

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

NUMBER 7.

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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.

Offices 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 to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Callahan, Grant and Harrison.

Their Office is on Market street, 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 together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is on Scott street, west end Market Space.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

**LAW PARTNERSHIP.**

B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, whenever necessary. Office on Market Space, in Covington.

September 13, 1845. 8-1f

**HENRY B. BROWN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having permanently located in COVINGTON, KY.

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

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.**

Wm. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER.

South side of 4th & 5th sts. Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of Jewellery, which he has purchased in Cincinnati.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

April 13, 1845. 33-1y

**Egde & Brothers,**

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE, South side of 4th & 5th sts. Covington, Ky.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of 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. 35-1y.

**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. 31-1y.

**Peter A. White & Co.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 4, Main street Cincinnati, Ohio. August 15, 1846. 4-1y

**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.

A. L. & T. Greer August 8, 1846. 3-3m.

**W. C. HUNTINGTON**

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, 123 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, CINCINNATI, O.

Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Britannia Ware, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Allen's Patent Revolving Pistols, &c. &c. Clocks, &c. Wholesale and Retail, May 23, 1846.

**C. L. Mullins**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, 3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

Has now on hand a good stock of Groceries which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Covington, July 11th, 1846.

From the French of the Moniteur Parisien.  
**THE MINER'S BRIDE.**

A THRILLING FRENCH SKETCH.

In one of the villages of the north of France, in the midst of a population composed entirely of miners, lived Peter and Margaret.

Peter was the son of an overseer of the mines. As soon as he could walk, he ran to the mine—he descended into the bowels of the earth, and by his cheerfulness and play, soothed the cares of his father. Afterwards, when his good childish qualities gave place to youth, Peter became a good workman—and, after his father, he was the most capable in directing the work.

He knew how to select the place, where the miner could strike with the best assurance of success; he used to pass through the long subterranean galleries, without winking from his course; and, in the face of the darkness, he playfully, and yet by reasons entirely natural, explained the mysteries which were the cause of so much terror to his companions.

He was, perhaps, the only man who did not tremble when the fire damp, that pest to the miners, was at the door. Peter's father was returning from a neighboring village, he heard groaning. He stopped, searched in the underwood, which bordered both sides of the road which he was travelling, and what was his astonishment to find there a child, covered with rags, who was struggling in the grass, and who lifted its little hands as if to implore aid. Its little cheeks were wet with tears—and the hoarseness of its voice indicated that for no short time it had been left—either through accident or malice—to the pity of the passers by.

The old miner, at this unexpected sight, felt his heart moved. He thought of his son, of his dear Peter, and then stooped down by the side of the poor child, and spoke to it, as if his words could afford consolation. He promised it his aid—folded its tattered rags around it, to shield it from the chilliness of the air—and put it in his leather apron, and carried it home with him—ever and anon kissing it on the way, and striving to appease its grievous complaints.

"Wife," said he, opening the door of his cabin, "guess what present I bring you. Providence has chosen us, of all the inhabitants of the village, to afford aid to an unfortunate child. I am certain of it, for I know your heart."

Peter's mother stretched out her hands to her husband in reply. Considering by what chance the little girl came to them, she looked upon her as her own child. It was in this manner that Margaret's life was saved—and she found a family, after having been abandoned, and left a prey to the carnivorous animals which often prowl through the woods and glades.

These two children grew up, and, as they were always together, as their only object was to please each other, they soon loved each other tenderly. To the titles of brother and sister, sweeter ones succeeded. Their hearts understood each other—they thought of a future, a happiness which they had not yet experienced, and Peter asked his father to give him Margaret for a companion.

It was the wish of the good parents. How the hearts of the young people beat, when Peter's father said to them—"Fix for yourselves the day of your happiness."

This soon arrived, and they were so much loved, and so well deserved to be loved, that they felt that their marriage was a general holiday. All left their labor, the mines were deserted, the tables were loaded, the young girls put bouquets in their bosoms, and the boys stuck them in their button holes. Every where shouts of joy were to be heard, and the sound of instruments of music, to which the rustics danced on the grass.

But in the midst of the rejoicing Peter went to his lovely bride and embraced her. After this, he mysteriously to his companions, "Don't let her come—this is the moment to surprise her. Now is the time to give her my presents."

