

# 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 12, 1846.

NUMBER 8.

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N. L. FINNELL,

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

Advertisements, of 13 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 & 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 associated themselves in the practice of the Law, under the firm of

Morehead and Stevenson.

They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison.

Their Office is on 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 & MOOAR.

M. BENTON AND DANIEL MOOAR.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant.

Their Office is on Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL.

HAVE 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

HENRY B. BROWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having permanently located in

COVINGTON, KY.

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

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

JEWELRY.

WM. GALLUP, WATCH

& CLOCK REPAIRER,

Scott, between 4th & 5th sts.

Covington, Ky. Has received

and now offers for sale, a choice

selection of Jewellery, which

he is 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 13, 1845. 35-1y

Gedge & Brothers,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Scott Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment

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. 13, EAST FRONT ST.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. B. The Oil Manufactured at this Estab-

lishment 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-ly

PETER A. WHITE.

WM. SUKOW.

Peter A. White & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 4, Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.

August 13, 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.

W. C. HUNTINGTON

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

123 MAIN ST. BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

CINCINNATI, O.

Dealer in Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Britan-

nia Ware, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Table

and Pocket Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Musical

Instruments, Allen's Patent Revolving

Posters, &c. &c. Clocks, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

May 23, 1846.

C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

## Awful Calamity—Nine Lives Lost—and Great Destruction of Property.

We have an Extra from the Madison, Ind., Banner of Friday, Sept. 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M., by which we learn that damages, variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$100,000, have been done to the Railroad and private property by a great flood at that place; and that nine lives were lost, by drowning. The Banner says:—On Thursday Sept. 3d about 2 o'clock, P. M., a heavy cloud descended over this city, from which the rain descended in a stream for the space of two hours or more. In a short time the mad waters came tumbling down from every hollow, in every hill-side, and Crooked Creek (a very small stream running parallel with the Ohio River, between the high hills back and the city)—rose above its banks; and the "bottom," or "commons," between the Michigan road and the high ground upon which the city is built, was soon converted into a lake or broad river.

The large and beautiful culvert under the artificial hill thrown up across the hollow, in the construction of the Railroad, at the lower end of the city, was soon choked up with floating houses and other materials, and the waters, damped up below; and rushing with mad fury from above, immediately extended on each side, so as to cover the whole space known as the "Commons," extending from the Northern limits of the city to the hills beyond. The back water, however, did not reach higher than two or three hundred yards above the new powder house before the culvert gave way and the torrent swept off the high embankment—earth, stone and all—making a gap above of some 75 or 100 yards wide and smooth bed below, some 20 yards in width, resembling very much, on a small scale, the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry—and thus completely cutting off the railroad communication between the Hill District and the city.

But, the injury to the Railroad Company is only a small part of the loss sustained by this unprecedented flood. All the bridges across Crooked Creek have been swept off, and nearly all the property in the immediate vicinity of its banks has been either entirely destroyed or greatly injured. Messrs. Jacob Shub, Whitney & Hendricks, and Mitchell & McNaughton are among the greatest sufferers.

The worst remains to be told. It is certain that at least seven persons have lost their lives by this flood, viz: Mr. Walker and child drowned in "Eagle Hollow"—Mrs. Judge and two children, in "Irish Hollow"—Mrs. Scott, (daughter of Mr. Cotton), swept off from her dwelling between Mulberry and West streets, and three colored people—Charlotte, Edward and Israel.

We witnessed the flood from beginning to end. It was an awful, yet a sublime spectacle. Houses, animals, fences, barrels, and all kinds of household furniture, came whirling along, as though they were mere bubbles, or feathers, floating in the air.

TERRIBLE STATE OF ANARCHY IN CANADA.—The Montreal Herald says that the police of the capital is inadequate to the protection of the lives and property of its citizens.

"We are in such a state," says that paper, "that no man can leave his house after dark, or go half a mile out of town in broad day, without a feeling of uncertainty whether he will ever return alive. One man has been beaten to death on a public race-course, another is stabbed in the back, and for aught we know is, at the moment we write, expiring at the hospital. Besides two riots on the same night, a contemporary publishes the names of four persons who have been separately attacked by ruffians."

Our police have been reduced, the horsemen who are the only efficient force in the high roads, almost suppressed, and there is no other alternative but to remain absolutely within doors, or to adopt the horrible expedient of carrying arms, determined, if attacked, to sell life as dearly as possible.

"Montreal is not the only place where violent outrages are perpetrated by cowardly ruffians on unsuspecting and unarmed individuals."

We regret to see, in the Belleville Intelligencer, to account of the death of Mr. B. M. Mearns and Mr. James Fitzgibbon, in that place. Our contemporary states that the occurrence arose from a quarrel between a person named O'Reilly and Mr. Fitzgibbon, and that the former procured a third party to beat the latter, and interfered himself when the assailant appeared likely to get punished."

"Yesterday, the Jury who have been so long engaged in the trial of the late Mr. Leonard, closed the inquiry by returning a verdict of willful murder against James O'Donnell, Bernard Corrigan, Michael Palmer, Bernard Rafter, Daniel Brennan, and divers other persons unknown. They also made the following presentment:

"We, the Jury assembled on the inquest holden on the body of the late O. C. Leonard, deem it incumbent on us to express our great regret that those to whom the conservation of the peace is confided, did not adopt some more efficient means for the maintenance of peace and good order, on the first day of the late races on the St. Pierre Race Course."

