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TERMS.
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marked on the advertisement, or it will be con-
tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

POETICAL.

For the Register.
Written for the Sons of Temperance.
TEMPERANCE SONG.

By E. G. COLCORD.
AIR—Sweet Home.

From scenes of confusion and folly's mad reign—
From the shrieks of the dying—the blood of the
From the grave of pollution have dread voices
Come,
And call'd its blind victims to infamy's gloam.

Beneath the bright beaming of virtue's mad reign,
This stain of pollution is passing away;
Its curses and horrors, away, soon will have down
From the land of the blest to oblivion—their
home.

With joy never ceasing, and praise let us sing,
All honor ascribing to Jesus, our King;
Who caused the dread monster no longer to roam,
But pointed the captive to freedom's bright home.

Then hasten with wisdom,—O! hasten and give
Thy signet to TEMPERANCE, and with thy love,
Till life shall have ended and God bids thee come
To dwell in his paradise forever, at Home.

COVINGTON, KY.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our country—'tis a glorious land,
With all its arms and feet from shore to shore!
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the chaf Atlantic roar.

And nurtured in her ample breast,
How many a gallant patriot lies,
In nature's wildest grandeur dress'd,
Embellish'd with her forest trees!

Rich prairie deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit ocean rolls her floor;
Broad lakes her azure bosoms hold,
Reflecting clear each tremulous shore.

And mighty rivers, mountain born,
Go sweeping onward dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn,
Beneath the sheltering branches leap.

And cradled 'midst her clustering hills,
Sweet valleys in dream-like beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide.

Forthy here her fullness pours
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to cheer her generous shores,
There flows no tyrant's hireling band.

Great God! we thank thee for this home,
This boundless birthland of the free,
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of Liberty!

Still may flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvest wave, her cities rise,
And yet till time shall fold its wing,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

A TRUE STORY.

In the evening of the day on which Alice
arrived at N—, a great experience meet-
ing was to be held in one of the churches—
Her friend, who had become enthusiastic in
the cause, urged her to go to this meeting,
which Alice did, although with a feeling of
reluctance.

The house was crowded above
and below. The preliminaries usually ap-
pertaining to such meetings having been ar-
ranged, a brief opening address was made by
one of the ministers. A reformed man then
related his experience with great effect. Af-
ter he had finished, there was a pause of
nearly a minute. At length a man who had
been seated far back, with his face partly
turned from the audience, arose slowly, and
moved to the front of the stage.

A supposition escaped
Alice, as her eyes caught the well known
features of him who had been her husband,
while a quick thrill ran through her. Then
her whole frame trembled in accord with her
fluttering heart. The face of Mr. Delaney
was greatly changed since she had last look-
ed upon it. Its calm, dignified elevation had
been restored, but with what difference—
"Your speech was cheerful and good," said
"Mr. President," he began in a subdued
voice, "although I had consented at your ur-
gent solicitation, to address this large assem-
bly to-night, yet I have felt so strong a re-
luctance to do so, that it has been with the
utmost difficulty I could drag myself forward."

But I had passed my word, I could not vi-
olate it. As to relating my experience, that I
do not think I can venture upon. The past
I do not recall. Would to heaven that just
ten years of my life were blotted out."

The speaker paused a moment, already
much affected. Then, resuming in a firmer
voice—
"But something must be said of my own
case, or I shall fail to make that impression
on your minds that I wish to produce."

Pictures of real life took the heart with
power, while abstract presentations of truth
glittered coldly in the intellectual regions of
the mind, and then faded from the precep-
tion like dissolving figures in a diorama.

"Your speaker once stood among the first
members of the bar in a neighboring State.
Nay, more than that—he represented his
country for three years in the Assembly of the
Commonwealth. And more than that still—
occupied a seat in Congress for two Con-
gressional periods."

