

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VII.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

NUMBER 11

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

N. L. FINNELL,

At TWO DOLLARS a year, when paid in advance; or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, in six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers. No advertisement to be considered by the year, unless specified by 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 Partnership.**

B. W. FOLEY & S. P. 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 Green County.

N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to. September 13, 1845. 8-17

**George & Brothers**

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

DRY GOODS, PRODUCE AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scot Street, Covington.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of tobacco, in their line, which they will sell wholesale or retail, cheap for cash or exchange for country produce. March 8, 1845. 33

**C. L. Mullins**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER.

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAS now on hand a good stock of Groceries for the citizens of Covington and vicinity. Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by Foley & Wall. July 18, 1846. 52

**BENJAMIN D. PARRY,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Covington, Ky.

Will practice in the several Courts of Kenton, Boone, Campbell, and the adjoining Counties.

Office on the North side of Market Space. July 23rd 1847. 1-Gm.

**NEW LUMBER YARD.**

Corner Madison, and 3d Street,

BY J. D. PATCH.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

July 30, 1847.—2-3m.

**J. B. JONES & CO.**

HAVE just received and now opening a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also—Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

They solicit a share of public patronage, on their terms, which are as reasonable as those of any establishment in this City or Cincinnati.

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,

Covington, Sept. 5th, 1846. 7-17

**BRASS CHAIR CANDLESTICKS.**

200 pairs assorted 44, 5 inches;

300 do do 5, 5 1/2, 6 inches;

100 do do Square, with snuffers complete;

100 do Pillar, assorted, 6, 8, 10, 12 in;

This day received and for sale.

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.,

125 Main st., 3 doors above Commerce Bank. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

**Medicines, &c.**

THE attention of the community is called

again to the large and well selected stock

of Medicines, which has recently been received

by the subscriber, at his Old Stand, corner 4th

and Scott sts., Covington, where prescriptions

are carefully compounded by an experienced

druggist. Feb. 6th, 1847.

**GUITARS! GUITARS! GUITARS!!!**

Just received and now opening, at the New

Jewelry and Music Store, 123 Main st. a good

assortment of low priced Guitars.

Also—Violins, French and German Accord-

ions, Flutes, Clarinets, Pipes, Music Boxes,

French strings for the Guitar and Violin, &c.,

all of which will be sold very cheap at

HUNTINGTON'S,

123 Main st., bet'n 3d and 4th. Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

**V. T. PERKINS, CABINET MA-**

**KER, AND UNDERTAKER.**

Corner of 6th & Madison St. Covington, Ky.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assort-

ment of all kinds of Furniture, which he will

sell as cheap as it can be procured in Cincinnati

or Covington.

N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size

and quality, which can be had at a moment's

notice. A splendid two horse HEARSE, in

readiness at all times—decidedly the best

in the city. Carriages furnished at the shortest

notice, on reasonable terms.

The subscriber can be found at his ware-room

through the day—at night, at his residence on

fifth street, west of Madison, three doors from

the corner. June 25th, 1847—49-ly.

**JOHN C. WOOD**

TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER.

THE subscriber, having located himself on

Madison Street, next door to the Madison

House, respectfully announces, that he has

commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business.

With moderate charges, and strict attention to

business, he hopes to receive a share of the

public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assort-

ment of Cooking Stoves, and almost every

article in the way of housekeeping.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested

to favor him with a call, as he is determined to

sell as low as any establishment in Cincinnati.

Covington, July 16, 1847.—32-3m.

**CASH.**

ALL persons indebted to A. L. & T. Greer

**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**—Just re-

ceived, direct from the potteries, 100 pack-

ages of Queensware, consisting of the Seaco

pattern—

Flouring Blue Dining Tea and Toilet Ware;

Blue raised, light, blue Corinth, and white, &c.

In Pots, Dishes, and Tea Ware.

China Dishes, Bakers, Twiflers, Mullins, Jugs,

Bowls, Ewers and Basins, Tea Ware and

Teas;

Edged Dishes, Bakers, Twiflers and Mullins;

C. C. do do do

N. B. do do do

Teas, Ewers and Basins, and Chambers;

Painted, plain and Verona Teas;

For sale by A. DRIGG, Agent,

Cincinnati, May 16, 46 174 Main

**John W. Applegate,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to

take Depositions, the Acknowledgments

of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c.

for the following States, Kentucky, Illinois and

Missouri.

Office north east corner of Fourth and Wal-

nut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dec. 26, 1846. 23-ly.

**PRESERVING KETTLES.**—Enamelled ket-

tles of various sizes, an excellent article

for preserving, for sale low by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.

No 163 Main, sign of the Old Padlock.

Cincinnati, Sep. 26, 1846. 10

**GRAIN SHOVELS.**—50 doz Nelson and

Morgan's Grain Shovels, for sale by

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO.

136 Main st., 3 doors above Commerce Bank.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

**123 MAIN ST. BETWEEN THIRD**

**AND FOURTH—Hatchers, Jewellers,**

**Silver Ware, &c.**—W. W. HUNTINGTON, is con-

stantly making additions to his new and fashion-

able stock of Watches, Gold Guard, Vest and

Fob Chains, Pins, Rings, Chain and Hair Brace-

lets, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Lockets, Thimbles,

Silver Ware, Cutlery, Musical Instruments,

&c., which will be sold as the same quality

as can be found in the city.

Watches, Jewellery, Music Boxes, Accordions,

&c., repaired and warranted. Old Gold and

Silver bought at the highest rates, at 123 Main

street, between Third and Fourth

Sts., Sep. 26, 1846. W. C. HUNTINGTON.

**Mrs LANGDON & SISTERS.**

MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS

Scot St., between 4th and 5th, Covington, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY invite the citizens of

this city and vicinity that they have opened

a new Millinery and Dress Making establish-

ment, in the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Ren-

der, and have employed a skillful Milliner, and

are prepared to execute work in the latest and best

style. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Nov. 23, 1845. 18-17

**POWDER FLASKS!**—A fresh supply of

Rifle and Pistol Flasks just received and

for sale by the dozen or single at

HUNTINGTON'S,

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. No. 123 Main st.

**NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.**—The

subscriber has just received and is now

opening a fresh stock of Goods in his line,

consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold

Chains, Pencils, Keys, Diamond, Ruby, Garnet

Amethyst, Topaz, Turquoise Set Ring Rings, &c.

&c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

prices. W. C. HUNTINGTON,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

123 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th. Cin.

Nov. 21. 18-17

**STEEL FIRE SETS.**—100 sets of Steel

Shovels, Tongs and Pliers.

Also, 50 sets Steel Pliers and Shovels for sale

by J. K. OGDEN & CO.

163 Main st., sign of the Old Padlock.

Cin., Sep. 26, 1846. 10

**IMPROVED LARD OIL.**—No. 1. Land

No. 2. Lard Oil, for waxes and machinery; in

good shipping order.

The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No 2 Lard Oil,

and I am satisfied that it is of the best quality

I have used in any of our engines, and I

have used it on wood of different grades, from

the common or native, to full blooded Merino, in

the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it

a better article than No 1, and I have at any time

used it in my engines, and found it equally

excellent in lamps for shop lights."

For sale by THOS. EMERY,

Lard Oil Manufacturer,

No 33 Water st. near Walnut,

May 8th, '47.—32-47.