"We learn that Rafter was arrested yesterday. O'Donnell is the man who was apprehended on the Race Course on Friday."

SICKNESS AT HAGERSTOWN MD.—The Hagerstown News says that now prevails in Hagerstown and its vicinity is truly alarming. Fevers of every hue and dye, remittent, intermittent, bilious, typhus, congestive, and many other kinds either "too numerous to mention," or beyond our ken, have prostrated hundreds, while the chills have done a full share of leveling beside.

The reader will excuse the want of editorial attention in a days paper, when we tell him that no less than six or eight of our family, as well as three of the hands in our office, have within the past week been prostrate with disease, and we ourselves have received a shake that we won't get over without "something to take."

SCENE AT A HOTEL TABLE.

Landlord.—Mr. T.—What shall I help you to?

Boarder.—Some roast turkey, thir, if you please.

Landlord.—We have no turkey, Sir, what else will you have?

Boarder.—Thome of the roast beef, then.

Landlord.—No roast beef, sir, but—

Boarder.—[In a great rage.]—What in

## From the St. Louis Republic of Sept. 2.

A letter from Mr. N. Colburn, our correspondent at Santa Fe, announces his arrival at Independence, in this state, on Thursday last, in twenty-four and a half days from Santa Fe. This journey eclipses in speed any other ever performed between the two points, and shows that very soon it will be surpassed, even the character of novelty. From the letter of Mr. Colburn we gather many facts of interest to our readers, which are here arranged:

Mr. Colburn left Santa Fe on the 3d of August. There were then only 450 Mexican soldiers stationed at Santa Fe, but the authorities stated that they had 7000 men ready to march at a moment's warning to meet Gen. Kearney, and 2000 were expected from the lower country. How far this expectation may be realized, may be judged of from the fact, that Mr. Kennedy, who had just arrived from Santa Fe, reported that they had there only 300 soldiers, 200 at Chihuahua, and 40 at El Paso.

When Mr. C. left Santa Fe, nothing had been heard of Gen. Kearney's movements for fifteen days previous. "It was not then known that Gen. Wool was moving against Chihuahua. About 200 miles on his route home, he met with eight Mexican dragoons, who had been watching the movements of the American forces under Gen. Kearney. They said they had not seen the troops, although they had been in sight of Bent's Fort and to the Simarone.

Mr. Colburn reached the crossing of the Arkansas in ten days, being the quickest trip ever made to that point in wagons. He found grass and water scarce. He there met Capt. Worcester, of the U. S. artillery, T. Caldwell and Chas. Bent, only ten days from Independence, and sent by them to Gen. Kearney all the news of which he was in possession. From this party he heard of the murder, the evening before, of Mr. W. Z. Swan, of Northampton, Mass. He was returning, it is stated, from Fort Bent, in company with Major G. Clark, and was shot from his horse when within seventy-five yards of their camp, by Indians.

On the 15th, he met Mr. Turley's company of three wagons, for Taos, and also forty-three Government wagons and 54 men. They were lying by for repairs. They had lost fifteen yoke of oxen; many of the men were sick, and they had only two rounds of ammunition. No guard could be placed at night, and they had nothing with which to defend themselves when hunting their oxen. The Indians were attacking some of the company almost every night. This detachment of wagons was then sixteen days behind the army, which, Mr. C. learned, was then subsisting on half a ration of bread and meat, with neither sugar nor coffee! He expresses the opinion that one hundred Mexican soldiers could capture all the supplies of Government stores from the Cotton Wood to Bent's Fort, if they only knew their exposed situation. It was also stated that the wagons had only fifteen rounds of ammunition with them. Mr. C. says that the Indians were in Santa Fe, offering their services to Gov. Armiño, on condition that he should let them have the spoils which they might take from the Americans, but that he had refused to accept the proposition. If he had acceded to it, the army might, possibly, have been defeated, or their supplies cut off, which would have caused great distress.

Mr. Colburn represents trade as being very dull at Santa Fe. There was a heavy storm of snow on the mountains on the 15th of June, and on the 10th of July, he saw a large bank of snow. On the 24th of June, there was a tremendous hail storm on the St. Charles; some of the stones measured nine inches, and he saw one house which had holes cut through the roof by it.

The corn crop was very poor. Mr. C. expresses the opinion that the horses of the mounted men must suffer severely during the winter, as there was but little surplus grain in the country; probably not exceeding eight thousand bushels of wheat, and no corn.

MEETING OF OPERATIVES—HOW IT WORKS. We understand that the artists, mechanics and laborers connected with the Wire and Carpet Factories and the Calico Print Works, in Haverstun, Rockland County, were to hold a meeting last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of consulting with each other and deciding whether they would accept the wages offered them by the owners of these establishments, or run the risk of being employed elsewhere. The wages offered them are twenty-five per cent lower than those they have been receiving. If they accept these reduced wages the establishments will continue their operations, if they do not they will be suspended.