At this announcement, the stillness of
death pervaded the crowded assembly.
"And yet more than all that," he continued,
his voice sinking into a low thrilling tone—
"the one who had loved him true and true
sweet children. But all these honors, all
these blessings have departed from him," he
continued, his voice growing louder and
deeper in his effort to control himself. "He
was unworthy to retain them! His constitu-
ents threw him off because he had debased
himself and disgraced them. And worse
than all—she, who had loved him devotedly,
—she who had borne him two dear babes,
—was forced to abandon him, and seek an as-
ylum in her father's house. And why?
Could I become so changed in a few short
years? What power was there so to abase me
that my fellow-beings spurned, and even the

wife of my bosom turned away, heart-stricken
from me? Alas! my friends—it was a mad
indulgence in mockery? A very demon—a
fiend, changing the human into the bestial.
Ours for this, and I was an idiot, an imbecile,
and a useless representative in Congress pursu-
ing after my country's good, and blessed in the
home circle with wife and children. But I
have not told you all. After my wife separa-
tion from me, I sank rapidly. A state of
perfect sobriety brought too many terrible
thoughts, I therefore drank more freely, and
was rarely, if ever, from under the bewilder-
ing effects of partial intoxication. I remained
in the same village for some years, but never
once saw her during that time—nor a glimpse
of my children. At last I became so abandon-
ed in my life, that my wife, urged on by her
friends, no doubt, filed an application for a di-
vorce, and as cause could readily be shown
why it should be granted, a separation was
legally declared. To complete my disgrace,
at the next Congressional canvass, I was
left off the ticket, as unfit to represent the
district. I then left the county and State,
where I had lived from my boyhood on.

"Three years have passed since then. For
two years of that period I abandoned my-
self to the fearful impulse of the appetite
I had acquired. Then I heard of the new
movement—the great temperance cause—
At first I sneered, then wondered, listened at
last, and finally threw myself upon the great
wave that was sweeping onward, in the hope
of being carried by it far out of the reach of
danger. I did not hope with a vain hope—
It did for me all and more than I could have
deemed. It set me once more upon my feet
—once more made me a man of me. A year of
sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession,
and fervent prayer, have long given
strength in my good resolution, has re-
turned to me much that I have lost—but not all
the richest treasure that I proved myself un-
worthy; certain—not my wife and children.

And between myself and the law has laid
its stern impassable interdiction. I have no
longer a wife—no longer children—though my
heart goes out towards those dearly beloved
ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures
of our early days of wedded love are
ever lingering in my imagination. I dream
of the sweet friends I have lost—I see ever be-
fore me the once placid face of my Alice, as
her eyes looked into my own with intelligent
confidence. I feel her arms twine about my
neck—the music of her voice is ever sound-
ing in my ears."

Here the speaker's emotion overcame him.
His utterance became choked, and he stood
silent with bowed head and trembling limbs.
The dense mass of people were hushed into
an oppressive stillness. His wife brooded here
and there by half stifled sobs. At this mo-
ment there was a movement in the crowd. A
single female figure, before whom every one
appeared instinctively to give way, was seen
passing up the aisle. This was not observed
by Delaney, until she had come nearly in
front of the platform on which he stood.
Then the movement caught his eye, and lift-
ing his eyes, they instantly fell on Alice—
for it was she that was pressing onward—she
heard forward towards her with suddenly re-
vived hands and eager eyes, and stood like a statue,
until she had gained the stand and ad-
vanced quickly to his side. For a moment,
the two stood thus, the whole audience,
thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet
and bending forward. Then Delaney opened
his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his
bosom with a quick, wild gesture. Thus,
for the full space of a minute, they stood
every one fully, as by a regular intuition,
understanding the scene. One of the min-
isters then came forward, and gently separa-
ted them.

"No, no," said Delaney, "you must not, you
cannot take her away from me."
"Heaven forbid that I should do that!" re-
plied the minister. "By your own confession,
she is not your wife."

"No," she is not," returned Delaney mourn-
fully.

"But is ready to take up her vows again,"
Alice said, "milling through tears that now
rained over her face."

Before that large assembly, all standing,
and with few dry eyes, was said in a broken
voice, the marriage ceremony that gave De-
laney and Alice to each other. As the min-
ister, an aged man, with thin white locks
bent to rise, he laid his hands upon the
heads of the two he had joined in holy bonds
and lifting up his aged eyes that streamed
with drops of gladness, he said, in a solemn
voice,

"What God hath joined together, let not man
put asunder."
"Amen!" was cried by the whole assembly
as with a single voice.

