





### Mr. Clay and the next Presidency.

We are sorry to see hints or suggestions thrown out that Mr. Clay may be run for the Presidency in 1848. They are no wise friends of his, who throw out suggestions, for they keep alive party feuds and personal hostility, and "justice" never can be done Mr. Clay, till that personal hostility is removed. Thousands believe, for they have so often read it in Loco Foco prints, that Mr. Clay has "nursed" somebody; and that he is a "blackleg," gambling Sabbath nights, they have no manner of doubt. Time, and absence from party strife alone can remove these lies from their effect on ignorant minds. For fifteen years now, they have been so constantly dinned into the ears of ignorance, that justice can only come when he is off the arena of ambition, so that ambitious men in the Loco Foco ranks, who have some magnanimity, can afford to correct the lies their co-laborers have spread. The frankness, generosity and fearlessness of Mr. Clay's life and character, have exposed him to being held down; and his is a signal and melancholy memento of the danger of "carrying your heart in your hand," as a public man. History will do him justice. His country and his whole country will do him justice, perhaps in his own day, if his country has need emphatically of him, and he is not always kept on the stage, for never did such men pass off without leaving a name and a fame behind for which the world at last was grateful.

The defeat of Mr. Clay by the curious coalition of Texas Nullifiers and New York Abolitionists, was a chance hit only. It has lost him nothing of reputation or of glory, and has only made him dearer in the hearts of his friends. His honor and his moral victory are just as good as if he had been held down; and his is a signal and melancholy memento of the danger of "carrying your heart in your hand," as a public man. History will do him justice. His country and his whole country will do him justice, perhaps in his own day, if his country has need emphatically of him, and he is not always kept on the stage, for never did such men pass off without leaving a name and a fame behind for which the world at last was grateful.

### Letter from Mr. Clay.

The following letter from Mr. CLAY to a committee of the citizens of New Haven, Ct., transmitting to Mr. C. the proceedings of a public meeting of the whigs of New Haven, will be perused with interest.

ASHLAND, 17th Dec., 1844.

Gentlemen:—I duly received your friendly letter, transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting held in the city of New Haven, in respect to the late Presidential election. The patriotic spirit manifested in the whole of them, is worthy of Connecticut, worthy of its own renowned seat of learning, and worthy of the Whig cause. For the sentiments of attachment, confidence and friendship toward myself, which they exhibit, and which you so kindly reiterate in your letter, I offer the warm acknowledgments of a grateful heart. My obligation to Connecticut, and my friendly intercourse with many of her eminent sons, during long periods of time, do not allow myself particularly to speak. The policy of the country in regard to the protection of American industry, a few months ago, seemed to be rapidly acquiring a permanent and fixed character. The Southern and South-Western portions of the Union had been reproached at the North for want of sufficient interest and sympathy in its welfare. Yielding to the joint influence of their own reflections and experience, the Slave States were fast subscribing to the justice and expediency of a tariff for revenue, with discrimination for protection. At such an auspicious moment, instead of cordially meeting the Slave States and placing the principle of protection upon impregnable and durable ground, a sufficient number of the free States to be decisive of the contest, abandoned what was believed to be their own cherished policy, and have aided, if not in its total subversion, in exposing it to imminent hazard and uncertainty. Discouraged and taken the place of confidence in the business of the country, enterprise is checked, and no one knows to what employment he can now safely direct his exertions. Instead of a constantly augmenting home market, we are in danger of experiencing its decline at a time when the foreign market is absolutely glutted with American productions, cotton especially, which is now selling at a lower price than ever before known. It is probably destined to fall still lower. The final and not distant result will be, especially if large importations shall be stimulated by low duties, a drain of the specie of the country, with all its train of terrible consequences, on which I have neither inclination nor time to dwell.

If the cause of the Union should triumph, the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands would have been secured, and that great national inheritance would have been preserved for the benefit of the present and future generations. I shall be most agreeably disappointed if it be not wasted in a few years by graduation and other projects of alienation, leaving no traces of permanent benefit behind. I could not touch upon other great measures of the public policy, which it was the purpose of the Whigs to endeavor to establish, without giving to this letter an unsuitable length. They may be briefly stated to have aimed at the purity of the government, the greater prosperity of the people, and additional security to their liberties and to the Union. And with all, the preservation of the peace, the honor and the good faith of the nation. The whigs were most anxious to avoid a foreign war, for the sake of acquiring a foreign territory, which under the circumstances of the acquisition, could not fail to produce domestic discord, and expose the character of the country, in the eyes of an impartial world, to severe condemnation. But our opponents have prevailed in the late contest, and the Whigs are, for the present, denied the satisfaction of carrying out their measures of national policy. Believing that they are indispensable to the welfare of their country, I am unwilling to relinquish the fond hope that they may be finally established, whether I live to witness that or not. In the meantime, those to whose hands the administration of public affairs is confided, ought to have a fair trial. Let us even indulge an anxious desire that the evils which we have apprehended may not be realized, that the peace of our country may be undisturbed, its honor remain unsullied, and its prosperity continue unimpeded. To guard, however, against adverse results, the resolution of the Whigs of the city of New Haven, steadfastly to adhere to the Whig cause and principles, is wise and patriotic.

I should be happy to visit once more New England, and especially New Haven, which has done me so much honor, by giving me, at the late election, the largest majority ever given in that city in a contested election. I shall embrace, with great pleasure, any opportunity, should any ever offer to accept your obliging invitation. I tender to you, gentlemen, my cordial thanks for your friendly wishes and kind regards for me and mine, and I hope that one and all of you may long live in health, happiness and prosperity. I am faithfully your friend and obedient servant, J. CLAY. Messrs. P. S. Galpin, Jas. F. Babcock, Thomas R. Trowbridge.

From the N. O. Bee, of Dec. 30.

### Highly Important from Mexico.

#### OVERTHROW OF SANTA ANNA.

#### FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

On Saturday the schooner Ventura from Vera Cruz arrived in our port, bringing dates from the city to the 19th inst., and from Mexico to the 14th. The news is of the highest importance, and as serious as unexpected, since previous advice had induced every conversant with Mexican affairs to believe that Santa Anna would succeed in quelling the insurrection headed by General Paredes. It appears, however, from the tenor of our intelligence, that the outbreak in question was not merely one of petty sedition, but was the earliest symptoms of deep-felt and pervading dissatisfaction at the administration of the Dictator. The revolution which had commenced at Jalisco, spread all at once simultaneously throughout every department; the popular feeling, excited every where with the insurgents, and so rapid and overwhelming was its course that in an incredibly short time nearly all Mexico had joined in the movement, the administration was displaced and Santa Anna hurried from power and traitor to a Dictator to a skulking fugitive. A singular and satisfactory feature in this revolution is the comparative peacefulness with which it has been effected.

For the following copious details we are in a great measure indebted to the polite attention of a Commercial House from which we have frequently acknowledged similar favors. We have also received several particulars from the Mexican Consul.

