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POETICAL.

From the Boston Evening Traveller.

A HOME BESIDE THE HILLS.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

I would a farmer's life were mine!
O, for a home beside the hills,—
Among the trees—where flocks recline—
And the pure dew of Heaven distils;
Where grateful breezes fan the cheek,
And living blossoms scent the air;
Where vale, and hill, and streamlet speak,
And the Creator's love declare.

For a secluded life I sigh;—
My soul detests the noise, and strife,
The heavy air and dusty sky,
The endless cares of city life;
To mingle with the bustling throng,
I feel my spirit was not made,—
For when I hear the wild wood song,
Grandeur and love my soul pervade.

I feel at home when I can stray
In sunny glens and dreamy woods,
And see the rippling streams that play
Amid the lonely solitudes;—
I love to linger all alone,
And list the music of the breeze;—
Sometimes a sweet and mournful tone
It plays among the whispering trees.

A life among the hills, I ask—
'Tis all I ask, O God! of thee,—
That I may in thy sunshine bask,
With skies so pure, and winds so free;
Where, night and morning, I can feel
A peace within—a love to all,—
With not a care my joys to steal,
Till thou shalt for my spirit call.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amid the gloom;
The friend, who weal and wo partakes,
Unchanged what'er his lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithely as a bird—
She's, too, a sunny spot.

The child who lifts, at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves when'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice,
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose,
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child his honor blot;
But still undimm'd that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

MRS. BROKAW BURNT!—The Somerville, N. J., Whig mentions that the dress of Mrs. Brokaw, wife of Henry Brokaw, of Hillsborough, accidentally caught fire from a stove on Wednesday night last, while she was engaged in ironing after the family had retired, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so severely burnt that she expired on Friday, morning. She was about 50 years of age.

AN EDITORIAL EMBARRASSMENT.—Editors of newspapers—particularly of political newspapers and most particularly editors who have undergone changes of mind in the course of their lives—are sometimes caught in queer dilemmas. For instance, the venerable editor of the Union. There is a sort of personal controversy going on at Washington, just now, through the columns of that journal touching the propriety of bestowing some office upon one Peter G. Washington, the purity of whose Democracy is assailed by a certain Mr. Robinson and others.—The most serious charge against him appears to be that he once spoke disrespectfully of General Jackson's portrait; and in glancing over the correspondence we could not help thinking how the venerable editor's conscience must have blushed up when he read the proof, remembering how disrespectfully *he* once spoke, not of the general's portrait but of the general himself. If Peter G. Washington was a sinner, what was Thomas Ritchie.—*N. Y. Com.*

A GOOD YIELD.—The Frederick Herald says: "An industrious farmer near Frederick raised this season 60 bushels of very fine turnips, from about three fourths of an acre of ground. Many of them he sold at $1 per bushel, at a time when they were scarce and high. Thus he reaped a generous return of his labor."

A young woman, brought before the Boston police, alleged in defence of her respectability, that she was acquainted with "all the lawyers in New York."—She was instantly committed for six months.

SHAN'T CHEW TOBACCO.—The Allegheny (Pa.) Methodist Conference lately required "that no minister shall be admitted into the conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms, except as a medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence shall be given."

Ladies, old or young, wishing high priced shawls, can be accommodated by sending to New York, where they are selling at $1500 a-piece.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes:—Mr. Crawford, the sculptor, has left for Rome. Nath'l. P. Willis has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Stiles, our Charge d'Affairs to Vienna, so say the papers; and from the same source I learn that Mr. Henry Wikoff has recently paid a visit to Prince Louis Bonaparte, at the prison of Ham. Col. Hamilton has finished his machine for sawing ship timbers, and it will unquestionably be adopted by the French Government. Cochran has three Excavators at work and is constructing others.

COMMUNICATION.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Mr. Webster's Lecture on China.

Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER lectured last evening to a densely crowded audience at the Tabernacle, upon the country, people and institutions of CHINA. Expressing at the outset the extreme difficulty of rendering an hour's discourse upon so vast and limitless a theme at all interesting, he proceeded to say, in presenting a narrative of the Legation of the United States with which he was connected, that they landed on the 24th of February, 1844, at Macao, a town upon the rocky promontory about a mile in width, which stretches into the bay which receives the Keang river seventy miles south of Canton,—resembling in situation Nahant, containing 20,000 inhabitants, and bearing to the empire of China about the same proportion that a small town on Cape Sable, at the southern extremity of Florida, would bear to the United States. He said the town was an ancient Portuguese settlement,—the Portuguese hiring it, at a settled ground rent from the Chinese, having three forts and an army of 400 men; each nation has a custom-house, and each exercises municipal authority over its own people.—The principal street is very pleasant; the others are about eight feet wide, exceedingly dirty and disagreeable.

Next to Russia, China is the greatest Empire in the world. Extending from the 18th to the 53d parallel of latitude, and from the 143rd to the 70th meridian of longitude, its boundaries are those of nature only, having on the north a frontier of 3000 miles, on the Pacific one of 2000, and stretching to the north and west beyond Persia, and to a limit as yet unknown. It seemed not at all improbable, in Mr. Webster's judgement, that all the smaller States even to the Caspian sea, are in some respect, part and parcel of the Chinese Empire:—not that their laws were identical, for as is seen in the case of England, Ireland and Scotland, such identity is not essential even in the same empire. But a similarity of customs, laws, &c. make it probable at least, that these states are for certain purposes subject to the Government of China. The empire covers the whole centre of Asia. It has a superficial extent of over five millions of square miles,—more territory than would belong to the United States, should they stretch from 25 to 54 degrees of latitude,—embracing Texas, Oregon, and a great portion of Mexico and Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific in breadth. This is *one-tenth* of the land surface of the globe, under the sway of a single power. And yet the Chinese are not unambitious of conquest; for more than a hundred years ago, one of her generals boasted that, but for the rigor of the season, he would have carried his arms to Rome!

And the whole of this vast region, except in a single spot, the town of Mamatchin, on the Russian border, is impenetrable to foreigners—for even the five open seaports on the Pacific, are only resting places for those who trade in that region, and all entrance to foreigners beyond is strictly prohibited.

At the north end of Macao is the cave where the Portuguese poet, CAMOENS, is said to have composed his poem called the *Lusiad*. It is a romantic spot, formed by down-fallen rocks, and upon it, with execrable taste, the Portuguese have erected a wooden cupola and a leaden bust. At the south end is a Chinese temple, situated in a spot equally romantic, but built and adorned with a classic and exquisite taste.—Here we saw the *Moon Gate*, as it is called, a circular gateway opening from one enclosure to another. Here too, are granite dragons, each with a large loose ball of stone in his mouth, which must have been carved from the solid mass, as it could not have been introduced from without. In this temple, were altars, idols, metal pans, on which incense was burned, flowers of gold and silver leaf, and a great variety of ornaments, all left open to our inspection, and even to plunder, had we chosen thus to abuse the hospitality extended to us. All the idols were females, as the temple was dedicated to the Goddess of the Sea.

There are in China *three* chief systems of religion, that of Confucius, Louisa, and Boodha. The former is for the more learned of the Chinese,—being in fact rather a moral code and a most admirable one too, than a religious creed. The second differs from this but little; and the Boodhist religion is for the lowest and least educated classes. There is no state religion in the Empire. The Emperor is a Boodhist, or follower of Fo; but he is also a follower of Confucius. China is tolerant of all religions; and it was only in consequence of the quarrels and bad conduct of its professors, that Christianity was ever forbidden. The early Catholic priests were extremely well received—their learning and science were highly esteemed; their teachings were allowed; members even of the royal family were converted to their doctrines; and there was a good prospect that the empire would become converted to Christianity. But the priests divided into two parties, one forbidding, and the other allowing the Chinese to pay worship to their ancestors; the Pope issued his bull and decided the bitter controversy; and the Emperor, indignant at this presumption, forbid to all his subjects the profession of Christianity under penalty of death. His anger did not subside, nor were its effects removed, until the conclusion of treaties by the Americans and the French. By the 17th article of the treaty with this country, we are allowed to build hospitals, cemeteries, and churches, in each of the five free ports. And without any breach of confidence, it may, and as justice to *Whang*, with whom our negotiation on this point was carried on, it should be stated, that he consented to this stipulation with the utmost readiness, and out of respect to Dr. Parker, with whose aid the negotiation was carried forward, and who is highly and very justly esteemed by the Chinese.

The Boodhist is the religion of the lowest class—a class which requires something to strike the senses, which is not capable of rising to abstract notions of the Divinity, but which must have visible and tangible objects of worship. Their temples, like the Catholic churches in Macao, have decorations, pictures, &c. They worship the Virgin mother—make prayers for the dead, have nuns and monks, and petition for everything, from deliverance of their friends from purgatory, to a handsome wife or a rich and worthy husband. Besides every shop is an idol of the god of wealth,—and every house has a god of longevity, to which devout and daily prayers are offered. Most of them are utterly ignorant of the existence of a future state; but they receive instructions gladly.

In the streets, the Chinese appear just as they are depicted. They walk with a swagger, and their long tails present an almost resistible temptation to seize and pull them over. While the legation were amusing themselves with looking about town, it was announced that they were about to be visited by four high officers of Canton. Every thing was prepared for their reception. On the day appointed, a terrible discord was heard; two ill looking fellows, with wire caps, one with a whip and the other with an axe, were seen leading the procession. These were executioners, who always accompany high officers.—Then came some twenty dirty, ragged soldiers; next men on wretched ponies; then a band of music; and finally the sedan chairs, on which were borne four large fine looking persons, who proved to be the officers. They entered, with their caps on—shook their heads at us, and the chief presented the letter. It was read by the interpreter; and after a short silence, they commenced the conversation by asking our names.—Informed upon this point, they next asked our *ages*. Our guests are but little, but they evinced a wondrous fondness for those barbarian drinks, champagne and cherry bounce. They spoke in an astonishingly loud tone of voice,—easily heard in the street;—and as each was required by etiquette upon every toast to empty his glass, they soon became as elevated as their voices. Civilities were exchanged with the greatest urbanity. It is the fashion for each to help himself;—and the very highest mark of regard is for one to seize a morsel with his own chop-stick, and thrust it down the throat of the friend whom he desires most especially to honor. As they are by no means *nice* in their eating, this we would gladly have excused; but there was no escape, and all that was left us was retaliation, which we accordingly practised. After an hour's entertainment we retired to the verandah;—and here we were favored with more of their delicate attentions, for they began to examine our *apparel*, piece by piece, and with the utmost curiosity. As Dr. Parker informed us that this was the very *acme* of politeness, we submitted and reciprocated with all due diligence.—After two hours of this intellectual converse our guests retired.

Any thing like pleasant and instructive intercourse with the Chinese, is of course impossible. They are the reverse of us in every thing. They are ignorant of everything that we know, and they desire no information which we possess. Our Minister resolved to acquire the Manchou Tartar, the language of the court, and Mr. W. was despatched to Canton for a Tartar, as a teacher. The voyage is pleasant—made in boats kept and hired for the purpose, and very prettily furnished and managed with the greatest dexterity. Smaller boats, by which the others, which cannot approach the land, are reached, are constantly kept by women who thus obtain a living, and who pass their lives on board. These boats are very numerous and of all sizes, many of them are fitted up so as to appear like immense blocks of houses floating on the water. Shops of all kinds are kept in them; and thus at least 300,000 persons obtain a living—born upon the water, living there all their lives and finally dying on board their boats. About 50 miles above Macao is the mouth of the river. Forts stand on either side, and on Tiger island in the centre. These forts look formidable, but are soon seen to be quite useless. They are simply walls, open at the top, and not placed upon the summit of the hill—so that they are easily commanded from the top. They have numerous port holes, as large each of them as a barn door, and no guns at all are mounted.

The population of China is very variously estimated. The Chinese accounts have not been received as correct, and Mr. Webster said he could not but think injustice had been done them. They have every means of ascertaining the actual population; and when we compare the asserted population of that Empire, with that of Western nations, there can be no good reason for withholding credit from them. France, for instance, with a surface of 200,000 square miles, has 39,000,000 of people,—or 150 to each square mile. Her soil, climate, &c., are no more favorable than those of China; nor are her people more industrious, frugal or temperate. China proper, is as fertile and as well cultivated as France. Its Southern portion produces two crops a year; and it was as well tilled when Cæsar conquered Gaul, as now. Her people are the most industrious and frugal people in the world. For 200 years they have not heard of war; marriage is encouraged and emigration is strictly prohibited. China proper is thus capable of maintaining a population eight times that of France. In Chinese Tartary, the people are more nomadic, are of course comparatively sparse.—Suppose then that this part is peopled two-thirds as densely as Russia, which has 20 to the square mile.—If China proper is as dense as France, it would have 240,000,000; & Chinese Tartary 70 millions more, making 310,000,000 in all. Or giving to all alike a density of one-third that all of France, the population would exceed 250,000,000. These accounts are very large and seem almost incredible, but when the facts of the case, and the means the government has of acquiring information are considered, they will not be deemed beyond belief.

Canton is built upon low ground; hills are on the east, and a Tartar station commands the city. The population is variously reported from 500,000 to a million. The streets are seldom over eight feet wide, and the houses are low and dark. It is hard to distinguish the city proper from the suburbs; and so closely are the walls interwoven with the dwellings that they can scarcely be recognised. The factories for the foreign merchants are on the banks of the river, and are much the finest builings, excepts the temples, that meet the eye.

Mr. Webster said that he found a Tartar,—not a native but a Chinese scholar,—and secured his services as teacher. He noticed at once, in his manner, great perturbation; and this increased from day to day, until at last he did not come at all except to explain, that he feared he should loose his head for teaching Chinese to foreigners, and to insist upon a release from his engagement. So extreme had been his terror from this cause, that he had been unable to sleep or to eat, and even threatened to poison himself to get rid of his anxiety. Two others, however, were soon obtained, who remained.

Mr. Webster gave an account of a visit to the country seat of a gentleman which he visited, about two miles above Canton. It contained several houses, connected by wooden bridges, and all built upon piles in a low marshy spot. The buildings were of two stories, and had handsome apartments, very neatly furnished. In the rear was a theatre and between the two a fish pond. On nights of performance the place is lighted by lanterns upon long poles stuck into the mud at the bottom of the pond. An aviary, some deer, monkeys, &c. were kept upon the premises, but there were no gardens or grounds. About fifty women with small feet, came to see the strange visitors. They were all dressed in silks, with vests and trousers like the Turks. They manifested as much surprise at the small *waists* of our ladies as we did at their small feet, and inquired with equal anxiety if they were not thus compressed with great pain.

The Chinese have the art of dwarfing trees, and will cultivate a pear or apple tree, perfect in all its parts, and yet not exceeding a foot in height; and what is still more strange, they will raise from them at pleasure, fruit either of the usual size, or of a size proportioned to the diminished growth of the tree.

At Canton there are displayed elegant articles of luxury and beauty in the greatest profusion. A passer through the streets is constantly in danger of losing an eye, or being knocked down, by the bamboos on which Coolies carry their burdens; for no beast of burden, except the buffaloes to plough the rice *fields*, is known in Southern China, the population being too dense to supply them food. Everything is done by human labor. There are no wheeled vehicles, except wagons driven by sails in the northern part of the Empire; and the Chinese use no milk.

The beggars of China are very wretched and very numerous, though less so than would be supposed.—China has no asylums, and of course all paupers who obtain relief do it by begging. They go about the streets, with a gong or some other discordant instrument, or at least with a harsh and unpleasant voice. They enter a shop, and without leaving off, as Hamlet recommends, their "damnable faces," they commence a noise which forthwith drives all customers from the premises. This is allowed by law and custom and is continued until it produces some gratuity. If the shopkeeper be blessed with fortitude, the beggar beats his gong till he is tired, lies down by the counter and sleeps awhile, and then resumes his beating. He keeps it up until he has aggravated the keeper to the requisite amount. Begging is thus a trial of patience;—the one strives to annoy and the other to endure; and it continues till one of the two gives up.

The government of China is patriarchal—a pure, unalloyed despotism. The Czar of Russia is less absolute than the Chinese Emperor. The soil of all China is his; the lives, property and honor of the people are in his hands; he is to them the Sun of Heaven—the source of law and religion, and is invested with every attribute of power and sovereignty. The Empire is divided into provinces; each province into districts, and the districts into towns, villages and hundreds. Each officer of each division is responsible to his immediate superior. Crimes or accidents are punished, not only upon those by whom they should have been prevented. In any serious disturbance in a town, the authorities of the district and the province in which it is situated are punished in various degrees. Families are held responsible for the behaviour of each member of them. It seems to us cruel to punish a family for the offence of one, or to ravage a district for a crime of some of its inhabitants. But the theory is that all the members of the empire are bound to preserve order and peace, and are responsible for its infraction; as in England and this country, where towns are held liable for property destroyed by mobs. And in China this theory is never allowed to become a dead letter, and harsh as it may seem, it cannot be denied that experience has approved it of wonderfully efficacy in the preservation of quiet and tranquility.

Mr. Webster related one incident to illustrate its operation. In passing through a dense crowd, in the night, an American was robbed of his watch. Of course it was impossible to identify the offender, but he made his complaint to the Mandarin, who told him that in three days his watch should be returned.—That very day all the police officers of Canton, one or two hundred in number, were arrested; and one of them was brought before the Mandarin and told that *all the rest* would be kept in close confinement until the watch should be returned. Each of these officers had a family dependant upon him for support. Each had numerous friends interested in his welfare; and each of these had other friends whom they could easily enlist in his behalf. The whole population of Canton was thus converted into a police force. Every man, woman and child, became a thief-taker; and the result was that on the third day the watch was found in an obscure hut, twenty miles from Canton, and forthwith restored to its owner. In another instance where silver coin had been stolen in a household, all the servants were seized and bamboo'd until one confessed the theft.

With these references to the actual working of the government slaves of China, Mr Webster closed his lecture; of which we have given a very imperfect and inadequate, but we hope intelligible sketch. It was very able, and elegantly written, and was listened to with the deepest attention. He will resume the subject to-morrow evening.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

One of the most striking cases of presence of mind and self-possession of which I have any recollection, came to light in a trial which took place some years since in Ireland. The story looks like a fiction; but I have reason to believe it quite true. A woman travelling along a road to join her husband, who was a soldier, and quartered at Athlone, was joined by a pedlar, who was going the same way. They entered into conversation during a walk of some hours, but as the day began to wane they agreed that they should stop for the night at a house of entertainment, and pursue their pedestrian journey the next day. They reached an humble inn, situated in a lonely spot by the road side; and fatigued after a long day's walk, they were glad to find themselves under the shelter of a roof—Having refreshed themselves with the substantial supper set before them, they expressed a wish to retire. They were shown into the traveller's room, and went to rest in the respective beds. The pedler, before retiring, had called the landlord aside, and gave into his keeping the pack, which he had unstrapped from his back, till the morning, telling him that it contained a considerable sum of money and much valuable property. They were not long in bed before the pedler fell into a sound sleep; but the poor woman, perhaps from over-fatigue, or from thoughts of meeting her husband next day, lay awake. A couple of hours might have passed, when she saw the door slowly opened, and a person enter holding a light which he screened with his hand. She instantly recognized in him one of the young men she had seen below—son to the landlord.—He advanced with stealthy step to the bedside of the pedlar, and watched him for a few seconds. He then went out, and entered again with his brother and father, who held in his hand a large pewter basin. They went on tiptoe to the bedside, where the pedlar lay in a deep sleep.