ECONOMY.

"Save those fragments, Laura; let nothing
be lost, which can be of use," said Mrs.
Marsh to her daughter, as she was about to
consign to the flames sundry odds and bits
and ends, of various colors and sizes, which she
had thrown upon the carpet during her morn-
ing's employment of sewing and mending.

"What signifies a few little bits of cloth,
mother?"
"These are not very little pieces, my dear,"
said Mrs. Marsh, drawing from Laura's re-
luctant hand several of respectable size, and
holding them up to her view. "And even if
they were, so many wasted every day in every
family, would signify a good deal to the
paper-mill manufacturers; and the worth of them
in the course of a year, might possibly signi-
fy even to Miss Marsh."

"I am sure, mother, you cannot expect me
to trouble my head about the paper-makers;
and all the scraps I could save in a year,
would not be worth sixpence."

"I assure you, my daughter, I do expect
you to trouble your head about whatever
concerns the interest and welfare of others,
even though it should cost you as great an ef-
fort as the saving your paper scraps. How
much the world is indebted to the manufac-
turers of paper, I suppose both you and your
friend understand." (glancing at a young la-
dy who had sat silently listening to the con-
versation.) "and even if their value were but
one sixpence a year, that is too much to be
wasted; but I know from long experience in
house-keeping, that it is so. I recom-
mend to save every scrap that goes for noth-
ing else, for the paper mills."

"Save even your basting threads to use
again," she continued, while she busied her-
self in collecting several long threads which
were adhering to the before mentioned pic-
tures and like them destined to the flames.
"Save, in short, for one year, the numberless
little things you are in the daily habit of
wasting; keep an exact account of what you
at the end of the year put the amount in
your charity purse; I am confident you will
find your power of doing good considerably
increased by it."

"If I thought, mother, the sum saved would
be at all worth the while, I am sure I should

be willing to take some pains for such a pur-
pose."

"Well, my dear, which do you doubt my
judgment of my word, on the subject?"
"Neither, dear mother," answered Laura,
coloring; "I am sure you know best, and I
know you never speak what you do not
think. If you please, I will begin to day,
and try to follow your recommendation
through the year."

Elizabeth Sutherland, their young visitor,
had risen during this discussion, and stood,
rather impatiently awaiting its conclusion.
"We will go to walk with Elizabeth now,"
said Mrs. Marsh, smiling; "if her patience,
which I am sure is exemplary, will hold out
till we can catch our hats and parasols."

"What a stingy woman Mrs. Marsh is,"
said Elizabeth Sutherland to her mother, when
she came home. Mrs. Sutherland
gave no signs of acquiescence in this opin-
ion, and the young lady, after waiting what
she thought a reasonable time, asked, rather
impatiently, "Don't you think so, mother?"

"No," answered Mrs. Sutherland.
"Then I don't know what stinginess is!"
"I agree with you there entirely," answered
the mother, smiling.

Elizabeth colored, even to her temples.
"If you knew what I know of Mrs. Marsh,
mother, I am almost sure you would think as
I do about her."

"Nay, my daughter, she has been my best
friend for more years than you have lived in
the world.—All this time I have known her
for a liberal and judicious economist; and I
cannot believe she is at once changed into so
vile a character."

"A liberal economist, mother! is not that an
odd phrase? I do not think liberality and
economy can ever be joined together."

"No, my dear, because you have not right
ideas of these virtues. You call economy,
stinginess—and extravagance, liberality, I
suppose. The truth is, they are not at all
to be allied to each other. Economy is careful
not to waste, but does not grudge to use the
bounties of Providence; to use or waste is alike
painful to stinginess and liberality; and the
former opens wide her hand to the sons and
daughters of want; stinginess saves; that he
may hoard. Economy is careful that the ex-
penditure does not exceed the income, and
that every shilling goes for something really
wanted; stinginess grudges the most neces-
sary expenses, and will almost deny himself
food and raiment, that he may lay up the
money which should purchase it."