In the city of Mexico the disturbances commenced by a formal denunciation of Santa Anna by both branches of the Mexican Congress, whereupon Gen. Canizales, who during the absence of the President at Queretaro, assumed the functions of Dictator, issued an order commanding Congress to dissolve, and for the purpose of preventing the publication of the decrees of that body, forcibly closed every printing office in the city, save Santa Anna's immediate organ, the *Diario del Gobierno*. The order in question was signed by Canizales and his four ministers, Rejon, Igar, Baranante and Bayardo. As soon as this tyrannical decree was promulgated, great excitement rose; the news was rapidly spread about, and the garison and people of Puebla, on the 30th inst., declared that the Government and offered an asylum to the members of Congress.

In the meanwhile, both the Liberals and the Clergy in the Capital united in the revolutionary movement, and began to make preparations against the common enemy. Congress, sent to the Ayuntamiento, succeeded, in spite of Canizales' decree, in having secret circulars printed, which were actively disseminated among all classes. The Government troops about the palace, seeing symptoms of the coming storm, began to waver. After a few days of intense, though quiet excitement, Congress and the party attached to the Constitution, assembled at the Convent San Francisco, and a large number of young men, belonging to the middle and better classes, armed themselves in defiance of the tyrannical Legislature and violated Constitution. From the Convent of San Francisco they marched to the National Palace, in which are situated not only the Military Banquets, but the Halls of Congress, and called on Canizales to surrender. The tyrannical President at first refused to offer resistance, but his troops exhibited signs of irresolution and faithlessness, and Canizales perceiving that no dependence could be placed in them, fled terrified into the interior of the Palace. At 2 o'clock p. m. Gen. Herrera, Dictator of the Constitution, entered the Palace, and Canizales, requiring him to issue orders recognizing the Constitutional Government, and acknowledging the full exercise of its powers.

Canizales consented to deliver up the garison upon condition that his person and those of his ministers should be respected. One of our letters states that Herrera and his troops forced an entry into the Palace, but that Canizales in the confusion managed to escape. Another account declares that he was captured and detained a prisoner in the Palace, together with Salas the Commander in Chief of the army, and Bayardo, while the Ministers of War and the Home Department were set at liberty upon giving security for the observance of the laws, and their acknowledgment to the Constitution. General Herrera next issued the following Proclamation:—

"*Jose Joaquin de Herrera, President of the Council of Government, to the inhabitants of the Capital:*

"Mexicans!—A blind and audacious Government had violated the laws, believing that society would be dependent upon its decrees. But I, having been invoked by all classes, and by the principal commanders and chiefs of the Garison, have re-established Constitutional order, and an proof of having spared to Mexico and to the world the shedding of blood, I have dissolved the tyrannical Government which I represent through the Constitution; and the National Congress, which has assembled within a few hours, will acknowledge the full exercise of its powers, and the country requires from it. Thus will this momentous event be rendered worthy of national pride—a hope which is sincerely shared by your fellow-citizen,

JOSE J. DE HERRERA.

Mexico, December 6th, 1844.

On the 7th inst. a new Government was organized. Gen. Herrera was constituted Provisional President of the Republic. His Cabinet consists of the following: Don Pedro Echeverria, Minister of Internal Affairs; Don Luis G. Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don Mariano Riva Palacio, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Gen. Pedro Garcia Conde, Minister of War and Marine. The new ministry, we understand, is composed of the ablest and most honest men in the Republic. Around it are arrayed all the ablest and most patriotic spirits of the nation. Echeverria is a member of the firm of Widows, Echeverria & Sons, well known in the commercial world for its respectability and influence. He was educated in England, and is an enlightened and generous man. Senor Cuevas occupied the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs during the French contest, and acquitted himself with signal ability. He was educated in Mexico, and of the country, and is a minister; he is the son of a Spanish General, and said to be a clever young man. We have reason to believe that under the new government no alteration will take place in the foreign relations of Mexico, that the country, they will be maintained with increased vigor and energy.

No sooner was the revolution in Mexico completed than the city appeared to be filled with rejoicings and festivities. Every trophy of Santa Anna, his portraits and statues were torn to shreds and shattered to pieces. His amputated leg which had been enshrouded and buried with military honors, was disinterred, broken to pieces and kicked about the town with every mark of indignity and contempt.

The revolution at Vera Cruz is best described in the following letter from a correspondent:

VERA CRUZ, 11th Dec. 1844.

Political affairs in this country have since taken a rather violent turn, but as yet without blood being shed. The States of Queretaro, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, and Simlala had joined already in Paredes' plans, when Santa Anna, at the head of about 10,000 troops and 35 pieces of artillery marched on Queretaro on the 23rd ult., where he arrived soon after, demanding that the "dipencencias," but which, although the authorities were left entirely with Santa Anna, he was not completely with him, on the contrary, the Junta Departamental, notwithstanding Santa Anna having threatened to send

them in case of refusal to the Castle of Uloa, persisted firmly in their resolutions.

In the meantime, on the 29th ult., the death-blow to government was struck by the latter it.

Gen. Canizales, as President *ad interim*, with his ministers issued a decree on that day, by which the sittings of Congress were dispensed for an uncertain period, the Executive declaring itself invested with unlimited power to decide any question, without consulting the Congress. This bold step created an immense sensation and excitement. First, Puebla rose, declaring against the Government; then Mexico followed, which had in its consequence the immediate overthrow of the Government, the restoration of Congress and the formation of a new Government, with General Jose Joaquin de Herrera Presidente de Consejo de Gobierno.

Provisional President, who constitutionally did not take the chair in case of a vacancy, or a temporary absence of the acting President of the Republic. On the news of the pronouncement of Mexico being received here on the 9th, the authorities of this place immediately determined on following the example, acknowledging the new order of things, as established at Mexico, after the pronouncement there.

The removing of Congress, although not openly dispersed by Santa Anna, yet it may be taken as having been done at his desire, and with this view of things, at Mexico, Puebla and here, every thing bearing the name of Santa Anna, or relating to him, his statues, portraits, &c., have been completely destroyed by the people, who it may be said, hardly ever before showed so much interest and enthusiasm for their just cause. I am happy to advise that no excesses have been committed, at least not any of moment; here every thing passed off very quietly.

According to the last information, Santa Anna is said, has outlawed him in case he should lay down the command of the troops, which latter it may be expected will gradually abandon him, and then he is doubtless done forever. Appearances are quite gloomy for him.

Trade is, under such circumstances, not much thought of. Several robberies, to some extent, have been committed on the road to Mexico and further in the interior, by which some merchants lost considerably.

We have likewise seen several letters from various parts of Mexico, all of which speak in glowing terms of the pacific accomplishment of the revolution, and of the beneficial results which are likely to flow from the establishment of a free, vigorous, and above all, a just Government in lieu of the military despotism and grinding exactions, which have, under the dictatorship of Santa Anna, crushed the people for the last few years.