So saying, he left them smiling, placing his finger on his mouth, as if to enjoin silence. He walked slowly around the house, appeared to take a by-road which led to the ancient mines, and then he was lost sight of.

He did not return that evening, nor did he come back the next day. They searched for him. Three days, four days, eight days, a month, a year rolled away, and Peter did not return.

On the day of the marriage, as soon as his long absence was known, all merriment was suspended. The bride wept and tore her hair. The miners, led by Peter's father, went through all the passages of the mines, left no spot unexamined, but nothing appeared to afford them any hope of finding their companion and friend.

Margaret all but died. She returned to life, but to consecrate her days to the father and mother of Peter. They so much deserved pity! And so did she, but gratitude inspired her with supernatural courage. She took off her bouquet and her marriage garland, and laying them away with care, said, "I will wait for his return, until this adventure so terrible, and at the same time so singular, many things had passed in the village. Margaret had closed the eyes of her benefactors. Almost all those who were at her intended marriage, had gone to their last rest. A new generation had sprung up, and the sudden disappearance no longer existed, except as some traditions, which, passing from age to age, are increased by the reflection, the thoughtfulness with which superstition is capable of inspiring persons of little education."

They spoke of Peter in his country, as a supernatural being. They accused him, at all events, of having leagued with evil spirits. In the cold season, when the wind drove the branches of the elms and beeches creak, or rather, when pent up in the chimney, its sound resembled long and mournful groans, the good dames pretended that it was Peter who had come to ask their prayers and a last asylum. They used to say that they recognized his voice in the howling of the storm, when the snow no longer hid the smiling aspect of the fields, and when the sun clothed the wheat and the vine-leaves on the hill-side with a golden hue.

The cry of the night-raven, the murmur of the wind among the leaves, the noise of the adder, concealed in the thick grass, the distant howling of the wolves, all carried fear to the breasts of the inhabitants, when they were obliged to leave their cabins.

The woodman, when these sinister warnings met his ear, would bring down his axe with greater vigor, and would work on in silence, knitting his brows, and ever and anon glancing troubled glances around him. His mother collected her children about her, as if she feared the cold hand of Peter was going

ing to descend from above and harm her innocents.

Peter was everywhere. Prayers were offered to him; tapers were burned in honor of him. The terrified imagination of the poor peasants led them to look upon him as always busy in plotting harm for them. In this manner did they fear him, who, during his career, had no other desire but to do good to those about him.

At last it happened that, after much labor, all the veins of the mine were exhausted, and it was necessary to commence upon new ones. For this purpose the master came, and his arrival was a signal for holidays and pleasure.

He was only a man, and yet was adored by the miners as a sort of divinity. He assembled them to communicate the projects of the engineers who had come with him. They made plans, drew lines, pointed out the new routes, and soon the dull sound of the pick was heard against the granite blocks, and the blows of the mallet and the rumbling of barrows told that the work had commenced. The work had gone on for four days, and the party who had accompanied the master was much diminished. The young girls and the youths, who had come to attend the opening of the mine, and at the opening of the mine, had returned to the city; and all were gone home except a few intimate friends, and the engineers. They were incessantly calculating, for they wished to increase their master's fortune and provide for the safety of the miners.

Suddenly an unusual noise was heard. It was a dull murmur, like the distant warning of a storm. It increased—cries were heard, painful cries—"The earth trembles!"

The master is soon at the mouth of the mine. The bell is rung with all haste, all the ropes are put in motion. He wishes to leap into one of the baskets to go to the aid of the unfortunate miners, whose death, he believes, is inevitable. All come up. The miners have escaped. They are pale, trembling, and the sweat rolls down their faces.

"What is the matter?" cried the master, as pale and as tremulous as the living specters before him.

"A man!—death!—a miracle!—an apparition!"—Such were the words, the exclamations, which escaped from their mouths, which were cold through fear, and horribly deserted.

Soon, however, the master was able to collect a few words, to form an intelligible sense, of the exclamations dictated by fear.

While engaged in opening a communication between the new mine and the ancient ones, the workman had discovered a stratum less hard than any they had before met with. Stones and earth were not its only ingredients, but the foreign substances, which they found in great abundance, seemed to indicate that in times gone by, an immense sinking had suddenly happened in that place.