"And what is the difference between ex-
travagance and liberality, mother?"
"To answer your question in as short a
manner as possible, I may say that extrava-
gance is the foolish throwing away of money
for the gratification of every idle fancy; and
liberality is the judicious using of it for the
benefit of ourselves or others."

"If you please, mother, I will now tell
you why I called Mrs. Marsh stingy; and I
am sure, much as you like economy, you
will think she carried it a little too far."

When she had detailed the occurrences of
the night into day, when circumstances had
saved most too small for any one's atten-
tion.

"That, my dear, is because you think of
the 'little matters,' alone, and not, as you should,
in connection with the very serious conse-
quences, which flow from daily and hourly
neglecting such 'little matters.' One cent a
day seems very little indeed, but I should
like to have you tell me how much it would
amount to in a year."

Elizabeth after a momentary pause, answer-
ed, "three dollars and sixty five cents. Is it
possible?"

"Certainly, my dear. 'Little matters' you
see, by continual accumulation, amount to
great matters in time. Drops make the
ocean; minutes make a year."

"Well, mother, I believe that my opinion
of Mrs. Marsh was too hastily formed."

"And not very decorously expressed—you
will acknowledge that too, my daughter, I
hope."

"Yes, mother," answered Elizabeth, with
a crimson cheek; "but still I cannot think she
was quite right, for when we went into the
milliner's shop, she declined purchasing a
bonnet for Laura, which she really needs."

"Perhaps she wants it, but does not need
it."

"Indeed, mother, the milliner said she
needed one; and Laura said so, and I said so.
Now I am sure you think that parents ought
to supply the wants of their children, if they
can."

"Certainly, my dear, the real wants, but not
the fancied ones. If I really remember,
Laura's bonnet is quite fresh and clean."

"Yes, but that is because she is so careful
of every thing; she has worn it a long time."
"That is no reason why she should not con-
tinue to wear it, if it be unsold and unfa-
ded."

"But it is so unfashionable, mother."

"What signifies what major is in the sound!
No matter how comfortable, or pretty, or be-
coming any thing is, let but that word be
breathed over it, and it passes at once into
oblivion. But this is not to the purpose. I
think Mrs. Marsh was quite right in judging
for herself about what she could afford, or
what was proper for her to purchase, instead
of suffering herself to be led by others. She
best knows her own resources, and the de-
mands likely to be made upon them."

"Mrs. Marsh is not rich. She has enough for
the comforts of life—nothing for her costly de-
corations. Yet I am sure that her income is, she
controls by her excellent management to
command all that is really valuable and use-
ful—all that can add to the happiness of her-
self and family.—You can perceive, my dear,
that if there be only money enough to pur-
chase necessary and useful things, and part
of it go for superfluities, there must be a de-
ficiency of the others. You would not much
like to see your friend Laura with a new bon-
net and an old, untidy pair of shoes with a
pretty necklace and a faded dress. It would
shock Mrs. Marsh's taste, even more than
yours. There is a beautiful fitness and prop-
riety in her whole establishment, which
shows her judgment and good sense. She
has the true economy to proportion her ex-
penses to her income, while she makes it
produce to her family all the happiness it is
capable of producing; and she has the true
wisdom to wish for those only which it is
proper for her to have. If the occurrences
and conversation of this morning prove a
salutary lesson to you, if you will make
Mrs. Marsh your model in the management
of your yearly allowance, I shall dare to
hope that you will in time become as useful
and estimable a woman."

FRESHET AT HARRISBURG.—The Baltimore
Patriot of Tuesday morning says:—"The
York cars are just in. We learn that the
freshet at Harrisburg was higher than ever
before known at that place. The Harrisburg
stage bridge and the railroad bridge, which
were under repair, are both swept away."

The damage done on both sides of the river
must be very great.

Foolish Fashions.

The following remarks are taken from
Morris's National Press.

While we concede to many practices termed
fashionable, our hearty approbation, there is
one which has our sincere contempt, viz:
that of aping Europeans, in going out for
the evening's entertainment at an hour when
good sense, and a due regard for health, good
spirits, and good looks, all require that we
should be in bed or quietly preparing the
body and mind for their much needed repose,
after the labors of the preceding day.