The escape of Santa Anna is highly problematical. At the last advices he was at Queretaro, with about 2,500 men. His troops were daily thinned by desertions. There is every probability that he will be ultimately left alone and that he may be so hemmed in by his enemies, as to leave him no chance of quitting the country. Should he succeed in escaping, he will probably, as we are informed, to Cuba, where with his princely revenues, he can still live in an accustomed splendor. His private fortune is estimated at some four millions of dollars. For the last twenty-three years, Santa Anna has, with very brief intervals, wielded the despotic power of Mexico, but his career appears now to be really drawing to a close, leaving him the alternative of a disgraceful flight or an ignominious death.

We have been favored with a copy of the various protestant documents connected with the rise and progress of this revolution. We do not publish them in full as they have merely a local interest, and we have given so comprehensive an account of the whole affair, as to render their insertion unnecessary.

On Drs.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says—

We have good authority for stating that the Post Office Committee in the House will probably present a bill reducing the rates of postage to five and ten cents for distances under and over one hundred miles. They have not as yet decided upon this, though there is reason to believe they will do so.

The Bill for the annexation of Texas will be called upon in the house on the 23d. It is scarcely probable that any action for any considerable discussion, will be had upon it until after the holidays.

### The Rose.

I saw a rose perfect in beauty; it rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfume filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed again, and beheld it was gone—its stem was leafless—its root had withered; the enclosure which surrounded it was broken down. The spoiler had been there—he saw that many admired it; he knew it was dear to him that planted it, and beside it he had no plant to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it; he bore it off to his home, and there its head and faded, he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it; for now it pierces the spoiler even in his hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man, who had loved the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scattered leaves or bound up the stalk which the hand of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I met her who is in full beauty and admiration, sitting like the queen of roses, in majesty among the daughters of women, let her watch lest vanity enter her heart, be- hailing her to rest proudly upon her own strength, let her remember that she standeth upon slippery places, "and be not high minded but fear."—Mrs. Seymour

### Gen. Putnam.

During the last war in Canada, between the French and English, when General Amherst was marching across the country to Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes which they were obliged to pass, found the French had been obliged to pass, found upon it. The General was a vessel of 12 guns, his boat was no match for her, and she alone was capable of sinking the whole army, in the situation in which it was placed. General Putnam came to him and said, "General, that ship must be taken." "Ay," said Amherst, "I would give the world if she was taken." "I will take her," says Putnam. Amherst smiled and asked how? "Give me some wedges, a beetle and a few men of my own choice." Amherst could not perceive how an armed vessel was to be taken by a few men and a beetle and wedges. However he granted Putnam's request. When night came, Putnam with his materials and men, stole quietly in a boat under the vessel's stern, and in an instant drove the wedges behind the rudder, in the cavity between the rudder and the ship, and left her. In the morning the sails were seen fluttering about—she was adrift in the middle of the lake, and being presently blown ashore, she was easily taken.

### SCALLOP, EDGE, SUN SHADES AND PARASOLS.

TOGETHER with every variety of changeable, fig'd, and plain Silk Shades and Parasols, by case, dozen, or single one, at the very lowest prices; silk, cotton, gingham, of good quality, by the piece, at the UPRIGHT STORE, on Fifth St. east of Main. N. L. COLE, Cincinnati, j27

### Blanks, Blanks.

DEBTS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper. ALSO JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANK of good quality, for sale at this Office.

### From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

### Cassius M. Clay's Position in regard to Slavery.

We insert the following letter from C. M. Clay, at his request, in order that his true position, which has been entirely misconceived by many, may be correctly understood by the country. Those who have supposed him an abolitionist, in the sense of the term as commonly understood in political circles, will see that they have misunderstood him.

T. B. STEVENSON, Esq.

Sir:—I ask the liberty to make through your columns, a summary statement of my views upon the subject of slavery. By a portion of the people of this State, I never expect to be fairly represented. To the great mass of the people who have no interest in suppressing truth, I would appeal against the calumnies of unscrupulous partisans.

Slavery is a municipal institution. It exists by no other right and tenure than the Constitution of Kentucky.

I am opposed to depriving slave holders of their slaves by any other than Constitutional and legal means. Of course then I have no sympathy for those who would liberate the slaves of Kentucky in other ways. I have no connection with any man, or set of men, who would sanction or undertake the illegal liberation of slaves; and I feel bound, by my allegiance to the State of Kentucky, to resist, by force, if necessary, all such efforts.

Whilst I hold that the United States Constitution has no power to establish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory, or in any place of its exclusive supremacy; so I contend, that in the States, once admitted into the Union and thereby become sovereign and independent, Congress has no power or right to interfere with or touch slavery, without the legitimate consent of the States.

I believe that the addition of new slave states, or slave territory, to this Union, is unconstitutional and impossible.

I am the avowed and uncompromising enemy of slavery and shall never cease to use my all Constitutional, and honorable, and just means, to cause its extinction in Kentucky, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States.

Born a Kentuckian and a slaveholder, I have no prejudices nor enmities to gratify; but impelled by a sense of self respect, love of justice, and the highest expediency, I shall ever maintain that liberty is our only safety. For the freedom of speech and of the press, I never shall cease to battle while life lasts. If there is any Kentuckian so base to yield these constitutional and glorious privileges, without which it is the veriest mockery to talk of being a free people, I envy him not: A slave to slaves, let him sodden in his infamy. With such I hold no fellowship; from such I ask no quarter. All I ask is an open field and a fair fight.

Your obt. Serv't.

C. M. CLAY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1845.

### Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, AT COVINGTON.

Eastern and Northern Mail, arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 o'clock A. M., and departs same day at 5 A. M.

Southern and Western Mail, arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 o'clock A. M., and departs same day at 8 A. M.

Lexington Mail, via Georgetown, Williams-town, Cliftonville, Florence, &c., arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock A. M. Closes the evening previous.

Cynthiana Mail, via Falmouth, Licking Grove, Flour Creek, Tibbatts' Rd Roads, Alexandria, Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., arrives Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock A. M., and departs Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.

Grassy Creek Mail, via Barry and Independence, arrives every Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and departs at 3 P. M.

A daily mail route has recently been established by the Post Office Department, upon the Kentucky River, which connects with the daily mail from Cincinnati to Louisville, by which mail matter can be forwarded from this office daily to Frankfort and Lexington, via Cincinnati, &c. Sundays excepted. Closes at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Post Office opens at 7½ o'clock every morning, Sundays excepted, and closes at 4 P. M. during the winter. H. MARTIN, P. M. December 7, 1844.

### GREAT WESTERN LAND AGENCY,

No. 30, Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The undersigned having been heretofore extensively engaged in the selling of REAL ESTATE in the eastern cities, was induced by his numerous friends and acquaintances, to resume that branch of business in the west. He ac- cordingly opened, temporarily, an Office, at his Lecture room, North East Corner of Main and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, where he has been patronized for the last year, beyond his most sanguine expectations. He has now removed to Front Street, in full view of all the Steam boat arrivals and departures, where he is ready to receive propositions for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, of every variety, in Cities, Towns, or Country.