**FAIR GOODS.**

THE subscribers are now receiving their

supply of GOODS, suitable for the Fall and

Winter trade, which they offer on the best pos-

sible terms for Cash or country Produce of all

kinds. They have on hand a complete and gen-

**Taylor Meeting.**

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexing-

ton and Fayette county, without distinc-

tion of party, held in pursuance of public

notice, at the Court House, August 14th,

1847, GEORGE B. KINKEAD, Esq., was called

to the Chair, and Jesse Woodruff ap-

pointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be ap-

pointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, ex-

pressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the

following persons as said Committee—

F. K. HUNT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, E. K.

SAYRE, Esqs., Capt. HENRY JOHNSON, and

Col. S. D. McCULLOUGH, who, after having

retired for a few moments, returned and

presented to the meeting the following Preamble

and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The wishes of the people of a Repub-

lic, who are always sincere, and purely for the

good of the whole nation, and who are the

choice of the people of the United States, the

President, is a matter of high moment to them;

and, whereas, it is not only the privilege, but

the bounden duty of every citizen to ex-

press his views on all proper occasions, and

in proper terms as to public men and public

measures. Therefore—

Resolved, That it is desirable that the next

President of the United States be a man of abili-

ties, integrity and moderation, and at the same

time acceptable to the great body of the people of the

Union.

Resolved, That this meeting deplores and

disapproves of the excess of party feeling and

intemperance, and recommends that the

United States, and that they believe that the true

interest of the country will be promoted by

elevating to the Presidency a man, who shall feel

deeply and be the friend of the whole people, and

not of party. "Who will not be the enemy

of any party, nor lend himself to party

schemes."

Resolved, That General ZACHARY TAY-

LOR possesses these qualifications in an eminent

degree, and in the opinion of this meeting, is

the best man for the Presidency.

On motion, the Preamble and Resolutions

were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a Mass

Meeting of the friends of General Taylor, with-

out distinction of party, to be held at the Court

House, in Lexington, next County Court day,

(September 13th), and that a Committee of five

be appointed to prepare and report an Address to

said meeting, setting forth the propriety and im-

portance of electing him to the Presidency.

On motion, the Preamble and Resolutions

were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a Mass

Meeting of the friends of General Taylor, with-

out distinction of party, to be held at the Court

House, in Lexington, next County Court day,

(September 13th), and that a Committee of five

be appointed to prepare and report an Address to

said meeting, setting forth the propriety and im-

portance of electing him to the Presidency.

On motion, the Preamble and Resolutions



# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

## COVINGTON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR.**  
 FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ARCHIBALD DIXON,** of Henderson.  
 FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**LESLIE COMBS,** of Fayette.

### The Army.

We have not received since our last a single line of information, direct from the army. The telegraphic despatch from Louisville to the Cincinnati papers, which we publish to-day, can hardly be called news, although the conjectures of the Havana papers, have some foundation, and may turn out to be true.

We have nothing further from Major Gaines; but are in daily expectation of seeing him.

### The Truth will out.

In a late letter from the army, published in the Washington Union, the writer says:

I hope our government will not think that the war is at an end, and stop our reinforcements. Now is the time to urge them on, and show that the country is not only ours, but we will hold it until our demands are acceded to. It is this temporizing policy which has protracted the war. The march of Gen. Scott with his little army upon the capital has been the boldest move in modern warfare. It is ascertained that the Mexican army was 32,000 strong. Twenty-seven thousand men, from their own account, met us on the 20th. They are in the midst of their resources; we are at a great distance from ours.

Upon these views of the writer the Union remarks:

"We concur fully in these views, and we have already stated that such is the purpose of the administration."

For the first time, within our recollection we can say we concur fully in the views of the Union. We concur entirely with the letter writer and of course with the Union, that "the temporizing policy of the Administration has protracted the war," much beyond the period when it could and should have been terminated, if it had been prosecuted with the energy and vigor with which it should have been prosecuted. The Administration has, at all times, had in its power, ample means to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor and energy, but it preferred to pursue the "temporizing policy," which its organ now admits protracted the war. When a whig Editor or writer made such a charge against the Administration, he was immediately denounced as a Mexican whig, as affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy; but at last it has to be admitted by its own organ.

If instead of taking General Taylor's troops away from him, and sending them to Gen. Scott, the Administration had called out other troops for Scott; and instead of sending Scott to Scott's army, it had ordered on ten or fifteen thousand more men, and a corresponding increase of the means of transportation, the city of Mexico could as easily have been in our possession in March or April as in September, with a much smaller loss of life. But Mr. Polk preferred a temporizing policy, and that policy his organ now admits has protracted the war; and it might have added, caused, as a matter of course, a much greater loss of life and expenditure of money.

### The Democrats and General Taylor.

That the office-holding, office-seeking, and ultra portions of the Locofocos, will support General Taylor for the next Presidency, we have never believed; and his election to the Presidency would cut up by the roots, all their hopes for office and the spoils. But that the patriotic portion of the party will support him, we can hardly entertain a doubt. They, like a large portion of the whigs, are tired of the strife that has torn the country to pieces for the last 20 years, and wish to see a cessation for a time at least, of that strife;—to see if the country cannot prosper as well or far better, when the affairs of the Government are administered for the country's good, than when administered for a party's good. That great efforts will be made by the ultras, the office-holders and office-seekers, to whip into the ranks all who evince a disposition to act for themselves, may be expected; and we are not surprised to see and read of meetings of the Democracy, at which resolutions are passed declaring the determination of those who meet, to stick to their party, and their party principles, and to support no one for the next Presidency who is not an avowed Democrat.

A District Democratic Convention, was recently held in one of the Congressional Districts of Louisiana, at which among others, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the next Presidency, we hold it as one of the fundamental principles of our Democratic faith, that every aspirant for that high office is bound, by the nature and character of our free institutions, and the right of the people to demand them, to declare his political principles and opinions, when called upon to do so, and that we will not yield our support to any individual who disavows such right, or who, in answering, is opposed to the principles of the Republican faith.

Resolved, That we approve of a National Democratic Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in May, 1848, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

These resolutions, were reported by Dr. Edward Deloney, who lately wrote to Gen. Taylor asking his opinions upon certain subjects; but received and published a letter from him declining at present, to give his opinion. Under the last resolution Deloney and some two or three others were appointed delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

Deloney did not, when he wrote to Gen.

Taylor, expect an answer that would suit him; for the answer, he knew, would be in character with the man; and a man like Gen. Taylor,—one of his stern and sterling integrity, one who loves his country better than any party, could not suit Deloney and the ultras of his party.

We cannot, therefore, like our friend of the Cincinnati Atlas, believe that because an occasional meeting is held by Locofocos, and resolutions passed expressive of the determination of those who meet, not to support any one for President, who is not an avowed Democrat, the whole Democratic party have come to such a determination.

We agree with the Atlas that it is probable the Democratic party will hold a Convention in Baltimore in May next, and nominate a thorough going Locofoco, as their Candidate; and the Whigs may also hold a convention; but if they do, they will nominate Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR as their Candidate, and he will be elected by majority as large as that ever given to any one in a contested election for the office of President.

We are unwilling to take what the Locofoco portion of the Democracy say or do at their meetings, as evidence that Gen. Taylor will not be acceptable to the people of the United States, because he does not think it prudent, at this time, to make an avowal of his political sentiments to every impertinent scribbler that may think proper to ask him what his opinions are.