One of the young men drew out a knife, and while the father held the basin so as to receive the blood, he cut the poor victim's throat from ear to ear. A slight half audible groan, and all was still, save the cautious movement of the party engaged in the fatal deed. They had brought in with them a large sack, into which they quickly thrust the unresisting body. The poor woman lay silently in her bed, fearing that her turn would come next. She heard low mutterings among the men, from which she soon gathered that they were debating whether they should murder her too, as they feared she might have it in her power to betray them. One of them said he was sure that she was fast asleep, and that there was no occasion to trouble themselves more: but to make sure of this being the case, one came to her bedside with the candle in his hand, and the other with a knife. She kept her eyes closed as if in sleep, and had such complete command over herself, as not to betray in her countenance any sign that she was conscious of what was going on. The candle was passed close to her eyes; the knife was drawn across close to her throat; she never winked, or showed by any movement of feature or of limb that she apprehended danger. So the men whispered that she was so soundly asleep that nothing was to be feared from her, and went out of the room, removing the sack which contained the body of the murdered man.

How long must that night of horror have seemed to the poor lone woman—how frightful was its stillness and its darkness! The presence of mind which had so astonishingly enabled her to act a part to which she owed her life, sustained her through the trying scenes which she had yet to pass. She did not hurry from her room at an unusually early hour, but waited till she had heard all the family astir for some time; she then went down, and said she believed she had overslept herself, in consequence of being greatly tired.

She asked where the pedlar was, and was told that he was in two great a hurry to wait for her, but that he had left sixpence to pay for her breakfast. She sat down composedly to that meal and forced herself to take with apparent appetite of the food set before her. She appeared unconscious of the eyes which, with deep scrutiny, were set before her. When the meal was over, she took leave of the family and went on her way without the least appearance of discomposure or mistrust. She had proceeded but a short way, when she was joined by two strapping looking women; one look was sufficient to convince her that they were young men, and one thought to assure her that she was yet in their power and on the very verge of destruction.—They walked by her side, entered into conversation, asked her where she was going, and told her that their road lay the same way; they questioned her as to where she had lodged the night before, and made minute inquiries about the family inhabiting the house of entertainment. Her answers were quite unembarrassed, and said the people of the house had appeared to be decent and civil, and had treated her very well. For two hours the young men continued by her side, conversing and watching her, with the most scrutinizing glances any change in her countenance, and asking questions which, had she not been fully self-possessed, might have put her off her guard. It was not till her dreaded companions had left her, and till she saw her husband coming along the road to meet her, that she lost her self-command which she had so successfully exercised, and throwing herself into his arms fainted away.

Riding on a Rail Road.

Mr. Gaillerdet, the accomplished editor of the New York Courier des Etats Unis, writes from Paris a great deal of pleasant gossip. We translate the following anecdote, which he gives as true, and of course, of recent occurrence:—*U. S. Gazette.*

An awkward affair recently took place at a Vaudeville Theatre, where is now performed a piece, entitled "The Railroad to Rouen."

About three days since, a family composed of a man, his wife and two children, having with them three bundles, were moving along the Exchange Place, asking for the Railroad to Rouen.

"There it is, right opposite," answered a ticket seller, "do you wish to take places?"

"Of course."

"First seats, second or third?"

"Second."

"There are three of you."

"That is not our number; there are four of us—*self*, wife and two children."

"Children under seven years of age pay only half price."

"Bah—why I paid full price last week for Orleans. What is the price of tickets?"

"Three francs each."

"It is cheaper than at Orleans, we paid thirty francs there. Give us good seats."

"The very best: you will see some of the Peers of France there."

The man took his wife, the wife took the children, and the children took the bundles, and all went to the entrance of the building.

"Look here!" said the lady; "this is very odd—here is an iron stairway."

"My eyes! Stairs at a Railroad!"

"It is even so: let us go up."

Our country friends had not clambered far, before some one below cried after them—

"Bring those bundles down: you cannot take bundles in with you. Deposite them in the cane and hat office, and pay three sous."

"Three sous! That's nothing: they asked ten sous the other day for my dog, the rascal."

The three sous and the bundles having been handed over, the good people went up into the second row, took a side box, and awaited the hour of departure.—Ten minutes, a quarter of an hour passed, and not the least sign of locomotion.

"Is it possible that we have made a mistake?" asked the wife; "it appears to me that it is six o'clock, and even half an hour after."

"I'll go and ask the conductor that sent us hither."

"The worthy man was going out, when he heard the bell ring, to call the actors to the Theatre.

"Don't go out my dear," said the wife, "they are ringing the bell, and we shall be off now. But look, we are to have a band of music with us!"

"I guess it is for the Loterie of Monville; they will play while on the passage. We made a lucky hit in taking this route!"

At the end of about a quarter of an hour, there was an impatient whistling heard.

"We are off now," cried the wife. "Don't be afraid children, we are going under a tunnel now."

"But we don't move an inch," said the husband.

"Wont you buy a bill?" said a man who came round to the box.

"No, we wish to be a going."

"Oh, very well; go if you please, only don't talk."

"The worthy family did not talk, neither did they "set out."

The next day, about nine o'clock, in the horror of railroads, they hired a hack, and went to Rouen.

Goodness.

Let the misanthropic grumble as he will, there is many a sunny spot to cheer the path of life. An incident, trifling in itself, but charmingly illustrative of benevolence and virtue, passed under our window last Monday.

A little girl was crying along the pavement overburdened by two baskets of chips.

"What is the matter, child?" said a lovely young lady, in kindest accents.

"They are so heavy," replied the girl, setting down the load.

"Tell me where you live, and let me carry one for you."

She would not tell her residence.

"Well, my little friend, do you take one basket home, and I will stay and guard the other, till you return for it."

With a bright smile, away trudged the tiny porter (ess,) and there stood the benevolent lady, the daughter of one whose name is an honor to the city, whose high sense of duty, and whose unyielding integrity, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer could not move, for modern degeneracy hath not reached him." The child found her treasure safe, and that charming lady (God bless her!) stepped lightly on her way, her heart swelling with emotions that the wisest and the best might envy. She did a simple deed, "and blushed to find it fame."—*United States Gazette.*

"May it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the judges, "I brought the prisoner from the jail on a *habeas corpus*."

"That's a good one," said a fellow in an under tone, who stood in the rear of the court, "I'm blowed if I did'nt see him brought here in a cab."

At a recent examination of a school in N——, Essex county, one of the committee proposed the following questions to a boy who was studying Natural Philosophy.

"Can you explain the principles of adhesion? (Boy hesitates.) What keeps your body together?"

Ans.—"Wittles and drink!"

"What are the uses of a lever?" (Boy is nonplussed.) "If you had a log in the ditch, how would you get it out?"

Ans.—I'd hitch on a yoke of cattle."

The committee man "give up."

A novel use of a Lady's Corset is Chronicled in a late number of the Liverpool Mercury. A respectable dressed female was observed by one of the Custom House officers, leaving the Victoria dock, and fancying—rash man—that she was *bulkier about the upper part of the body than her natural form and figure would admit*, he took her to Bridewell. A search was made, when it was found that her calico stays were not whaleboned as we believe, with our limited, experience, ladies stays generally are, but that in the place of the whalebone, there were three long pieces of foreign manufactured tobacco (ladies twist!) weighing altogether, about three pounds.

The lady was fined 20s and the stays forfeited and publicly exhibited in Court to the great amusement and edification of the bachelor spectators.

CURE OF INFIDELITY.—A celebrated French Infidel being introduced to the pious Fenelon, and spending some time in his society—witnessing the loveliness of his manners and conversation, was constrained to say, to a friend: "I must not stay in the presence of this holy man; if I do, I shall be compelled to renounce my infidelity; so much purity, so much amiableness, proves the reality of his religion, and proves that religion to be of heavenly origin."

CENSUS OF BOSTON.—The taking of the census by order of the city council of Boston is nearly completed, and the result, according to the Transcript, will not vary much from 115,000. Population in 1840 93,338.

ANOTHER DAMAGED HEART HEALED BY "DAMAGES."—In the Boston Common Pleas on Friday sennight, Jane Millay, a dress-maker, received $500 against Charles H. Sawin, a gunsmith, for a breach of promise of Marriage. These breaches (and consequent *suits*) are becoming quite fashionable.

Progressive Democracy.

The idea of progress involves, apparently, that of change of place; yet the so called "democracy" claims to stand where the old Republican party did. The "democracy" vaunts opinions that are changing all the while. It thus holds, in effect, that its ideas of yesterday were false; and holding, further, that its ideas are not to stop with those of to-day, but are to be exchanged, in the "progress," for other principles more advanced, it obviously holds that its ideas of to-day are only true *for to-day*, and will *to-morrow* be just as false as were its notions of *yesterday*. In a word, from its very creed of "progress," of change, of perpetual arrival at new truths that reverse or supersede all the old ones, it is easy for any thing but itself to see that each and all the new *principles* which it successively exalts, as the latest revelation of infallible and eternal wisdom and verity and right, are but so many temporary phases of rash and headlong opinion which, recognising nothing as fixed and stable, impeaches at every step all its own conclusions, in the very effort to magnify them with the strange merit of constant mutation.

To defy time and change; to be constant to itself; to be unbent, unshaken; to "know no shadow of changing," is one of those things that marks out divine things; and human ones are admirable—as fame, virtue, wisdom—but in proportion as they are capable of durability. Between bad and good, a noble poet has indeed made this necessity of changing the main difference, when, speaking of virtue he says:

> It is consistency which forms and proves it:
> Vice cannot fix and Virtue cannot change,
> For Vice must have variety, while Virtue
> Stands like the sun, and all that rolls around
> Drinks life and health and beauty from its aspect.

True as this is of individual things, of men in their separate works and actions, it is, of course, of far higher truth as to whatever—the work of the lives, the wisdom, and the virtues of many generations of men, a State, a Government, a great public policy—ascends or should ascend to that sure and strong permanency, rising nearest to the super-human, which an office likest to that of Providence itself—the office of caring wisely for one's country through a series of ages—demands. So that, on the whole, if it cannot be said (as perhaps it might with some show of truth) that the regular government which has lasted the longest with least change has, so far, shown itself the best, it must at least, on the other hand, be admitted by all reflecting men, that Governments which change rapidly are of necessity bad, somewhat in proportion to that rapidity of change.

For really, the thing about us, next in power and importance to the laws of Nature amidst which we are placed, and through the energy of which our energies are able to act, is the Government, the body of wise and well administered laws, usages, and policy under which we live; and to be the subject or the citizen of institutions always changing, is very little better than it would be to belong to a globe where yesterday the principle of gravitation existed, but had ceased to-day: where this week fluids ran down-hill, and up-hill the next, &c.

In laws and in government *mere change* is of itself a great ill. It scarcely permits the rule to be known, until it is the rule no more. To-day it makes a crime of what was yesterday a duty; and, crime or duty, who but a few legislators can tell, when the statutes, calculated like almanacs by the moon, change from dark to light only as fast, and by no such fixed rule?

Even had laws which are known have always been held, by wise men, better than good which men have no opportunity to obey, because none to learn them. Of all tyrants, not he who punished a cruel code has been ever esteemed the worst, but he who placed the tablets of his laws on columns so high that nobody could read them. Whether they were in themselves bad or good, nobody knew or cared, then or now. Indeed, what is meant by arbitrary power? Not that of *one man*, merely because he is *one*; for an arbitrary power has often been exercised by many—by the Venetian Council of Ten; by the Athenian Thirty; by the Roman Decemviri; by the Mameluke corps of Egypt; by the Jacobin club of Paris. It is because uncertain, fluctuating, subject to all the variations of a single man's humors, and varying forever at least in the transmission from an individual to his successor, that we call authority *arbitrary*—arbitrary, because depending only upon the shiftings of one man's will. A tyrant he is not necessarily; nay, a tyrant at first meant but a monarch, one ruling in his own will only:

> "The tyrant of the Chersonese
> Was Freedom's best and bravest friend:
> That tyrant was Miltiades:
> Oh that the present hour would lend
> Another despot of that kind!"

It is, then, laws fluctuating like the uncertain waves—blowing, like the shifting winds, now this way and now that—blooming this hour like a poppy, and the next, like it, obvious to the sight a rank and poisonous weed—it is the Sovereign Will and what should be the counsel of the State, not shining steadily on like the sun, but never for two days the same, and at brightest but the shallow and shifting "Cynthia of the minute"—it is a realm committed to boundless and incessant innovation—not a Government, but a permanent revolution—which, we confess, call it what you will, seems to us certainly to become the most fatal, if it is not in itself the most merely *arbitrary* thing that ever was seen.

Let who *will* encourage each wild public humor of this sort, as fast as, excited by political artifices rather than any real popular want, it catches in any new quarter of the country, most ingenious and active to invent new laws and constitutions, and only careless afterwards about having them put in execution—let who *will*, we say, laud all change, and, as from the mighty font of truth itself and superhuman sagacity baptize it "Progress" we shall do nothing of the sort.

On the contrary, we say that one-half the stir and the heart and the examination which it has cost in any instance to *better* any of our old State Constitutions, would have been amply sufficient to remedy any evil really felt, if people had been at all disposed to render them fit to live under, by merely taking care to have them decently *enforced*. As to the wisdom which is always, upon these occasions, trumpeted as the moving cause of these perpetual mutations, why, to make versatility, fickleness, instability, the single and sufficient proof of unerring sagacity, is to us a new method. On the contrary, we remember that the People of God invariably committed the greatest follies just when they thought themselves the wisest; and *that* custom among nations has held ever since. It is *not* wise to rebuild your house so often that you and your little ones have hardly ever where to lay your head; it is *not* thrifty to be always picking your coat to pieces and throwing it into a carding machine, in the hope of seeing it come out a newer and more fashionable one. Who knows what sort of a stuff, or fit, or fashion, you may get *this* time?

So, however, think not, it appears, the good people of New York, who will, within the lifetime of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for instance, have only *three times* demolished their State Government and put it up again. Yet our clever and, at times, a little conservative friend of the *New York Morning News* admires this lathe-and-plaster work, and thinks marble and granite nothing to it.—*National Intelligencer.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Caledonia. EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The Caledonia reached Boston on the 3d with one hundred and twenty-eight passengers. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult.—The news is interisting commercially.

Cotton was dull. Only 20,000 bales were sold on the 17th Oct., and less than 2000 bales changed hands on the 18th. Various causes are assigned for the decline in price—the railway mania—the increase of interest—the failure of grain—and the incoming of the new crop.

The state of trade in the manufacturing district is not as active as it was. The Yarn market is dull. Prices for goods has receded in Manchester and that neighborhood. The woolen trade in the Yorkshire districts was healthful.

The American Provision' trade is firm.—Prices all upward. The stock of Pork, Beef, and Cheese is said to be light; and the demand for these articles will increase. "The condition of things in Ireland will lessen competition and improve prices."

The price of grain is rising. The weather had been most wretched; in the North the rain had injured seriously the uncut grain.—In Ireland the pelting of the rain was incessant. Damp corn enhances the value of fine wheat. As to the general yield, the accounts vary. The wheat crop will be shorter than of last year; though not to the extent that some alarmists would make the world believe.

The money market shows symptoms of wavering under the black clouds which appear in the distance. During the last few days the price of Consols has declined one per cent., and the value of money is higher.—The Share market may, on the whole—of course, comparitively of the bloodheat—be pronounced duller. Some of the shares have receded in value, and the price of almost every kind of scrip is lower. But still the Railroad mania does not abate. It amounts to a regular system of swindling and roguery, say Wilmer & Smith on the one hand, and a set round of imbecile gullibility on the other. Where or when it will end passes comprehension.

The Iron trade is brisk—how could it be otherwise?—and there continues to be a greater demand than the trade can supply. The price of Iron, of last years has advanced enormously; and, from the present position of matters, it seems likely to advance still higher.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to three per cent.

The Britannia steamer, hence, 1st ult., arrived out on the 14th.

Prime American Beef is selling in the Isle of Man at 2 1-2d per pound.

Mrs. Fry, who for so many years devoted her time and her purse to ameliorate the miseries of the inmates of our various prisons, died on the 4th ult. after a protracted illness.

Capt Lindsay was returned on Thursday as member for Wigan, beating Mr. Thickness, a free-trade. The Captain's father, the Earl of Balcarras, is an extensive coal proprietor in the district.

The dock yards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity. In many of the out-ports steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have then fit for sea at the required time. Oregon is pointed at by certain politicians as the solution of the mystery.

In Ireland, the failure of the potato crop is a most distressing event. Still the Repeal Agitation goes on. O'Connell defended himself at the Association against the charge of assailing this country. He said he assailed slavery—not the Union: that he was for liberty without reference to class, condition, or color. His language is—"I never attacked their country on the face of the earth."

France had met with further reverses in Algieria. Abd-el-Kader had captured 200 French soldiers, and defeated another band of them. His army is 10,000, that of France, with the 19,000 sent over 100,000 strong.

Marshal Burgeand has returned to Algeria with the full determination to put down Abd-el-Kader by one decisive blow.

MADRID.—Accounts from Spain states that Isabel Seginda is already married to the eldest son of Don Carlos. It took place secretly, by proxy. The marriage, it is said, is not to be solemnized until the Queen completes her sixteenth year.

Italy was "at rest;" Greece disturbed; Switzerland quiet after her storm, Austria agitated only by religious questions.

The new German reform was progressing in Germany. "Ronge carries all before him," he moves, if the accounts may de relied on, like a conqueror. People flock by thousands to see and hear him. The Governments are puzzled; they evidently are affraid to attempt to put him down; as the people are determined to sustain him.

Circassia maintains her ground. SCHAMIL beats back the Russians, or converts his victory into defeat. The Paris papers assert that the mountain men are rallying to his support.

J. C. PICKETT, Esq. has presented to the National Institute at Washington, a fragment of the flag of PIZARRO, the conqueror of Peru, and a lock of hair of Gen. BOLIVAR, the great champion of South American Independence. Pizarro's flag was a piece of plain white silk, and the fragment now in possession of the Institute is more than three hundred years old.

POPULATION OF DETROIT.—The population of Detroit falls but little short of 13,000.—In 1840, the population of the city was 9,102. Within the last year the increase has been much greater than any preceding year.

A NICE POINT.—The Bishop of Exeter has given it as his opinion that a clergyman speculating in railways come under the statute against "dealing, for gain or profit." As the statute only says dealing, and railway speculation involves rather shuffling than dealing some of the rev. stags maintain that they do not violate the act of Parliament.—*Punch.*

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

Henry B. Brown, Editor.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1845

☞Correspondents must wait their turn We have not time, at present, to examine their communications.

SOMETHING NEW!—Our neighbors of the Intelligencer have actually come out for the improvement of Licking River.

China.