His extensive and intimate acquaintance in all the Eastern States, and in most of the large cities of the Union for the last twenty-five years, will give him very decided advantages in procuring purchasers from a distance. His Stenographic profession has given him facilities for correspondence with hundreds of editors and publishers in different parts of the United States, by which means he can more readily make known the relative merits and advantages of property brought within his agency. (As a proof of his facilities, he would remark, that on a former occasion, he sold in a single year, within a single county of Pennsylvania, farms and town lots to the amount of \$600,000—thus bringing into the pockets of his immediate neighbors, from the large cities and remote parts of the Union, cash in hand payments, to the amount of \$150,000 within the year.)

As soon as patronage will warrant, he will, in addition to the ordinary duties of a local agent, resume his former practice of visiting the large Eastern Cities, as often as once in six months—to spread his propositions before capitalists, to exhibit and explain maps, charts and descriptions; to organize Manufacturing companies, Land Companies, Joint Stock Societies, Social Communities, &c., etc.—to receive orders, and perform such other functions, as pertain to a general land agency, between the east and the west, the north and the south, or with various countries of Europe.

In the mean time, persons wishing to sell farms, town lots, or other real estate, are respectfully invited to call at the office as above described, where the most satisfactory references will be given, and abundant evidence shown of the numerous facilities which this establishment will possess, over every and all others, in the east or west.

All communications through the Post Office, IF POSTAGE PAID, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

M. T. C. GOULD,  
General Land Agent.  
Cincinnati, 20, 1844.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY CLERK.

To the Honorable, President and Common Council, of the City of Covington, Gentlemen:

In accordance with the duties imposed upon me, by the Ordinances of the City and the Charter incorporating the same, I herewith tender, most respectfully, my annual Report as City Clerk, for the year 1844, commencing January 1st, 1844, and ending January 1st, 1845.

#### RECEIPTS.

Cash in Treasury 1st January, 1844,	\$76 00
Proceeds of Tax Bills,	4,049 22
from City Marshal for 1841, '42 and '43,	65 10
" " " " 1844,	765 70
from J. Mackay, Tax on No. 288, 289,	90 09
From the State of Kentucky, School Fund,	165 00
	\$5,211 11

#### LICENSES.

Taverns and Coffee Houses,	\$285 00
Wagons, Carts and Drays,	62 00
Market House rents,	52 00
Shows and Exhibitions,	28 50
Auctioneers,	20 00
Grave Yard privileges,	5 00
	482 50

#### STOCKS.

Sale of 13 Shares of N. B. Stock,	\$1,200 00
Dividends on same,	45 73
" on Turnpike Stock,	120 00
	1,365 73

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Borrowed of the N. B. Kentucky,	\$1,750 00
Drafts in the hands of sundry individuals, Jan. 1st, 1845,	751 41
	2,501 41
	\$9,560 75

#### DISBURSEMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Streets, Street cleaning, Culverts, &c.,	\$392 51
Poor, Poor House, Jail, Grave Yard and Physicians' fees,	342 23
	\$934 74

#### PRINTING.

For advertisements, Blanks, &c.,	59 00
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#### INTEREST.

Interest on City Loan,	\$1,500 00
Exchange and Discount,	66 32
	1,566 32

#### PUBLIC WELLS, PUMPS AND CISTERNS.

Repairing Wells, Pumps, &c.,	100 86
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#### MARKET HOUSE.

Repairs on Market House, Stalls, &c.,	37 96
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#### LEGAL FEES.

Marshal, Clerk of Court, and Attorney fees,	173 82
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#### COMMON SCHOOL.

For Teacher's salaries, repairs, &c.,	768 22
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#### OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Assessor for City, 1844,	\$75 00
Clerk, " " "	150 00
Treasurer, " " "	150 00
Attorney, " " "	50 00
Police Commissioner,	45 46
Master's salary,	520 46
	\$820 79

#### CITY HALL.

Cash appropriations,	\$1,300 00
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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

To Wm. Leathers, in payment of a Loan,	\$56 35
To Fire Department,	45 10
Tax refunded on over assessment, &c., '43 and '44,	53 00
Expenses City Council, Council Chamber, &c.,	1 25
For Postage account,	612 39
Drafts in the hands of sundry individuals, January 1st, 1844, and paid this year,	2,587 87
Script issued in 1843 and paid in 1844,	1 10
Cash on hand 1st January, 1845,	4,519 58
Expenses preparing Index Book,	60 00
	\$9,560 75

#### RESOURCES OF THE CITY.

Due from Collector of Revenue Tax, 1836,	\$56 35
" City Marshal on fines for 1838,	264 00
" Collector Revenue Tax for 1840 and '41	270 40
" Sheriff of Campbell County,	\$628 39
	5,000 00

#### LIABILITIES.

Script issued and payable 1st June, 1845,	\$677 50
" " " " 1846,	100 00
	\$777 50

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. W. FOLEY, City Clerk.

January 2, 1845.

### EAGLE FACTORY

N. WALKER, has permanently established himself in this city in the Hat manufacturing business, and solicits patronage for Cash on country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, and Tobacco. Store corner of Scott and Market space. Highest price, cash, paid for Wheat, at their Union Mill. Fresh Flour all ways on hand, by the barrel or otherwise.

CONTINUALLY on hand a large lot of double Rectified Whiskey, low for cash. C. L. MULLINS & CO. Covington, April 13, 38

### Wanted,

1000 BUSHELS Flax Seed wanted, for which the highest price will be given by C. L. MULLINS & CO. Cov. March 15, 1844. 34

### Insurance.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., and is now prepared for taking risks. Office on Market Space, at his Store, under the old Insurance Office. JOHN MACKEY. Covington, June 22, 1844. 48tf

### SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale in lots of 5 and 10 acres, a few situations in the most beautiful view of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, the lots are desirably located, high and airy, and the soil fine for fruit trees, and well adapted to the cultivation of the Vine, it being near the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers 13 miles from the Ohio at Cincinnati and Covington. The property will be sold on favorable terms for time.

Reference is made to Mr. Henry Emerson, W. W. Southgate, Esq., Calvin Fletcher, A. L. Greer, Dr. J. W. Ward, J. T. Lewis, Lowell Fletcher, P. S. Bush. Cincinnati. Covington, July 27, 1844. 1tf

### 16 BELLS.

Licking Cement for sale by C. L. MULLINS & CO. Cov. March 15, 1844. 34

### REMOVAL.

M. A. UGHLIN, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery Dealers have removed to the New Building, South side of Pike St., East of Ashbrook's Hotel, and are constantly on hand every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Also Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Fur, Batting, &c., which they will sell at Cincinnati prices, for cash or barter, only. Covington, June 22, 1844. 43-1f

### THOUSANDS! TENS OF THOUSANDS!

are now suffering under that ban of Life, FEVER AND AGUE. Not one, however, who knows and can procure a bottle of ROWLAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE, at No. 26 North Second street, Philadelphia, will for one day longer be tormented with the "wretched complaint."