Here, then, we have some of the fruits of a tariff framed by the pretenses to exclusive democracy, professed friends of the poor man, the boasted guardians of Republicanism who are eternally ranting about the interests of "the masses," and making frothy appeals to the mechanics and laboring class, as their only defenders against the encroachments of tyrannical and oppressive legislation. These mechanics and laboring classes must suffer a reduction of 25 per cent. in their wages or shoulder their wardrobe and tramp for employment!—Before the end of a year from this date the highways will be as much thronged with men seeking employment as they were in 1840 and '41; and will these laborers continue to lick the feet that are trampling them in the dust? Will they vote again into power those by whose policy they are brought from their homes, and forced to beg of the farmers the privilege to toil for the bare means of subsistence?—policy which while it makes the honest sons of free America hang their heads in sorrow and sigh for the privilege, once enjoyed, of earning a competence for themselves and their families, makes the subjects of Queen Victoria rejoice that "an immense market" is opened here for the products of their labor?—Time will show.—Peebles's Repub.

Our old friend N. L. FINNELL, formerly editor of the Lexington Inquirer, has bought out the Licking Valley Register, published at Covington, Ky. We are rejoiced that this Veteran of the press has at length found a location where his talents and industry cannot fail to ensure him a comfortable independence if not fortune. Mr. Finnell's character as an editor and a gentleman, are too well known to this community, to need any eulogy from us. It will afford us pleasure to act as his agent in procuring him subscribers in this vicinity.—Georgetown Herald.

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## Louisiana Volunteers.

The Washington Union talks about the Whig newspapers of New Orleans finding fault with the Administration on account of the disbanding of the Louisiana Volunteers. Whig newspapers, indeed! We commend the Union's attention to the following article from the ablest and most influential Democratic paper in New Orleans:—Nashville Whig.

From the Jeffersonian.

### THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEERS.

The Sunday papers, which are so widely circulated in this city, have already announced that a disgrace has been put on Louisiana. Her volunteers have been disbanded, and forced, as it were, to abandon the service of their country. They are returning home. And how do they return? Not with the honors of a triumph. Not with music and banners. Not with the lustre of military achievement. Not with memories freighted with glorious recollections for the children, and noble records for the archives of the Republic. But downcast and disappointed; deceived by those whom they had a right to trust; with broken health without a cent in their pockets; many of them resolutely minded; and worse than all, with that enthusiasm and confidence in the government of their country, which inspired them at the outset, quenched forever.

Louisiana, throughout its length and breadth, will sympathize with these brave men, and resent the indignity that has been put upon herself. Every pulse of her generous heart will throb with indignation. The trading political lucksters of the day may endeavor to find an apology for this treatment, because it emanates from the Department of War. The truckling pensioners of Government and their second hand dependents, may gloss over the transaction, but excuse it as they may, it is one that will not, and should not be forgotten. The people will recollect it. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress, should protest against it if they have not already done so. The Legislature should denounce it. That State, which overlooks her own rights and neglects the honor of her sons, is unworthy of sovereignty, and should be stricken from the Union.

Louisiana stands now unrepresented in the army. The very first in the field, she has been driven from it not by the enemy, but by the treachery of the Department of War. In vain did our Legislature, in its wisdom, send to the public treasury with a generous confidence, in vain did our Chief Magistrate and public functionaries devote themselves to the organization of the troops. In vain did all classes and all parties in the community, exhibit a noble emulation that has been appreciated in every quarter of the Union. In vain did Louisiana promise to herself a harvest of glory in return for such patriotism.

Like Dead Sea fruits, these promises and hopes have turned to bitterness upon the lips. From the very outset, the action of the State has been embarrassed, the action of the State has been shamed by its own laggard and inefficient conduct, the War Department has interposed obstacles at every step; its instructions have been confused and contradictory; its movements have been dilatory, uncertain and imbecile; it has pursued a policy fallacious and contemptible, it has brought discredit on the administration and disheartened its best friends in Louisiana. It acted throughout, seemingly, without plans and without information, thus causing the expenditure of vast sums of money, that might have been avoided. It has been governed by wretched technicalities and bureau advisers, instead of meeting the great emergencies of the crisis, and consulting the spirit and enthusiasm of the people.

Mr. Marcy and General Scott—for we understand they concur in the plans for the campaign against the enemy, the action of the State has been shamed by its own laggard and inefficient conduct, the War Department has interposed obstacles at every step; its instructions have been confused and contradictory; its movements have been dilatory, uncertain and imbecile; it has pursued a policy fallacious and contemptible, it has brought discredit on the administration and disheartened its best friends in Louisiana. It acted throughout, seemingly, without plans and without information, thus causing the expenditure of vast sums of money, that might have been avoided. It has been governed by wretched technicalities and bureau advisers, instead of meeting the great emergencies of the crisis, and consulting the spirit and enthusiasm of the people.

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# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

## COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 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.

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

TWO DOLLARS a year—paid in advance.

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

Office—Corner of Scott st. and Market Space.

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.

AGENT. Mr. Thomas Sanford of Burlington is our Agent for Boone county, and any other county, or place he may choose to visit.

With deep regret we announce the death of Dr. A. H. INNES, Senator elect from the district composed of Harrison, and Bracken counties, who died on the 4th inst., at his home in Claysville.

## OHIO DEMOCRACY ON SLAVERY.

The late Democratic convention in Hamilton County, Ohio, with one voice, adopted certain resolutions of a doctrinal character; which we suppose are to be regarded as the last genuine revelations of the "Genius of Progress" through the medium of the high priests of Ohio Democracy. One of these resolutions pledges the party to oppose the extension of slavery into any territory to be acquired by conquest or purchase from Mexico. This must be regarded as an extraordinary stride taken by the aforesaid genius of "progress" in its stately march. How long has it been since the Democracy of Hamilton County, with all the energy of fanaticism argued, shouted and voted for the annexation of Texas; and that too, not as a mere collateral question, but expressly as the great issue between Democratic pro-slavery on the one hand and Whig abolitionism on the other.