The work was not difficult. A miner loosened large masses of earth and stones by a single blow of his pick. All at a sudden, a very large mass, which had nothing to support it, slid down, gas escaped from the aperture which it left, it took fire, and while it was burning, what was the astonishment of the miners to see descending by its light a young man to appearance a sleep!

His brow is smooth, his cheeks fresh even retaining the color of life; but his eyes, his mouth are motionless. Instead of going to him, of endeavoring to recognize his features, of aiding him, for perhaps he has need of aid, overseers and miners all fly with the utmost precipitation from this unexpected apparition. Fear, in the short distance they have to pass through to meet their comrades, supplied their imagination with enough for a tale.

It is no longer a man, it is an infernal spirit, who has come to show himself to them, in the midst of lightning and thunder. It is that divinity who has been home in the mine, and who often appears to interrupt the miners in their labor. His form is colossal. They saw him move, rise up, stretch out his powerful arm. It must be that he is now walking through the gloomy chambers of the mine threatening to burn the props of the new vaults, to destroy every thing; to bury all.

The master listened carefully to the exaggerated reports of the terrified workmen, but remained calm. He cast a glance around him. The miners have all come up from the mine, the eyes of all are fixed upon him, all with looks of terror, seem to wait for him to decide, to give a command for action.

"To the mine!" he cried, after speaking a few words in an undertone to his friends and the engineers about him, and then descended with the rest.

He did not soon know, and broad day light disclosed the cause of their terror. They brought out of the mine and laid upon the ground the cold and damp body of a young man.

His dress indicated other times, other fashions. It was neat, and it was easy to believe that he was arrayed for a holiday. A collar was buried near him; it was opened, and was found to contain some jewels, a golden cross, a chain, and a medal upon which a cipher was engraved; but time had probably injured these pledges of love, in tended, perhaps, for some adored mistress.

The whole village assembled, and while the engineers were making their examinations, while the authorities were lost in conjecture, each inhabitant sought, but in vain, in his memory, for some means of ascertaining who the young man was; but all was in vain.

"Margaret!" cried a young woman, and with a tone which spoke astonishment, at the sight of a good old dame who was coming up with a painful effort, towards the immense crowd which was anxiously waiting for an explanation of this mystery.

"Make room for Margaret!" cried many of the young people at the same time.

The good old woman made all haste to reach the group where the authorities and the master were collected.

She said no attention whatever to the crowd around her, and scarcely thanked those who stood aside for her to pass. Her countenance, ordinarily pale, assumed an unwonted color; her eyes sparkled, and it was very plain that something unaccustomed was agitating her.

Suddenly she pushed aside, with a violent and convulsive motion, the master, who was before her. She throws herself down, and falls upon her knees before the dead body: she did not shudder.

"Peter!" she cried, and with her hands, weak and emaciated by age, she fondled the face of the corpse before her.

"'Tis Peter," she cried again, "it is the friend of my childhood, it is my betrothed!" and tears which seem to be excited by joy and grief, in turn bathed her withered cheek. "I waited for you," she cried. "Ah! I knew I should not die without seeing you again, without embracing you for the last time."

The bystanders endeavored to tear away, to separate her from such a horrible spectacle, but one on which she was feasting with a pleasure which soon exhausted her strength; but it was in vain. She clasped the body of Peter, she clasped him in her weak arms, she wished to die upon the heart which no longer beats, but which once beat for her alone. So many mysteries were then explained. Poor Peter! He had wished to surprise his bride, and without doubt had hidden the presents which he intended for her, not far from the spot where he usually labored. How horrible must his long agony have been! How terrible a punishment!

He went back in his thoughts to the midst of the merriment which was in honor of himself, he thought of his dismayed bride, of his father, of his mother. But he was destined to see them no more; his last groan was unheard by them; he was stifled, smothered, and a whole mountain lay over him.

Margaret had said truly, "I will wait for your return." She was unable to survive the violent emotions which the discovery of Peter cost her! She breathed her last with the name of Peter on her lips; but when she made her vow, little did she think that her nuptial bed would be the cold coffin boards, and that her lover's hand would not be clasped in hers till she had closed her eyes forever.

**Lecture on China.**

The Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, who has been a resident of China for more than ten years, delivered a Lecture in Nashville on the 26th ult., on the Manners, Customs, &c. of the Chinese. The following brief outline of the Lecture we find in the Nashville Whig. It will doubtless be read with interest by our readers:

From the Nashville Whig.