We publish, to-day, the first Lecture of Mr. Fletcher Webster, late Secretary of Legation to China, on "China and the Chinese." Mr. W.'s connection with the Mission to China gave him very superior opportunities of making observations among that interesting people, of whom so little is known to the Christian world. We shall publish the whole series of Mr. Webster's lectures, for which, we doubt not, we will receive the thanks of our readers.

An Inkling of War.

The Washington Union is quite explicit in regard to the Oregon question. It declares that we must have "THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE," to the 54th degree of North latitude, and calls upon the "Democracy" to rally to the support of this policy. If the Union speaks the sentiments of the Administration, we may as well be prepared for war with England at once. It is said Mr. Benton is the chief adviser of Mr. Polk on this subject, and that he labors under a crazy hatred of England, such as will indure him to do all he can to bring about a rupture between he and this country. We most deeply deprecate this policy. There is no cause for a breach of friendly relations between the two countries. It would be ruinous to both. It would be nothing short of sheer madness, when with a little patience, a little perseverance, the whole question can be amicably settled. We can see no motive which can induce the administration thus to hurry madly, shamelessly, and without the least regard to propriety, to the disturbance of the peace of the world—for war with England will be but a signal for the uprooting of the harmonious relations of the whole civilized world—we say, we can conceive of no motive which can influence Mr. Polk and his advisers thus to act, but the desire to make political capital—to save their sinking party—by rallying the American people on one common platform of national defence, as all true patriots can always be rallied. We most deeply deprecate, yea, we utterly scorn and despise such a motive, and we hope it may not be the spring of action at Washington. We hope wiser, and more patriotic, and more humane considerations may prevail with our rulers.

The Tariff.

Our neighbors, of the Kentucky Intelligencer, join in the hue and cry of a portion of their party against the Tariff. We say a portion; for it is a truth, not to be denied, that a large portion of the Democracy of the North have become convinced of the utility of the measure, and are determined to sustain it.

Our neighbors, we say, go for repeal, thus proving their hostility to the system of protection, as carried out in the Tariff of '42. And pray, what are they to gain by repeal? Will it profit them to see our Factories, our Rolling Mill, our Cotton Yarn, Cotton Bagging, Silk and other factories closed, and all the laborers thrown out of employment? Will it profit them to see the whole country rendered dependant upon England for her manufactures—to see the manufactories of this country broken down, and the thousands of poor women and men, dependent upon them for their bread, deprived of the means of honorable subsistence. If we judge you aright, neighbors, you would not like to see these things; and yet you advocate a policy which would hasten such sad consequences—a policy, which, if carried out, would, in less than two weeks, stop the looms of Blair & Co., the fires of McNickle, and the spindles of Levis & Co.—establishments which have worked wonders in the improvement of our City.

A MAN AND WOMAN TO BE HUNG.—Crawford Burnett and his wife Lavina have been sentenced to be hung at Fayetteville, Arkansas, for being accessaries to the murder of Jonathan Sibley. The deed was committed by their son and his cousin.

THE MORMONS.—Passengers by the Laclede yesterday, says a St. Louis paper, state the Mormons have declined all communication with the gentiles, no matter from what quarters they come, and have denied their entrance into the city. Maj. Warren had not yet returned from Springfield.

EXECUTED.—John and Aaron Long, and Granville Young, were hung at Rock Island, for the murder of Col. Davenport. John Long confessed his guilt, but denied the guilt of his brother and Young. Aaron Long's rope broke and he fell. It was re-adjusted and he was launched into eternity.

John Baxter, convicted for the same offence, is to be executed on the 18th inst.

ROBBERS IN MOUNTAINS.—The Kanawha (Va.) Republican says that a gang of robbers has been operating successfully in the mountain counties. Among others, Mr. Robert Campbell, of Monroe, was robbed a few days since. The robbers entered his bed room—while one held him in his bed, the others abstracted from a drawer $600 in gold and silver and $3,200 in bank notes, together with a bundle of bonds amounting to $80,000.

MURDER.—John Davis, of Hopkins county Ky., living near Madisonville, was shot by a man named Bright, on Sunday week. Bright was immediately arrested.

The Washington Constitution says: "We may express the belief that the Executive will take the highest ground upon the subject of European intervention in American affairs. The stronger the better. And the President may rest assured that he will be sustained by the country in the highest position which he may choose to assume on this question. The officious and impertinent intermeddling of European nations in the affairs of this continent, must be met. Let it be done at once."

TENNESSEE.—Felix K. Zollicoffer, has been elected Comptroller by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature, on the 10th ballot. Six ballotings were had for Treasurer without choice.

CONGRESS.

In a short time the 30th Congress, the first of a new and, yet untried, administration, will commence its labors. Of course much speculation prevails in regard to the course which the new President will recommend to Congress, a majority of the members of which is composed of his political friends. As we have repeatedly predicted, we think Mr. Polk will recommend the repeal, or essential modification of the Tariff. This, we take it, will be the great and exciting topic of the session. The Annexation of Texas will be consummated without much trouble, or opine; and the adjustment of the Oregon question, though it may create some spouting and blowing among the Democracy, will nevertheless, in all probability, be still confined to the "dark pales" of Diplomatic secrecy. The Tariff, then, will be *the great* question, and the result of the struggle will be looked to with the liveliest anxiety by the whole American People. We are inclined to think that the Northern Democracy will stick to the Tariff. If Mr. Polk should, as we anticipate, recommend its repeal and not be sustained by his *own party*, who have all power in their hands, then there must be a split in the Democracy. We shall look forward with much interest to the developments, during the winter. It will be a *warm* winter with the political jugglers—those

"Gilded flies
That basking in the sunshine of a court,
Fatten on corruption."

In the language of the U. S. Gazette, there is a game to be played for a great stake, and there are many who are determined to have a hand in it. Clique will be arrayed against clique, and aspirant against aspirant. *Patriots* will be moving heaven and earth to rally friends enough to place them in a situation to serve the people *for their* [whose?] good. These efforts will be made from the most disinterested motives possible—out of pure love of the people.—Nevertheless, we fear that some malicious persons will attribute other motives to the various aspirants, and that even the aspirants themselves will not be more charitable to each other.

Then again, there will be pleasant and piquant colloquies between the "Old Hunkers," and their heretofore obedient hewers of wood and drawers of water, "the Young Democracy," who have lately got the very strange notion into their heads that they have *served* their masters long enough; that they have arrived at the age of discretion, and instead of working for nothing and finding themselves, as heretofore, they ought to become "bosses" themselves, and come in for a share of the loaves and fishes upon "the first table." They say what is very true, and cannot be gainsaid, that the old ones have been fattening upon the spoils of office for more than twenty years—some of them for more than thirty—that they ought to retire and let the young ones have a chance. Now, though the Old Hunkers do not pretend to deny the soft impeachment, yet they cannot see why they should give place to others. They probably think that, as the long possession of wealth and the enjoyment of the luxuries which it commands, render a person less able to bear the privations of poverty, so the possession of office, and the enjoyment of its emoluments, unfit a man for private life, and incapacitate him from earning a livelihood by labor and industry. The young Democracy, they may argue, never having held office, do not need it, while *they* would be rendered extremely miserable by being deprived of it. This argument may satisfy them, but not those who are clamorous for their places; and we shall therefore, probably see some interesting movements on the part of both, having in view the election of a President in 1848.

The conglomeration of all these various elements, their boiling and seething in the political cauldron, the contra dances, Polkas, waltzes, minuets, &c. of the various aspirants to the Presidential chair, with other important matters, will form a drama at Washington, during the approaching session, full of life, activity and interest. The *people* may ask what they have to do with it? Nothing; but it will have much to do with them. It will all be settled without a word from them, but when settled they must agree to it, and will do so as a matter of course.

New York Election.

The Locos have carried the entire ticket in the City. The vote for Senator is as follows:

Sanford, (L. F.)	16,825
Bradish, (Whig.)	11,735
Ely, (Native.)	8,615
Treadwell, (N. Reformer.)	550

The State has gone for the Locos.

Michigan Election.

The Detroit Advertiser of Saturday supposes the Locofoco majority in the State, for Governor will probably reach 2000.

LARGE HOGS.—The Richmond, Ky. Chronicle, of Saturday last, says:—On Wednesday last, A. G. Irvine, of this vicinity, weighed at the farm of Mr. Jos. Terry, of this county, a lot of 79 hogs, which averaged 407 pounds, and none of them weighed 500. Mr. Irvine is buying for the Cincinnati market, and will start in a few days with this splendid lot of hogs, and many more of the same sort. Old Madison is hard to beat in raising hogs.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—A. J. Tirrell, the Boston murderer, was taken in Philadelphia on Sunday, and went over the L. I. Railroad Tuesday, 4th inst. in irons, on his way to retribution. Here is the end, says the Journal of Commerce, of a connexion between two married persons, who deserted the happiness of a faithful domestic life for an adulterous intercourse, which was continued with violent quarrels, and terminates with murder and the gallows in the morning of life.

ANOTHER MURDER IN WEST JERSEY.—The Mt. Holly Mirror says an aged man, named John Johnson, who had been to New Lisbon (Burlington Co.) for a load of corn, and while on his way home, on the 22d ult., was attacked and beaten in a dreadful manner. He was taken to his residence about three miles from Bass River, and died on the Friday following. There was a large cut under his right ear, his skull was very much mashed, and the fingers on one of his hands were entirely burnt off. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RAHWAY.—The Essex Print Works, known as Mr. Trussler's about 2 miles from Rahway, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th inst between 1 and 2 o'clock —the machinery and contents being consumed with the building. We hear the loss estimated at over $30,000, which is said to be covered by insurance. This is the second time the Calico Print Works have been burnt. The Factory was idle and had been some time previous to the fire.

OREGON.

The Washington Union's article on Oregon, alluded to in another article, to-day, has excited, as it was well calculated to do, much attention. The Union boldly and confidently asserts our title to 54 deg. 40 min., and declares that it never heard of any claim, short of that, which was supported by even one argument. The National Intelligencer remarks as follows upon this assertion, and places the Union *hors de combat*, by bringing against it the authority of Col. Benton:

We touch upon this subject to-day only for the purpose of enlightening the government journal as to the point which it pronounces 'desperate and monstrous,' and in favor of which it has never heard a single argument—not even the shadow of one. We shall not rely upon the notorious fact that this Government, twenty years ago, officially proposed to accept as the boundary the 49th degree of north latitude. We present to the organ of the Administration, which appears to be so little acquainted with public history, or even with the principles and acts of its own party, the record evidence of the ground taken by the present leading and most intelligent member of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States, at a time when he was the most zealous Oregonite in either House of Congress. We pass by the ground taken by our diplomatists heretofore, because we are satisfied that the Administration party will consider the following evidence more conclusive still:

Extracts from the Executive Journal of the Senate of the United States.

"FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1828.

"Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolutions, which were read, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat any longer with his Britannic Majesty, in reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of a *joint* occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each party.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the third article of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, be allowed to expire upon its own limitation.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the Government of the United States to continue to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a *separation of interests*, and the establishment of a permanent boundary between them, in the shortest possible time.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted on the 1st instant, and, a division being called for, they were, on motion by Mr. BENTON, modified as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty, in reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of *joint* occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each Power.

"*Resolved*, That *it is expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a separation of interests, and the* ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORTY NINTH DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE *as a permanent boundary between them, in the shortest possible time.*"

LOSS OF THE MANHATTAN.—The steamer Manhattan, Capt. BRICKELL, was lost at the Grave Yard last week.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The Native Americans of Berkshire county, Mass. lately nominated the Hon. ASHAEL FOOTE, of Williamstown, as one of their candidates for the Senate. This nomination was respectfully declined; and subsequently Mr. FOOTE addressed a letter to the Pittsfield Eagle, in which he takes a stand in favor of Whig principles:

Could I for a single moment entertain the conviction that Native Americanism was to be the agent, under Providence, of averting evils like these, I would fail not to avail myself of that moment of conviction to throw myself, soul and body, into its embraces. But that moment of conviction has not yet arrived; and I think that I discover obstacles which will postpone it to a day too distant for my purposes. I must therefore still adhere to my old relations, and rest satisfied with Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men. With the Whig party I am, in a great measure, satisfied. I believe it to embody more intelligence, more correct principles, more honest patriotism, more genuine philanthropy, and more real Christianity, than any other political organization under the heavens.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Washington U. S. Journal says: "The political friends of the present Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, protest most firmly and unequivocally against his leaving his present position. It is understood that he has fully determined to retain the situation he now holds—so all speculation as to who will be his successor, is idle and vain."

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The Whigs have nobly carried New Jersey, though they lost one or two counties by the Natives running tickets, among them the strong Whig county of Burlington, by which the Locos gain five members of the Legislature. The Whigs have elected 11 Senators and 26 Representatives, and the Locos 8 Senators and 25 Representatives. Sykes (L. F.) is elected to Congress in the Burlington district.

"BANK DEMOCRATS."—The Washington United States Journal, indicating that the *hard* currency question is national, speaks in this manner of banking and Bank-Democrats.

"The *United States Journal* favors that kind of banking which deals in gold and silver—*and no other!* It abhors the practice of a few rich men being allowed to print dollars, while the honest tailor has to *earn* them. We know no difference between a bank democrat and a federal whig; they are "birds of a feather," and should "flock together."

Interesting from Mexico.

The Washington Union of Saturday last says:

We are obligingly favored with translations of Mexican papers down to the 11th October, just received at the departments. But we received them too late to insert them in this evening's paper. We should not suppose, from the accounts we have received, that the danger of war deepens with Mexico; but that, judging from the courteous reception she has given to our squadron at Vera Cruz, the hostile feeling is rather abated.

The Mobile Register of the 1st inst. has the following paragraph:

Despatches from Mexico, received on Wednesday last at Pensacola by the U. S. steamship Mississippi, five days from Vera Cruz, passed through the Post Office here day before yesterday, on their way to Washington. They were very voluminous, but nothing is known of their contents.

We find the following in the Philadelphia American of Saturday last:

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—From Washington we have a stirring rumor to the effect that two more of the near provinces of Mexico have applied for admission into the Union. Despatches, it is said, have been received communicating the fact to our Government of the combination of the powers of England and France to resist the "Republican encroachments."

The vote of the city of New York on the proposition to call a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, stands—Convention, 10,740; no Convention, 6,559—majority for calling a Convention, 4,181.

MASON COUNTY MEETING.

We noticed, in our last, the call for a meeting of the Citizens of Mason County, to reconsider the resolutions passed by a former meeting in relation to the "True American," of C. M. Clay. The meeting took place, at Washington, in that County, on Monday last, and was large and respectable. Judge Beatty presided, and R. H. Stanton Esq. acted as Secretary. The Maysville Eagle, thus notices the proceedings:

"The proceedings of the second county meeting at Washington, which took place on Monday, are given in this paper. The meeting—which was a very large and imposing one—was addressed by HENRY WALLER, F. T. HORD, JOHN D. TAYLOR and F. T. CHAMBERS, Esqrs., in eloquent speeches—the three former in support of the resolutions, and the latter in explanation of his views. The most perfect order and good feeling prevailed, and the action was altogether harmonious—those who were opposed to approving but would not condemn the proceedings at Lexington, having withdrawn their opposition, or declined attending the meeting. The number and character of the meeting, clearly show, that a large majority of the people of Mason unqualifiedly approve the proceedings in the suppression of the True American. On the subject of slavery, the meeting took no direct action—but the opinions and feelings of the people of Mason may be inferred from the two last resolutions. Let abolitionists read and ponder upon them."

The resolutions here alluded to, are as follows:

Resolved, That in times so critical, KENTUCKY owes it to herself to proclaim to Abolitionists of other States, and their organs in this, that she needs no lessons from such reformers and will submit to none; that she never can safely *consider* the subject of emancipation until the wanton and desperate crusade upon her rights from abroad shall have been beaten back; that upon that subject she will forever war against all foreign influences, and will vindicate her supremacy over her own territory so as to control and dispose of her property at her own sovereign pleasure; and that if she should hereafter choose to emancipate, she will do so at her own time, in her own way, and upon principles which her own safety, experience and wisdom may approve.

Resolved, That the principles and practises of Abolitionists have hitherto only served to injure in Kentucky the cause of emancipation and colonization, to foster and confirm a spirit of proslavery, and to convince her citizens that "the promptings of an enlightened patriotism" forbid for the present the agitation of emancipation in any form.

The Rumor.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce mentions a rumor that Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question, either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to le the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer.

RUMORS ABOUT OREGON.—The Washington Union of last week says –

It is high time to arrest the report which has been so current in the Whig papers for several days. It has assumed different phases. At one time, it was reported in New York, before the arrival of the Great Western, that the proposition would be made by the British government. Then it was stated in the New York "Journal of Commerce," in a letter from this city, that it was said to be made. Then the speculation ran, that it had been made in consequence of instructions received by the Great Western. These versions of reports related to a proposition said to emanate from Great Britain, to let Oregon remain in *statu quo* for 20 years, and then her destiny to be decided by the wishes of her inhabitants. We understand that no such proposition has been made to our government.

GREAT FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.—A slip from the Wilmington, N. C. Journal states that a destructive fire broke out in that city on the morning of the 4th inst. which destroyed about 50 buildings in the business part of the city. Loss estimated at $175,000. The fire occurred in the square bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Water streets. During the fire, which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, Col. J. McCrey and Col. J. T. Miller were injured by the falling of a wall. The names of persons whose property was destroyed are not mentioned.

The new U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. H. L. Turney, who has recently been elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee, has got himself into a snarl with the party to which he belonged—or rather did belong to, for he has been fairly "read out" of the ranks, notwithstanding he was a "Polk elector," and has done "yeoman service" for the Loco Focos, in times past. Mr. Turney was elected to the Senate by the vote of the Whigs of the Legislature joined to six Loco Focos. But his election was not effected without a long and acrimonious debate, in which his former friends came down upon him "like a thousand brick—nay, like ten thousand brick."

The manner of this assault on Mr. Turney, and the matter of it, may be inferred from the following extract of a speech delivered in the Tennessee Legislature previous to the election. We make the extract, *italics* and all, from the Nashville Union, (the Loco Foco organ:)

"It was charged by the Senator from Coffee—by the gentleman from Maury—*that Mr Turner had written to the Whig side of this General Assembly, meeting their views on the subject of the Tariff and Distribution, and pledging himself to denounce Mr. Polk and his Administration.* I am sorry to declare, I solemnly believe the charge to be true. My belief, however, is founded on no idle rumor floating in the streets. It rests on stronger and more convincing testimony —testimony such as is admissable in our courts of justice, on which, times without numbering, men have been convicted of the highest crimes and misdemeanors known to the laws. I mean *circumstantial evidence.*"

We sincerely hope that Mr. Turner has written the letter here alluded to; and if so, he has done no more than sanction the principles of Gen. Jackson, and upon which he was elected in 1828; which, we take it, Mr. Turner is too good a Jackson man to repudiate even at this late day, though it *has* become fashionable with some leading Locofocos to do so. But we shall hear from Mr. Turner in relation to the matter, as he has published the following card in the Nashville Union:

The public will suspend its opinion in relation to the charges made against me by my enemies in the Legislature for a few days, as I am compelled to be absent for some ten days attending to some important business; after which I shall present my defence and vindication to the public.