There is a radical difference between us and
the nations of Europe, with regard to the
customs of society. We have abjured, or
pretended to abjure, aristocratic distinctions;
and these forms, in fact, the only reason for
practices contrary to nature, to comfort, and
to good sense. It is the agonizing desire to
be distinguished in some way—in any way,
however mean, from those classes of society
which we are fond of denigrating 'the vul-
gar.' Now, nothing, in fact, can be more
vulgar than this effort. It has been well
said, by a keen observer of manners and mo-
tives, that 'there cannot be a surer proof of a
low origin, or of an innate meanness of dis-
position, than to be always talking and think-
ing of being genteel.' Of the two classes of
people, we hardly know which is to be re-
garded with most distaste, the vulgar aping
the genteel, or the genteel constantly sneer-
ing at, and endeavoring to distinguish them-
selves from, the vulgar. Gentility is only a
more select and artificial style of vulgarity.
It cannot exist but by a sort of borrowed
distinction.

Here is the whole secret of the absurdly
late hours at our parties. People who have
a standard of their own, will not fall in with
what is so uncomfortable for every body; it is
only those who long to be distinguished, yet
know not how, who will put themselves to
any amount of inconvenience in order to ac-
complish this meanness of a ends.

In London, whence, in particular, we draw
our notions of late hours, and of the contin-
gencies of the evening at eleven or twelve o'clock, let
the next day's breakfast-table answer—a table
often unheeded by the presence of the mis-
tress of the family, who is too much un-
nerved to rise in time to pour out her hus-
band's coffee; and where the poor wight is
left to receive it from the clumsy fingers of
the cook or chambermaid, the children, mean-
while, shivering and cross, snatching at what
they can grab, and being in a perpetual test-
mony to the wretched policy of turning
night into day, when circumstances forbid the
turning of day into night.

Even if two o'clock breakfasts were as
practicable here as in London, the vilest
wretch of nature implied in such an arrange-
ment, is always avenged sooner or later.
Health, and high animal spirits, without
which even pleasure becomes a toil, are sure
to be injured and exhausted by a course of
life so inimical to physiological rules. The
Creator has evidently fitted us to use this
world, in some degree at least, as he made
it; and when pride and folly make us forsake
his wholesome laws, we are sure to suffer.

The Alpaca Sheep.

We have long seen that the concentration
of the enterprise and force of the farming
and planting interests upon the three great
staples of wheat, cotton, and tobacco, was
producing the evil of over-production, and
that it could end in nothing but a ruinous re-
duction of values—a reduction which would,
as it has, ultimate in withholding from the
producers of that remuneration which sweetens
labor and remunerates industry. To toil
without the anticipation of a just reward, is,
perhaps, of all others, the most discouraging
condition to which a people can be reduced,
as it withdraws that noble incentive to hu-
man action, so essential to strengthen the
sinews, and give an impetus to exertion—
the hope of reward. We have for years been
depressed in what we conceived to be the laud-
able desire of encouraging our brethren to di-
versify the products of the soil, and thus
bring about something like an equality in the
relations of demand and supply, in the vari-
ous fruits of the earth. We were well aware
that excess ever had, and ever would, operate
to depress prices, and as a consequence gen-
erate a feeling of disgust, and unfriendly to so-
cial happiness, if not dangerous to that glorious
bond of Union which has thus far bound us
together as one people—for from our knowl-
edge of human nature, we knew it was natu-
ral for man, when things may go wrong with
him—when he may be struggling under the
agony of disappointed hopes—to look with
envy upon the led by others. We have seen
and prospered or fortunate than himself.

And whenever we have seen the evidences
of this feeling at work we have thrown the
mantle of charity over the object of this too ap-
parently unjust, and we have seen the
emanation of the feelings of his nature, over
which he had but an indifferent control. By
pursuing a judicious course of culture—by at-
tention to the improvement of the soil—and
by a wise accumulation and application of
manures—the earth may be made to increase
its products to almost any conceivable extent
—and thus may supply be enhanced far, very
far beyond the point of demand—for although
production may, by the aid we have enu-
merated, be greatly inflated, it is not so with
the wants and necessities of the people, who
are more or less governed by circumstances,
and restricted by the means they may possess
of procurement, and as labor is the sole agent
in the creation of wealth, those means always
must bear a just relation to the labor employ-
ed in their accumulation; and the experience
of the world will bear out in the assump-
tion of the proposition, that the labor is best
rewarded which is most diversified.