A great disaster has befallen the Whigs of Maryland. A fellow named JAMES HAGERTY, conceived the notion that he was a very great man and ought to be a member of Congress; but the Whigs in the District, not seeing Jimmy as he saw himself, did not encourage his lofty pretensions, but held a District Convention, and nominated another individual in his place. This so offended Jimmy that he immediately renounced and denounced Whiggery; called the Whigs Aristocrats, and said they would not vote for him because he was a Bootmaker! A great crowding, of course, is made over Hagerty by the Democrats. He is represented by them to be a man of great talents, high respectability, and of immense influence; and is destined to be among them, we suppose, a very great man.

We have seen cases in Kentucky very similar to that of Mr. Hagerty. We have had men here who thought they were entitled to and every thing they asked for, and if not gratified, would go over to the Democrats. But such losses to the Whigs have always proved gains, and always will.

The Ohio Statesman says the Whigs have "kicked the Wilmot proviso into the middle of next week." That is news to us, and we are glad to hear it; but would much rather have heard that it had been kicked into the middle of the moon. If Mr. Buchanan should now succeed in kicking this Democratic bantling out of its own ranks, it will then, we suppose, be "kicked into the grave."

THE MAILS.—A subscriber at Napoleon, sends us the following complaint.

"My paper of Aug. 20, came to hand with that of Aug. 27. That of Sept. 3d did not come to hand until after the one of Sept. 10th."

All that we can say to our subscriber, is that his papers are regularly put into the office on the day of publication, when our control over them ceases. We hope his notice, however may have some effect.

### Our Schools—the Examination.

Last week was Commencement or Examination week in two of the principal Schools in our city—Rev. WM. ORR'S 'FEMALE SEMINARY,' and Rev. G. M. HAIR'S 'CLASSICAL SEMINARY,' for Males. In both of these Institutions the examinations proved highly creditable to the Teachers and Scholars, and showed that the confidence reposed in the Teachers by the parents and guardians of the pupils, had not been misplaced. Two better Schools cannot be found in our state, and we can freely recommend them to the consideration of parents and guardians.

On Thursday evening, the youths in Mr. Hair's Seminary had an Exhibition at the Baptist Church, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

### Mr. Clay in Pennsylvania.

The Whigs of Erie County, Pennsylvania, lately held a Delegate Convention, to nominate a County ticket, and after making their county nominations, unanimously presented the name of HENRY CLAY as their choice for next President.

At the Presidential Election in 1840 Erie County gave General Harrison a majority of 1294 votes, and Mr. Clay a majority of 1395 in 1844.

CALIFORNIA.—L. W. BOGGS, formerly Governor of Missouri, but now a resident, or a sojourner, in California, in a letter published in the Independence (Mo.) Expositor, giving directions to emigrants to California, as to the best route, and the articles necessary to be taken along for use on the way, &c. says "those who are well fixed in Missouri, I would say, had better stay there."

The Editor of the St. Louis Republican, who has taken great pains to collect and impart correct information in relation to that country, says, "that if their advice were asked, they would tell every man who has any thing to hope for in any of the States or Territories of this Union—who is not absolutely an outcast from

society, and deprived of all chance of maintaining a respectable standing—not to move one foot either to Oregon or California."

This has been our opinion from the first time we heard the wonderful stories about California and Oregon. We have ever believed that after spending considerable fortunes and enduring incredible hardships to reach either place, those who go there will find when too late to repair the losses they have sustained, that they have left a country possessing more natural advantages; than the one they have gone to, to say nothing of the sundering of the ties of relationship and friendship, and of taking their families to live, for a time at least, among savages.

The Republican very justly observes that a young man, fond of adventure, may be tolerated in making a journey to Oregon or California, but the head of a family, who has any regard for them, or any hope of bringing them up without being a reproach to society, has no business to engage in any such absurdity."

### Assassination.

A man named Samuel P. Wright was shot at his own door in Memphis, Tenn. about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult. Wright was a butcher, and was preparing to attend market. A man named Plummer Thurston, formerly a resident of this city, who had been connected in business with Wright, was suspected of the murder and arrested; but after a patient and laborious investigation of two days before an examining Court, was discharged.

### Col. W. H. Polk.

We announced some two or three weeks since, the resignation of this gentleman of his office of Charge to Naples, and his appointment, by the President, as Major of Dragoons in the Army. It is stated in some of the papers, his resignation of the first and his appointment to the latter office, was in consequence of his hearing of the return of Paredes to Mexico. The President having cast about among our officers for a suitable person to cope with Paredes, and not finding one, determined to give his brother the command of a battalion and hand Paredes over to him, while to General Pillow was assigned the duty of taking care of Santa Anna. Things will all go right now. Polk and Pillow will be too strong a team for all Mexico to pull against.

### Frankfort Commonwealth.

The Proprietors of this paper propose to publish it daily during the Session of the Legislature, and tri-weekly the remainder of the year. For their prospectus see our advertising columns.

### Clayton's Balloon Store.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new Advertisement in today's Register for Clayton's Balloon Store. Clayton having said all that could be said in his own favor, has left us no room to say any thing more for him, except that every body says that he stands fully up to all the promises he makes. Taking it for granted that what every body says must be true, we would advise every body, that wants any thing in Clayton's line, to give him a call. We never knew a man who advertised his business extensively, fail to give good bargains, and Clayton beats the Jews at that. But, to drop the subject, give him a call, and see for yourselves.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANY from Bath, Capt. EWING, passed down the River to Louisville, on Tuesday last; and the Companies from Fleming and Nicholas, Captains COX and METCALFE, are expected to pass down to day. The Boone Company, Capt. PITCHCRAFT, will embark at Petersburg to-morrow. Good health, plenty of fighting, and a safe return to your families and friends!

THE VILLAINOUS PARAGRAPH in relation to Mr. CLAY, which we copied into the Register, and made some comments upon, two weeks, was improperly credited to the Ohio Statesman; it should have been the Iowa Statesman.

HARD RUN. Some of the Locofoco papers are raking up and publishing the old causes of complaint, accompanying the report of Mr. Forsyth, in 1837, on Mexican relations. One of the items in this list of "wanton murders, robberies, aggressions and outrages," is "Bansley claims damages for being deprived, by the Governor of San Louis Potosi, of his apprentice boy." Another is "G. W. Staborn claims reparation for the confiscation of 2125 pounds of chewing tobacco at Vera Cruz."

E. B. SUTTER, Esq. Editor of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Press, has recently received the appointment of Commissary, with the rank of Major, in the United States Army.

The Hopkinsville Press was one of the most filthy Locofoco sheets in Kentucky, and Smith has been charged, by a Democrat, with being a slaveholder, in the cratic paper in Alabama, with having been guilty of some tall swindling in that state, and, to avoid a prosecution, removed from there between two days. Cannot Mr. Polk find decent and honest men enough in his party to appoint as officers? Or does he think the greater the scandal the better the officer?

GEN. BUTLER.—The Louisville Courier of the 27th says:

We understand that Gen. W. O. Butler, who is in this city, will shortly proceed to Mexico. He has been assigned to the command of Col. Irvine's Ohio Regiment, Col. Lane's Indiana Regiment, and the two Kentucky and the two Tennessee regiments.

The Bardstown Gazette informs us, that John L. Helm Esq. declines the appointment of Judge of the 13th Judicial district, recently tendered him by Gov. Owsley. "To accept it," says the Gazette, "he would have to resign his seat in the Senate, and give up an extensive practice at the bar; and then in case he should get the nomination for Lieutenant Governor (of which his friends feel sanguine,) he would have to resign the Judgeship."