H. L. TURNEY.

Oct. 25, 1845.

The town of Leroy, in New York, is about to have a "learned" shoemaker, as an offset to the erudite blacksmith of Massachusetts. The individual's name is not mentioned, but for the last four years he has learned several languages, and made very considerable progress in the mathematics, and that too principally after having done his day's work on the bench.—*N. Y. Com.*

A Sub-Marine Railway is suggested by a foreign writer, which he calculates will produce very fortunate results. The plan is to construct wrought iron tunnels in separate divisions, to sink them on the bed of the water, and then to connect them, so as to render the whole as one vast building. It is possible that this plan may, at some future day, and at some particular places, be brought into practical operation, but we have little hopes of it at present.

THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.—The doubts and difficulties that, notwithstanding their elevation to power, now environ the *Locofoco* party, are made manifest in the official organ of the administration itself. The Union contains an appeal to the Party for Harmony and Concession! It repeats the old cry—"let us bear and forbear." It is urgent in its call. It asks—"*Shall we*, by any indiscretion, by any preposterous and unnecessary divisions among ourselves, put to hazard the loss of that power as a party, which might well be possessed for an indefinite number of years?" And, with still increasing energy, it inquires—"Shall we, with an incomprehensible infatuation, realize the expectations of our opponents, and gratify the only hope which their condition can suggest—that although, from them, opposition may be fruitless and ineffectual, yet that numbers in and out of Congress, and irresistible in unison, may breed that discord and disadvantage to the friends and supporters of the administration, which nothing else can achieve?" We cannot answer these questions—they must be left to the "harmonious democracy" to whom they are so fervently addressed. All we can say, in the premises, is that the Whigs can make no calculations upon any such divisions among their opponents as are here alluded to and deprecated. *They* have a plain, straight forward path in which to travel, and in which they will walk without turning to the right or the left —*Alex. Gaz.*

A man named Davis has been arrested at Providence, (R. I.) on suspicion of being the person who robbed Mr. Rowley of a large sum of money, on the East river, some time since.

BANGOR.—The population of Bangor, Me., is ascertained by the recent census taken under an order of the city council, to amount to 11,690—5802 males and 5888 females.

THE STOLEN TRUNK, WITH THE DRAFTS AND VALUABLE PAPERS, FOUND.—Two sons of Mr. Walker, in Frankfort, were roving on the flats, about half a mile below the upper falls, where they discovered a Trunk. On examining it, they found it contained a great many papers, and having heard of the robbery, they supposed it to be the stolen Trunk.

They immediately conveyed it home, when their father gave information to Mr. Wells.

It is supposed that all the drafts are saved, with other valuable papers. But the money was gone.

Further developments will follow, and there is reason to believe that trace of the robbers and money will soon be had.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A HEN STORY.—One of our neighbors has got a hen who has just put her third brood of chickens to roost, the present season. One of her pulletts had laid twenty-two eggs up to Monday last. The old hen has reduced raising chickens to a science, almost. She is none of your fussy old things who make themselves exceedingly "busy with one chicken." She lays her eggs and hatches her chickens, takes excellent care of them for four weeks, and then they are able to take care of themselves. Then she lays another batch, hatches them out, and so goes on; and if we have such weather as this, she will have another brood out of the shell.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

MURDER.—Benjamin Franklin, a colored man, was last evening committed to our county jail, charged with the murder of his wife, Amy Franklin, at Granby, on Sunday, the 2d inst. by shooting her through the body with a gun loaded with shot. His trial will be in January next, and we forbear publishing further particulars at present.—*Heartford Courant, 4th inst.*

DAN MARBLE, the Yankee Comedian, offers $500 for the best three act drama, founded on American history, and illustrative of American character, the principal part in which to be personated by himself, and adopted to his style. The selection to be made by a committee of literary gentlemen in Boston, to whom all communications should be addressed under cover to Lefaver and Fish, Pavilion Hotel, Boston, prior to the first of June next, when the award will be made.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH CONVENTION.—We learn that a large number of delegates to the Mass Tariff Convention will go from this city. The Manufacturers will send several of their own body. We hope there will be a full representation from this city, which has so large a stake in the preservation of the Tariff. A strong impression from a body of imposing numbers, of the citizens of Pennsylvania, without party distinction, cannot be without a good effect at Washington.—*Spirit of the Age.*

NOTICE.

The citizens of Campbell county are hereby notified, that I will in obedience to the wishes of many of the people meet them at the following times and places, viz: At Carthage in the M. E. Church, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Grant's Lick on Friday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. And at Alexander on Saturday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which times and places I shall be happy to learn more fully the course that my constituents would wish me to pursue in the next Legislature, upon a number of important questions—Messrs. Thomas and Taliaferro, will be present and subjects intimately connected with the interests of Campbell will be considered.

☞Our friends will please circulate these appointments.

IRA ROOT.

☞We most cheerfully give a place to the following communication. Our correspondent evidently misunderstood the meaning of our remarks. We only spoke of the necessity of erecting a "large Hotel," in Covington, while, at the same time, we spoke in high terms of our hotel-keepers. Of Mr. Bakes in particular, we made honorable mention, speaking of him as a man "deservedly popular as a hotel keeper." With this explanation, we cheerfully insert the article of "Publico."

For the Register.

MR. H. B. BROWN:—In looking over your last paper my eye was attracted by an article headed "NEW TURNPIKE—OUR CITY." That article does great credit to that devoted patriotism and sleepless sagacity which has ever characterised your invaluable sheet, and I am proud to say that I most heartily concur with many of the suggestions therein, so forcibly expressed.

Yet, in candour, permit me to say that your zeal for the public interests (in my humble opinion) has led you, unconsciously, no doubt, to exaggerate the picture of Bakes' Hotel. Now, sir, I am among those who doubt very much if a man can be found in this country or elsewhere, better qualified in all respects for an inn-keeper than our old friend, L. C. Bakes. Kind, affable and polite at all times, and thoroughly acquainted with his business, his house is and always has been indeed the "traveller's home." Besides, we should take into consideration that Mr. Bakes commenced business here at a time when the currency of the country had been annihilated by the jugglery of political mountebanks, public and private faith was prostrated, commerce and agriculture were paralyzed, and unrewarded industry languished throughout the land.

An indomitable energy on the part of Mr. Bakes that never quails or falters before any obstacle however apparently insurmountable to natures less courageous, enabled him (old sailor as he is) to *ride out the storm*, and the very moment when (thanks to the glorious operations of the Tariff and the succor so timely extended by our local banks) the dawn of a better day appeared, we find our old friend exerting every nerve to improve his already extensive and commodious establishment. A new and superb structure of brick has arisen as if by magic, beside the old mansion, with spacious apartments, comfortably, if not elegantly, furnished, and capable, certainly, of accommodating all the travelling public who may have business in this City. Order and quiet, rarely met with elsewhere, pervade this establishment, and I have no doubt if the public shall continue their patronage, that Mr. Bakes will continue his improvements; so that his excellent house will always be what it is at this moment, in its commodious capacity, in the excellency of its viands, the manners of its landlord, and the luxuries of its bar—a model of a Hotel.

PUBLICO.

BEAUTY.—A French editor, writing from Paris, expresses disappointment of the beauty of the French females, compared with those of the United States, and says:—"I have seen in the saloons of the most distinguished, women who produced *fanaticisms*, and who yet were far from being any thing extraordinary. An American who is merely pretty in Baltimore or Philadelphia, is regarded as a Venus in Paris."

DIED

In Maysville, Nov. 10, after a long and protracted suffering, Mr. MALNOR G. COONS, in the 25th year of his age.

In Carlisle, on the 1st inst., MARY WALL, infant daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Finnell.

At the Galt House, in Louisville, on the 23d ult., Miss MELISSA CHINN, daughter of R. H. Chinn, Esq., of New Orleans, formerly of Lexington.

BEAUTY OF FEMALES.—The noblest work of him who created all things and secured for Man a help-meet and a comfort in health and adversity. Who then would dare to deface or blemish the graceful smiles and enchanting form of a FEMALE! Echo answers no one.—But the fiend, the "HYDRA HEADED."—*Monster*, CONSUMPTION, it sips the morning dew and steals away the beauty from the youth, implants the seed of distress and desolation and finally lays her low in the dust. The learned Faculty have spent years of study in attempting to discover a Remedy to secure a longer lease upon that "NOBLE FORM," but all in vain, until the celebrated DR. DUNCAN accomplished his good work, and placed it before the "*American Public.*" Since that time our Cities and Country places exhibit "tens of thousands" of ANGELIC FORMS, whose smiles speak in THUNDERING TONES the Healing Virtues of his EXPECTORANT REMEDY, a Medicine that takes hold of the Monster, destroys its coil and deep rooted fang, and the Female is safe.

☞A supply of DR. DUNCAN'S Medicines, just received at his Western Office, 156 Sycamore St., a few doors below Fifth, Cincinnati.

S. W. WARNER'S SCHOOL.—S. W. Warner respectfully informs the citizens of Covington and vicinity, that he has removed his School to the basement of the Methodist Church on Scott street, where he is prepared to instruct such pupils as may be placed under his care in all the useful branches of Education. He thinks that his long experience as a teacher will entitle him to a liberal share of public patronage.

Nov 15, 1845. 17-3t

M. T. C. GOULD'S
GREAT WESTERN LAND AGENCY,
No. 30, East Front Street, Cincinnati, O.,

OPPOSITE the Steamboat Landing, and between Sycamore and Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Nov. 15, 1845. 17-1t

John Gates,

IS now receiving a fresh supply of BOOTS & SHOES, direct from the manufactories, and will continue to receive, during the season,

Men's thick and Kip Boots and Brogans,			
Boy's do	do	do	do
Youth's do	do	do	do
Children's	do	do	do

ALSO—Men's Calf water-proof Boots

ALSO—A prime article of Ladies ¼ Gaiters and double sole fine Kid buskins—city made.

Misses	do	do	do	do

Children's shoes of every variety.

I am also manufacturing a superior article of gentlemen's fine calf boots.

All of which I will sell for a very small advance, for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 5, Lower Market, two doors east of Main street.

Nov. 15, 1845. 17-y1

TO DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.—The subscribers would respectfully give notice to Druggists, Confectioners and others, that they have been appointed agents for the sale of BREWER'S PREMIUM LOZENGES, (Fancy and Medicated) Manufactured by *Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, Boston, Mass.*, and that they have just received a consignment of the same, which they offer to dealers on the most favorable terms.

These Lozenges have gained the premium several successive years, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; also at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston; Mechanics' Fair, Portland, &c.

HOBART & RICHARDSON,
Commission Merchant, 30 Sycamore st.
Cin., Nov. 15, 1845.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Store of Gedge & Brothers, in Covington, Ky., until the 26th of November, 1845, for *Grading* and doing the *Masonry*—also, separate proposals for Macadamising five miles of the Bank Lick Turnpike—commencing at the corporation line of the City of Covington. Any information in reference to the said work can be obtained by application to A. W. Gilbert, Engineer on the line, B. F. Sanford, Cincinnati, or to James C. Gedge and Dan'l. Senours, Covington, Ky.

A. H. JAMESON, Sec'y.
Nov. 12, 1845. 17-2t.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

THE subscriber (formerly proprietor of the Williamson House, Lebanon, Ohio,) has taken this elegant and commodious house, corner of Wallnut and Pearl streets, Cincinnati. Having renovated and refitted it, he hereby informs his friends and the Public at large, that he is now prepared to entertain all that may be pleased to call on him, in a style equal to any other establishment in the city. To his friends he thinks it enough to say that 'he is here,' and that no pains shall be spared on his part to render their sojourn at his house pleasant and comfortable. To the public he would say that no house in the West shall surpass it in point of respectability. It will be the *Stage House* for J. & P. Voorhees' line, east, north and west. Seats in all these lines taken at the bar. Good stabling for horses, hacks and carriages when wanted.

G. P. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.
Cin. Nov. 15, 1845. 17-1y.

50 DOZ. BROOMS—For sale by
HOBART & RICHARDSON,
Cincinnati, Nov. 8 30 Sycamore st.

Covington Silk Factory & Dying Establishment.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Covington and its vicinity, that they have made arrangements with a practal Silk, Coton, and Woollen dyer, and are prepared to carry on the dying and scouring business in connection with their Silk Manufactory.

Gentlemen's clothing, Ladies dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Veils, Stockings, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. dyed and renovated on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All work entrusted to our care shall be punctually attended to and warranted not to smut.

Cash paid for cocoons and reeled silk.

JACKSON & BENNETT,
Old Methodist Church, Covington Ky.
Nov. 8, 1845. 16

☞Being anxious to close up our old book accounts before the end of the present year, we would take it is an especial favor if those of our Friends and customers, indebted to us, would call and settle. BENNETT & PRETLOW.

October, 25th, 1845. 14.

GRATE TRIVETS.—On hand various sizes of Brass and Russia Sheet Iron Trivets, ALSO—Coal Sifters and Fire Carriers. For sale by J. K. OGDEN & Co., 162 Main st.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845. Sign of the Padlock.

LINSEED OIL and White Lead always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit.

J. B. CASEY & CO.
Sep. 20, 1845. 9

COVINGTON SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. Bissett returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement she has received, and announces to her friends and the public generally that she has removed her Seminary to Turnpike street near the Brewery. In addition to the Ornamental branches, young Ladies are thoroughly instructed in all the solid branches. The course of instruction consists of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammer, Ancient and Modern History, Chronology, Biography, Rhetoric, Composition, Botany, Geology, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Biblical Antiquities, &c. &c. Embroidery, Bead and Shell work, wax Flowers, Muslin and Worsted Work.

Terms—Per quarter of 11 weeks—one half in advance.

Senior class;	$8
Middle do;	6
Junior do;	6
Music do;	4
French do;	8
Drawing do;	6
Wax Flowers the co u	5
Shell work do	6

Cov. Nov. 1, 1845. 15-3m

ENAS TICHENOR,
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMISSION
Merchant, and Real Estate Agent,
MARKET SPACE, COVINGTON, KY.

N. B. Liberal advances made on consignment. No storage charged on goods left for sale.

Nov. 1, 1845. 15-1y

TRACE CHAINS.—Straight and Twisted 6½ and 7 ft. heavy Chains.

ALSO—Log, Halter, Fifth, Breast, single and double Tongue, Lock, Stay, Back and Stretcher's Chains. For sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
162 Main, bet'n 4th and 5th st's., east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845. 15

Philadelphia Store.

CHRISTIAN GARBER, & Co., respectfully inform the citizens of Florence and vicinity that they have lately opened an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, Comprising the newest and most fashionable CALICOES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., that the market affords, together with Boots Shoes, and Hard-Ware, in the house lately occupied by Samuel Craig as a Grocery Store, where they will be happy to have the calls of the public, as they assure them, they will sell to them at Cincinnati prices for CASH, or in exchange for Bacon, Lard, Bees-wax, Ginseng, Linsey, Jeans, Socks, &c., and in fact they will exchange their goods for almost any thing that the Farmers may have to dispose of.

Florence, Nov. 8th, 1845. 16-1t.

Mrs. E. Davis,

FORMERLY of Covington, has opened a Dry Goods and Grocery Store on the south west corner of Race and Front streets. She hopes her old friends of Covington and Cincinnati will give her a call.

Cincinnati Nov. 8, 1845. 16 tf

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Men's Half Welted Calf Boots;

Do do do;

Women's Welted Sew'd Walking Shoes;

Men's Calf Brogans, Welted;

Do Kip Boots. For sale by

HOBART & RICHARDSON,
Cincinnati, Nov. 8th, 1845. 30 Sycamore st.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the East, and now offers for sale, a neat and well assorted stock of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, all of which were carefully selected; and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious taste as it regards quality and style, from the young lass of sixteen to the grave matron of sixty. He invites the ladies in particular and his friends generally to call and examine his stock before they purchase elsewhere. He is determined to sell cheap for cash or country produce. He likewise invites his country friends to give him a call. He will give the market price for Jeans, Linseys, Socks, Yarn &c. in exchange for goods.

J. B. LENDRUM.
Corner of 4th and Scott sts. Covington, Ky.
Nov. 8, 1845. 16-y1

H. J. DAKES is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock, and will continue to receive every week during the season. The following articles viz:

Men's Thick Kip and Calf Boots			
Boys'	do	do	do
Youths'	do	do	do

—ALSO—

A very superior article of Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots—City made.

ALSO—Ladies' fine Double Sole Buskins—City made.

Children's Shoes, of every description.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Fur, Seal and Salette Caps.

Which he will sell low at Wholesale or Retail, at the sign of the BIG YELLOW BOOT, No. 38 Lower Market street, 2nd door west of Sycamore, south side.

Remember No. 38. H. J. DAKES.
Nov. 8, 1845. 16-6m

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated and Britannia Ware, Sportmen's Accoutrements, &c.

WE have now on hand a large and well selected assortment of gold and silver watches, and Jewelry, Diamond and other kinds of Bracelets, Pins, Ear Rings and Finger Rings, Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Perifocal and Common Spectacles, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens in Gold and Silver cases, Castors, Candlesticks, Urns, &c., Revolving and Common Pistols, Powder, Shot, and medicine Flasks, English and French Percussion Caps, Patent Gun Wadding, Card Cases, Perfumery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c., which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our stock previous to making their selections elsewhere.

HAZEN & COLLINS,
Main street, 3 doors above Fourth,
Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1845. 1y

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Corner of Market st & Market Space, Covington.

COOPER, BERRY & Co., have now on hand and are still receiving a general assortment of Woolen, Worsted and Cotton Goods, suitable for the City and Country trade, consisting in part, of an assortment of rich new style of Fall and Winter prints, Muslin des Lanine, Rep de Casse, Cashmeres, Crape Delaines, Woolen Shawls, Comforts, Silk and Linen Lawn, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bro. and Bleached Shirting, Plain Black and Fancy Casimeres, Red, Green and White flannels, Blue-black Alpacca Luster, Blue Black and Green Cloths, men and women's hoskin kid Gloves, ladies' silk Cravats and dress hhdkfs, lady and gentlemen's lambs wool and worsted hose and half hose, shoes, boots and slippers, cotton yarns, queens ware, and an assortment of hard-ware, consisting of pocket and table cutlery, butt and strap hinges, screws, &c., furnace and foundry castings.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail. In addition, glass and linseed oil, Salt, Conklin pure white lead, which will be sold at factory prices.

The above articles we will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce. Our friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1845. 4t 15

BRADE'S BRICK TROWELS, assorted from 10 to 13 inch, for sale by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
No 162 Main st, between 4th & 5th, east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845.

JUST Received by Dr. Wise, Scott Street, below 5th, a large lot of, Nerve & Bone Lardner's and several other very popular Liniments. For sale very low for cash.

Covington, Sept. 20th 1845. 9

COMMERCIAL.

The River.—The Pittsburg Commercial Journal of Tuesday last says: "Last evening there was 7 feet water in the channel and rising. The Louis McLane reports a rise at Brownsville, where she left on Sunday." At Wheeling on Wednesday there was 7½ feet water in the channel, and rising. The river was still falling here yesterday, but slowly. A fair stage yet out to the Mississippi.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

November 14, 1845.