Less than two years have elapsed since the din of their Texas Songs and speeches assailed the public ear, in which the echo has barely subsided. Yet they have the effrontery to repudiate their very arguments then used,—to forget what they said of the "necessity of preserving the balance of power in the Senate between North and South, by annexing Slave States," and even to denounce the salvo with which they attempted to soothe the philanthropy of the anti-slavery democrats, to wit: that "although annexation would extend the area of slavery it would not create a single additional slave; and that it would tend to the ultimate abolition of slavery in the northward slave States," as no better than a "vile empiricism which would remove the malady from one part of the system to another."

Since they have chosen this emphatically to discard their own well approved principles, and have adopted the very doctrines, arguments, and language of Birneyism in 1844 as the sword and buckler of pure progressive Democracy in 1846, it is right to develop the principle of Wilnot's resolution, which they applaud in their Carthage manifesto, and thus exhibit to the Democracy of Kentucky what it takes to make a Democrat in Hamilton County Ohio. It is generally known that just before the close of the late session of Congress, Mr. Polk asked an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of effecting a peace with Mexico. When the bill for that purpose was before the House, Mr. Wilnot of New York moved that it should be amended by inserting the proviso "that slavery should not be allowed in any territory to be acquired from Mexico." Why this proviso except simply because Mr. Wilnot thought there were slave States enough already and that experience proved them to be unworthy or improper members of the Union, and that inasmuch as the evil of their being members of the confederacy was incurable, it was the more necessary to guard against their increase. In other words Mr. Wilnot and the Democracy of Hamilton County adopt the existence or non existence of slavery in a territory as a test of republican purity and of fitness for admission into the Union. Having gone thus far in their progress of purity, it becomes an interesting problem to determine how much more of the same kind of purity it would take to induce them to advocate total separation from slavery, amputation of the diseased parts in other words, dissolution of the Union. This is the direct tendency of Democratic principles in Hamilton County Ohio; and may become (if it be not already) the doctrine of the entire party in the North. It is to be hoped that "the great progress" by which they profess to be moved will roll them on till they leave this new fangled behind; but it is to be feared that it will plunge them into something worse; for it is a peculiar trait of democratic "progress" that it always rolls fast and most naturally when it rolls down hill. If consistency had not in their ethics, become a crime, they should respect the past, and remember the sanctity of the implied and universally understood contract which saved the Union by settling the Missouri question, and as it was fondly hoped all kindred disputes. It is not saying too much to declare that a disturbance of the terms then settled is downright treason, and nothing less.

## FROM THE ARMY.

The army correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a letter from Metamoras of the 18th expresses fears, that after the troops have all been removed from Metamoras, the Mexicans may rally a force sufficient to retake the place as well as Point Isabel. He states that on the night of the 17th, 400 Rancheros actually entered the town and made good their retreat, the force there not being sufficient to chase them. Col. Clarke has ordered over from the opposite side a battalion of Ohio Volunteers, and will organize the citizens. The writer states that every movement of the Army, its numbers &c., are known to the enemy, through their spies, who come under pretense of selling milk, &c. While of the Mexican force nothing is known by our officers, except what is gathered from rumor. Gen. Taylor, then at Camargo, the writer thinks would put his force in motion about the first of this month, for Monterey. Which place he would probably reach in 20 to 30 days, should no unforeseen obstacles have to be encountered. This will bring the first of October or very near it.

## GENERAL SCOTT.

This veteran has risen proudly above the influence of the sneers which lately assailed him. Events have proved his calculations literally correct.

The Secretary of War expected ere this to have overrun Mexico. Gen. Scott's experience told him that time was required to bring our resources to bear. The Secretary was impatient and the General lost his temper when he found that Marcy thought himself more of a general than the soldier of Chippewa. Scott wrote the unfortunate "Soup" letter, and the press poured on him with unparalleled ferocity. For a time he lay the prostrate victim of a million stupid witticisms, but time has proved him every inch a general, and the hasty plate of Soup is likely to be forgiven and forgotten by a just public, while the memory of William L. Marcy's charge against this government for mending his breeches remains fresh and green as a perpetual memorial of the singular littleness of an American Secretary of War.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—Under this head the reader will see, in another column, a communication copied from the Franklin Commonwealth, signed "S." We have been long acquainted with Mr. S. and if we know nothing personally of Professor P. ALLEN, the Principal of the Franklin Institute, we should give full credit to what S. says of him. But we can, and do most cheerfully add our own testimony to his, not only as to the high attainments and excellent moral character of Prof. A. but as to the suitability of the location of his Institution. If we had sons to educate, and from choice or necessity, had to send them from home, we should, without any kind of hesitation, send them to his Institute. We should, in doing so, feel well assured that we had done what a parent ought to do for a son—placed him under one in every way capable of giving him a good education, intellectual and moral; and at a place where he would be as certain to enjoy good health as at any other place in the Western Country. Further, friend Allen, we cannot at present say for you.

While on the subject, however, of country Schools, we will here take occasion to speak of one that is intended for Females, located in Woodford County, Kentucky, at one of the most lovely and beautiful places we have ever seen about two miles from the Kentucky River on the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road. The "Woodford Institute" is under the charge of the Rev. W. F. BROADBENT, a Minister of the Gospel of the Baptist denomination, and possessing every requisite for a Teacher; and under whose care and guidance, and that of his excellent companion, Mrs. B. parents may safely place their daughters. Besides being a good scholar, an experienced Teacher, and of unblemished moral character, Mr. B. is an old fashioned Virginia gentleman.