If the whig candidate for Governor should be a resident of Northern Kentucky, we entertain but little doubt that Mr. Helm will be the candidate for Lieut. Governor. But should the candidate for Governor be from the Southern section of the state, Mr. Helm, we venture the prediction, will not be the candidate for Lieut. Governor, and we are inclined to the belief that the candidate for Governor will be from the South, and that he will be either ARCHIBALD DIXON or JUDGE CAMPBELL.

### Resumption in Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session made arrangements for the resumption of the payment of the interest on the state debt on the first of January next. Our neighbor of the Cincinnati Gazette, thinks that "in a short time there will be no repudiating state—all will have resumed." We do not think so. That good Democratic state Mississippi, will not resume in a "short time," and it is doubtful if she does in a long time.

THE FLEMINGSBURG FLAG says that Col. Manlius V. Thomson is a kinsman of Governor Owsley's.—Bardstown Gazette.

But the Flemingsburg Flag is mistaken. There is no relationship whatever between Col. Thomson and Governor Owsley.

"We find that a man in Kentucky must be right on the Wilmot proviso, or he cannot be a whig."—Brookville (Ind.) American.

You should have said, Mr. American, that a man in Kentucky was not right on the Wilmot proviso, unless he was, as Paddy would say, right ferrenst it.—Otherwise he would not be a Kentuckian, but an upright, downright, and an out and out Abolitionist. Kentuckians, are all right on the Wilmot proviso. Whigs and Democrats all oppose it upon the ground that it would deprive the south of its just rights, as to newly acquired territory.

### For the Licking Valley Register.

### Taylor Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Scott, held for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, Gen. JOHN T. PLATT was called to the Chair, EZRA N. ORFUTT and J. B. BEATY were chosen Vice Presidents, and PEARSON THOMSON, Secretary.

On motion of George W. Johnson, Esq., the Chair appointed a committee to draft resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Geo. W. Johnson, D. H. Smith, Robt. W. Keene, James S. Peck, R. P. Snell, T. C. Gibeay, J. B. Kenny and Anderdell Bradley.

After retiring to consult, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

In presenting to you the name of Gen. TAYLOR, for the Presidency, we offer you the following reasons, which have demonstrated to us, the propriety of the nomination of this illustrious man.

1st. The political condition of this country requires the election of some man, whose high fame, and virtues, may draw after him the hearts of the people, and bring to the aid of the government, in the crisis of its perilous position, the patriotism of all the Parties, and the talents of every section of our Union. The war now raging in Mexico, is approaching its termination, having shed imperishable glory upon the chivalry of America. Peace will bring into our possession, a vast addition to our public domain; and with it questions, to slake this Union to its deep foundation. It is in vain to close our eyes to this obvious result: it is certain and inevitable.—Prejudice against Southern institutions, stirred for years by the Missouri Compromise, but still growing and spreading in the North, are now ripening into action. The "Wilmot Proviso" threatens a storm to convulse our country, and deluge this land in blood; for the raging passions of men, when once let loose from the restraints of reason and justice, are as regardless of consequences, as the Hurricane, that sweeps its desolating blasts over the forest. Who shall stay the hand of fanaticism, so well as he, whom all men love, and whose simple manners, and unostentatious virtues, are the richest flowers, in the garland, which adorns his victorious brow?

We do not believe that any one, who has been active in the party strife of the day; who, on entering the Halls of Congress, sees in every familiar face, a personal enemy, or foe; whose feelings have been embittered by wrongs and wrongs, who longer reveres who, however just and patriotic, is not free from suspicion of partisan prejudices, can wield, no matter how great his intellect, a moral influence, to calm those raging elements, and save the North and South the conflict which is before them. If a political Partisan, able to do this, exists in the Union, where was he, when this handerling of evil, this Wilmot Proviso, was voted into existence? Is he a Democrat? If so, why did he not persuade his Northern friends, in a House where he had a majority, to abide by the Missouri compromise, and not throw their lighted torches into the South? If he is a Whig, why did he not unite his Northern brethren, to the Southern party of Whigs and Democrats, to save his country? No, Sir! He who is to shield his country from this danger, is not to be found in the serried ranks of either great Political Party; he has lived for forty years, upon the frontiers and tented field; and having never, fought any but the enemies of his country, can call alike to his standard the North and South, the Democrat & Whig.

3d. We advocate the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, because of the positions he has assumed in his letter to the editor of the Signal, in relation to the Bank of the United States, the Tariff, the Independent Treasury, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. Upon each of these questions, he has clearly avowed himself in favor of the four years' term. These are the great questions. They are the landmarks of the present Parties. They have been discussed by the greatest intellects

of the age. They have been the Battle Cry, in every political conflict in America for twenty years. They are questions which are decidedly connected with the business and interests of every member of the community; and will consequently when agitated, forever excite the highest zeal, the warmest enthusiasm, and the most violent passion of the human mind. But great and abiding as are these questions, shall we never be permitted to have a moments exemption from their consideration? Shall the intellect and patriotism of this nation, never be allowed to examine other great questions of the day, except amid the din and the excitement of these eternal party issues? Shall we have no Political Sabbath, to renew our zeal and recruit our exhausted energies, for the good of our country? Shall our business and best interests continually suffer, with every fluctuation of Party strength in the Union? Shall no time be given, to test the excellencies, or to demonstrate the defects of existing systems; but, shall one eternal sound of strife, confusion, and passion, crushing the business of private life, in its ruthless progress, forever roll on; whilst the human intellect stands still, drunk and giddy with the whirl and turmoil of these never ending conflicts? No! Sir the destiny of America forbids the thought. She is not sleeping under the torpor of European Despotism; but alive to her interest, she is moving unobtrusively forward, to occupy the position assigned her by Omnipotence, among the nations of the world. Those political "Hucksters," who seek to arrest her progress will be crushed like dust beneath her wheels. We say then to those who wish to renew these party conflicts, "sleep upon your arms;" sharpen, polish, practice with them, but let us have at least four years' truce whilst we drive civil war from the land, whilst we settle our Southern boundary with Mexico, whilst we plant a nation on the Pacific and illuminate a continent with a spreading constellation of States.

Democrat! are you willing to enter into this truce, with the fruits of your last Presidential victory in your hands, till your Principles of civil government, now established by law, shall be matured and tested by experience? Will you consent that the business pursuits of men, shall remain a short time undisturbed by party conflicts, till the present and momentous issues of the day are disposed of and adjusted by the patriotism of the nation? If so, let us unite to crush the public enemy; to strike to the ground the monstrous fanaticism of the North; and when we have planted our triumphant banner on the Rocky Mountains, and riveted these States together in bonds of brotherly love; then, if we prefer it, to the contemplation of the splendid scene before us, we can again resume our old positions, for the destiny of America will have been accomplished; the broad foundation of public freedom and security will be immovable; and the glorious Republic of Washington immortal.

Therefore, Resolved, That we nominate Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, for the Presidency, believing that his great services to this nation, his stern patriotism, his incorruptible integrity, and his sure and steadfast judgment, eminently qualify him to preside over our Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Georgetown Herald, Louisville Courier, Frankfort Freeman and Licking Valley Register, be requested to publish these proceedings.