Beeswax—25 a 26c per lb.

Butter—Packers pay 10 a 12; Retail—fresh print 20 a 25c; good stock—12½ a 15c

Cattle—The supply of Beef Cattle is good, and our Butchers purchase choice animals at $3, 25 a 3, 75 per 100 lbs nett, and inferior at $2, 75 a 3, 00.

Cheese.—A good article brings readily 7c per lb.

Eggs—Packers pay 15c Retail 16c per doz.

Feathers—The best qualities from wagon command 27c per lb, 28 to 30 from store.

Flour—Has again risen, and commands $435 a $4,30.

Grain.—Wheat 70c per bushel of 60 lbs.; Corn sells from store at 25 a 31 per bushel.

Groceries—Sugar 6½ a 7¼c per lb. Rio Coffee 8 a 8½.

Provisions.—Current rates are as follows: viz. Clear Pork $15:50 a 16 per brl. Mess 15:00. Prime 12:00. Rump and Chine 9:50 a 10:00. Joles 7:00 a 8:00. Bacon Shoulders 6½ a 7c prime. Sides 8 a 8½c Hams, prime 8 a 9c. Lard 6½ a 7½c.

Salt—23 a 25c per bushel.

Tobacco.—Best brands Six twist firm at 6½ and some held at 7c per lb. Inferior 5 a 6c. Twelves 9 a 12½c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes retail now at 37 a 40c per bushel, and sell by load at 31 a 35c. Sweet Potatoes are quiet plenty: good bring 50 a 60c per bushel, and inferior 40 a 45c.

Wool—20 a 30c embrace extremes.

Whiskey—20 a 22c.

Hogs—The trade in Hogs is brisk. Good Hogs readily command $4,00 nett and it is thought this price will be maintained.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Ohio.	
CITY BANKS.	
Ohio L. & T. Co.	½ pre
Lafayette	½ pre
Franklin	½ pre
Commercial	½ pre
Mech. & Traders	par
COUNTRY BANKS.	
Massilon,	par
Circleville, (old)	par
Wooster	par
Xenia	par
Sandusky	par
Geauga	par
Norwalk	par
Zanesville	par
Steubenville (old)	par
Maritta	par
Mount Pleasant	par
St. Clairsville	par
Clinton B of Colum	par
New Lisbon	par
Dayton	par
Western Reserve	par
Franklin B Colum	par
Chillicotha	par
Com B of Scioto	dis
Lancaster	8 dis
Hamilton	8 dis
Lake Erie	8 dis
Cleveland	8 dis
Miami Ex Com	25 dis
Urbana	37½ dis
Granville	40 dis
West Union	no sale
Lebanon	
Miamisburg	
New Steubenville	
New Circleville	
Indiana.	
State B. & Branc's,	par
Kentucky.	
All Solvent Banks,	½ pre

Virginia.	
Eastern solvent B.	par
Wheeling.	par
Illinois.	
State Banks,	35 dis
Shawneetown,	50 dis
Wisconsin Ter.	
Marine & Ins. Co. Milwakie.	2 dis
Michigan.	
Bank R. Raisin, M.	1 dis
Missouri.	
State Bank	½ pre
St. Louis Scrip.	2 dis
Tennessee.	
Memphis	2 dis
Other solvent B.	2 dis
Alabama.	
Bank of Mobile	1 dis
Other Banks,	8 dis
Arkansas.	
All Banks,	50 dis
Georgia.	
Augusta	2 dis
Savannah,	2 dis
Other Banks,	unce'n
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks,	2 dis
South Carolina.	
All Solvent B.	1½ dis
Louisiana.	
1st and 2d Muni.	1 dis
3d Municipality,	30 dis
Banks specie pay.	pre
Eastern Banks.	
New England	½ dis
New York City	par
Do. Country	½ dis
Pennsylvania,	unce'n
Phila'd. City,	par
Pittsburgh	par
Baltimore,	par
Maryland,	1 dis
Exchange.	
New York,	1 pre
Philadelphia.	1 pre

COVINGTON FURNITURE,

CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Rose's Ware Room, on Scott st. opposite John S. Perry's Lumber yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Furniture and Chairs of every description, size and kind; such as

Beautiful high post Bedsteads	$4 00;
Do low do	2 50;
Beaureaus, Mahogony front,	8 00;
Chairs per doz	4 00;

In fact every article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see.

N. B. COFFINS ready made, of every size and form ready with fifteen minutes notice. A fine—one or two horse **HEARSE** in readiness at all times—best in this City. Splendid HACKS, any number, can be furnished at any moment and all at the very cheapest rates.

The subscriber can be found, through the day, at the above ware room—at night, at his residence on Turnpike st., opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Wason.

Covington, August 30, 1845. 6-tf

NEW GOODS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Now receiving, 180 PACKAGES QUEENSWARE, consisting of

35 crates painted and C C Fluted and Plain Teas;
20 do Edg'd Plates, Twifflers and Muffins;
10 do C C Muffins, French shapes;
10 do do and Edg'd Dishes, Bakers and Nappies, French shapes;
10 do Col'd and C C Bowls;
6 do C C Cov'd and Uncov'd Chambers;
4 do do Ewers and Basins;
6 do and Painted Teapots, Sugars, Creams;
6 do do do Hexagon Jugs;
3 do Col'd Jugs;
11 do Blue Texian Teas, Teaware, Plates, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, Bakers, Jugs, Bowls;
17 do Pink, Purple, Black and Blue Teas, Twifflers, Muffins, Jugs and Bowls;
42 do White a la Perle Stone Breakfast, Dining, Tea and Toilet Ware;
11 do Blue Seasons, Rais'd Fig'd do do;
10 do do Corinth do do;
9 do Black Centre Boston Mail do do.

The above Goods, comprising the largest assortment ever offered in this City, have been imported direct from the Factories, are now landing. They will be sold in the original package or repacked, at small advance, by

O. ALDRICH, Agent.
174 Main st., Cincinnati.

Sept. 20.—9-ly.

HATCHE'S COUNTER SCALES WITH EXTRA TEN POUND WEIGHTS.

Also—Scale Beams, warranted from 150 to 2000 lbs., for sale at the manufactories prices by

J. K. OGDEN & CO.
No. 162 Main street, between 4th and 5th,
Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1845. 15

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!—Collins', Williams', Root's, Mcllvaine's Axes for sale low by J. K. OGDEN & CO.

No 162 Main st, between 4th & 5th, east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845.

MILL AND CROSS CUT SAWS.

W. Rowland's mill saws, ass'd from 6 to 7½ ft
Do Cross Cut Saws, do do do;
T. & B. do Mill do, do do do;
Do do Cross Cut do, do do do;

For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
162 Main, bet'n 4th and 5th sts., east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845. 15

POLISHED STEEL FIRE SETS.—Just opened a fine assortment of Steel Fire Sets, of various patterns, with and without Pokers.

ALSO—An assortment of American brass top Shovels Tongs, and Brass Andirons.

ALSO—Polished steel and bronzed Shovel and Tongs Stands. For sale by

J. K. OGDEN & Co., 162 Main st.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1815. Sign of the Padlock.

Impurity of the Blood.

GREAT EUROPEAN PANACEA.—This wonderful Medicine for the cure of all Chronic Affections that have arisen from an imperfect state of the Blood, and obstruction of the Glandular system, viz: Scrophula, white swelling and ulcers of every kind, tumors, mercurial syphilis, obstructed and enlarged glands, swelling of the lower extremities, eruption of the skin, diseased kidneys and bladder, Rheumatism, piles, costiveness, weakness and debility, irritation of the spine, female complaints, obstruction and derangement of the uterine system, &c., has gained for itself a reputation in the "Healing Art," both in Europe and the United States, that astonishes the whole medical faculty. The vast amount of inefficient mixtures of Sarsaparilla and other compounds are daily falling back upon their compounders. Both the Faculty and their patients have tasted fully the faint virtues of the Sarsaparilla Root, and discontinuing its use; those who have not fully tested this root, and are sceptical, let them procure the Solid Extract and make into Pills of 3 grains each, take 4 three times a day, which will be equal to one large bottle of the syrups now in use; this experiment will convince those who make it, that the root of the Sarsaparilla so much used, is nearly inert. Then use the

GREAT EUROPEAN PANACEA.

One Bottle will in many cases be *found* to take hold of Disease and in a very short time, by continuing its use, complete the good work that it so nobly commenced.—Persons whose constitutions have been drugged with mercury and other Mineral Poisons, the dileterious effects left to gnaw in their systems, should at once procure *Dr. Duncan's European Panacea.*

Dr. Duncan's Western office, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, where his medicines are for sale in future, wholesale and by the single bottle. Price $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

Nov. 8, 1845. 16—ly.

DR. DUNCAN.

The Great Expectorant Remedy, FOR CONSUMPTION.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASE OF THE LIVER AND LUNGS.

This is to certify to those afflicted with the first Premonitory symptoms of Consumption, that I have been laboring for several years, with a disease of the Branchi, soreness of the throat, attended with a cough and horseness. My liver was also in a languid state and much diseased. I used many medicines, but found no prominent relief in any preparation of medicines, until I made use of DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY. I have been using this valuable medicines for several years and always find it to relieve me whenever I make use of it. My occupation as an Auctioneer, which keeps me almost constantly engaged, causes my disease, at times, to become very alarming, when I at once procure this medicine. I therefore, take a pleasure in making this public statement, that others afflicted with a disease of the Lungs and Expectorant Organs, may know the virtues of this "all healing remedy," and be cured. I have recommended Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy to many of my friends; some of whom owe their lives to this medicine. JAMES HEWIT.

Somerset, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1845.

The proprietor of the above medicine would also refer to the undersigned persons who reside in Perry county, of whom any person may call upon and be convinced that there are virtues found in the above medicine that cannot be excelled.

David Culbertson—Somerset,
Dr. B. Stone, do do
Dr. J. Hood—Thornville,
Francis Goliher—Jackson tp.
Mr. Larimer, do do
Geo. Tolbert—Saltlick tp.
Jerrod Danison—Hopewell tp.

NEW WESTERN OFFICE, 140 Sycamore St., a few doors below Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, where all Persons in future are requested to call.

November 8th, 1845. 16—ly.

Covington Classical Seminary.

A boarding and day School for Boys and young Men, under the superintendence of the Rev. G. M. Hair, late of Virginia.

An institution of the above description will be opened in Covington, Kentucky, on Monday the 3d of November, ensuing. It is the design of the subscriber to establish a permanent institution and one of the first class, in point of *Literature, Morals,* and *Discipline.*

Having been engaged in teaching for a number of years, both as professor in Providence College and as principle of an Academy for young men, he hopes to bring with him much profitable experience.

The institution will comprise two departments, an English and Classical. In the former, a full course of English Literature will be taught; and in the latter, a thorough and extended course of Classical and Mathematical instruction will be given.

Provision is also made for boarding, in the family of the superintendent, all who may come from a distance, over whom the strictest supervision will, at all times, be exercised.

The year will be divided into two sessions,—five months each. The winter session commencing on the 1st Monday of November, and the summer session on the [illegible] Monday of May.

All bills will be required to be paid, one half in advance and the other half at the end of each session.

Terms per session of five months, boarding and tuition, including all expenses, except books and stationery $65,00

Tuition of day scholar $10, 14, 18, according to the branches taught.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Wm. Orr, Prin. of Cov. Fem. Seminary.
" David McConoughy, D. D. Pres. Washington College, Pa.
Rev. Richard Deering, Jr. Covington, Ky.
" J. C. Bayless, " "
" Simeon Brown, Zanesville, Ohio.
Hon. Charles Dewey, Charleston, Indiana.
Mr. A. Bayless, Louisville, Ky,
Rev. Wm. Forsythe, Cynthiana, Ky.
Mr. A. L. Greer, Esq. Covington, Ky.
James M. Preston, Esq. " "
Dr. Thomas J. Orr, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Covington, Oct. 11th, 1845. 12 tf.
Cincinnati Gaz. insert twice.

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscriber has received the Agency for the sale of Ball & Davis' Stoves, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of that article, of every size and description; which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices. He will likewise keep a general assortment of Castings, such as Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Tea-Kettles Butt-Hinges, &c. &c., all of which he warrants to be of first quality.

J. B. LENDRUM,
Scott St., near the corner of Fourth.
Covington, Oct. 25, 1845.—14 tf.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES—Jno. Wilson, Russell and Gilliston's Butcher Knives, ass'd from 4 1-2 to 12 inches.

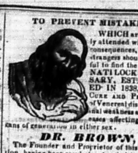
ALSO—Butchers' Steel:
Cleavers of various sizes;
Mincing Knives of various patterns.

For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
162 Main, bet'n 4th and 5th sts., east side.
Cin. Nov. 1, 1845. 15

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED to hire, a female Cook and Washer. Apply at this Office.

Nov. 1, 1845. 15



TO PREVENT MISTAKES, WHICH are frequently attended with serious consequences, citizens & strangers should be careful to find the CINCINNATI LOCK DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1838, for the Cure and Prevention of Venereal disease, Seminal weakness and all diseases affecting the organs of generation in either sex.

DR. BROWN,

The Founder and Proprietor of this Institution, having been regularly educated to the medical profession, and been for some time in general practice, now confines his attention to the treatment of those private and delicate complaints for which his opportunities and experience peculiarly qualify him. Eleven Years assiduously devoted to the study and treatment of these complaints, (during which time he has had more practice and has cured more patients, than can ever fall to the lot of any private practitioner,) amply qualifies him to offer assurances of speedy, permanent and satisfactory cure to all afflicted with Gonorhœa, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Gleet, Structure, Seminal Weakness, Whites, and all diseases arising therefrom.

Dr. Brown would inform those afflicted with Gonhœas, which have become chronic by time, or aggravated by the use of any of the common nostrums of the day, that their complaints can be radically and thoroughly cured, he having given his careful attention to the treatment of such cases, and succeeded in hundreds of instances, in curing persons of inflamation of the neck of the bladder, seminal losses, and partial or total prostration of the virile powers, which often result from these cases, where others have consigned them to hopeless despair. He particularly invites such as have been long and unsuccessfully treated by others, to consult him, when every satisfaction will be given them, and their cases treated in a careful, thorough and intelligent manner, pointed out by long experience, study and investigation, which it is impossible for those engaged in general practice of medicine to give any one class of disease.

Dr. Brown is the only regularly educated surgeon in Cincinnati, who gives his whole attention to these complaints. His diplomas and certificates can be seen at his office.

☞ Charges very low.

N. B.—Patients of either sex living at a distance, by stating their disease in writing, giving all the symptoms, can obtain medicines with directions for use, by addressing S. C. Brown M. D., post paid and enclosing a fee.

Office—on Columbia [2d] st., between Ludlow and Lawrence, at its junction with East Front street near the Newport Ferry Landing, Cincinnati.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

may 24, 1845. 44—1y

C. L. Mullins,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, at the corner of Turnpike and Madison streets, Covington, Ky.

May 3, 1845. 41-1y

OHIO SPERM AND LARD OIL.

OHIO Sperm, a suprior Oil for machinery and burning.

Improved No. 1 LARD OIL in tight Iron Bound Barrels, for sale by

THOMAS EMERY,
Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore st near 8th Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 21, 1855. 44—yle

John F. Dair. Wm. Stoms.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

GROCERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

GRASS SEEDS,

Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

June 21, 1845 48*

NEW GOODS.

GEDGE & BROTHERS have commenced receiving direct from the East, their fall stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for City and country trade.—Their customers and the public are requested to call, as they will endeavor to sell at reasonable prices. Still have on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, COTTON-YARNS, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c. &c.

CASH paid for Wheat, Rye and Flaxseed.

N. B. A general and full assortment of H. Sloop's Ploughs at Cincinati prices.

Covington, Sept. 13, 1845. 8tf G. & B.

FRESH DRUGS.

DR. WISE, has just received a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, (Copal, Japan and Extra Coach Varnish) and Dye Stuffs, together with a splendid variety of Perfumery, Hair, Paint, Sash and Tooth Brushes. All of which will be sold as low as can be had in Cincinnati.

Scott st., below 5th.
Covington, Sept. 20th, 1845. 9

WE are now receiving a first-rate assortment of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings &c.,* which we are selling lower than the same articles have ever been sold in this market. Call and see.

J B. CASEY, & CO.
Coving'on, Sept 20, 1845. 9

A. GARRETT,

NO. 15 *WEST FRONT STREET, CIN.,* has just received and has in store

30 bbls Sugar House Molasses and N. O. Molasses, at 40c per gallon,
50 bbls No. 1 Steam Salt,
4 half pipes Brandy,
6 qr casks Cogniac do,
4 qr casks Madeira Wine,
1 " " Port
1 bbl Peach Brandy,
2 casks St. Croix Rum,
1 " White German Wine,
4 " Sicily Madeira "
1 drum Codfish,
40 bbls Vinegar, 6¼c per gallon,
25 cases Segars,
Regalia "
Canones "
Principes "
½ Spanish "
50 cases Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
30 kits No. 1 Salmon and Mackerel,
10 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
1 qr cask Annisett Cordial,
1 tierce Rice,
6 boxes Missouri Tobacco,
5 sacks Feathers,
24 boxes Herring,
50 empty Whiskey barrels,
1 cask Madder,
6 chests Y. H. Tea,
3, 4, 6, 8, 10 Nails, of the best brands.

All of which will be sold somewhat less than the market price, for Cash or Produce.

ALSO—1 pr Racoon Burr Mill-stones. Price, $70—6 months credit.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18, 1845. 13

WALSH & MALLORY,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy, and American Goods, No. 211 Pearl street, New York.

ALSO—Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of American Knob, Mortice and Store door Locks and Sliding door Trimmings; Pierpont & Hotchkiss' Locks and Latches, Isbell, Curtis & Co.'s improved Latches; Morris', Faucets: Bremer & Co.'s Rules; Johnson's Brass Butts, Sheet Brass and Brass Wire; Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Hand, House and Sleigh Bells; Foster, Merriam & Co.'s Castors, Blind Fastenings, &c. Sanford and Shelton's Tacks, Brads, & Sparables; Baldwin's Screw Wrenches; Pike's Patent Screw Wrenches and Cast Steel Hammers; Danforth's Lamps and Britannia Ware, &c. &c.

And have constantly on hand a full supply of Ames' Shovels and Spades; Crowbars, Churn Drills, Stone Sledges and Hammers; Coil, Ox and Log Chains; Lancashire Strap and Table Hinges; Clark's Butts; James' Screws; Spear's Pit, Mill, Crosscut, Hand and Back Saws; Spear's and Ibbotson's Files; Butcher's Edge Tools; Ixton Lead Pots; Sanderson, Bro.'s & Co.'s English Blister, German, and Casteel; Blood's and Farewell's Scythes; with a general assortment of goods for Manufacturer's use.

Nov. 1, 1845. 15–3m

CURE YOUR COUGHS AND COLDS AND PREVENT CONSUMPTION!

By taking "Dr. Jackson's Compound Syrup of Sassafras and Wild Cherry."