**CHINA AND THE CHINESE.**

Mr. Shuck: Believing it acceptable to your readers, I now furnish them with a brief synopsis of such portions of the sermons of Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, delivered last Sunday, as may be interesting to all classes.

Mr. S.'s sermon in the morning, was on the subject of the adaptation of large cities as points from which to begin to disseminate the Gospel of Christ. It was, "Beginning at Jerusalem." Omitting the Rev. gentleman's remarks on the reasons for this direction of our Saviour, we pass to what he said in relation to the Chinese empire.

Mr. S. said that the Chinese government did not originally oppose foreign intercourse; its reason for prohibiting intercourse with persons from foreign countries was to be found in the inequality of foreigners themselves. The government was fearful of the corrupting influence of foreigners. Foreigners who were not moral men at home, when in China many of them, seemed more depraved than the natives, they did not recognize the Christian Sabbath, they would swindle and cheat the natives, &c. A proclamation was finally issued denying foreigners the privilege of promiscuous intercourse in the country, except six months in the year, and then only in a small portion of the city of Canton, without their families. Nor did the Chinese government originally oppose religious teaching.

At present, there were about 90 European Catholic missionaries, and about 300,000 proselytes. At first, they admitted and practised the worship of the Tombs—an idolatrous Chinese ceremony. The Catholics finally divided on this worship; about one half were for, and one half against it. The Pope of Rome was appealed to, who decided that they should no longer practise this worship; but the Emperor refused to accept of the Pope's decision, and issued his edict, declaring that they should not give up the worship of the Tombs, and expelled its opponents, on pain of imprisonment. A new Pope subsequently sanctioned the practice of the idolatrous worship. But it was too late; the mandate had gone forth, and all foreign religionists were excluded from the country.

British cannon broke down the "middle wall of partition." It was not an open war—it was the result of causes extending far back—long series of outrages had been committed against Great Britain. If ever a war was just, the war between the British and Chinese was a just one. Divine Providence thus opened the country for the introduction of Christianity.

The city of Canton, said Mr. S., contains a population of one million, and covers an area of ten square miles; it has 25 commercial exchanges, and 500 buildings more or less connected with the worship of idols. In the whole country, more than 30,000 idol gods are worshipped by the natives.

Twelve feet is a wide street in Canton—while in many, a person can stand in the middle and touch the walls of the houses on either side.

Mr. Shuck's sermon in the afternoon was on the condition of *Woman in China*. She was a degraded being, but not more so than the women of other nations on the Asiatic continent, or heathen countries generally.

The greatest joy is expressed on the birth of a son—the deepest sorrow on the birth of a daughter. The truth is, that the Chinese are extremely ignorant; and Mr. S., during his residence there, saw but one female who could read her own language. Wives and daughters do not entertain male company, though servants do. They are not allowed to mix with the male population; and what is somewhat remarkable, they are contented and satisfied with their degraded condition. Kidnapping is common in Central China; slavery and infanticide prevail. Those who are kidnapped, are mostly females. Mothers frequently dash their female children against stones, and kill them. There are more than 170,000 females in China—not one of whom has ever professed the religion of Christ. They are mainly heathen, and their national custom to attend promiscuous assemblies. Mr. S. never saw (in China) such an assembly as he was now addressing. Another mode of reaching them is by having a proper chapel for worship. A Chinese Chapel, for the present, must be divided so that the female portion of the congregation shall be screened from the male portion.

Mr. S. argued that all this degradation could only be obliterated by the Gospel. Give the Chinese females the Gospel, and thereby elevate them to that standard of high moral character which Christians have the privilege of occupying.

I have endeavored, Mr. Editor, not to do injustice to the reverend speaker or his subject. I regret the meagreness of my report—falling far short, as it does, of embracing any thing like a detailed or connected sketch of his deeply interesting remarks. And though my brief notes are rude and imperfect, yet I trust they are not entirely devoid of interest.

AN AUDITOR.

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AN AUDITOR.

**Correspondence of the Register.**

HERMIT'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky., August 25, 1846.

Mr. Finnell—Since I wrote you last, I have not heard of any thing very important which has occurred in our city. The "Ethiopian Serenaders" at the "earnest solicitation" of a number of the citizens, were induced to remain for "three nights" longer than they at first advertised for.