But some of our Covington friends, and others round about here, may think we are disposed to advise them to send their sons and daughters off to obtain their education.—Far from it. We advise them to keep their sons and daughters at home, and send them to our own schools. We are as well off in that way, as any other place of our size in the Western Country—perhaps better; and we have fewer temptations in Covington to entice the unwary youth from the path of rectitude than are to be found in any other place of its size west of the Alleghany Mountains. There is but one licensed coffee house in the place, and that, and the different Hotels are prohibited from retailing spirituous liquors on the Sabbath; and we have not heard of a black-leg since we have been here. What other place with over 5000 inhabitants can say as much? "We pause for a reply."

## THE OREGON DOUT.

Mr. Ingraham, whose advertisement is in another column, has at his shop a boot of a novel pattern manufactured by himself, which surpasses any thing in that line, which we have seen in point of workmanship and ingenuity. He calls it the Oregon pattern.—He has set our brother mechanics of this city a good example also, in advertising in the Register.

## COTTON CROP.

The Natchez Courier of the 1st. says the Caterpillar still continues its ravages among the Cotton in that region. The Boll Worm is also at work, and does much mischief.

## Bank Lick Turnpike.

We are gratified to hear that contracts have been made for McAdamsing five miles of this Road, commencing at the city limits; and from the character of the contractors, the work will be speedily finished.

As soon as we can obtain the necessary information we shall have something to say to the public, and more particularly to the Members of the Legislature, in relation to the Covington and Georgetown Turnpike.

The Editor of the Intelligencer still hangs on to his story about the heavy importation of votes into the Boone Senatorial District. We are perfectly willing that he, or any one else, shall believe what he pleases on that subject, and upon all other subjects, and shall not contend with him about his right to do so. But we do believe, and shall insist upon it, when a man makes a charge, he ought to produce some shadow of proof to sustain it, or furnish those against whom he makes his charges, with an opportunity of disproving it.

To cut the matters short, however, with the Editor of the Intelligencer, we shall here inform him that we have been authorized by several highly respectable citizens of Boone County, to give to his charge, so far as Boone may be implicated in it, a clear, distinct, and unqualified denial; and to say to him and to his informants, that they are prepared to meet and refute the charge, by offering to him, his informant, or informants, a very liberal reward for every illegal vote they shall detect on the poll-book at any place of voting in Boone. As the Editor of the Intelligencer has declined furnishing proof of his charge because "nothing was to be gained by it," he can now go to work, if he believes he information furnished him to be true, and make something by producing his proof.

Geo. B. KINKEAD, Esq. of Lexington, Ky. but late of Versailles, has been appointed by Governor OWSELY, Secretary of State, in the place of BENJ. HARDIN, Esq.—not removed, but because he would not remove. The Secretary of State is required by law to reside and keep his office in Frankfort. Failing to do this, Mr. Hardin has been superseded by the appointment of Mr. Kinkead. This is right. No man should be permitted to hold an office, after he places himself above the law, if he can be reached, and the Governor had doubtless the right to appoint a man as Secretary, who would comply fully with every requisition of the law. The appointment of Mr. Kinkead will give general satisfaction. He is a gentleman of fine talents.

☞The Frankfort papers are very slow in reaching us. The Commonwealth of Tuesday did not come to hand until Friday morning; though we believe it generally arrives on Thursday. The Yeoman of Thursday will be coming along; we suppose, like Mr. Cooper's powder burnt; "after a while." If the Editors of these papers will unite with us in urging the Legislature to make an appropriation to finish the Turnpike Road from this place to Georgetown, we could have a daily mail on that route, and their papers would reach here on the evenings of the day of publication.

☞The two servant boys, belonging to Messrs. WENB & HOLTZELAW, of Georgetown, Ky. that left their masters on Saturday night last, were captured on Sunday night, near Williamstown, and taken back home. They were wending their way to the Queen City, and their capture doubtless deprived some of the Abolitionists over there of pretty good pickings, as the boys, it is said, were tolerably well supplied with the dimes. What a pity it is to deprive such disinterested Philanthropists of their reward!

☞"THE HERMIT" appears again on our first page. After our first side was worked off, we received a note from him, requesting that certain portions of his letter should be omitted, fearing they might give offence to some, which he neither wished nor intended to do. As he only gave the language of the "oldest inhabitant" in regard to desecrating ancient burying grounds, selling gambler's implements, &c., we presume no one will be offended at him. We take the responsibility, if there be any.

The places at which the Hermit says the fights took place, are *grove shops*, of the very lowest and most corrupting character; a disgrace to any place, and should not be tolerated any where, except where men are willing that their own sons, and the sons of those sent there to obtain an education, act as clerks, learn trades, &c. should become drunkards and beasts.

☞The Cincinnati Atlas doubts the correctness of the statement of the army correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that 400 Rancheros had made an intrusion into Metamoras on the 17th of August, and were permitted to depart without molestation. The Atlas says it has simultaneous dates by way of New Orleans, which make no mention of the circumstance.

Does "the oldest inhabitant" recollect of such hot weather in September, as we have had since the present month set in?