Now, as we did not set down to write a
homily upon political economy, but to intro-
duce the Alpaca to the notice of our agricul-
tural brethren, we will endeavor to sketch a
brief history of this description of sheep, of
its uses and habits, of its probable resources
of large portions of our country, and the
profit likely to arise from their introduction
among us.

Not desiring to be tiresome to the reader,
we shall not attempt to enter into any very
minute details, but will content ourselves with
a brief statement of facts. The sheep of the
Andes may be said, chiefly, to consist of three
varieties, though there are others. The Al-

paca, the Llama, and the Vicuna. The two
first have been for centuries domesticated,
and each bear wool of excellent quality—
While the natives, however, chiefly raise the
Alpaca for their wool and flesh, the Llama
are rendered subservient, also, to the pur-
poses of burthen. The wool of the first is
from six to twelve inches in length, of silk-
like softness and fineness, and averages, in
their native mountains, from eight to ten
pounds to the fleece. The wool of the latter
is somewhat coarser and shorter, though still
very valuable; but the chief use made of the
Llama is, as we have premised, as beasts of
burthen, and for meat. Providence appears
to have designed them as the peculiar help-
mates of the people of the Andes; for to
truthfulness in the support of their burthen,
they combine the property of long continued
endurance, supporting themselves under loads
of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty
pounds weight through journeys ranging from
two hundred and eighty to five hundred
miles. All the productions of the fields and
mines are transported on them, from the
mountain regions to the seaboard; which
journeys they perform without requiring any
other food than the coarse grass and weeds
which they gather at the different points of
rest.

The Alpaca is a hardy animal, and like the
Llama, capable of subsisting upon the coarsest
herbage. In their native mountains they
are accustomed to every variety of climate
and weather—at one time exposed to the
scorching sun, and at another to the snow,
the frost, and rain. In their native pas-
tures, the shepherd provides them with bath-
ing places, in which they delight, and which,
by removing from their skins the accumu-
lation of filth, serves to maintain them in
health and improve the texture and bulk of
the fleece. We have said that the fleece of
the Alpaca in the Andes averaged from eight
to ten pounds, and we will here remark, that
those which have been translated to England
and Scotland have largely increased their
weight, having in some instances
reached seventeen pounds, being from seven-
teen to upwards of a hundred per cent. above
the maximum average in their own native
mountains. When killed young, the carcass,
dressed, will weigh one hundred and eighty
pounds and their meat is said to be equal to
that of any other breed of sheep. In size,
when full grown, they are as large as a deer.
They live to be twelve years old, yielding
each year a fleece of undiminished fineness
and bulk.

In their native ranges, they endure every
variety and inclemency of weather, without
the least shelter, and receive no other food
than what they obtain themselves. There-
fore there can be no doubt that they would
prosper by a translation to any of our moun-
tain ranges, whether in New Jersey, Penn-
sylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Caroli-
na, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Ten-
nessee, Mississippi, or Kentucky, for in each
of these States they could find pasturage
equal if not better adapted to the growth of
wool than they enjoy at home, whilst in the
varied seasons and climates can be found all
the requirements necessary to encourage and
develop their systems.

The cost of the Alpaca, including that of
purchase and transportation, would not ex-
ceed, delivered at any rate of our Atlantic
seaboard cities, twenty dollars per head.
The demand for Alpaca wool in England
within the last fifteen years has increased
nearly a thousand per cent. This is not to
be wondered at, as in fineness of texture,
softness, and beauty of appearance, it bears
a strong resemblance to silk, and is adapted
to the manufacture of the most beautiful
shawls and the other finer fabrics. The wool
in its natural state requires no washing, but
is free from grease. The yarn manufac-
tured from the wool imported into England
is mostly sent to France for sale there; it is
converted into the most beautiful shawls
The yarn brings from one dollar and a half
to three dollars and a half per pound, accord-
ing to its fineness, and always finds a ready
market.