Stickney's N. O. Circus arrived in town on Saturday last, and are holding forth for a few days this week.

There is one failure this week, in the mercantile line. A German by the name of Schumann came to this State a few years since, and practised as a Dentist, and married, I think, in Bourbon county. Last fall it got noised about that his uncle had then recently died in Germany, leaving him a vast estate. So he came to Lexington last winter; rented a house for a store; bought a fine farm near the city; went to Philadelphia and purchased largely, it is said on credit; brought his goods on and opened his store, and "cut a dash," as the saying is, until a few weeks since, when he left. A few days since he wrote to his wife to go home to her father—that he was going back to his "fatherland," and that his store was to be sold by the gentleman of whom he had purchased the farm; and who was, also, as I understand, his endorser for a considerable sum.

Nothing further has transpired with regard to the contest between Professor Cross and the Medical Faculty.

The tailor of whom I spoke last week, as having shot his "brother chief," was held to bail for his appearance at the September term of our Circuit Court. The wounded man is getting well.

HERMIT'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky., August 27, 1846.

Mr. Finnell—I did not expect to write to you again so soon, but I have some information of importance, and lose no time in laying it before your readers. A friend of mine informs me this evening, that quite a number of "vessels" of a "suspicious, rakish and roving appearance" are now in our city. It is known that a class of "gentlemen" (?) have advertised under the name of "Jockey Club," that they will commence a war on our high seas in a few weeks. In anticipation of the "commencement of hostilities," these vessels of the "rakish" appearance have taken letters of "Marque and Reprisal," for the purpose of preying upon those vessels which may chance to venture out without a strong crew. I hope my readers will not consider this intelligence as a hoax, for it is true, as my authority is a gentleman of undoubted veracity. I will endeavor to give a description of these vessels, and if any of my readers should ever chance to meet them, they had better keep out of their way.

They vary in length from five feet five to six feet, and carry a burden of from one hundred and thirty to two hundred and fifty. They carry flags of all colors; their rigging is of the most costly kind. Upon approaching them, an odor of sweet-scented spices salutes you; upon a nearer approach, however, the scent of "King Alcohol" meets you. Upon their faces you will generally see the sign of the "imperial" or "moustache." On their fingers you see fine diamond rings, which they take great care to display. They carry in their hands fine rattan or gold-headed canes. On examination it will be seen that in their rigging they carry guns of all sizes, from "single barrels" to "Colt's Revolvers," and "Bovies," and short swords, called "Bovies." They are generally propelled by steam from engines of various powers, from "Kentucky commons" to "Havana Regalias."

They are seen at all the public houses in the city, and on the Sabbath day they are in fleets dispersed over the city, in front of coffee houses and taverns, and are very particular in their observation of every lady that passes. They have just returned from their usual summer tour to the fashionable watering places, and they are laden with the spoils from "practising their profession."

Their speech is not that of the common people, although in some respects it is said to have been derived from ours. It is called the "Profane Language;" by which sign they are more easily distinguished than any other. A few of the phrases and words are the following: "Boat," "Poker," "Boston," "Whist," "Brandy," "Gin," "Old Bourbon," "Champagne," "Juleps," etc. etc. It is a rule which seldom fails, if you hear men using any of the above words or phrases, you may set them down as belonging to the class known and called as "Land Privateers." They always carry particular attention to the "gentlemanly" and "refined families." Very certain to claim them as "particular friends," etc. etc. I hope that no person who reads the above description of these vessels will ever fall in with them on the seas of life. If any of them are ever captured in this city, I shall inform you of it. And I really think it is high time that the authorities of the land should endeavor to find out how to find out how they "fool not, neither do they spin," and yet they "go about as roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour," having no visible means of support. Have we not a law against this kind of "privateering" in Kentucky? And is not every officer of the government sworn to execute it? But alas! some of the sworn administrators of the law, I fear, have become its violators. Would you believe me if I were to tell you that not more than a hundred miles from this city are judges and magistrates, and other sworn officers, who, if their own story is to be credited, are the habitual violators of the only laws which bind together the different parts of society. But I suppose I have said enough on this subject. I would, however, again caution my readers to beware of these "rakish and suspicious vessels."