THIS elegant preparation has established itself upon a solid foundation wherever it has been tried. It has no equal for the speedy cure of *Coughs, Colds* and other affections of the lungs, Weakness and Pains in the breast, &c. &c.

Amongst many certificates received from those who have used it, we will only extract a few.

The Rev. G. G. Moore, Episcopal Minister at Paris Ky, writes to us as follows.

Paris, Ky. Oct. 6th 1845

Gentlemen, I am pleased to learn that you are about to send your valuable *Compound Syrup of Sassafras* and *Wild Cherry* to this place for sale. Having used it myself, and in my family for a year or two past, I am free to say, that in cases of Colds and Affections of the Lungs and Chest, I have never known anything to equal it. You will certainly deserve the thanks of the Community, and particularly of those afflicted with Coughs, for having provided such a specific; and not the thing least to be desired in it, it is pleasant to the taste.

Yours very respectfully
G. G. MOORE.

Certificate of Joseph Powell Esq.

Having used the Compound Syrup of Sassafras and Wild Cherry in my family for more than two years in Colds and Coughs, I am fully prepared to testify to its virtues.

My son has been subject to the Croup or several years, and frequently came near dying with it before I made use of this Syrup. Since using which, I can state with great pleasure to Parents generally, that he has been entirely relieved from every attack at the beginning, by simply taking one or two doses.

I consider this Syrup invaluable in Colds and Coughs, and have never known it fail of curing the worst Case, when used in time.

Indeed so valuable do I consider this Medicine, that I would on no account suffer my family to be without it through the winter season. It need only be tried to be appreciated.

J. W. POWELL, Covington, Ky.

Covington, October 7th, 1845.

Drs. Bennett & Pretlow—I have been using the Compound Syrup of Sassafras & Wild Cherry in my family for more than a year, and find it all it purports to be; having always proved efficacious in my family whenever used as directed, in Coughs, Colds, &c., and it gives me pleasure to contribute my evidence in favor of its virtues.

In the case of a young man who was some time in my employ, its effects were truly wonderful! He had laboured under great weakness of the breast, loss of appetite, Dyspepsia, Cough, and general debility, and was for weeks unable to attend to business. I prevailed on him to take this Syrup, which relieved him right away, and by the time he was through with the second bottle was restored to good health. It is now more than a year and he has not been troubled since with disease.

Yours &c, JOHN R. STEWART.

Other references, and ample directions accompany each bottle. The retail price is 50 cents per bottle. Agents will be supplied on favorable terms, by the proprietors.

DRS. BENNETT & PRETLOW,
West end of Market Space, Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.

DR. Hampton having left Covington, Ky., has prepared and left in the hands of Mr. James Adams, of this place, next door below Bakes' Hotel, and also in the hands of Messrs Paul & Murdock, Commission Merchants, Water St., No. 7, below main, Cincinnati, a sufficient supply of his unequalled Tincture for Various Chronic diseases, where the afflicted, with diseases that hath heretofore baffled all skill and Medicine, will find in those Gentlemen's hands, books of certificates and references, in either of those places, to such characters as will put to silence all prejudice against this truly unequalled medicine. JESSE HAMPTON.

Covington, Oct., 25th, 1845. 14—3m.

Dr. J. Bennett's Anti-Billious Pills.

THESE valuable purgative PILLS are too well known to require much puffing to bring them into more general use.

They are prepared expressly to meet the Bilious complaints of the West, & South West. They have sustained a reputation for more than 20 years in the practice of the inventor, and stand preeminent amongst the Pills of the day. They are safe and effectual as a purgative remedy, as *thousands* are willing to certify.

These Pills are compounded with great care and accuracy, by the proprietors, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Price per single box—25cts. ☜

Agents supplied on favorable terms by

DRS. BENNETT & PRETLOW,
Corner of Scott St. & Market Space,
Covington, Ky., Oct., 25th 1845. 14

Drs. Bennett & Pretlow,

West end of Market Space, Covington, Ky, Have a good supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS* &c. &c. which they continue to sell at Cincinnati prices. Also *PERFUMERY,* and FANCY articles for the Toilet—amongst which, is the finest articles of COLOGNE ever offered here. They invite thos in want of any thing in the above line to give them a call.

October 25th, 1845. 14

L. BLINN'S

New Provision and Meat Store.

On Market Sp., *two doors below the Post Office* WHERE will be found a good supply of fresh and salt Meat, Eggs & Butter and Vegetables of all kinds. Families can be supplied at all times and on the most accommodating terms He solicits a call from his old friends and the public in general.

Covington, Oct. 25th, 1845. 14—4t.

Premium.

THIS is to certify that the specimens of Dyeing exhibited by Wm. Teasdale at the 7th Anual fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, were adjuged to be of very superior quality, both as regards fullness of color and perfect finish, and also the great variety of shades; further, that they are in all respects equal to any imported.

In testimony whereof this testimony is awarded.

Given under our hands this twelfth day of July 1844. J. P. FOOTE, Pres't.

Thos. G. Shaffer, Sec'y.

My object is to do all work in the best possible manner. The above is sufficient guarantee that I have the chemical knowledge and practical skill to excel. It is also a fact which cannot be denied, that no other house in the West have the same facilities for doing work. Goods dyed in this establishment will not smut. Scouring done on chemical principles.

New York Dye House, Corner of Gano and Walnut Streets, bet. 6th and 7th sts., Cincinnati.

WM. TEASDALE.
April 26th, 1845. 40 1y

Stone Ware

JUST recieved and for sale, some 4000 gallons, Stone Ware.

GEDGE & BROTHERS.
May 3, 1845. 41

CLEAR THE TRACK.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

Tailoring and Repairing.

WHO would not economise when a small fortune can be saved by having his old clothes done over. The subscribers flatter themselves that they can clean old clothes and repair them in a manner superior to any person in this city, and at one third less than the usual price. They will take Tar, Paint, Grease, Pitch Varnish or any other dirt, out of Cloth, Silk, Satin or any kind of Woolen goods, and leave no stains.

All Faded Colors Restored!

Gentlemen hesitate to have their clothing scoured on account of the many impostors who ruin the cloth by scouring with soap. Carrige Cushions, Hangings, Pulpit Covers, Sofas, Chair Covers, Window Hangings, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, cleaned, dressed and made to appear as new. Ladies and Gentlemen give them a call, and be convinced that some things can be done as well as others.

They have also a DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, connected with the renovating shop.

The materials made use of in their process of renovating and cleaning, effectually prevents moths from destroying any kind of Woolen goods. Persons having Woolen clothing which they intend to lay aside during the summer would do well to have them first cleaned by this process.

C. GOOSMAN,
O. B. KEECH.

Columbia st., 3d door below Broadway, North side next to the Columbus House.

N. B. Orders from a distance promtly attended to.

Cincinnati, May 24, 1842. 44—1y

E. WILLIAMS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Market Space near Scott street, Covington, Ky

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

at his old stand, one door from the Drug Store of Drs. Bennett & Pretlow, on Market Space, near Scott street—consisting of Cloths, Kerseymeres, Vestings, &c., &c. He has also obtained plates of the

LATEST FASHIONS,

direct from the East, and he is prepared to execute to order, upon the shortest possible notice, all manner of work in his line, in the most fashionable and approved style. He will also constantly keep a large and choice assortment of ready made clothing.

Grateful for past favors, he now solicits a continuance of public patronage which he will ever merit by continued and unremitting exertions to please and satisfy his customers and a generous public.

March 29, 1845. 36-1y

Botanic Medicines

OF every description and in quantities to suit purchasers, and warranted to be fresh prepared and sold by GEO. S. LIGHT, corner Sycamore & second sts., Cin.

Wrong Side Up.

WELL that is the way with most Cabinet Makers, but I think if you will call at my ware-room, 2d door East of Scott on Market st., Covington, you will find me about right; believe it? Call and see. I keep Cabinet ware, Chairs, Matrasses &c. Also, ready made Coffins of all sizes, which can be had in a few minutes notice, night or day. A new Hearse always ready. Hacks, &c. can be furnished at any hour. HIRAM MARTIN.

N. B. I can always be found at my ware-room.

Oct. 4, 1845. 11

"CHEAP GOODS."

WALKER & WINSTON,

Madison street, one door above Sixth,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, of

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Queens-ware &c. &c. to which they invite the attention of the City and Country trade, as they continue to sell as heretofore at the current Cincinnati prices, for cash or in exchange for Country produce.

CASH,

At all times, paid for Bacon, Lard, Tobacco, Segars, Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers, &c. &c.

Call and see our goods and prices.

Oct. 4, 1845. 11

BEAUTIFYING ARTICLES, just received by Dr. Wise a splendid lot of Orris chalk Balls & Pink Saucers &c.

Scott street below 5th.
Covington, Sept. 20th. '45. 9

NOTICE.

THE firm of McLaughlin & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 16th day of June, 1845. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to J. S. Daniel, and all persons having claims will present the same to him for liquidation, he being alone authorized to settle the business of the concern.

C. A. McLAUGHLIN,
J. S. DANIEL.

October 9, 1845 12-tf

For Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm in the county of Campbell, containing upwards of 100 acres on the waters of Four Mile Creek on the Road leading from Alexandria to the mouth of five mile creek, on the Ohio River, and about 2 miles from said River; 9 miles from Newport. A good Apple Orchard and meadow; a good hewed log dwelling house, with 2 stone chimneys and three fire places, with a good kitchen, stables &c.; a good sufficient title can be obtained, low for cash. For terms, apply to the subscriber living on the premises or H. B. Brown, Editor of Licking Valley Register.

THOMAS HERBERT.

Covington, October 25th, 1845.—14-4t.

STRAW GOODS AND MILLENERY ARTICLES.

JUST received a complete assortment of every variety of Flower, British, Rutland, French and American Bonnets, of Gipsey, Cottage Gipsey and Cottage shapes. French Flowers, Bunches, Wreaths and Sprigs.

RIBBONS.—Single and Double Fringed, Embroidered, Shaded, Plaid and of every color and quality.

FEATHERS—of the finest qualitis, Pannaches, Marubo, &c. Colors to match Velvets, uncut &c. Satin & Silk pattern Bonnet Frames &c. &c. All for sale Wholesale & Retail cheap at the Boston Bonnet Store

187 Main st. bet. 4th & 5th.
S. W. HASELTINE.

October 11, 1845. 12

JOSEPH CAREY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,

No. 9, Commercial Row,

FOOT OF MAIN ST.—FRONT OF PUBLIC WHARF,

CINCINNATI, O.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, &c. All of which he will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Cincinnati, April 12, 1845. 38-1y

Removal.

GEO. S. LIGHT has removed his Drug Store to the North West corner of Sycamore and Second streets, a few doors North of his old stand.

July 26 1845. 1-yl

Wanted.

GOOD Common Segars, for Groceries and Cash. A. GARRETT.

No. 15 west front st, Cin.

Oct. 18, 1845.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

ROBERT MITCHELL

CITIZENS' CABINET WARE-ROOMS,

Columbia street between Main & Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of the most fashionable Cabinet Furniture, and Chairs, of every description. Also—plain Furniture, all of which he will sell very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Cincinnati, April 12, 1845. 38–1y

Rice's Lectures on Slavery.

LECTURES on Slavery delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, July 1st and 3d by N. L. Rice, S. S. Pastor of the central Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati Ohio.

Just Published by J. A. JAMES.
August 23. No 1 Baker street.

GROCERIES.—Just Received a fresh lot of Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Spices at

J. B. CASEY & CO.
Sept. 20, 1845. 9

DR. WISE has just received a full supply of Dr. Jaynes Valuable family Medicines, viz: Jaynes Expectorant, Carminative and Hair Tonic—which he will sell rather lower than they ever have been sold here.

Scott street, below 5th.
Covington. Sept. 20th, 1845. 9

Covington Hat Manufactory.

M. Doherty & Co.

HAVING removed to Gedge's New Row, between 4th and 5th sts. respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Covington, and vicinity, that they still continue to manufacture HATS of all the various styles and qualities. Having had much experience in the business, they are determined that their hats shall not be surpassed in finish or durability. Thankful to their friends for past patronage they hope by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of the same. Dealers supplied on advantageous terms.

N. B. The highest prices paid paid for furs.

Covington, June 14, 1845.

M. BLAKE, DRUGGIST.

South-west corner of Broadway and Seventh sts., CINCINNATI.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public to the above named Stand for FAMILY MEDICINES of the best quality, and of all kinds, carefully compounded and put up.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, such as

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Jayne's Expectorant; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Burdsall's Compound Sarsaparilla; Michaux's Freckle Wash, Macassar Oil; Bears Oil; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Pulmonary Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water; Harlem Oil; Gardiner's Liniment; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster; Eune's Universal Strengtheing Plaster; Wrights Indian Vegitable Pills; Moffat's Vegitable Life Pills; Lee's Windham Pills,

And a Variety to tedious to mention,

ALSO—an Electro-Magnetic Machine always in order for application for Rheumatic Pains, Stiff Joints, Loss of feeling or action in any part of the Body, highly recommended by the Faculty. Also, the celebrated Dr. Gilbert's Medicines for Sores of long standing, and of different kinds, with directions in full for their use. These with an assortment of Paints Oils, Varnish, Window Glass &c. We hope to receive a share of public patronage.

Sept. 6. 1845. 7–5m

WINTER LARD OIL.

SUPERIOR quality, doubly refined in strong barrels for sale by

THOMAS EMERY,
Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore st. near 8th.
Oct 18, 1845. 13

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD

HAIR TONIC.—The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y., in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic:

HAMILTON, Feb. 18, 1840.

DR. JAYNE, Dear Sir—I cannot say that my hair is restored but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a state of restoration as could be reasonably expected. I had not finished the first bottle before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair much like that of an infant appeared and has continued to increase; and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently begun upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is probably less at present than it would otherwise have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statement of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as astonished when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly if not quite an inch long at the time I had it cut, on the part that was nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was however very fine though quite thick. I am flushed with the sanguine hope of final success, by the dilligent use of your tonic which (amid all the "hair humbugs" which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it pretends to be, and "that it will make the hair grow and no mistake," at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton literary and Theological Seminary.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. C. C. Park, Pastor Baptist Church, at Haddonfield N. J.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 12, 1838.

DR. D. JAYNE: Sir—I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin; But for two or three years past had so fallen out, that I had become entirely bald, and was under the necessity of combing the hair on the side over it, and thus concealing it. But now after using about half a bottle of the Tonic I have as luxuriant a growth as ever I had. C. C. PARK.

Proof upon Proof. Who can longer doubt the excellence of Jayne's Hair Tonic, when everybody says it is the best article in the world to restore the head from baldness and beautify the hair. Read the following from the Rev. John P. Hall, of Ridley Pa:

DR. JAYNE. The Hair Tonic which I obtained at your office has been of service in preventing the falling off of my hair. Indeed there is an appearance of young hair on my head.

Yours, affectionately
J. P. HALL.

Prepared and sold at No. 20 South Third St Philadelphia.

$Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main street.

J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.
Cincinnati. April 5, 1845 37-tf

Astounding Fact.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1845.

I HEREBY certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became *deaf* in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tones of voice. I remained in that situation untill last summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of *Scarpa's Compound Acoustic Oil.* I immediately obtained a bottle, which I used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic, and quite cured me. Any one wishing furthur information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord street, first door above Second street.

MRS. REBECCA BAXTER.

For sale at the Comb Store, 125 Main street

J. W. SHEPPARD, Ag't.
Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1845. 28

DRESS GOODS.—We would call the attention of purchasers to our assortment of *Cashimeres, Roumelias, Prints, Ginghams &c.,* before purchasing elsewhere.

J. B. CASEY & Co.
Covington Sept. 20, 1845. 9

DR. WISE offers for sale a large supply of that invaluable Medicine, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the pure and genuine article, together with a large lot of the most celebrated Vermifuges and Worm Syrup an excellent article, all of which he will sell very low for cash. Scott street below 5th.

Covington. Sept. 20th, '45 9

PORK PACKING IN KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned having taken that large and commodious Pork Establishment, situated in Covington, Ky., (formerly occupied by Messrs. Hughes & Morgan,) has made extensive arrangements to pack Pork or Beef, on commission. Every inducement shall be offered, and every attention extended to forward the best interests of owners of stock. Practical knowledge and experience in the business has enabled him to expect a considerable share of public patronage. JNO. C. SCHOOLEY, Covington, Ky., Late Schooley & Son Cincinati Ohio.

Sept. 20, 1845. 9-10t
Cin. Gaz.

GRATES.

THE subscriber is still manufacturing and now has on hand a very large and splendid assortment of Mantle Grates of the latest patterns, which will be sold very low for cash.—Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, shall save money by calling on the subscriber.

W. E. CHILDS.

Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.

September 6, 1845 7-1y

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY

BEG to inform the Public that they have established themselves in the City of Cincinnati, for the purpose of introducing their superior *TEAS* throughout the Western country. G. F. THOMAS, 147 *Main street*, is the Company's only agent for Cincinnati—where Families may be supplied with any quantity from a quarter pound to an original package.

The custom of mixing damaged and inferior Teas with those of the better quality has long been a matter of universal regret; and although it is attended with great advantage to the dealer, it is associated with the indiction of the grossest wrongs upon humanity. The properties of the genuine plant medicinally considered, are highly tonic, stimulating and cooling; but the mixed and spurious articles so commonly vended not only contain no such benificial properties, but are positively injurious to the human constitution; and even the best samples of such admixtures contain imperfect Tea sufficient to negative and pervert the effect of all the genuine Tea they contain.

The great disadvantages arising from the above abominable practice are now removed and exist no more, so far as this neighborhood is concerned, as the

CANTON TEA COMPANY

most solemnly pledge themselves that none but the purest and most genuine Teas shall ever be sold at their establishments in this country.—And whilst the quality shall stand unexceeded, the prices shall be found to be *lower* than at any similar establishment in the world. This will necessarily oblige them to sell for READY MONEY ONLY.

In the utmost confidence that their uniformly GREAT VARIETY and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of TEAS—their unparallelled system of prosecuting business—their devotion to the interests of their customers, and their promptitude in despatching orders, will give universal satisfaction, they beg to remind *Country Dealers, Heads of Families, Ship Masters,* and Purchasers in general, of the advantage and economy of purchasing at their establishments, and also to invite them severally and especially to call and try for themselves.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

New York.—121, Chatham street; 163, Greenwich do; 360, Grand do; 318, Bleecker do.
Philadelphia.—89, Chesnut street; 45, North Fifth do.
Boston.—71, Hanover street; 13, Winter do.
Baltimore.—215, Wilks street.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—147, Main street.

Agents for the sale of that unparallelled and delicious *Black Tea,* so highly popular in China and England.

Howqa's Mixture.

There are upwards of 2000 sorts of chops of Tea grown in China, of various qualities. The above Mixture consists of a number of the choicest qualities that are grown on *HOWQA'S ESTATES,* and is incomparable as to strength and flavor. The great quality of this delicious Tea has induced the

CANTON TEA COMPANY.

to import extensively of it, feeling assured from its superiority it will maintain in America the celebrity it has acquired both in China and England.