## Methodist Conference.

Our readers will bear in mind, that the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will meet in this city on Wednesday the 23rd inst. Upon such occasions we believe it is usual for the citizens to make ample provision for the accommodation and convenience of those from a distance.—The Ministers their wives and little ones especially. Covington, we know will not be behind other places, in hospitality.

We may expect an amount of talent and piety, seldom congregated at one point.

☞Foreign papers represent the wheat crop of the old world as a dead failure. This presents rare chances for speculation in American flour if true.

## The Lead Trade in the West.

From the N. Y. Tribune.  
GALENA, Ill., August, 12, 1846.

The Free Trade Democracy of this great lead region are looking about to see what has hurt them. Since the passage of Sir R. Walker's British Tariff bill, our great staple (Lead) has fallen sixty cents on the hundred pounds. Three weeks ago it sold quick for three dollars and ten cents per hundred; and now it goes hard at two dollars and fifty cents.

The poor Miner, who finds the price of his mineral suddenly cut down from eighteen dollars to thirteen dollars per thousand, can now come up out of his shaft and inquire, "who is James K. Polk."

Well, let him inquire. He doubtless knew James K. Polk before the election, and a hundred chances to one he voted for him, and would do so again, even if the price of his mineral was cut down by James K. Polk's principles and measures, to five dollars a hundred, if told by some designing demagogue, that democracy was in danger, and he must vote with the party in order to save their principles—yes their principles! He would forget the poverty and distress that had been brought upon him and his family, shout aloud for Democracy and Polk, and vote the Democratic ticket again.

Some of our whig contemporaries are in favor of a repeal of the British Democratic Tariff of the last session of Congress, if the Whigs and Tariff Democrats should be strong enough. To this we object. The Democrats passed the British Tariff; let them and their friends enjoy its blessings long enough to be satisfied that a Tariff framed for the benefit of the British manufactures does not operate quite so advantageously to the people of this country, as one framed with a view of aiding the American manufacturer to sustain himself against foreign competition. We want the Democratic party to have the full benefit of their British Tariff, especially the operatives in our Manufacturing establishments, lead mines, &c. a large majority of whom, we learn, are Democrats.

## "War to the Knife."

The Wheeling Argus, Democratic, of Friday, has the following paragraph:

The Whigs talk about a Gag law! We should think one necessary when such Tory elements as the Senators from Massachusetts abuse their trust to the detriment of the public business and the injury of the whole.

## "THE KNIFE TO THE HILT."

The Wheeling Times, Whig, of Saturday, contains the annexed response:

It is fitting and proper that John Davis of Massachusetts, than whom a purer, better, more upright man breathes not the air of heaven, should be called a Tory scoundrel by such a one as the editor of the Argus, a man, who, with the stench of whose character, the smell of the concentrated essence of polecats, assafoetida and rotten fish is as the breath of dewy roses:

Why had not the Times added rotten eggs to the ingredients for his smelling bottle?—He would then have made his Editor come tolerably near to one we know, not a hundred miles off. The Louisville Courier thinks his neighbor of the Louisville Democrat comes up to the Argus man of Wheeling. The Democrat man would be like a small baby by the side of a giant, when compared with our man.

If the Courier is not willing to yield the palm of superiority to our Editor, we will compare notes, and show that he has had more street fights, twice over, with his Matilda's, his Lizzy's, &c. &c., than his Democrat man, and has been often kicked out of the gambling room. And the worst of it is, he is not a Democratic Editor.

## COVINGTON & NEWPORT.

These thriving towns ought to be more identified in feeling and interest than they appear to be. Taken together they contain a population of about 9000, which, although not generally wealthy; must in the lapse of time become so, if industry and economy do not fail in their natural results. Licking River is a serious barrier to that freedom of intercourse which is so desirable for the welfare of both places, and until a Bridge connects them the Citizens must continue to be comparatively strangers. Something has been already done towards this important work, and of course the want of funds alone prevents its completion. We would suppose the stock would pry well. Bridge stock usually does; and there is little doubt that if the value of the stock could be properly set forth, that Eastern capitalists would eagerly seek the chance of investment. Something surely might be done in the Legislature next winter to make the value of the work more conspicuous. We will speak more of this matter hereafter.

The Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, A. M. late Chaplain of the University of Virginia, has been appointed professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Ecclesiastical History, in the Western Baptist Theological Institute in this city, and has accepted.

## Santa Fe Trade.

The number of wagons departing this season, from Independence Mo. to Santa Fe with goods is 351.

The value of the goods is \$100,000. The number of men along with them 750. This is far beyond the trade of any previous year, and doubts are entertained of its turning out well.

The Cincinnati Enquirer tells a long story, about a man that got rich in the pork city, by stealing "roasters," i. e. small pigs, and selling them to hotels and steamboats. Very hard to believe!

☞BIG APPLE.—Gen. Wado of Cincinnati has an apple grown on his farm weighing 20 ounces, and measuring 15 inches round.

## Burglary.

On Friday night, the dwelling house of Mr. John W. Harris, on First street, was entered by a burglar, who procured a silver watch worth \$55, a silver watch, and about \$30 in money, and escaped without disturbance. He reached the upper porch by climbing one of the columns, and entered the room where two young men, sons of Mr. H., sleeping—took their clothes to the porch, abstracted the watches and money, and left with his booty.

The feat was boldly and adroitly accomplished, and should operate as a warning to our citizens.—*Dayton Journal* Sept. 8.