### From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

### The Kentucky Penitentiary.

On the night of the 30th of August, 1847, all the buildings in the interior of the Prison except the cells and offices, were destroyed by fire. Since that period, the present keeper, NEWTON CRAIG, Esq., with a most praiseworthy zeal and industry, has rebuilt the necessary workshops and other buildings, upon an enlarged and very greatly improved plan, to-wit: 1st. A row of brick buildings 220 feet long, 40 feet wide, 24 stories high, the wall 18 inches thick—all the windows and doors arched in such a manner as to add very greatly to the strength of the building. This building is occupied as a machine shop, mill house, steam engine room, carpenter shop, chair factory smith's shop, paint shop, tallow shop, harness and trunk maker's shop, cooper's shop, loom house, &c., &c., and the 3d. attic, and one room in the second story, are used for storing manufactured articles, and such material as require protection from the weather. The tools and machinery having been destroyed, the various departments have been furnished with complete sets of tools of the best quality.

The engine on the lower floor of the building, is of 20 horse power and drives a pair of 42 inch French Burr Mill Stones, that will grind 45 bushels of meal per hour, and drives a line of shafts 196 in length, so connected as to run all the machinery now in use, and affords a power sufficient to drive all that may be added in the Prison for years to come. The tolls from the mill, afford an abundant supply of meal for the Prison. The machinery and fixtures in the lower story are the most complete we have ever seen.—The loom house contains 14 looms of the most improved construction, on which we understand have been woven 1,550 yards of superior bagging, per loom per week.

Opposite to the buildings just described, and running parallel with them, a building of very nearly the same size has been erected. It is surmounted, by domes of glass, for light and ventilation. This structure is used almost exclusively for storing raw hemp, and spinning chain and filling for the manufacture of bagging.

A third brick building has been erected near the cell.

Near the offices, and immediately opposite the main entrance to the Prison yard, a very neat and substantial building has been erected of cut stones, for the safe keeping of female prisoners. Since the liberation of Miss Webster, the celebrated northern philanthropist, the Kentucky Prison has had, we believe, but one or two of the "gentle sex"—at present this very comfortably looking edifice is tenacious, and for the honor of the sex, we trust it may remain so forever.

During the past year the walls have been extended, and the size and convenience of the yard have been very greatly increased. The new wall is an excellent one, 23 feet high, 5 feet under ground; the foundation 6 feet thick to the surface and 4 feet above all solid masonry.

Upon the new enclosure two very large and commodious brick buildings have been erected; one of them for "cat-

ing house and chapel" the other for smith shop and store house.

The keeper has made ample arrangements to guard against fire. A fire engine has been provided, with hose sufficient to reach to any part of the yard. A fire plug, with unusual large pipes, connecting with the main pipe which supplies the town, has been put up in the centre of the yard, with which the engine may be readily supplied. In addition, walks have been constructed on the roofs of each building with large reservoirs, which are constantly filled with water, from which the roofs may be flooded at a moment's warning; besides, there is in progress of construction, in the centre of the yard, a cistern, 30 feet wide, 60 feet long and 10 feet deep.

The last annual settlement with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st day of March, 1847, exhibited a neat profit for the preceding year, of \$8,070 55. The unusually low price of bagging, (the principal article of manufacture in the Prison,) very seriously affected the profits of the year.

There are now 172 convicts in the prison, the number much smaller than is usual at this season; though the number has gradually but steadily decreased since the present war with Mexico began!

The prisoners look cheerful, are kept industriously engaged in their several departments, and apparently feel an interest in the prosperity of the Institution.—They are furnished with wholesome food, with warm and substantial clothing through the day, comfortable lodgings at night, and when sick, are transferred to the hospital and are attended by regular Physicians to the Prison.

The management of the warden is determined, yet mild, and convicts though they are, seem to have been brought to know the value of, and to love, a good name. Corporal punishment is now rarely resorted to. For slight transgressions a stern reprimand is generally sufficient.—Frequent mild and persuasive lectures are given them by the warden, teaching them to reflect upon the causes of their debased and degraded condition—to impress the truth upon their minds, that they may yet become honest and worthy men, and to bring up before them in living colors the contrast between happy days of frugal honesty, and the long, dreary and miserable night of lawlessness and crime!

SAD ACCIDENT.—Some days since Major Bryan V. Owsley, Register of the Land Office, while on his way from his late residence in Russell county to Danville, was thrown from his horse, by which his leg was badly fractured, and his hip put out of place. Maj. O. had gone to Russell to visit his daughter, who was lying very ill. His wife accompanied him as far as Danville, the residence of her son-in-law, J. T. Boyd, Esq., where she remained—designing to accompany her husband to Frankfort upon his return from Russell. Mrs. O. was taken suddenly ill; a messenger was despatched for Mr. O., who upon receiving information of his wife's illness, started for Danville, on Green River, below Coffee's mill, the accident occurred. He was not able, in consequence of his fall, to reach Danville before his wife died, which occurred on the 20th inst. He is suffering, we learn, very severely from his wounds, and will be compelled to remain at the house of the gentleman, near whose premises he was thrown, for several weeks.—The duties of his office, in his absence, will be performed by E. A. Macurdy, Esq., the first clerk in that Department.—Frankfort Com.

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—A letter was received in this city, yesterday from Monterey, in California, dated on the 19th of July—a little more than two months on the way. It represents the country as perfectly quiet. The weather was so cold at that date, that it was impossible to sleep without one or two blankets, and large fires were necessary in the evening. As we said yesterday, in all our recent accounts from California, there is every thing to deter emigrants from leaving our own fine country, to cast their lots in so miserable a land as California or Oregon. The statements in this letter in regard to California, confirm our impressions, and represent a life there, as any thing but agreeable.—St. Louis Republican, 23d.

With the greatest condescension the Union graciously declares, that with "such whigs as Messrs. John Q. Adams, J. R. Ingersoll, Hilliard and Gayle, of Alabama, Cabell, of Florida, Barringer, of North Carolina, Gaines, of Kentucky, and Gregory, of New Jersey, and others whom I could name, it would deem the country safe, at least so far as its foreign policy was concerned." How thankful the Whigs must feel for such an acknowledgment!

### MARRIED.

In Covington, Ky. on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. W. Burke, M. D. F. TURLEY, of Napoleon, Ky. to Miss Mary ANN PEACE, daughter of Mr. Pearce of Covington.

In Spencer county, Ky. on the 21st inst, by the Rev. Ed. Humphrey, GEORGE W. WEAVER, Esq. one of the Editors of the Louisville Journal, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of David R. Poignant, Esq.

### DIED.

In this City on Thursday, JAMES S. YOUNG, James W. Chandler, between 3 and 4 years of age. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

### To the Ladies.

WE have on hand a good assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting in part of Mode and Fancy de Laines;

Plain and Figured Alpaca;

California Plaid;

Lama Lustre;

Calashines, Gingham, &c., &c.

Which we are offering at reduced prices.

J. B. JONES & Co.

Oct. 1, 1847.

### Hardware.—At Reduced Prices.

D. B. REYNOLDS, HARDWARE DEALER, 2d. Market Street, Covington, Ky., is in receipt of regular supplies of Foreign and American Hardware and Cutlery. His assortment is now very complete, embracing almost every article usually kept in Hardware stores, and prices as low as in Cincinnati, Farmers, Mechanics, Country Merchants, and the public generally, are requested to call and examine goods and prices before making purchases elsewhere.—Terms, Cash.

Covington, Oct. 1, 1847.

### SUGARS.

14 lbs for a dollar, 12 lbs do, with a variety of fine White Sugars, for sale at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space.

Oct. 1, 1847.

R. WHITE, Agt.

# VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE most valuable medicines before the American people, and which are now used in the most intelligent families of our country, are the following:—

Dr. STARKWEATHER'S HEPATIC ELIXIR.—For Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, and all bilious affections.