We estimate that 500,000 cases have been cured by this unrivaled remedy, during the 15 years that it has been used throughout the United States, &c.

Beware of all Tonic Mixture that has not a label over the top of the bottle, with the written signature of John R. Rowland upon it. Price one dollar.

For sale by J. W. SHEPPARD, at the Corn Store, Main St., Cincinnati. 101f.

### Glass Ware.

400 BOXES Filled Glass Ware, consisting of Salts, Tinctures, Vials, Jars, and plain Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Molasses Cans, Lamp shades and Chimney Cake Covers, Pepper, Vinegar and Mustard Cruets, Salts, Cup-plates, &c. &c.

For sale by 155 Main St., Cincinnati.

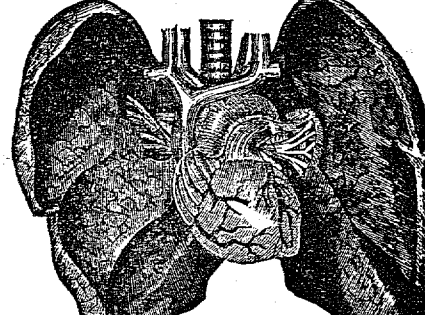
N. B. Country Druggists will be furnished with all kinds of Apothecaries furniture, Vials, Oils, &c., at manufacturers prices. Feb. 24, 1844. 31 tf

### Groceries, &c.

WE are receiving and selling at the low cash prices, every article of Groceries Produce, Pickles, Manufactures, &c. A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Columbia St., near Main. Cincinnati, Oct. 14, 1844. 14-1f

### IT IS DANGEROUS.

DELIA'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY. Dr. Duncan's, from its general use, has acquired this famous reputation, consequently, setting forth its valuable qualities, are necessary; it has only to be used to establish the fact, which so many have certified to—the best medicine now in use for Coughs, Colds, Pain in the throat and Sides, Consumption, &c. Persons who are desirous of examining certificates can be accommodated by calling upon the agent at this place. Having used Dr. Duncan's Expectorant, we can safely recommend it to others as the most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast and Sides, and all the affections of the Lungs. Read and Live.



### DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, FOR CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Sides, Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

Positive and convincing proofs can be furnished to those who are yet skeptical to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, by the assertion that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is the best medicine for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c., that is now offered to the public.

Many deny that Consumption is curable, but it has been demonstrated by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, that it can be cured, and numerous cases are known, in which the patients were given up by their physicians, and their recovery pronounced impossible, who have been restored to health by the use of this great Remedy.

Corn, and Tobacco. Store corner of Scott and Market space. Highest price, cash, paid for Wheat, at their Union Mill. Fresh Flour all ways on hand, by the barrel or otherwise.

At this season of the year no family should be without it; at the first appearance of a cold, a small quantity will give immediate relief, and the origin of a protracted and dangerous disease is removed. Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is entirely a Vegetable Composition, and very pleasant to take. For sale at H. FRAZIER'S, Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Nov. 2, 1844. 15-ly.

### CONSUMPTION.

Reader! such an enemy is Consumption! When first it marks you for its victim, by fastening on your lungs a disease however slight it may be, it sences its tentacles of suffering with the origin of a protracted and dangerous disease is removed. Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is entirely a Vegetable Composition, and very pleasant to take. For sale at H. FRAZIER'S, Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Nov. 2, 1844. 15-ly.

### Females Beware!

It is an indisputable fact, demanding serious and solemn consideration, that thousands of the fairest and loveliest of the female sex fall yearly into an untimely grave; the unconscious victims of the long treacherous seeds of a pulmonary nature, a Cold, Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, soreness of the throat, as Asthma, Spitting of &c. Will you first of all make a trial of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy? It is a safe and efficacious Remedy, and



LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

RICHARD C. LANGDON, EDITOR.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1845.

Samuel T. Hauser, of Falmouth, has been appointed Commonwealth's Attorney, for this District.

Wm. C. Marshall.

We see that the above named gentleman is announced, in the Louisville Journal, as a candidate for Congress in this District. Mr. Marshall is a smart man, and has winning ways; but his announcement may be a little premature, at all events, the Whig candidate of this District will have some work to do, and we hope, if Mr. Marshall sees that another can do more efficient work than he, he will not be loth to stand aside.

The Kentucky Legislature.

We have received letters from Frankfort, not intended for publication, from which we are able to collect, that there is likely to be but little business transacted by the Legislature at this session. They have passed a resolution to adjourn on the 1st of February. The increasing state of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, may induce some action on the part of the Legislature, to interfere with its growth, as, indeed, we think it ought. We have no reason to hope for our share of the public lands. We have no right to expect that it will not be needed to supply the place of the tariff, which will be repealed, at least, so far as to furnish an excuse for the General Government, to use the proceeds of the public lands. The State of Kentucky should, therefore, be making provision for paying off her public debt. We are not advised, however, that any motion has yet been made on this subject.

There seems to be a strong inclination to repeal the \$250 law, as it is called. But the law will be stoutly advocated by some. It is strange that the enlightened policy of that law cannot be seen by the Legislature. But we suppose they must do something, by way of excuse for staying until the 1st of February. The special election of Senator for the 27th district, will probably cut some figure in the Senate. Scott and Bourbon have elected a man to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Morgan, who was elected by Nicholas and Bourbon. The people of Nicholas, we think, very properly complain because there is no man in the Senate for whom they voted. It is said Mason and Nicholas now make a district, and Mason's Senator is the representative of Nicholas. The people of Nicholas never consented for Mason's Senator to represent them. It may be bold in us, but we must say we believe the Governor erred in issuing writs of election to Scott and Bourbon, instead of Nicholas and Bourbon.

Scott County.

The Whigs of Scott have announced Manlius V. Thompson, as a candidate for Congress in the eighth district. If we were associated with Scott, as formerly, we would say amen. Mr. Thompson needs no "labored panegyric" as it is justly remarked, by the Whigs of Scott. But let Scott remember that Garrett Davis, or Charles Morehead, are greatly preferable to any Democrat in the District. The Whigs of Kentucky should be very careful not to allow the State to be misrepresented in the next Congress.

Nicholas.

Notwithstanding the complaints of the people of Nicholas, and the glaring injustice of denying that County a voice in the Senate, of its own choosing, the Committee on Elections has reported in favor of the legality of the late election of Senator by Scott and Bourbon, to supply the place of John S. Morgan. The Committee says Col. Morgan resigned his seat for the 27th District, and the writs of election were directed to the Counties composing the 27th District, according to the act of 1843; and, therefore, the proceedings were regular. This reasoning is specious, and the decision works an injustice, which the whole Commonwealth should see remedied. Col. Morgan was elected by the 37th District, composed of the counties of Bourbon and Nicholas. Why were not the writs of election issued to the counties composing the 27th District, according to the act of 1843? Does the act of 1843 repeal the action of the people of Nicholas in 1843, when Morgan was elected? We take the position, that the Legislature cannot pass an act which can operate to deprive a county of representation of its choice, by apportionment or otherwise. They can refuse to allow the member a seat, when he comes; but they cannot either directly or indirectly deprive them of the privilege of sending him.