The absconding German dentist, merchant, etc., of whom I wrote you in my last, succeeded very well in "getting into the affections" of divers persons in this city, to the tune of sums varying from fifty to four hundred dollars. He went to the Blue Licks and about a month since staid a week, and was a great success. I am told. You may wonder how I, being a hermit, find out all that is going on in our city. I have two or three sources of information. I go out myself frequently. There is a man in this city known as the "Wandering Gentleman," he frequently comes to my "Retreat," and delivers me his budget of news and, besides, that well known individual, "the oldest inhabitant," has promised to give me some reminiscences of the city, which I shall give to my readers at no distant day.

So, dear readers, I must bid you good night.

THE HERMIT.

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So, dear readers, I must bid you good night.

THE HERMIT.

**Gen. Gaines.**

The General, although found guilty upon some of the charges, has been fully acquitted on account of his patriotism. By the following it will be seen that the President has approved the finding of the court:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 16, 1846.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case have been laid before the President and carefully examined.

It is seen that the Court have







# COMMERCIAL.

**REMARKS.**—There has been improved enquiry for Flour and some descriptions of Groceries this week, but prices are too high for speculative operations, and transactions are consequently rather limited. In Provisions but little has been done. The weather continues excessively warm. We have had a good stage of water from this port out to the Mississippi, since our last, for the largest summer boats, and several have departed with heavy freights at low rates. The river is now falling very rapidly, however, and prices have advanced 30 a 35 per cent.

**EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET.**—We have little or no change to notice since last week. The price of Eastern Exchange appears to be still steady at 1 1/2 premium. The supply from the South and West does not appear to increase. The rate for Sight Exchange on New Orleans may be quoted at par to 10 per cent. premium, while Bills at 60 days are taken at 1/4 a 1 per cent. for exchange, and interest off.

Specie remains inactive at 1/4 a 1/2 premium. Kentucky money 1/4 a 1/2 premium, and Tennessee 1/4 percent dis.—*Cin. Gaz.*

**Cincinnati and Covington Markets.**  
September 4, 1846.

**BEEF.**—22 a 24c per lb.  
**BUTTER.**—Packers pay 7 1/2 a 7 3/4; Retail—fresh print—12 1/2 a 15c; choice parcels—pound lumps—15, 18 to 20c.

**CANDLES & SOAP.**—Current rates this week are as follows:—Candles, per lb. 8c for Mould, 19 a 22c for Star, and 25c for Adamantine; Soap, per lb. 3 1/2 a 4c for No. 1, and 4 1/2c for No. 2.

**CHEESE.**—A good article brings readily 5 1/2 a 6c per lb.  
**COAL.**—A good stock on hand. For Young-henry 12 1/2; Brownsville 12 1/2 a 12 3/4; Wheeling and Pomeroy 11c.

**CORNFLOUR.**—The leading rate for Flour barrels is 30 cts. Pork and Whiskey barrels 70 a 75 cts. Lard kegs 33 a 36 cts.

**COPPERAS.**—Sale from store of 100 lbs at \$2.75.  
**CORNFLOUR.**—Manilla, per lb. 10 a 12c; Bale Rope 2 1/2 a 4c; Hemp, white, 7 a 8c; Tarred 8c; Bagging, per yard, 9 a 11c.

**COTTON YARNS.**—15, 15 1/2 and 16c for large and small parcels.

**CRANBERRIES.**—Are beginning to come in somewhat freely, and are generally held at \$1.25 per bushel.

**Dry Goods.**—This branch of business is now becoming quite active, and jobbers are receiving large stocks. A considerable quantity has already been sold, and a fair, though not heavy business, is anticipated during the next three months. Prices are generally a shade lower than during the spring trade. The decline is about 1/2 cent on brown and bleached Cottons and Tickings; 1 to 2 cents on Prints, and about 5 cents on Satinets. Brown Sheetings of heavy styles are worth 8 a 8 1/2; light 4 a 4 1/2; good quality 3 1/2 a 4; medium 3 1/2 a 4; Merimack Prints 12c; common blues 10c; Merimack Prints 8 a 10c; medium Ticks 15c; Brown Drills 9 a 12c. The clothiers have been buying largely of Coatings, Cassimeres, Blankets, &c. This trade is now quite flourishing, and is on the increase. What further effect the tariff may have on prices, cannot be foreseen with any certainty; but it is supposed they cannot go much lower, in time to affect the business of the present season, though it is probable many kinds of goods will be lower six months hence.