Bristol's SARSAPARILLA.—The great remedy for all diseases evincing an impure state of the blood, for Cancers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swelling,



# Late and Important from Mexico.

Telegraphed for the Cincinnati papers.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29, 4 P. M.

By an arrival up the river we have New Orleans papers to the evening of the 18th instant, at which place later intelligence had been received from the city of Mexico, by way of Havana, from which it appears our chance for peace is slim—very. Even should a treaty be signed, the peace party are in the minority, and the leaders of the majority have openly declared themselves opposed to a treaty ceding to the United States one inch of Mexican territory.

The private correspondence of the *Diario* states that many general officers in Mexico, declare they will abandon Santa Anna if he concludes a treaty of peace.

Accounts from Queretaro and other States agree that there is a league among eight of the principal States to resist the peace treaty to the last extremity; and that even should the city of Mexico succumb, not an inch of the territory bought by the United States should be conceded.

The editor of the *Diario* draws the conclusion from all he can learn, that it was altogether probable that even should a peace be concluded, it would not put an end to hostilities, and that therefore would not fail to sustain the hostile party.

The editor judges, by the general tenor of his correspondence from Mexico, that the end of hostilities has not yet arrived, and that assuredly any treaty which may be concluded will not terminate the war.

## The London Times and its Late Principal Proprietor.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. John Walter, long known as the active proprietor and principal conductor of the *London Times*, who died in London on the 28th ult., we copy from an article in that Journal of the following day. Besides the united testimony to the character of the deceased it records an important event in the history of the daily press. After some historical notices of the life of Mr. Walter, the article proceeds as follows:

His public spirit was not of that exclusive or theoretical character which comprehends only a class or constituency within the range of its affections; which cares for nothing lower than a forty-shilling freeholder, a tenant farmer renting at £50, or a £10 householder. He considered every Englishman his fellow citizen and friend, and sought the suffrage of affection from the humblest laborer, and the feeblest and most desolate pauper, as anxiously as the vote and interest of the all-important elector.

They only who knew Mr. Walter can be aware how much his feelings for the poor had been formed and cherished by the associations of his own personal experience, and how much the benevolence, the separations, the denials and indignities from which he sought to rescue the unprivileged and persecuted classes of his country, were those which he had personally felt and seen. His private life and experience were deeply written in his political sympathies; nor can any stranger be aware of the incessant toil, the discomfort, the utter neglect of health and comfort, not to say life itself, the perpetual combination of bodily and mental fatigue which he went through for the sake of that people whose great organ of opinion it had been his glory to found, and was still his chief pleasure to assist and advise.

It was a matter of life long regret to Mr. Walter, that engaged as he had been in the most various and responsible business from a very early age, and surprised as it were, by a continual succession of arduous undertakings, he had never rendered a due portion of his time to the duties and enjoyments of domestic life. Most public men feel this; but Mr. Walter felt it enough to regard with great jealousy any addition to his political engagements.

It was under this feeling that, contrary to the advice of his friends, he resigned in 1837 his seat for the county of Berks. His indignation at the injustice and cruelty done to the poor by a notorious act, and at the triumphant tone of its advocates in Parliament, hurried him again into harassing, tedious and expensive contests. It was his desire to re-enter the House of Commons with the prestige of a great popular constituency, and, armed with public commission, to throw back in the face of the Minister the oft-repeated vaunt that the poor law was acceptable to the people of England. Time, however, reserved his triumph. The verdict of England reached Mr. W. in the chamber of death. It was there that he heard the fate of the once potent commission; and it was almost in his last hours that he was told there was scarcely a Parliamentary candidate who did not pledge himself to some extent against the inhumanities of that law against which for so many years he had waged a single-handed war. He died with the news of victory in his ear.

It would be scarcely possible to enumerate or describe the whole of what not merely this journal, but all the journals in the civilized world, owe to Mr. Walter. He first imparted to the daily press its vast range of information, its authentic accuracy, its universal correspondence, its lucid arrangement and marvelous despatch, and, more than all its dignity in the social scale, and its political position as what has been called the fourth estate of the realm. He was not only a great tribune, but the founder of tribune rank and authority. Among other acts of his early exertions for the press may be mentioned his successful competition for priority of intelligence with the Government during the European war, which (to mention in a single instance) enabled this journal to announce the capitulation of Flushing, 48 hours before the news had arrived through any other channel; and the extinction of what before his time had been an invariable practice with the General Post office, strange as it may now appear—the systematic retardation of foreign intelligence, and the public sale of foreign news for the benefit of the Lombard street officials.

But no achievement alone is sufficient to place Mr. Walter high in that list which the world, as it grows older and wiser, will more and more appreciate. He first brought the steam engine to the public press. Familiar as the discovery is now, there was a time when it seemed fraught with difficulties as great as those which Fulton has overcome on one element and Stephenson on another. To take off

5000 impressions in an hour was once as ridiculous a conception as to paddle a ship 15 miles against wind and tide, or to drag in that time a train of carriages weighing a hundred tons 56 miles. Mr. Walter, who, without being a visionary, may be said to have thought nothing impossible that was useful and good, was early resolved that there should be no impossibility in printing by steam. It took a long time in those days to strike off the 3000 or 4000 copies of the *Times*. Mr. Walter could not brook the tedium of the manual process.

As early as the year 1804, an ingenious compositor, named Thomas Martyn, had invented a self-acting machine for working the press, and procured a model which satisfied Mr. Walter of the feasibility of the scheme. Being assisted by Mr. Walter with the necessary funds, he made considerable progress toward the completion of his work, in the course of which he was exposed to much personal danger from the hostility of the pressmen, who vowed vengeance against the man whose innovations threatened destruction to their craft. To such a length was their opposition carried, that it was found necessary to introduce the various pieces of the machine in the premises with the utmost possible secrecy, while Martyn was obliged to shelter himself under various disguises in order to escape their fury. Mr. Walter, however, was not yet permitted to reach the fruits of his enterprise. On the very eve of success he was doomed to bitter disappointment.

He had exhausted his own funds in the attempt, and his father, who had hitherto assisted him, became disheartened, and refused him any further aid. The project was, therefore, for the time abandoned.

Mr. Walter however was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do. He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and courted aid from all quarters, with his usual munificence. In the year 1814 he was induced, by a clerical friend, in whose judgment he confided, to make a fresh experiment; and accordingly, the machinery of the mangle Kenig, assisted by his young friend Bauer, was introduced—not, indeed, at first into the *Times* office, but into the adjoining premises, such caution being thought necessary from the threatened violence of the pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil, and left the premises in disgust. After the lapse, however, of about three days, the same gentlemen discovered their retreat, induced their return, showed them, to their surprise, their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress.

The night on which the curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety, and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose inventions might suspend their employment—"destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the continent. It was about 6 o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press room and astonished the occupants by telling that "The *Times*" was already printed by steam, that if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured—a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and having so said, he distributed several copies among them.

Thus was the most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam on an almost gigantic scale given to the world. On that memorable day, the 29th of November, 1814, the following announcement appeared in "The *Times*":—"Our Journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand one of the many abundant impressions of the *Times* newspaper, which were taken off last night by mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery almost organic has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers to rapidity and despatch. That the magnitude of the invention may be justly appreciated by its effects, we shall inform the public that after the letters are placed by the compositors and enclosed in what is called the form, little more remains for man to do than to attend upon and watch this unconscious agent in its operations. The machine is then merely supplied with paper—itself places the form, inks it, adjusts the paper to the form newly inked, stamps the sheet and gives it forth to the hands of the attendant, at the same time withdrawing the form for a fresh coat of ink, which itself again distributes, to meet the ensuing sheet, now advancing for impression; and the whole of these complicated acts is performed with such velocity and simultaneousness of movement that no less than 1000 sheets are impressed in one hour.