"Let the Dead alone."

A Democratic paper comes to us from Xenia, Ohio, under the imposing name of the "Thomas Jefferson." We copy the following notice from it: "W. W. Southgate, Esq., died at his residence, recently, in Covington, Ky. He formerly was a member of Congress from that District. In the contest of 1840 he was a prominent speaker in the Whig ranks, and said many things against Martin Van Buren that he will live to answer for." We feel sure that there is not a Democrat in this neighborhood who will not feel disgusted at the unmanly want of taste, or rather the unfeeling meanness of the above notice. Washington Irwin asked a demi-savage, in the Rocky Mountains, to tell the injuries he had received from an enemy, then dead. "Let the dead alone; I have nothing against him," was the dignified answer of the wild son of the forest. The "Thomas Jefferson" might learn how to practice from the example of the wild man, though he may not be able to change his nature.

"Weather Fenders."—Reader, if you wish to keep a dry head and shoulders, go right strait to COLE'S, on Fifth street opposite the Dennison House, and buy an umbrella—unless you already have one. There you can find all kinds, sorts and qualities, cheap—dog cheap.

The Louisville "Morning Courier and American Democrat," edited by BRYANT & HALDEMAN, came out on the 1st instant, on a mammoth sheet. The paper is handsomely printed and ably conducted, and we hope the enterprising proprietor, W. N. Haldeaman, will receive a patronage corresponding with the increased size of his paper.

Never judge a person's actions until you understand the motives which prompted them.

FIRE.—The Fulton Bagging Factory was partly destroyed by fire again yesterday. The flames broke out in the Card Room, a few minutes after 12 o'clock, while the workmen were at dinner, and spread rapidly. The fire companies were promptly on the ground, and prevented the total conflagration of the Factory. We understand that the injury sustained was only to the amount of \$1800 to \$3000. The damage to machinery is supposed to be about \$900, and that to the two-story building \$800 to \$1000. The Factory was fully insured at six of our insurance offices. It was the three-story building that was burnt a few months ago, in the destruction of the Brewery of Schultz & Brothers.—Cin. Gaz. Jan. 16.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The many friends of the cautious and gallant young Combe will read the following with pain. It is from the Natchez Courier of the 3d inst. Young Mr. Combs, son of Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, who was some months since a prisoner in Mexico, and who has a plantation on the Mississippi River, was killed on Tuesday afternoon last, by a man named O'Brien, who has a plantation contiguous to that of Mr. Combs. The circumstances are differently related, and we do not feel authorized to relate particularly any account that we have heard, as yet. The parties came together in the road between their plantations, Mr. C. being accompanied by a friend, when O'Brien shot Mr. C. in the leg and in the head. O'Brien immediately left, and was in this place on Wednesday. He is said to have left here on Wednesday evening.

Tax DUES.—There is no doubt that Messrs. Clingan, of North Carolina, and Yancey, of Alabama, have passed through this city, perhaps to Delaware, to settle, by mortal combat, a personal controversy. Both these gentlemen were in the city yesterday, with several friends. The second of Mr. Clingan is Mr. Jones, of Washington, (son of General Jones), and the second of Mr. Yancey is Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, (nephew of the Senator).

We hope that this affair will yet terminate without bloodshed or injury to either party; but having looked over the ground of the quarrel, as presented in the Washington papers, we feel bound to say, as public journalists, that a more woful and altogether uncalled for attack was never made upon any man in the Halls of Congress, than was that of Mr. Yancey upon Mr. Clingan. It was such an attack as no man could receive without resenting it, and though we do now, and must ever continue deeply to regret not only the attack but the consequences that are likely to grow out of it, yet we can have no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Yancey falls in the conflict, his blood will be upon his own head.—Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 11.

An Eagle measuring over seven feet between the tips of his wings, was caught in Orange county, New York, a few days ago, by means of a fox trap. A pound of beef makes only one mouthful for him.

CONTENTMENT.—The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing any thing but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate did not sit on the 3d. In the House the subject of annexing Texas was at last got up. The following is the National Intelligencer's report of the proceedings:

Annexation of Texas. Mr. CHARLES J. INGEROLL moved that the rules prescribing the order of business be suspended, and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of taking into consideration the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The CHAIR stated that the subject first in order was a pending resolution offered the day before by the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Houstain) to step debate on the land bill.

Mr. Houstain said that he was willing to withdraw his resolution to make way for the other subject; and he withdrew it accordingly.

Mr. Vance inquired whether this was not private bill day?

The CHAIR replied in the affirmative; but reminded Mr. V. that a motion to suspend the rules took precedence of the business under the rules.

Mr. Vance demanded the yeas and nays on suspending the rules; they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 107, nays 63.

So the House agreed to suspend the rules.

On motion of Mr. C. J. INGEROLL, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Houstain, of Virginia, in the Chair).

The CHAIRMAN stated that the business first in order was the consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

Mr. C. J. INGEROLL moved to lay aside that bill, and take up a joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. CARR, of Maine, contended that the gentleman from Pennsylvania could not make this motion, not having a right to the floor; that the floor was his from the late sitting of the Committee.

The CHAIR overruled the objection, on the ground that to admit it would deprive the Committee of the whole of the right of choosing what subject it would take up.

The question was then put on Mr. Ingersoll's motion and carried—Yeas 85, nays not counted.

The joint resolution was read.

Mr. INGEROLL was about to address the Committee, when—

Mr. WELLS asked leave to introduce an amendment (formerly indicated by him, and proposing a different plan for annexation), which was received (Mr. I. giving way for the motion) and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOUGLASS in like manner obtained leave to offer another, (also indicated by him some days since), as an amendment to the amendment.

This, also, was ordered to be printed.

dress the House in support of the amendment; but, if the question could now be got he would consent to withdraw it. Mr. BAYL said it was obvious the debate was not concluded, but had only come to a temporary suspension. Without any intention to address the Committee when it next met, should his motion prevail, he moved the Committee rise.

The motion prevailed and the Committee rose and reported progress.

Annexation Again.

Mr. TIBBATT, having given notice some days since, asked leave to introduce a bill to authorize the people of Texas to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on the equal footing with the original States.

Also a joint resolution pledging to the citizens of Texas the protection of this nation until the question of re-annexation shall be definitely settled.

The bill was read the first and second time by its title, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The resolution was read throughout, and is as follows.

"Whereas propositions and negotiations are depending between the United States and the Republic of Texas relative to, and having for their object, the re-annexation of Texas to the United States:

"Resolved, that the people of the United States owe to their own honor and to the people of Texas to protect them from all foreign aggression or invasion by any other Power during the pendency of such propositions and negotiations.