As the facilities for travelling between Dayton and our city are great, the light fingered gentry who made the demonstration noticed above, may pay us a visit when they get through in Dayton. Our citizens would do well to keep a sharp look out and keep their doors locked.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN.—Peace with Mexico.—Terms Settled with Santa Anna at Havana.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana, under date of August 10, states that an agreement had taken place between Santa Anna and certain agents of the British and American Governments, concerning the future destiny of Mexico. The arrangement is said to be as follows:

"The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be re-established under the guaranty of the United States, so that, in case of future pronouncements, the U. States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the U. States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds!"

From GALVESTON.—The steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, thirty hours from Galveston, arrived at N. Orleans on the 25th. The following extract from the Galveston News shows that the vessel is putting money in the purse of the people of Texas:

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." We are gratified to learn that our fellow citizens of the West after having suffered the burthen of a predatory war for so many years, are at last deriving some advantages from this annexation war, as it is some times called. A gentleman who has had opportunities for obtaining very correct information, gives it as his opinion that the government of the United States is now discharging the burthen of the public debt, and relieving the inhabitants of the Gaudaloupe and vicinity, of the tax of \$2000 per day for wagons, provisions, cattle, horses, &c., and that before the Chihuahua expedition leaves San Antonio for the interior, they will have left behind them from \$200,000 to \$300,000, as a permanent addition to the currency of the West. This is one of the "contingencies of annexation" of which they will not complain. And another will be that many of those who thus visit this beautiful country as volunteers, will be certain to remain, at the end of the war, as permanent settlers. This distribution of the public money is made among the poor and more laborious classes, where it is most needed, and will contribute most to the general prosperity of the country.

The News has a long article on the contemplated dash at Matamoros by the Mexicans, of which our last paper spoke, when they found that the army, all but what might be termed a corporal's guard, had left it. It shows that the design had been fast matured, and that but for its timely discovery, it would have been carried into execution.

## For the Reg. Ist.

## OREGON TREATY AGAIN.

At the date of my last communication, I had not seen the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, and wrote under the impression (gathered from Newspaper statements) that it was limited, and would expire in a few years. Under that supposition, I had, and still have, no doubt that Great Britain might perpetrate the right of freely navigating the Columbia river to the Hudson Bay Company and British subjects trading with it, just so long as she saw proper to continue the existence of that company. But it now appears that said charter has no such limitation, but is perpetual, and every pretence for denying that England has gained a great victory over us, in the Oregon treaty, is at an end.

But it is not what we have gained or lost in territory, rivers, or harbors, but of the conduct of Jas. K. Polk that I wish to speak.—What excuse will be offered for him? It will be said that he is offered for the Senate! and if this will suffice, what becomes of Executive firmness and responsibility? Moreover shall the President be permitted to find an excuse for signing a dishonorable treaty, in the deference due the advice of the Senate, and at the same time receive applause for executing the will of the Senate? and also the expressed wishes of the House of Representatives and of the people of the nation?

In his inaugural address the President very unnecessarily asserted that our right to Oregon was unquestionable; and in his succeeding messages to Congress, he reiterated the same, and stated that his convictions of the justice and superiority of our claims were so strong, that he never would have offered to treat upon the basis of the 49th degree but for deference to his predecessors. Yet recent to these, recent to his own oft repeated sentiments, recent to his own party, and worse than all, recent to his country's honor, he has concluded a treaty, yielding up to Great Britain all she asked: the whole of Vancouver Island, all the harbors upon the coast, the free navigation of the Columbia river, all, without equivalent or consideration of any kind, and to add, if it be possible to add, to such delinquency he attempts by the very acts which consummate it, to take shelter behind the Senate, and plead sanctuary.—O! mirabilis ad hominum! You will yet be found out and feel the peltings of that storm of public indignation which you are now dogging.

## OLD BOON.

P. S. Some of our political men it seems, and Mr. Polk amongst them, have discovered a most convenient and safe way of doing things. It is called acting under protest. It is well exemplified thus: Mr. Polk believes the whole of Oregon belongs to us, that Great Britain has no right then, protesting that there are his sentiments, he enters into treaty and without any consideration whatever he yielded up to G. Britain the whole of our claim. His conduct cannot be questioned, he is perfectly justifiable and safe, he acted under protest.

The mail of yesterday evening brought us intelligence from Camargo up to the 17th ult. The letter writers from that place, says the Times, are beginning to be very exciting. A hard battle at Monterey or the passes, is very confidently predicted. The Rangers and volunteer scouts are scouring the country in every direction.—Scarcely a day passes that the camp is not furnished with food for excitement by a "straggling Mexican picked up by a scouting party who reports" the rapid advance of a large Mexican army.—*Frank. Com.*

## Her Life has been spared.

BY THE USE OF  
DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED!!  
Mrs. Margaret Clemens, of Columbus, Ohio, has been suffering with a "DISEASE OF THE LUNGS," for the last three years. She at length became so weak and debilitated that she could not leave her bed. Her husband procured all the different medicines set forth to cure the Consumption; but unfortunately there was none of them afforded her any decided relief. At last seeing a notice in the "Ohio Statesman," of a cure that was performed upon a young lady similarly affected, which gave hopes of a cure, your Expectorant Remedy was sent for, of your agent Mr. Mattoon, and used according to the directions. The good effects were visible after using the Medicine one week. Her Coughing subsided, and the checking by phlegm, which she distressingly experienced, and after using the Expectorant six weeks her strength returned to its natural vigor, and now enjoys perfect health. I write you these lines in sincere gratification of the speedy cure your Medicine performed upon my sister.

