat of Science.—I seldom go among the habitations of men; but a few days since I learned that the multitude were running to and fro in the streets of the city, and were in great consternation: I found out, upon inquiry, that it was on account of the appearance of a book of sixty pages, called "An Appeal to the Medical Profession of the United States, by James Conant Cross, M. D.," in which the writer attacked the medical colleges of the country. I found out, upon inquiry, that it was on account of the appearance of a book of sixty pages, called "An Appeal to the Medical Profession of the United States, by James Conant Cross, M. D.," in which the writer attacked the medical colleges of the country.

This is the regular annual commencement week in Morrison College. About sixteen young men receive the degree of A. B.—They are a promising set of young scholars. I am acquainted with the most of them, for they frequently visit the "Hermit." They bid fair to become useful men in their day and generation, and in a few years will be qualified to take part in the grand struggle of Human Progress. May they ever be found on the right side, in the great struggle of the many against the few; may they be always as willing to learn in the school of experience, as they have been in the halls of science; may they remember that their education is but begun; may they, in whatever sphere they may be placed, come up to the true standard of American dignity and greatness.

The "Ethiopian Serenaders" are holding forth this week for "three nights only." Their performance are said to be "highly interesting and edifying," and whoever goes to hear them, comes away much fully impressed with the idea of the dignity (?) of human nature.

We had a little shooting here to-day. It seems as if men, who should know better, are imitating the aristocracy and gamblers in the practice of carrying concealed weapons. Two journeyman tailors got into a quarrel, as I hear it; one of them raised upon the other with his lap-board raised to strike him, whereupon the man who was assailed drew a revolving pistol and fired some three or four times, one bullet passed through the lap-board, another through the poor fellows arm just below his shoulder, and broke the bone, another took effect between the neck and shoulder. I understand that his wounds are not considered dangerous.

I believe that I have given you the principal part of the news which our city affords. I shall write again in a week and keep you advised of our progress, for we are a progressive people. Judge Buckner returned this evening after an absence of several weeks. With my best wishes to your readers, on this, our first introduction, I shall close, assuring them that they shall again hear from THE HERMIT.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday evening, 20th inst., by Rev. Wm. F. Nelson, Mr. HUGH McBRIDE, to Miss ELLEN TRAUTWINE, all of this city.

The Daily Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday states that the paymaster had arrived on the previous day with funds to pay off the rejected Ohio Volunteers.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of Aug. 21, says:

"I learn from a source that ought to be relied on, that Mr. BANCROFT will positively leave the Navy Department the 1st of October next. Great rejoicing is indulged in already at the anticipated event."

The same writer intimates that "Mr. JOHN STUBBS, considers himself the present, as well as the late Minister to Mexico, entitled to a continuous salary of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum."

**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.

**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