"That the completion of an invention of this kind, not the effect of chance, but the result of mechanical combinations methodically arranged in the mind of the artist, should be attended with many obstructions and much delay, may be readily admitted. Our share in the event has indeed only been the application of the discovery under an agreement with patentees to our own particular business; yet few can conceive—even with the limited interest—the various disappointments and deep anxiety to which we have for a long course of time been subjected."

From that day to the end of his life Mr. Walter never ceased to improve on the original plan; and if we should be able to accelerate the press considerably but safely beyond its present speed, we shall be indebted to him and those whom he employed for that result.

As a step in the progress of civilization, the steam press can only be compared to the original discovery of printing itself. Had it not been for that timely invention, literature and information must have been restricted in their growth and still more in their extent, by the labor, expense and delay incident to the multiplication of

copies; and that at a time when the human mind was preparing for its mightiest efforts. When one copy of even a small book was the work of many days, it must be evident that the mass of mankind must be strangers to all novelty in literature. Forty years since, the world had come again exactly the same sort of stand still. If the pressmen of the daily journals had continued their labors till one day's "form" was replaced by the next, they could only have supplied the wants of a certain limited class. Steam gave wings to the press, enlarging its powers to the scale of the world. It has enabled the metropolitan press to issue an adequate supply for all England, even before the inhabitants of the metropolis itself have assembled at the breakfast table. By this potent aid we printed and circulated fifty thousand copies of our paper, containing Sir Robert Peel's celebrated speech announcing the repeal of the corn laws, in the course of the following morning.

His devotion to the cause which by day and by night engrossed his interest and his powers, and never allowed him the needful repose, probably cost Mr. Walter not only his ease and his comfort, but his health and his life. He early perceived the dangerous character of the symptoms which made their first appearance rather more than a twelvemonth since. He was aware that his only chance was repose of body and mind; but private affairs of a peculiarly harassing and distressing character disbarred him from that needful repose, and even entailed a serious increase of anxious occupation. In the extreme discomfort of his complaint, and the physical disability for business it occasioned, and not less in his comparative freedom during so many months from acute pain and mental prostration, he thankfully and warmly recognized a providential opportunity for amending, as far as might be, the onerous of a life, and accepted it as some intimation that a merciful Deity regarded with favor the object to which his last, and longest and ripest energies had been devoted.

Early in the progress of the complaint, which was a cancer in the face, Mr. Walter, for the sake of medical attendance, took up his abode at his residence in Printing-house-square, where, after many months of suffering, he expired yesterday, at a quarter before 2 o'clock a. m.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—Our *Future Course*. The Union of Saturday night, in an editorial in relation to our recent triumphs in Mexico, thus foreshadows the course our Government will probably pursue, should peace not take place from present negotiations:

We believe that our government and our people are alike unanimous in the opinion, that if our propositions for peace be now rejected, there is no longer encouragement on our part for the policy of conciliation.—We must offer the olive branch no longer.—The war must be resumed at once, and with the utmost vigor. Its burdens must be thrown at once upon the conquered. We must levy contributions. Its pressure must be severely felt; and while we conduct our military operations with strict and scrupulous regard to the laws of war which become a free and Christian people, and which an American army can never forget, our enemy must yet be made to know that to him the continuance of war, which he elects, is only a continuance of calamity, of loss and of humiliation. By such a course alone can we hope to secure a peace, if Mexico shall prove, by the defeat of the present negotiations, that her agreement to negotiate is only a treacherous pretence to gain time for new measures of hostility.

## Presidential Movements.

The Whigs of Somerset, Co., Pennsylvania have nominated *Gen. Taylor* for President, and *Andrew Stewart* for Vice President.

A meeting in Tennessee nominated *Henry Clay* for President, and *Zachary Taylor* for Vice President.

Below is a letter from General Taylor to the Raleigh Committee.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Aug. 2, 1847. Sir:—The copy of the Resolutions, recently passed in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on the 3d July, and which you were charged with communicating to me, has been, with your letter, duly received.

I have pleasure in conveying to that District of N. C., my deep appreciation of the honor they have conferred upon me in their nomination. While I am ever willing to yield to the popular will, and serve the country in any capacity to which I may be called, I am nevertheless, to say that I have no desire to be here, that my abilities are suited to the discharge of such responsible duties as rest upon the office of Chief Magistrate. My best efforts, however, will always be exercised in the cause of the country, in whatever position it may be my fortune to be placed.

Accept for yourself, sir, my best acknowledgments for the very courteous and flattering manner in which you were pleased to communicate to me the resolutions, and my wishes for your continued prosperity and health.

I am, sir, with high respect,  
Your most obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR.

Major Gen. U. S. A.

Gen. W. Harwood, Esq.,  
Chairman late public meeting, Raleigh, N. C.

THE WAR.—*Waste of Human Life*.—Of all the incidents which go to illustrate the horrors of war, we have seen none which presents them to the mind in a more striking and powerful manner than the present condition of the South Carolina regiment of Volunteers. They left their homes six months ago about 800 strong; of this number 140 died at Vera Cruz or on the march to Puebla, 300 were left sick in the various hospitals. About 273 were in a condition to fight in the late battle, and of that number 137 (including their gallant Colonel, Pierre M. Butler) were killed or wounded, leaving a meagre remnant of 135, a moiety of whom may yet perhaps fall in battle or perish by disease before the war shall terminate! What a contrast will the return home of this shattered corps present to the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" which attended their enlistment and departure for the seat of war.

Richmond *Whig*

## Santa Anna's Toast.

It is said that after Santa Anna had by the assistance of our Democratic President made his way to the City of the Aztecs, his friends celebrated the event by a splendid banquet. Early in the evening, and while the company were sober, the "Napoleon of Mexico" bade his friend "fill for a sentiment," and he gave them

"JAMES K. POLK—The *ville's* friend."

They drained their goblets and gave the toast "the *ville's* friend" three times thrice!

## Presidential.

The Detroit *Free Press* (Loco) says that the Whig County Convention voted on the Presidency thus:

McLean 18  
Taylor 13  
Clay 13  
Corwin 1

The following is a summary of the casualties in the late battles of Contreras and Churubusco:—

|                         | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Gen. Worth's Division   | 37      | 286      | 10       |
| Gen. Twiggs' do         | 19      | 54       | 12       |
| Second Brigade          | 23      | 136      | 4        |
| Engineer Company        | 2       | 4        | 1        |
| Company K 1st Artillery | 2       | 4        | 1        |
| Gen. Pillow's Division  | 12      | 135      | 4        |
| 2d Brigade, Volteiger   | 6       | 36       | 2        |
| and Howitzer Cos.       | 13      | 124      | —        |
| Palmetto Regiment       | 16      | 88       | —        |
| Gen. Quitman's Division | 16      | 88       | —        |
|                         | 123     | 866      | 38       |

It is supposed that the Mexican provinces which have formed a league among themselves, not to submit even if the Central Government shall conclude a peace, will continue the war on their own responsibility. If they should do so, after a treaty has been made, they would no longer be entitled to the usages of war, and would be in arms against their own Government as well as that of the United States. It is to be presumed that several engagements will be retained by our troops, until the terms of the treaty are completed. A few days however, will settle these points, and speculations are useless.

## COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

OCTOBER 1, 1847.

REMARKS.—Business this week has shown some inclination to revive. Whisky has been quite active, and the operations in Provisions show a decided increase. There has also been more demand for Corn, Cattle, and one or two other articles; but no general revival is yet manifested.

The river at this place commenced rising on Tuesday night, and up to dark last evening had swollen about two feet. At Pittsburgh, on Wednesday evening, there was 7 feet water in the channel and river falling.

ALMOND—15½ cts per lb.  
BUTTER—Good table 15 to 20c Packers pay 11½ to 12c.

CHEESE, is in fair demand at 6½ to 7c.  
COFFEE—Good Rio 7½ to 8½ cts.  
CORN—Middle Mississippi 11c.  
COTTON YARN—1½ to 17½ cts.

CORN—In bulk 20 to 30c per bushel.  
CRABAPPLES—Market abundantly supplied, \$3 to 3½ per bushel.

DAY GOODS.—The activity still continues.  
DRIED APPLES—6½ cts per bushel, for good quality.  
EGGS—Retail at 10c per dozen. Packers pay 8 to 8½.

FLAX—In good demand at \$1.05 to \$1.25.  
GROCERIES—Scales from 20c per lb.  
HAY—New \$2 to \$11 per ton.

HOGS—A contract was made on Wednesday for 1000 hogs, fatted on old corn, to average 235 lbs deliverable October 10, at \$4.25. For late delivery this price would not be paid.

HEAT.—The Mayville Eagle of Tuesday notes sales of \$300 to \$350—the latter price only for a very superior article.

LEAD—Bar 4½; Pig 3½ to 4.  
MOLASSES—New Orleans 35c.  
OLIVE OIL—Lined 52 to 54.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an improved demand for Provisions—Bacon especially. Shoulders 4½; Sides 8; Hams 8½ to 10½.  
STARCH—Flax readily commanding 80c per bushel. Timothy \$2.30 to \$3.00; Clover from stored, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

SUGAR—No. 1 7½ to 8½; No. 2 double refined 11c.  
SALT—Kansawha 26 to 27.

WHEAT—City Mills continue to pay 75c per bushel—receipts light.  
WHEAT—CATTLE.—We have no change to report as to the price of supply of Beef Cattle. The supply continues light, and the price for good ranges from \$4.25 to \$4.75.

## Female Collegiate High School, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, the first commencing 1st Monday of September; 2nd, commencing 1st Monday of February.

A vacation of one month will succeed each session.

Arrangements are made for boarding pupils in the family of the Principal, under the care of a Matron; where the government will be mild, yet strict and parental.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per Session, \$70 00

DAY SCHOLARS.

Primary Department, 8 00

Preparatory Department, 10 00

Collegiate Junior, 13 00

Collegiate Senior, 16 00

Music, with the use of Instrument, (extra) 25 00

French, 10 00

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BENJ. GRANT, JOEL HIGGINS,

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omy and Natural Philosophy.

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Teacher of Mathematics, French and Painting.

MISS JANE LAWRENCE, Assistant, and in

charge of Primary Department.

For further information, see Circulars, or in-

quire of the Principal.

Sept. 10, 1847. 8

## To the Public.

I HAVE bought of John Mackey his stock of Goods and leased his business house, and am now receiving a handsome stock of New Goods, of every kind, which are offered for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this city or Cincinnati.

I will at all times pay cash for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Potatoes.

ZALMON TOUSEY.

Covington, Sept. 17, 1847.

## An Ordinance.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington*, That a tax of 4½ cents be, and is hereby levied on the property fronting on each side of the alley running from 4th to 5th streets, between Scott and Greenup streets, for paving the same.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That John Callaghan be, and is hereby appointed collector to collect the tax for paving the alley running from 4th to 5th street, between Scott and Greenup streets, with all the powers and authority granted by the City Charter in such cases. Passed Sept. 16, 1847. A true copy. J. W. MENZIES, City Clerk.

## An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the President and Common Council of the City of Covington, That the Ordinance creating a Sinking Fund, passed March 27th, 1845, be, and the same is hereby repealed.—Passed Sept. 16, 1847. A true copy. J. W. MENZIES, City Clerk.

## MADE Lard Oil—No. 1, Fall

Make Lard Oil, very fine quality, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

THOMAS EMERY.

Lard Oil Manufacturers, No. 33, Water-st., Between Main and Walnut.

## Bourbon Whiskey.

Fourteen year old Bourbon, for sale at the Covington Wine and Family Grocery Store, Market Space, Sept. 17, 1847.

R. WHITE, Agt.

## Daguerreotype Portraits.

THE subscriber returns thanks to the citizens of Covington for their very liberal patronage to him since he has been with them.

He will remain but a very short time with them, and he calls as soon as possible at his room, No. 15, Madison House, where they can have the benefit of some late and important discoveries in the art, which he has recently made.

Price of miniature and case, \$2. Complete miniatures neatly set in Pins and Lockets. Instruction given in the art and likeness taken of the deceased. Prof. J. BAILEY.

Sept. 17, 1847. 9-4

## CHANCERY NOTICE.

John Wheatly administrator de bonis non, Comp vs. Bird Blackburn's creditors, Defts.

May Term, 1847—in CHANCERY.

BY virtue of an order entered at the May Term, 1847, of the Grant Circuit Court, referring the above cause to the Master in Chancery of said Court, I will commence taking proof of all claims presented against the estate of Bird Blackburn, deceased, at the Courtroom in Williamson, county of Grant, on the second Monday of September next, and continue until completed on the 2d Monday of October thereafter; or on or before which time of 2d Monday in October next, all claims against said decedent will be expected to be filed and proven according to law.

Witness my hand and seal, at the City of August 30, 1847. 5-8

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Israel L. Ludlow's Executors, Compt's, vs. Israel L. Ludlow's Heirs, Creditors and Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause being again referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Grant Circuit Court, Kentucky—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate of Israel L. Ludlow, deceased, that I will receive proof of all claims that may be presented to me at my office in the City of Covington, until the 10th day of October, 1847, after which time none will be received. A. H. JAMESON, M. C. G.

August 19, 1847. 5-9

## W. H. STARK, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

COVINGTON, KY.

INFORMS the citizens of Covington and the neighborhood, that he will carry on the above business in all its branches, on Scott St. three doors north of fifth, and is prepared to execute Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's work, in the most fashionable and approved style, and on as liberal terms as can be done in the West, and feels confident in giving satisfaction.

July 30, 1847—2-3

## HATS, CAPS, &c.

N. WALKER returns his thanks to the citizens of Covington and adjoining country for the very liberal support they have heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuation of their custom.

He has now on hand, and will keep at his store on Scott street, one door north of the Post Office, a constant supply of Hats and Caps of all sizes, made in the latest style and of the best materials, which he will sell as low as any of the city of Cincinnati.

Also—a large assortment of Children's Caps—very handsome and of good quality.

He invites all who wish to purchase articles in his line to call and examine his stock and learn the prices, and to be confident he can accommodate them both in the quality and price of his articles.

Covington, Aug. 20, 1847. 5-3m

ANTHONY H. DAVIS. ABNER L. GAINES.

## DAVIS & GAINES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 55, Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REFER TO Messrs. Coran, Tweed & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Springer & Whitman, Cincinnati, O.

Strader & Gorman, Cincinnati, O.</