Yours, truly,  
PHILLIP HENDERSON.

Columbus, O., Sept. 10, 1845.  
Dr. Duncan's Western Office, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

## WOODFORD INSTITUTE.

THIS SEMINARY, in which Young Ladies are taught, and the English, Latin, French, and the French Language and Music, is now receiving a patronage which ensures its permanency. Mr. ALLEN, an excellent Teacher, gives lessons regularly on the Piano. The price of tuition, and tuition of all the branches, except Music, is \$150 per annum; commencing 1st Monday in January, and ending about the middle of December. Music, \$12 per quarter. Vacation, from the middle of July, to 1st September. Fractions of a year will be charged for at the rate of forty weeks to the school year. No deduction for lost time, except in cases of protracted illness. The short session of the present year, will commence on Tuesday, 1st September. WILLIAM F. BROADBENT, Versailles, August 12, 1846—8-3t.

## FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

A PERMANENT ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, was opened by the subscriber, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Franklin Springs, on the first Monday in April last. The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable adaptation, in every respect, for Academic purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the Locality being airy and healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.

In his System, the Education of the Entire Man, MORAL, INTELLECTUAL and PHYSICAL, will receive due attention. THE ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the course of instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, will be peculiarly thorough.

The following gentlemen compose the corps of Teachers in the Institute, and others will be added as may be required:  
Rev. R. T. ALLEN, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.  
FRANCIS A. HALL, A. M., Teacher of Ancient Languages and Literature.  
MARTIN S. HARRISON, A. M., Teacher of French and German Languages and English Literature.

The Academic Year is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in April, and the second on the first Monday in October. Pupils will be received, however, at any time, and charged to the end of the session.  
Fees.—Fees for Tuition, per session, \$75 00  
Boarding and Tuition, per session, \$75 00  
Washing and Mending, 5 00  
For the French and German Languages 10 00  
extra, for those to whom the undersigned is known personally or by reputation, he deems testimonials and references unnecessary. His honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy at West Point; his subsequent connection with the Engineering service of the General Government, his long experience as an Instructor in the Mathematics in the Military Academy, and his occupancy of the Chair of Mathematics in Transylvania University for three years subsequent to its re-organization in 1842, having brought his qualifications as a Teacher and Governor of youth into public observation. For the satisfaction of others, he refers to the testimonials submitted, and to the Minutes of the Kentucky Annual Conference, as well as the Preachers of the Methodist Church generally in the West and South.

Frankfort, June 9, 1846—13-3t.  
Professor ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in Morrison College, Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academic Institute, under his own control, I take great pleasure in saying, that during his connection with the Faculty of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his Department, both as it regards instruction and government, with rare ability and success; and wherever he may go, I cheerfully recommend him to public confidence, as an able and indefatigable Teacher. H. B. BASCOM, President Transylvania University.

ASHLAND, Nov. 10, 1845.  
My Dear Sir—I received your note, with the prospectus of the Franklin Institute, you have fully authorized, by our mutual friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to my name. Whilst I regret extremely our loss of you at the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you to the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity.  
I am, truly, your friend and old servant.  
R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq. H. CLAY.  
Sept. 12, 1846.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell THREE HUNDRED Acres of magnificently timbered land, in Kenton county, Ky., with a house and some improvements; lying on both sides the Lexington Turnpike; 33 miles from Covington, 14 from Crittendon, between the farms of Messrs. Sowers and Collins. SAM'L FORMAN, September 12, 1846. 8-10w

## WASHINGTON HALL.

NEW LOCATION,  
Corner of Walnut and Water sts. Cincinnati.  
A long established Public House, on Water st., between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, known as Washington Hall, returns heretofore extended to him, and informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed to that large, airy, and commodious building on the corner of Walnut and Water, having fitted it up in superior style, to receive their calls, and to otherwise suit them, as  
Cin. Sept. 12, 1846

## BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

"TO BE INDEPENDENT FOR THE COMFORT OF LIFE WE MUST FABRICATE THEM OURSELVES."  
Experience has taught me that MANUFACTURE is as necessary to our independence as to our comfort; and if those who quote me as if at a different opinion, will keep pace with me in PURCHASING NOTHING FOREIGN, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO DIFFERENCE OF PRICE, it will not be my fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wreath that weapon of mischief from the hand which has so long wantonly violated it.—*Mr. Jefferson's Letter to Mr. Austin.*

INGRAM & CO., return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since they have been in Covington, and beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue at their old stand on the Turnpike near Madison St., where they have on hand and are manufacturing to order,

## Boots & Shoes.

Of the best quality and latest fashion. They pledge themselves that their work shall be as good as any that is made in Cincinnati or any other place, both in style, fit and durability. Gentlemen that will call on us may be suited near home and without crossing the river. We hope that from our long experience to be able to please all that may call on us.  
Covington, Sept. 12, 1846. 8-1f  
Intelligencer copy 1f.

## Bank Lick Turnpike.

An eighth call, of \$5 per share of stock in said road, has been made by the Board of Directors, which the Stockholders are required to pay on or before the 1st day of October, 1846, to A. H. JAMESON, Treasurer.  
Sept. 12, 1846. 8-3t

## WARD W