"2. Resolved, That this nation will protect the people of Texas from all foreign aggression and invasion until such time as the question of re-annexation shall be definitely settled; and that the President of the United States is authorized, until such definite settlement of said question, to secure to the citizens of Texas all needful and practicable protection in their persons, business and property, by sea and land."

This resolution was read the first and second time and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BELSER obtained leave and introduced a joint resolution for the re-annexation of Texas to the United States of America.

The resolution was read the first and second time by its title, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

From the Cin. Gazette.

Surgery Extraordinary.—Neck Stretched.

Messrs. Editors.—Last evening Mr. J. Stokes who lives at Southwest corner of Longworth and Western Row, brought to the Botanic Medical College his daughter, aged about thirteen, with the upper cervical vertebra so dislocated to the right that the head was turned to the right, and the right shoulder was thrown downward and backward; and both were so firmly fixed in these positions that they could not be moved in any direction without producing severe pain. It had been for twenty-four hours in that condition, and was still painful. I gave her some bland, diffusive, stimulant tea, and had her put in the vapor bath, which produced profuse perspiration. When removed from the bath, I gave her every five minutes lobelia in broken doses, till she vomited—when not being sustained by stimulants, she was well relaxed. I requested her father to take hold of her head and lift it up, directly and steadily, and before the force became equal to the weight of her body, with my own fingers, in less than half a minute, I restored the bones to their proper places when the pain instantly ceased, and she could move her head as usual. She slept soundly all night, and is perfectly well this morning.

From the success of this experiment, I think I can advise all who want their necks stretched to the best advantage, to come to the B. M. College for the operation.

Yours, truly, A. CURTIS.

Wood, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Many of our subscribers have expressed a wish to pay their subscriptions in the above named articles. They can do so if they will attend to it soon. We will give the market price for Wood, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Chickens Butter, Eggs, &c.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Bayless, Mr. ANTHONY DESLER to Miss MARGARET BARWAS.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. A. Drury, Mr. THOMAS COLE and Miss HANNAH DEAR, all of this City.

On the 12th instant, by Eld. James G. Arnold, Mr. SAMUEL R. RICH and Miss EVELINE KREYLI.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM T. McGOWEN and Miss NANCY DARGAN, all of this vicinity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. K. & SEP. T. WALL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office on Market Space, Covington, Kentucky.

SEP. T. WALL has permanently located himself in Covington, and will always be found at his office, unless professionally absent.

WM. K. WALL will, as heretofore, punctually attend the Kenton, Boone and Campbell Circuit Courts, in which they practise in partnership.

January 1, 1845. 25-4f

W. H. MUSSEY, desirous to reduce his list of stock FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, as follows, as possible, previous to making Spring purchases, offers for sale, for CASH, the following articles at the rates of Discount from former prices described in the list:

Heavy Plaid over Coat Cloths, 37 1/2 pr. ct. dis. Dress and Frock Coat Broadcloths 20 do do Fancy Cassimeres for Pantaloon 20 do do

Cassinets, Jeans, &c. 20 do do Rich Cashmere Vests, 37 1/2 do do Rich Mouslin de Laines, 25 3/4 do do Cashmere D'Esosse, 37 1/2 do do Super Silk Warp Lustres, 25 3/4 do do Plain Alpaca do 37 1/2 do do Figure do do 25 do do Super French Cashmere Shawls, 4 do do do do Broche do 25 do do Fancy Damask do 33 do do Highland Plaid do 25 do do Woollen Comforts and Mullers, 25 do do Worsted Table, Caps and Mitts, 25 do do Winter Hosiery (all sizes) 33 1/2 do do

A few styles of fancy (evening) Dress Goods, Wrought Collars and under Bluffs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Muslin, Flannels, Fines, Blankets, Woollen Gloves, Corals and Tassels, and small Wares, will be closed off at greatly reduced prices.

Country Merchants, wishing to replenish their Stocks, will find it to their advantage to call, 181 Main st., west side, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

January 18, 1845. 26

Tobacco Agency.

3000 Kegs & 6 twit, 1,000 Boxes sweetened 13 lump. Together with usual supplies of Missouri, and other kinds, will not be more than sufficient for our Spring sales, and we solicit consignments.

A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Columbia street, near Main Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

RAISED FEEDING WARE.—A com. plate raised of Blue Raised figured Dining and Tea Ware, just opened and for sale by

ALDRICH, Agent, 174 Main street, Cincinnati. Nov. 18, 1845. 17f

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

We are prepared to make very liberal advances in Groceries, Produce, &c., ON CONSIGNMENTS OF TOBACCO. A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Columbia st., near Main. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

Sales of Tobacco.

We know we can't be beat in sales of Tobacco, and solicit a full share of the Kentucky business. A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Columbia street, near Main. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.—TOBACCO.

100 boxes sweet 13 lump Kentucky; 150 do common do 100 do do do do 60 do Honeydew Mo. 12 1/2; 40 do do do do 100 kegs 6 twit, different brands; 15,000 common Cigars, &c., &c.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES. 200 kegs Nails, 100, 8d, 6d, 4d and 3d; 400 boxes Glass, from 8-10 to 12-20; 60 dozen Painted Buckets; 100 kegs White Lead; 200 kegs Melton Wrapping Paper; 100 do do do do 50 bales Cotton Baling, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI ARTICLES. 100 boxes Candles, best brands; 200 do No. 1 Soap; 6 tons pure Saleratus, &c., &c.

GROCERIES. 25 chests of P. and Y. H. Teas. 50 kegs Rio Coffee; 1 ceroon S. F. Indigo; 15 lb bbls Madder; 15 lb bbls Turmeric; 100 gross Shoe Blacking, &c., &c.

PRODUCE. 17 casks Potash; 100 bbls Potatoes; 100 bushels Dry Peaches; 11 bbls Timothy Seed, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell to the city trade or country, at the lowest prices. A. G. RICHARDSON & BROS., Columbia st., near Main. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED.

By the use of "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY."

MISS EMELINE YAGER, aged seventeen years, was taken when at the age of sixteen, with a slight cold, which she neglected until the LUNGS felt a prey to that seeking destroyer, CONSUMPTION, when application to a physician was made, but to no effect, he considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her. In the meantime she developed a quantity of blood, with much expectation of thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pang of death. During the time her physician frequently called, and at the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," having noticed some extraordinary cures performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once ordered her to take it, and administered it for four days. He found some change, which gave hope. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to walk in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself free from disease and pain, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

A small pamphlet accompanies this medicine, which gives a full description of diseases, their proper treatment, and the use of the medicine.

For sale by SYCAMORE ST., one door below Third. The only place it can be had in Hamilton Co. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY.

STANDS ALOOF from the Quack Syrup and Purgative Compounds which have of late become a burthen to the public health, and a suspension to the progress of the human mind. The medicines are taken repeatedly by the sick without removing the complaint in question? The reason is plain and simple, viz.—Because they are composed chiefly of opium and its spiritual preparations which have the effect of rendering the system become habituated to its narcotic influence, as of those who are given to intemperance.