Caution.—These Teas are sold in Cincinnati only by *G. F. THOMAS, 147 Main street,* the Canton Tea Company's General Agent for the State of Ohio.

Good Tea is a great luxury, and it is a privilege to know where you can always get it.

The good people of Cincinnati and surrounding country now have the opportunity of drinking the finest and most delicious Teas cultivated in China. The Garden Teas imported by the Canton Tea Company exceed in delicacy of flavor, richness and aroma, anything of the kind ever imported into this country. Heretofore these fine Teas have never reached this country, except in small lots, as presents to importers, &c.

What the Press say of our Teas:

We drink Green Tea, and have been paying one dollar per pound for it. But, thanks to the Canton Tea Company, we now get a better tea from them at 75cts. per pound. We drink one pound per week, by which we are now saving thirteen dollars per year, and enjoying better tea in the bargain. Commend us to the Canton Tea Company, say we.—*Mirror.*

The Canton Tea Company are performing a great and good work, and will in a few years, beyond all doubt, drive all the poor teas which have deluged this country, and defrauded consumers of the article, out of the market. They import none but pure and fragrant teas, and retail them by the pound at wholesale prices.—Families are always sure of obtaining good teas at this great tea warehouse, in quantities to suit their convenience, and at the same prices that the merchant pays who buys to sell again.—*True Sun.*

You may be sure of obtaining at all times pure and highly flavored teas, by the single pound, at wholesale prices, of the Canton Tea Company. They have probably the largest stock and greatest variety of fine green and black teas of any one estagiishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and a great benefit to consumers of tea.—*Atlas.*

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed impossible, to always obtain good green and black teas. But now you have only to visit the ware-room of the Canton Tea Company, to obtain as delicious and fragrant teas as you could wish for.—*Daily Sun.*

If any of our readers desire to have good tea, they can obtain it of the Canton Tea Company.—*Mercury.*

The finest specimen of green and black teas ever sold in this country are imported by the Canton Tea Company. Those who want good teas at reasonable prices can always get them there.—*Tribune.*

We have tried the teas imported by the Canton Tea Company, and if we live we will try them often. They are selling the most delicious teas we ever drank, and retail them at wholesale prices.—*Evening Post.*

Orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to by

G. F. THOMAS,
147 Main street, Agent, Cincinnati
Sept. 27, 1845. 10

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATTS & CHARLES J. HELM,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.

Office on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD and JOHN W. STEVENSON have united themselves in the practice of the Law, under the firm of

Morehead and Stevenson.

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

Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one or both of them will always be found, unless in attendance upon the courts.

March 8, 1845. 33-tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOOAR,

M. M. BENTON and DANIEL MOOAR, have associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is on Scott street, west end Market Space.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

Law Partnership.

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

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

N. B. Conveyancing and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to.

September 13, 1845. 8-tf

HENRY B. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having permanently located in COVINGTON, KY.,

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

Law Notice.

FINLEY & LEVI, Attorneys at Law—have formed a co-partnership and will practice their profession in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties, in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky; and in the Court of Appeals.

JOHN S. FINLEY can always be found at his office, on Market Space, in COVINGTON, KY., J. A. LEVI at his office in INDEPENDENCE, KY. Business confided to their care will meet with prompt attention.

August 23, 1845. 5—ly.

Law Notice.

J. C. C. CARROL, Attorney and Councellor at Law, Cincinnati, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; collecting &c. in neighboring Counties in Kentucky.

Office No. 8 East Front st. with Sam'l Perry, up stairs in the Fire Departments Insurance Company building.

May 31, 1845. 45—ly

BALL & DAVIS,

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,
CINCINNATI, O.,

DEALERS In Iron, Nails, Castings, and Heavy Hardware.

Manufacturers of
Premium and Patented Superior Cooking stoves, all sizes.
Egg, Common, Box, and Parlor do. do.
Plain Grates and Fronts, new styles.
Ornamented do. do. with summer fronts.
Light Hollow-Ware and Castings in general.

They respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Covington and the interior counties in Kentucky to their stock. Builders will find an assortment of Grates of the newest and most beautiful styles.

April 5, 1845. 37-ly

NO. 3 East 5th st., opposite the Den'son House, Cincinnati. The largest, cheapest, best manufactured, and most fashionable assortment in the city. Call and see.

ISRAEL SLEEPER.

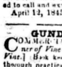
May 3, 1845. 41—ylc

J. A. James,

STEREOTYPE Founder and Printing Ink Manufacturer, No. 1 Baker St., Cincinnati.

Feb. 15th, 1845. 30

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.



WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, Scott, between 4th & 5th sts. Covington, K... Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of JEWELRY, which he is disposed to sell as low as can be purchased in Cincinnati. Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish any article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

April 12, 1845. 33-ly

GUNDRY & BACON'S

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Vine and Fifth sts. [Entrance on Vine.] Book keeping by DOUBLE ENTRY. A thorough practical course of instruction will be given in this science, embracing every Department of trade and Mercantile Accounts, viz:—Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Steamboat and Compound Co. Business.

The subject of closing and keeping books, balancing and adjusting individual and partnership concerns will be explained and illustrated. In short no pains will be spared to make the pupil efficient in whatever belongs to a well regulated Counting House.

In place of the common method of copying after a particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the original entries, journalising, posting, balancing and closing, and making out the balance sheets of from twenty to thirty seperate setts of books.

PENMANSHIP.

A complete style of Epistolary and Practical Penmanship can be acquired in a short time.—The public are politely invited to call and judge for themselves.

Terms for Penmanship, per scholar			$5 00
do	Book keeping	do com course	15 00
do	do	do full do	25 00

Including Penmanship, time unlimited, with privilege of attending at any time when most convenient.

N. B.—Success guarantied or no charge made.

August 30, 1845. 6-ly

STOVES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz: The Cook's Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves.

Also, a very large assortment of Stove, Office and Parlor Stoves of the latest patterns all of which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, may save from one to five dollars by calling on the subscriber.

W. E. CHILDS,

Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.

September 6, 1845. 7-ly

Cassia.

6 CASES Cassia;
1,000 lbs. ground do.

For sale by GEO S. LIGHT.
Sycamore st., Cincinnati.

June 7, 1845. 46-ylc

John Mackoy,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Shoes, Queens Ware, &c. Store South side Market Space, where he will sell goods as low as they can be purchased in Cincinnati, for cash only, or produce at cash prices. He would invite his friends to call and examine his prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 8, 1845. 33

EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE, MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE EASTERN PLAN.

L. Chapin & Co.,

BROADWAY, opposite Lower Market, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SINCE the extensive enlargement of our business the past year, it has been universally acknowledged that we have sold more boots than any other house in the city; and we have made our arrangements the present year to manufacture 2,000 cases of Boots, and pledge ourselves to sell them cheaper than they can be purchased in the east and delivered in this market. Our stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring trade will be very large, which we will sell lower than any other house in the city.

L. CHAPIN & CO.,

Broadway, opposite Lower Market, or at the Manufacturer's Warehouse, No. 9 East 3d st.

We here express our sincere and hearty thanks to our friends and customers for their patronage, and hope they will continue to *encourage their own Manufactures.* L. C. & CO.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1845. 27-12m

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale in lots of 5 and 10 acres, a few situations that command a fine 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 1½ miles from the Ohio at Cincinnati and Covington. The property will be sold on favorable terms for time.

JULIUS BRACE.

Reference is made to

Mr. Henry Emerson,	W. W. Southgate, Esq.
Calvin Fletcher,	A. L. Greer,
Dr J. A. Warder,	J. T. Levis,
Lowel Fletcher,	P. S. Bush.
Cincinnati.	*Covington.*

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-tf

Gedge & Brothers,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Scott Street, Covington,

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

March 8, 1845. 33

MARBLE.

Wholesale and Retail.
Broadway between fourth and Fifth Streets.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE Subscriber would be happy to furnish Building Stone, Monuments of any size or Form, Tomb-Tables, Grave Stones, Marble Sinks, Chimney Piece Work, Soda Fountains, Bar Drainers, Confectionary Tables, Paint Stones and Mullers.

To those who may wish to purchase any of the above named articles, having an interest in a quarry, he will be able to wholesale to Stone Cutters, and also give the people good bargains, particularly in Monuments and Head Stones.

N. B. A splendid assortment of Monuments on hand and a new variety expected daily.

S. WEEKS.

June 14th, 1845.-47-ly.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE undersigned having fitted up the Mill Grove Paper Mill with all the latest improved Eastern Machinery, are now prepared to manufacture Paper of all sizes and qualities, at short notice, and on favorable terms.

ALSO—Keep constantly on hand a full supply of the following sizes of Printing and Book Paper: 21 by 27, 21 by 28, 22 by 28, 20½ by 28½, 22 by 32, 24 by 36, 24 by 37, 24 by 38, 28½ by 42 with a full assortment of Wrapping and Writing Paper.

NIXON & CO,
Paper Warehouse, 28 Pearl st.

N. B. The highest market price given for Rags in Cash, or exchange for Paper and Books.

Cincinnati, April 19, 1845. 39-ly

Venitian Blind Manufactory.

136 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington, & adjacent Country, that he continues the above business at the old stand, where he will make to order Blinds of any pattern or color, to suit the customers, warranted of the best materials and done in the best manner. Blinds repainted & trimmed on reasonable terms. Also, outside blinds & close Shutters made to order. Anything wanted in the above line will be promptly attended to.

HENRY READ.

May 31, 1845. 45—ly

DYEING AND SCOURING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington and vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the purpose of carrying on the above business, as neat and on as moderate terms as can be done in the city.—Ladies and Gentlemen's wearing apparel Dyed Renovated, to order. Silks, Woolen, and Cotton Goods, attended to on the shortest notice.

☞ Tailoring and mending, also done on the most reasonable terms.

Call and examine before you carry your work elsewhere.

☞ Shop on Sycamore street, between 3d and 4th streets.

HENRY SPRINGER.

Cincinnati, May 31st, 1845. 1y

WASHINGTON HALL.

NEW LOCATION,
Corner of Walnut and Water sts. Cincinnati.

ABNER LONGSHORE, late proprietor of that long established Public House, on Water st., between Main and Walnut sts. Cincinnati, known as Washington Hall, returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to that large, airy, and commodious building on the corner of Walnut and Water sts., and having fitted it up in superior style, is now ready to receive their calls, and also travellers by river or otherwise.

June 14, 1845. 47 6m

L. K. FRAZER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has bought out the shop of L. E. Brown, and intends to carry on the above business, in this city. He warrants his work to be executed in the best manner, the neatest style, and on as accommodating terms as can be obtained at any other establishment in the place. His shop is situated on Madison street, one door above Wason's store.

He solicits a share of public patronage, and respectfully invites the citizens of the place and vicinity to call.

Covington, March 29, 1845. 36-1y.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Splendid Sofas of various patterns, elegant mahogany Wardrobes, Secretarys, Centre and Card Tables, Dressing and Column Bureaus, Mahogany Chairs, Dining and Breakfast tables, Mahogany and common Bedsteads, together with a general assortment of Goods in our line, for sale at the lowest market prices.

CHARLES LEHMAN, & CO.

No. 34 Columbia st. may. 31—6m

Town Lots! Town Lots!!

A GREAT variety of town lots variously situated in the city of Covington, will be disposed of at private sale, on the most favorable terms. Also, a number of tracts in and adjoining the city containing one or more acres. Apply to

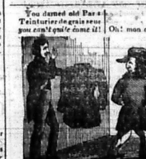
JOHN MACKOY,
Market Space.

April 26, 1845. 40-tf

TO PAINTERS.

BUTCHER & McLAUGHLIN, *Brush Manufacturers,* have just finished a large lot of Paint, Sash, Tool and Varnish Brushes, of all sizes, which they offer at eastern prices, Wholesale and Retail, No 104 Main st., Cincinnati.

March 8, 1845. 33


You darned old Par s Teinturier de grais seus you can't quite come it!
Oh! mon dieu!

I AM now prepared to Clean, Renew, &c GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL in a style that will do honor to the trade. Clothing taking in all conditions, and made to appear as NEW.

TAR, PAINT, and all kinds of resinous substances removed,

Without the use of Alkali's. All faded garments restored. My system of renewing is a *Yankee Improvement* on the plans practiced by the Jews of London and Paris.

Economy is the road to wealth,
And cleanliness promotes your health;
Bring on your *faded* coats without delay,
For *I will please each one or take no pay!*

N. B. Agent for the sale of Waterproof Coats, Pan's, Wagon and Dray covers, &c.

Customers will find the undersigned at his shop on Congress street, 2d door from Broadway, at all hours. R. WALKER.

Cincinnati, June 14, 1845. 47-ly

Paints.

500	lbs	Chrome Yellow;
200	"	" Green;
300	"	Emerald ";
500	"	Lampblack;
3	Casks	Eng. Ven. Red;
3	"	Spanish Brown;
3	"	Yellow Ochre;

For sale by GEO. S. LIGHT.
Sycamore st, Cincinnati.

April 26, 1845. 40-yl

Peter A. White. Wm. Shrom.

PETER A. WHITE & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No 4 Mainstreet, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April, 26, 1845. 40 ly

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.
Tyler Davidson & Co.

WHOLESALE
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
No. 126 Main st 3 doors above the old U. S. Bank.

ARE now receiving their Spring supplies of English Goods direct from Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Sheffield.

ALSO—AMERICAN HARDWARE direct from the manufacturers, embracing all descriptions Miscellaneous and heavy articles. To the trade generally, and Country Merchants, we are prepared to sell as low as can be bought east of the mountains.

Our stock now on hand is large, extensive and well assorted. Goods in casks or original packages, will be sold at the usual commission. We have in stock—

37 casks bright Trace Chains, 6½ ft Nos 2 and 3;
23 do do do 7 do 2 and 3;
19 do do twisted do 7 do 2 and 3;
600 gross Knives and Forks, Shambuck, white and blk bone, stag, self-tip and ivory, all qualities;
6000 gross New England Co. American Screws;
3500 dozen Greenwood's Patent Butt Hinges, all sizes;
2000 do rim, chest, pad, cupboard and till Locks;
2500 do Files and Rasps, all standard makers;
11 casks genuine Armitage Anvils and Vises;
300 casks Brads, Tacks and sparables;
189 do Coffee Mills, all Makers and varieties;
75 do horse, wool and cotton Cards;
300 doz axes, Collins & Co. Ohio H Manns, J. E. Williams Hunt & Co. Ohio Pat. Simmons & Co. &c.
6000 prs blk and bright Augers, all qualities;
Rowland and Hoe & Co's celebrated mill, X cut, pit, wood and circular Saws;
Sanderson Bro's superior Cast Steel;
500 doz T. W. Shaws' superior Sickles;
1000 do scythe Stones, all descriptions;
500 do Rifles do;
400 do field and garden Hoes do;

ALSO—Building materials of all descriptions; Iron, Britannia, and German Silver, Tea and Table Spoons; brass Goods and Cabinet maker's Hardware in great variety; Juniata and B stone Nails; German and French fancy Goods; Iron Wire; brass battery Kettles; Percussion Caps and Slates by the case; tinned and enamelled Ware; Tools of all descriptions, &c

ALSO—SOLE AGENTS FOR BACON'S COLD LARD LAMPS. A SUPERIOR STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES.

Our stock of Scythes for the ensuing season (600 doz) comprises the largest assortment offered in the Western Country; embracing the genuine WALDRON, GRIFFIN, MANSFIELD & HOLMAN, NEWTON DARLING, FARWELL, TAFT, DRAPER, KIMBALL, BLOOD, PERLY WHIPPLE, *and other well known brands.*

T. D. & CO.

Cincinnati, May 3, 1845. 41—1 yr

JONATHAN HATHAWAY,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COLLECTOR.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and other adjoining counties. Owners of Real Estate or other property in this section, or those having collecting to be done, entrusting the same to him, may expect it to receive his prompt attention.

For business habits and integrity, reference is made to the following gentlemen, in

COVINGTON, KY.

Hon. Jas. T. Morehead,	M. M. Benton, Esq.
C. A. Withers,	A. L. Greer,
I. C Bakes,	Col. R. Wallace,
Dr. Jno. Bennett,	Dr. H. Lewis,
John A. Goodson,	John F. Finley, Esq.
John Karney,	H. J. Groesbeck, Esq.

Editors of Kentucky Intelligencer.

NEWPORT, KY.
Hon. J. W. Tibbatts.

ALEXANDRIA, CAMPBELL CO., KY.
J. J. Thomas.

BOONE COUNTY, KY.

Col. John Wallace,	Ezra K. Fish,
James D. Polly,	Wm. Watts,

GRANT COUNTY, KY.

Maj. E. B. Bartlett,	O. P. Hogan, Esq.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
J. J. Wright & Graft, Real Estate Agents.
Wm. S. Johnston, Thomas D. Carneal.

Covington, Kentucky, May 10, 1845. 42-tf

STEPHEN SOLAR.
CABINET MAKER.

No. 277 Main st. Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of cabinet furniture of superior mechanism. Consisting in part of Bureaus, Side Boards, Dressing Bureaus, Book Cases, Secretaries, Centre Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads of various patterns, Card Tables, Writing Tables, Wash Stands and Work Stands of different kinds.

ALSO.—Mahogany Chairs; Plain French, Three quarter French, and Rocking Chairs, etc.

N. B.—Ordered work done in the best manner and at short notice.

May 24, 1845. 44—ly

R. T. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ALEXANDRIA, KY.

WILL practice in Campbell and the adjoining Counties. Business confided to his care will meet with strict attention. 38-ly

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"MEDICAL REMEDIES OR MEDICAL instructions which enable us to prevent or relieve pain and disease—to preserve and prolong health and life, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents."—*National Library.*

There are improvements and desideratums, which we have long been anxious to see, not only for our own accommodation, should emergencies render them necessary for us, but for the general benefit of the human family. Such is the value, in our estimation, of Dr. J. White's Botanic family medicines. He discards the use of *calomel* and all the mineral poisons as inadequate; always uncertain and dangerous, and as having done infinitely more damage since their introduction for medical uses than all the wars, pestilence and famines that have, in the same time, scourged and desolated the civilized world.

Let us see what the *Press, Dr. White,* and his *Patients,* and the *Public* say of the remedies which have gained such flattering and extensive celebrity over the whole Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas Valleys, and wherever they have come within the knowledge and reach of the public—that seem to be so eminently worthy of a trial for all our woes.

We are satisfied that the remedies and means are at hand, that may greatly prolong the duration of human existence. We advise every individual not to disregard his health—perhaps fame—when the best energies of both body and mind are depressed, or weighed down by smouldering Drugs and Diseases within. We do not believe that one, of all the Compounds, official or otherwise, prepared with all the collected wisdom of the past, in this or any other country, can so soon unload the system of the remains of diseases and deleterious drugs; so clearly and eminently work their own efficiency and growing fame, year after year, at home and abroad—as DR. WHITE'S VEGETABLE ELIXIRS.

Blessed with the gift of a kind providence ourselves, good health, we do not often give a preference of one over the other, to Allapathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, or the "Reformed Practice of Medicine,"—but when all who have witnessed the effects, gratefully appreciate, and far and near, embrace every opportunity to call the attention of their afflicted friends to "Dr. White's Botanic Medicines," we may and ought to join in giving notoriety to medicines which are doing so much good, and which when fully known are esteemed above all others, and above all price.