**EGGS.**—Packed pay 5c. Retail 6 a 8c per doz.  
**FEATHERS.**—The best qualities from wagon command 22 a 24c per lb. 25 a 27 from store.

**FLOUR.**—Commands \$2.85 a \$3.90  
**FISH.**—We quote Mackerel No. 1 at \$12 a 13c per barrel, and \$2.55 per cask; No. 2 at \$10 a 11c per barrel; No. 3, small and large, at 7 a 8 1/2; Dry Cod 4c per lb; Herring 6 1/2 a 7c per box.

**GINSENG.**—Is in good demand. We quote it from 28 to 30, as in lots and quality.

**GLASS.**—Sales during the week of 40 boxes 10 1/2 a 12 1/2; 50 boxes do at 12 1/2; 30 boxes 8 1/2 a 10; 10 1/2 a 12; 10 1/2 a 14; 10 1/2 a 16; 12 1/2 a 18 per box.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat 50c per bushel of 60 lbs. Corn sales from store at 23 a 26 per bushel.

**GUANO.**—Sugar 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 per lb. Rio Coffee 7 a 8 1/2. Molasses 26 a 30.

**HAMS.**—Sale of 1,000 lbs Kentucky dew-rotted at \$3.15 per 100 lbs; 1 ton do at \$33.

**NAILS.**—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d a 4 1/2c per lb; 8 1/2 a 4 1/2; 6 1/2 a 4 1/2; 5 1/2 a 4 1/2; 4 1/2 a 4 1/2.

**OLDS.**—The rates of inferior, good, and prime Lard Oil, are now 45, 50 and 55c per gallon. In Lined Oil, we note small sales since our last at 45 a 48c per gallon. 8 bids city mills Lined Oil sold at 45c per gallon.

**PORK.**—The enquiry for Pork and Lard has been limited this week, but Bacon has been in considerable request. The operations made known to us are the following:—Pork—Sale of 14 lbs at \$8; 50 lbs Mess at 7 1/2; Lard 4 1/2 a 5; Hams 4 1/2 a 5; Sides 3; Shoulders 2.

**SAFES.**—Timothy—Several parcels of the new crop have been upon the market, and taken by dealers at \$1.50 a \$1.70. Retail sale from store 1.50 to 2.25, as in quality. Clover Seed is in good demand for the season for sowing. Fair receipts of Flax seed—price 60 a 62c.

**TABACCO.**—Best brands Six Sixty firm at 5 1/2 and some held at 6c per lb.

**VEGETABLES.**—Potatoes retail now at 80 a 90c per bushel—20 a 25 cts per bushel.

**WOOL.**—15 a 25c extreme extras.

**WHEAT.**—16 a 16 1/2c.

**Covington Cattle Market.**  
Under this head we intend to give a weekly account of sales, prices, &c., in this market, which has now become the principal one for the Cattle raising region of Kentucky. Our up country readers may rely upon the information we give them being correct.

Last sales of Cattle in this market ranges from \$3 to 3 75 per 100 lbs net, for good cattle. The supply rather better than for several weeks past, though nothing like an over-supply yet.

Our friend Ricca says he has purchased a lot of superior Cattle of our old friend and acquaintance, HENRY WEST, of Scott County. We have tried some of it, and find it as good as represented. Our citizens should not cross the river to obtain Beef, when they can get such on this side as Ricca can furnish them.

STEER.—Good Weathers \$1.50.

**BALTIMORE MARKET.**  
The Flour market dull—prices as 27.  
Wheat, aying from  
\$3.87 to \$4.10 per bushel.  
Corn, aying from  
\$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel.  
Prime \$1.00, Mess \$1.05;  
\$1.07; Prime \$1.50 a \$1.55;  
No. 1, \$1.55;  
No. 2, \$1.50;  
No. 3, \$1.45;  
No. 4, \$1.40;  
No. 5, \$1.35;  
No. 6, \$1.30;  
No. 7, \$1.25;  
No. 8, \$1.20;  
No. 9, \$1.15;  
No. 10, \$1.10;  
No. 11, \$1.05;  
No. 12, \$1.00;  
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