This fact has become apparent to thousands who have experienced the effects of such medicines, and commenced using DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, which is entirely free from opium and all other poisonous ingredients, and is used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances. It immediately relieves the distressing cough—strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, causing the settled contagious matter to leave its hold from the lungs, and is discharged by the power of expectoration. Unless this is done, the lungs will soon become contaminated by a contagious matter, and ulcerate, and fall a prey to the fatal worm consumption.

For sale at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Also by HIRAM FRAZIER, Sycamore st., one door below 3d.

The only place it can be had in Ham. county. Cincinnati, January 18, 1845. 26

Consumption and Death.

Will not assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the preliminary symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c.—DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of these dangerous and troublesome diseases.

Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE DOLLAR will be the means of procuring your life. Always get DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference to this. It is a safe and cheap thing, and pains it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains fine steel plate engraving representing "Horse in a storm."

Principal Office 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia. Also for sale by HIRAM FRAZIER, Sycamore street, below Third.

Price \$1 per bottle. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

CURE YOUR COUGH Before it be too late.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is the only medicine that perfect confidence can be relied upon to cure of this removal of this troublesome complaint. This medicine always removes a cough in a few days, and when the disease is seated on the Lungs it causes it to be discharged by Expectoration, thus restoring sound health to the happiness and enjoyment of those who long have been afflicted.

For sale at the Principal Office 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia. Also by HIRAM FRAZIER, Sycamore st., below 3d, Cincinnati.

The only place it can be had in Hamilton Co. Price \$1 per bottle. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1845. 26

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Licking Bridge Co. are respectfully notified, that a second installment of 20 per cent, upon their subscription, or one dollar upon each share, will be required on the 10th of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors, M. T. C. GORDON, Pres't OFFICE LICKING BRIDGE CO. Cincinnati, January 3, 1845.

WEAK BACKS—WEAK BACKS! 1,000,000 SOLD YEARLY! GENT'S Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, the best Strengthening plaster in the World, and a sovereign remedy for Pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism and lumbago; worn on the lower part of the spine, they entirely cure the piles; applied to the back of the neck of children teething they give great relief.

In coughs, colds, oppression of the chest and stomach, liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, and all diseases where local remedies are required, none can be better than these plasters. They are tonic, strengthening, stimulating and anodyne. Physicians recommended them because they stick better and afford more relief than any other ever known. One million are sold yearly.

DEATH FROM WORMS.

Worms kill thousands. Children are most subject to them, but persons of all ages are liable to be afflicted by them. Bad breath, paleness about the lips, flushed cheeks, tickling at the nose, wasting away, leanness, pain in the bowels, joints or limbs, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, morning, and sometime a voracious appetite, are among the symptoms of Worms. Many are doctored for months for some obscure imaginary disease, when one box of SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES would effect a cure. Dr. Ryan, corner of Prince street and the Bowery, cured a man of worms that was reduced to a skeleton, and by only one box of Sherman's Lozenges. He is now as fat as an alderman. The Hon. B. B. Bantley has saved the life of one of his children by them. The sale of 2,000,000 has fully testified they are the only infallible worm destroying medicine known. What family will be without them.

Ordinary Cough and Colds.

ENOCH E. CAMP, Esq., one of the Editors of the New York Herald, says: "Desirous to benefit my fellow beings, who, like myself, are often afflicted with slight affections of the lungs, coughs, &c., that sometimes terminate in Consumption, I state, that from no source have I derived so much relief as from your Cough Lozenges; and from my own experience, I think that their use would cure almost any case of Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, or other affections of the Lungs."

The Hon. Mr. ARCHER, U. S. Senator of Virginia, was cured of a cough that threatened to terminate in Consumption by only one small box. He had suffered much from the frequent attacks of coughing, and could get but little rest day or night, until he used these Lozenges. He could hardly believe that medicine could operate so quick and efficiently, especially when it is so simple. The balance is well timbered; said Cough Lozenges, 25 cents! Worm Lozenges, 25 cents!

G. F. THOMAS, Main Street, between 3d and 4th sts., opposite Gazette Office, Sole agent for Cincinnati.

Country Merchants supplied at Eastern prices. Cincinnati, Jan. 11, 1845. 25.

Tobacco.

RECEIVED on consignment and for sale by A. L. & T. GREEN, 400 Tobacco Boxes, which will be sold low for cash. Tobacco Manufacturers using boxes will please call and examine the same. January 4, 1845. 24w3

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Pendleton Circuit Court, entered up at the last September term, in the case of George C. Lightfoot, Administrator of the Estate of Francis Chalkley, deceased, against the creditors and heirs of said estate, I will, on the 23d day of January next, at the premises, offer at public auction to the best bidder a tract of forest land, 400 acres, situate in Harrison county, lying in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the west side of main Licking River, and about three miles above Clayville, containing by survey 108 acres.

ALSO—On the 24th day of January next, on the premises, a tract of land as the property of said deceased, lying in Pendleton county, Ky, on Steptoe Creek, about one mile from Foster's lower Landing on the Ohio River, and two miles from the mouth of said Creek. This tract of land is somewhat broken, but produces fine crops, and is very valuable on account of Timber so convenient to market, about 70 acres is under cultivation. There is also a good hewed log dwelling house on said land and other out houses. The balance is well timbered; said tract containing 283 acres.

ALSO—On the same day on the premises at the mouth of Steptoe Creek on the Ohio River, about two miles from the last described tract, the property of said deceased. The reversionary interest in the lower tract containing fifty acres upon which there is a good hewed log dwelling house and outbuildings, and a store house. This is a handsome site commanding a fine view of River scenery, and in sight of Moscow. Said sales will take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

Twelve months credit will be given, and bond and approved security required, having the force and effect of replevin bonds.

W. Y. C. MILLER, Commissioner. Falmouth, Ky., December 27, 1844. 24w3

Miller.

MRS. E. READ, has removed to Gedge's new building, on Scott St. near Gedge & Brother's Store, between 4th and 5th streets where she will be happy to wait upon all her friends and customers who feel disposed to give her a call.

Cov. Dec. 28 1844. 23f

Indiana Lands.

FOR sale or exchange for property in Covington or neighborhood.

The undersigned offers for sale or to exchange for other property, a valuable tract of land, located in Hancock county, Indiana, containing 100 acres. This land is of fine quality, and is well watered, upon which is a good dwelling house, and other buildings with a fine well of water, and a cleared choice fruit. A great bargain can be obtained on application to PHILIP YELTON, On the State road, Campbell Co., Ky. Reference can be had to A. L. & T. GREEN, Covington. Jan. 4, 1845. 24mo3.

HENRY H. GOODMAN, FREDERICK COLTON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office, 119 Main street. All kinds of business in the line of their profession, which may be entrusted to them, will be punctually attended to. Particular attention will be paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjacent counties.

REFERENCES. John Ward & Co., New York. Jacob Little & Co., Philadelphia. H. R. Seymour &



tern Depot for valuable medicines.  
231y cor 4th and Walnut sts.