His Elixirs have performed the most extraordinary cures of any other known medicine, having snatched, as it were, from untimely graves thousands of persons afflicted with Consumptions, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Female Weaknesses, the Secret and Mercurial Diseases, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Dropsey, &c; White's Magic Liniment and Vegetable Pills are unequalled for their sanative and curative powers. Let the afflicted try Dr. W.'s medicines, and they will bless the day that they were induced to do so. Thousands of grateful hearts are proclaiming the wonderful cures performed upon them, when every thing else had proved it self futile.

In the treatment of cutaneous diseases, erysipelas, female diseases, dyspepsia, scrofula, asthma, consumptions, and the chronic diseases generally, no physician has a larger circle of patients that will give stronger evidence of remarkable cures. As Mr. Bryant says of himself, seeming like raising some of them from their graves. Dr. White never fails to cure that dreadful disease, the Dropsey, if it is not primarily connected with irreparable vital organs. Indeed, for the vital organs when impaired, no remedies afford such full evidence of their usefulness as these.

Fevers!—Why the instance cannot be found, from the slightest attack to the congestive, and black tongue, where Dr. White has failed, when called on, speedily to break them up. He does not think of permitting a fever to take a settled run of weeks or months, and finally leave the patient a living barometer, capable of anticipating every change and foretelling the size and contents of every cloud floating in the heavens.

Those secret diseases, the awful effects of lewd associates. Prostration and general muscular and nervous debility, the innumerable diseases and unaccountable feelings, the fruits of self pollution, will receive the kind, confidential and medical treatment necessary for the restoration of the body and morals of such youths and adults.

It is not uncommon where calomel has remained in the system with disease, for years, that a few bottles of Dr. White's Vegetable Elixirs have thrown them off, through the pores of the skin, in such quantities as to "color the under clothes as yellow as saffron, accompanied by an offensive smell," and always succeeded by a freshness and strength enjoyed only before attacked by disease, and their case badly managed.

We have the evidence of these safe, but powerful effects, and the inestimable value of Dr. White's remedies, in the following Communication from a professional gentleman of this city, whose veracity, no one who knows him, will for one instant doubt.

DR. J. WHITE:

Dear Sir:—In the year 1837 and 1838, while operating as a surveyor in a new country, I was much afflicted with billious fever, and in consequence took a large amount of different medicines, with the hope of effecting a cure, but found no permanent relief till I retired to a country less afflicted with billious disease. I then got rid of the fever. But there still remained in my system the dregs, either of the disease or of the medicines I had taken; which appeared to me to clog the motion of the muscles, and prevent the activity with which they formerly acted. A fact I could discover in most kinds of athletic exercise.

This continued till the summer of 1841, when I got hold of a bottle of your Elixir, which I took according to the directions accompanying the bottle, and in a short time experienced an emission of unpleasant matter from the pores of the skin. My shirts became exceedingly yellow, and in the course of one or two days, would smell very disagreeable; so much so that my wife insisted "that I must quit using the Elixir."—However, I continued its use for about three or four weeks, when I found the emissions less offensive, and consequently quit using it. Since then I have been very hardy, and I think I am now entirely free from the foreign matter which appeared to have been lodged in my system.

Respectfully yours, &c., DAVID QUINN.
Cincinnati, Dec 30, 1845.

Mr. Bryant, a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Linton, highly respectable citizens of Cincinnati, write as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Medicines.

"I have been afflicted for ten or twelve years, with shortness of breath, poor appetite, loss of flesh, great prostration, and general derangement of the muscular and nervous system. A friend who used them with great success, advised me to procure Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir—I did so, and it acted like a charm, really seeming like raising one from the grave, producing health, strength, elasticity of frame and buoyancy of feeling, and was more general and pervading in its good effects than any compound of the whole Materia Medica with which I have been acquainted. I keep it constantly on hand, and if my wife, my children, or myself are unwell, we take a portion of this agreeable compound, and go about our business. I have purchased a number of bottles of Dr. White's Elixirs, and given them to the afflicted poor, who can also testify to their healing and soothing virtues, and knowing the efficacy of Dr. White's Elixirs, Vegetable Pills, Magic Liniment, &c., if I can induce the afflicted to try them, my confidence in the benefits they will derive, will be ample compensation to me for any demand such persons may make on my time by calling on me for information, at my residence, corner of Franklin and Sycamore streets; and I do not hazard my reputation in assuring the public that, when the sanative and curative effects of these remedies are fully known, they will be esteemed above all others and above all price. D. B. BRYANT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1843.

Remedies that are so universally well spoken of wherever they are known—that furnish such incontestible, living and irresistible evidence of their superior efficacy, cannot be neglected by the sick who would live to enjoy life—live to be useful to themselves, to their friends and to society. We speak with confidence, because we know that these remedies will bear the test—confident as that we have our being—that their virtues will be written upon the tablet of many a glad heart, when the quack nostrums of the day are forgotten.

Sold by Dr. J. White, with other Botanic Medicines, at his Botanic Dispensary in the brick building next to North West corner of Sixth and Main Streets, on Sixth, opposite the Galt House.

August, 23d, 1845. 5—ly.

THOMAS J. MURDOCK.

MATRESS MANUFACTURER, No. 6, Cassilly's Row, between Broadway and Ludlow streets, Cincinnati. Keeps constantly on hand, Curled Hair, Moss, Husk, and Cotton Mattresses.

Feather Beds, Comforts, and Musquitoe Bars, furnished at the lowest prices. Carpets made to order.

June 14, 1845. 47

John Singer.

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Covington for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage by which he has heretofore been sustained.

Rooms on Greenup st., nearly opposite Bakes' Hotel, Covington, Ky.

June 14, 1845. 47

Mustard Seed.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Mustard Seed, by GEO. S. LIGHT,
Sycamore st. Cincinnati.

April 26, 1845. 40-yl

Drugs &c.

1	Case	Opium;
2	Bbls	Camphor;
1	Case	Aloes;
1	"	Assafœtida;
4	"	Tartaric Acid;
2	Bbls	Sup. Carb. Soda.

Just received and for sale low by,
GEO. S. LIGHT.
Sycamore st. Cincinnati.

April 26, 1845. 40-yl

100,000 YARDS OF CARPETING for sale, (at REDUCED PRICES) Wholesale and Retail, varying in prices from 12½ cents to $3 50 per yard, at the NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 170 Main st., up-stairs between 4th and 5th sts, Cincinnati.

The subscribers have lately opened an *exclusive Carpet Warehouse,* such as are to be found in the Eastern Cities; and it is the only one of the kind in the Western country. We have lately been receiving our Spring supplies the public need therefore not go East any more, when such an establishment is to be found in Cincinnati.—We respectfully invite your attention to our new and splendid stock. Also, our spacious room to exhibit them in. please call and judge for yourselves we are receiving new supplies every day. Among my stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz:

Full setts of 4-4 and 3-4 Brussels Tapestry;
Full setts of Wilton and Saxony;
Full setts of Extra Rich Royal Brussels;
New style splendid and rich imperial Carpets;
Extra heavy 3 ply Carpets;
Best superfine Ingrain;
Handsome extra fine Ingrain;
Fine and common do;
4-4, 3 4, and 5-8, Royal treble twilled Venetians;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, fine English worsted Venetians;
4-4, 3-4, and 5 8 London Damask Venetian;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 Plain striped do;
Rugs, extra superfine Chenielle, Tufted and Saxony, Brussels and Axminster;
Matts, tufted, Saxony, and Adelaide;
Jute, Matina, and Calicant.

ALSO—Imported and American Brussels, Stair, and Parlor Carpeting, not to be surpassed anywhere. Also, a full and complete stock of English and American Floor Oil Cloth, handsomer and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules, Door-pieces, &c.—Also, Coach Oil Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Druggets and Floor Baizes.

ALSO—French embossed Piano and Table Covers.

ALSO—Canton and Spanish Floor Matting, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 wide.

ALSO—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash, Stair Linen, Cotton and Woolen Crumb Cloths; all colors of figured Damask and watered Moreens, Stair Rods, Carpet Binding, &c.

J. C. RINGWALT & CO.

April 26, 1845. 40-ylc

A. McALPIN'S,
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

No 10, East 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAS constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Mahogany Chairs, Sofas, Divans, Ottamans, &c., of the most fashionable style.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Mahogany Boards & Plank, Mahogany, Maple, Rose and Satin Wood Veneers, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Plush, Gimp, Looking Glass Plates and Hardware suitable for Cabinet Makers.

Having in connection with Wm. H. Ross (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) commenced the manufacture of Chairs. He is now prepared to furnish his customers with every variety of Windsor and fancy Chairs, Settees, Rocking Chairs, &c. &c.

N. B. Steam Boats and Hotels furnished to order on the best terms and at the shortest notice.

April 12, 1845. 38-ly

JOHN E. JONES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Scott st. bet. 4th and 5th sts, Covington, Ky,

IN Gedge's new buildings, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the Tailoring Business in a manner unsurpassed by any shop in the western country, and on as cheap terms.—His shop is on the second floor entrance first door above N. Walker's Hat Store.

He has also opened at the same place, a good BOARDING HOUSE, and is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the day, or week, on the most reasonable terms. His *table* is always supplied with the best and richest delicacies Covington and vicinity can afford. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable and happy, who may favor him with their patronage. His rooms are large and airy, and situation central. He solicits a call.

April 12, 1845. 38-ly

!!$60,000!!

Managers Office, Covington, K

Ky. State Lottery. Class 90 draws on Monday, July 14, 1845, Capital Prize $4,000; Tickets $1, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 91 draws Tuesday July 15, 1845, Capital Prize $5,500; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 92 draws Wednesday July 16, 1845, Capital Prize $7,000; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 93 draws Thursday, July 17, 1845, Capital Prize $5,000; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 94 draws Friday July 18, 1845. Capital Prize $3,000; Tickets $1, shares in proportion.

" " " Class 95 draws Saturday, July 19, 1845, Capital Prize $6,000; Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

☞ Also Maryland and Virginia Lotteries,—Capitals varying from $60,000 to 5,000. Tickets—prices varying from $2 to $20. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

Similar schemes to be drawn in the order as above stated will be continued throughout the year.

GREGORY & Co.

July 12, 1845. 51

JOHN W. MURRAY,

Barber, Hair-dresser, etc.,
Late from Albany, N. Y.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Covington, that he has located himself in the house recently occupied by Willis Drake, on the corner of Fifth and Scott streets, Covington, Kentucky, to which place he gives a general invitation to all who stand in need of his professional skill, either in smoothing the chin, cutting and curling the hair, [illegible] the head of dandriff. From his experience in business he promises to give entire satisfaction.

April 5, 1845. 37-ly

PROCTER & GAMBLE.

SOAP & Candle Manufacturers, and Starch Factory, No. 224, Main st., second door North of Sixth st., Cincinnati.

Cash paid for Tallow & black Salt.

June 14, 1845. 47*

WM. STARKS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

COVINGTON, KY.,

HAS removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by J. R. Hord, as a furniture ware room, opposite the market house on Market Space, where he is prepared to execute Gentlemen's and Ladie'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 to all that may favor him with their patronage. To those who are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing their boots and shoes, he would say, that he can furnish them as *cheap or cheaper* than they can be obtained in that City. He solicits a share of public patronage.

Oct 4, 1845.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

A FRESH lot of clocks received this day, and for sale by WM. GALLUP.

June 28, 1845. 49

Watches, Jewelry & Silverware.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of *Watches,* consisting of *Gold & Silver* patent lever, Duplex, Lapine & Common.

All kinds of Watch trimmings; such as Chains, Seals, Keys, &c &c.

Diamond, Ruby, Japaz & Amethist Breastpins, Rings &c.

Gold & Silver Pencils; Spectacles, Diamond pointed pens in *Gold & Silver Cases.*

Also fine table Cutlery, plated Cartars, Baskets, Candlesticks and Brooches. A fine assortment of Brittannia Tea Setts, some of entirely new patterns. Fine Tea Trays richly painted & Gilt, 3 & 4 in the set—Also extra fine Trays painted and enamelled on paper an entirely new article very durable & beautiful; with every description of goods usually kept in such establishments, which we will sell on the very lowest terms. McGREW & BEGGS.

No 137 Main st. between 3d & 4th streets, Cincinnati. May 31, 1845. 45—ly

---

CORN MILL.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Covington and surrounding country, that they have established one of Burrow's

PATENT FRENCH BURR MILLS,

for grinding Corn and other grains, on the Bank Lick Road, one mile from the city, on the Howell farm. And they will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. STEARNS & CO.

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-tf

Blanks, Blanks.

DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly *approved* form, printed on excellent paper.

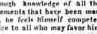
ALSO—JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANK of a good quality, forsale at this Office.

CHEAP FURNITURE.

WILLIAM LANGTRY, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand *CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, BEDS, MATTRASSES,* &c. &c., of the best quality, at reduced prices. No 5, Fifth street, South Side, four doors west of Walnut.

Cincinnati, March 29, 1845. 36 ly

A CARD.



J. ALLEN tenders his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati, and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received during the last fourteen years. He continues the practice of Dental Surgery in all its branches, at his old stand, No. 26 Fourth street.

From his long professional experience, and a thorough knowledge of all the important improvements that have been made in the Dental Art, he feels himself competent to do ample justice to all who may favor him with their patronage.

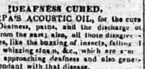
Those who have difficult operations to perform, will do well to call upon him, as he executes his work in the most substantial, highly finished, and permanent manner.

He inserts ARTIFICIAL PALATES and ROOFS, without the slightest pain, and with such perfect adaptation to the surrounding parts as to be worn without the least inconvenience.

It will be recollected that he received the premium in this city six years ago, for his manufacture of Porcelian TEETH IN BLOCKS, with ARTIFICIAL GUMS attached. Also, at the last fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute for his superior workmanship in MOUNTING TEETH UPON GOLD PLATES.

His operating rooms are on *Fourth street between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.*

April 5, 1845. 37-1tf


USE
SCARPA'S
ACOUSTIC OIL!
THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

DEAFNESS CURED.

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, pains, and the discharge of matter from the ears; also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of waters, whizzing steam, &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness and also generally attendant with that disease.

Read the following extraordinary cure; if any have had doubts they may now dismiss them, and the most credulous may consider deafness as curable. Numerous cases of cures, and many of them very remarkable, by the use of "Scarpa's Oil" have been published—but this caps the climax. Young or old, you may yet recover your hearing.

A lady in Smithfield Pa., now about 80 years of age, had been gradually getting deaf for more than 40 years, so that it was next to impossible to make her hear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try "Scarpa's Oil for deafness." It is only necessary to add, that she has used two bottles, and that her hearing is perfectly restored: she is cured. This valuable oil is prepared by Dr. B. Bell, and is so'd on agency by Dr. D. Jayne, 105 Broadway.

Price $2 per bottle.

For sale at the Comb Store, No. 125 Main st., Cincinnati, by J. W. SHEPPARD, Agent.

Cin., April 5, 1845. 37 tf

OFFICE AETNA INSURANCE CO.

Front st. near Sycamore, Cincinnati.
CAPITAL $200 000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other species of property, against loss or damage by fire.

The rates of premium offered by this Company are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a small sum, to protect himself against the losses to which his property is daily exposed.

Under the liberal and enlightened policy which the Company have pursued for a quarter of a century past, in settling losses, they have gained a reputation unsurpassed by any other institution.

The citizens of Covington and vicinity are invited to call on the undersigned, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants, without delay. Wm. B. ROBINS, Agent.

Feb. 8, 1845. 26-tf

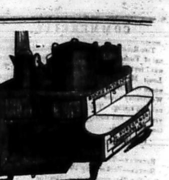
NEW CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber has opened at the corner of Greenup and Third streets, Covington, Ky., a NEW CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT, where he will keep constantly on hand every variety of articles in his line, of the best quality, which he will sell at reduced prices. He also will keep on hand, during the warm season a fresh supply of Holladay's

BLUE LICK WATER.

ALSO.—*Soda Water, Beer, Ice Cream,* &c., for families, &c., &c. He solicits a share of public patronage. R. LANCASTER.

April 26, 1845. 40tf



Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves.

WE have now on hand and offer for sale, a full assortment of the above justly celebrated Cooking Stoves. The many persons having this Stove in use bear testimony to its superiority over any other Cooking Stoves ever offered to the public. In addition to its unsurpassed facilities for boiling, roasting, broiling, washing, &c., it presents an oven nearly twice as large as any other Stove in use, which is heated with the most perfect uniformity, and in its operations is in every respect equal to a brick oven.

For economy in fuel, convenience and despatch in all the departments of cooking, this Stove is unsurpassed by any other ever invented. For the operation of the Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons who have it in use,

C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Diserens, Morris Cromline, B Sterrett, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelotte, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donough, Dr Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Krans, C Openheimer, T McGrechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Jos Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, &c. &c.

In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the subscribers are manufacturing Premium Cooking Stoves, Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Cannon, Six Plate, and all the varieties of Stoves sold in this market, together with a full assortment of Parlor Grates, of splendid patterns. Also, Hollow Ware Castings, of every descriptions, which they offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

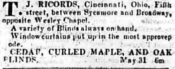
Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

S. H. BURTON & CO.,

Nos. 6 and 7 Columbia street, between Main and Walnut sts., at the sign of BUCK'S STOVE.

Cincinnati, May 24, 1845. 44-ly

Venetian Blind. Pivot Shutter Blind.



PHOENIX BLIND FACTORY.

T. J. RICORDS, Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifth street, between Sycamore and Broadway, opposite Wesley Chapel.

A variety of Blinds always on hand.

Window curtains put up in the most approved mode.

CEDAR, CURLED MAPLE, AND OAK BLINDS. May 31 6m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

A. M. JANUARY & SON, Maysville, Ky.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JANUARY & TAYLOR, *No. 17 Cassilly's Row, Front street, Cincinnati.*

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public, that they have opened as above, in Cincinnati, a house for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business, for the Purchase and Sale of Merchandise and Produce of every description.

The personal attention of the partners will be given to the business of the house, and they hope, from their long experience, to conduct it so as to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Particular attention will be given to the receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise and Produce.

JANUARY & TAYLOR.

Sept. 20, 1845. 9-6m

THE BEST, and CHEAPEST,
AND
MOST UNIFORM SERIES
OF
STANDARD
SCHOOL BOOKS
EVER PUBLISHED.

To those engaged in the important, but arduous task of instructing youth, McGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC READERS, NOS. ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR, are now presented, thoroughly revised, and greatly enlarged, with many important improvements. They are now in a *permanent* stereotype form, NO FURTHER ALTERATIONS being intended.

Prof. McGuffey's enthusiastic devotion to the cause of Education, his fine taste and discriminating mind, and his practical experience as an instructor, render him peculiarly fitted for the department of authorship, to which he has given his attention. The suggestions of intelligent teachers who had used the former editions of the series, and the valuable aid afforded him in the revision by an experienced educator, have also furnished him with unusual facilities for advantageously revising and enlarging these works.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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