In conclusion, may we not ask, whether a
step to the permanent welfare of the agri-
cultural interest of the country in the prop-
riety of importing number of these sheep,
with the view of testing their adaptation to
our climate, and to the habits of our agri-
cultural people? An investment of two thou-
sand dollars would procure a hundred for
each State, and form a beginning that would,
in a few years, add millions to the produc-
tive resources of the country.

Further West Mexico.—Through the New
Orleans papers, we have further views of the
"European project of erecting a monarchy
upon the ruins of the Mexican republic, and
placing upon the throne a scion of royal blood."
It is supposed that Spain, France,
and England are at the bottom of it—that
troops are to be sent from Cuba to Mexico to
assist in it—that Paredes himself is con-
sidered in the intrigue—that the Spanish minis-
ter in Mexico, Señor Resamudez Castro, is au-
thorized to draw on the interests of Havana
for \$200,000—among other purposes, to es-
tablish a monarchical press, (which, by-the-
way, we hear has been suppressed, and that
Santa Ana is watching the game, to profit by
it at the first opportunity.

"There are people," continued the cor-
poral, "who can't even breathe without slan-
dering a neighbor."

"You judge too severely," replied my aunt
Prudy. "No one is slandered who does not
deserve it."

"That may be," rejoined the corporal, "but
I have heard slight things of you."
The face of my aunt kindled with anger.
"Alas!" she exclaimed. "Alas! slight things
of me! What can any body say of me?"

"They say," answered the corporal gravely,
and drawing his words to keep my aunt in
suspense, "that you are no better than you
ought to be."

Fury flashed through the eyes of my aunt—
"Who are the wretches?"
"I hope they slander no one who does not
deserve it," remarked the corporal jeeringly
as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be con-
ceived. She was sensibly affected. True,
she had foibles. She was peevish and fretful.
But she was rigidly moral and virtuous.
The purest ice was not more chaste.
The Pope himself could not boast more pie-
tous of her. Conscious of the correctness of her
conduct, she was wounded at the remark of
the corporal. Why should her neighbors
slander her? She could not conjecture.

Let my aunt be consoled. A person who
can live in this world, without suffering slan-
der, must be too stupid or insignificant to
claim attention.—*Tristram Shandy.*

Mrs. Sidons.—An old Irish newspaper, not-
icing the appearance of Mrs. Sidons, says:—
"The house was crowded with hundreds more
than it could hold of admiring spectators, who
went away without sight."

COMMERCIAL.

The River—At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the Ohio had fallen again to 94 feet in the channel, and the water was still receding.

From Cincinnati to the Mississippi there is deep water.

Cincinnati and Covington Markets.

March 27, 1846.

Butter—Packer pay 10 1/2; Retail—fresh print 12 1/2; good crock—12 1/2 1/2.

Candles & Soap—Current rates this week are as follows—Candles, per lb. 8 1/2 for Mould, 20 1/2 for Star, and 25 1/2 for Adamantine.

Soap, per lb. 4 1/2 for No. 1, and 4 1/4 for No. 2.

Cattle—The supply of Beef Cattle is good, and our Butchers purchase choice animals at \$2.50, 3.50 per 100 lbs net.

Cheese—A good article being readily 6 1/2 a 7 lb.

Eggs—Packer pay 6 1/2 Retail 8 per doz.

Feathers—The best qualities from wagon command 25c per lb, 26 to 30 from store.

Flour—Commons \$3.60 a \$3.70.

Grain—Wheat 70c per bushel of 60 lbs; Corn sells from 33 to 35 per bushel.

Groceries—Sugar 6 1/2 per lb. Rio Coffee \$2.85.

Nails—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 20d and 10d 4 a 4 1/2c per 100; 8d 4 1/2 a 4 1/2; 6d 4 1/2 a 4 1/2; 4d 5 1/2 a 5 1/2; 3d 6 1/2 a 7.

Oils—Oils are firm at our last week's quotations, viz: Tanners Oil \$14 a 18 per barrel; Castor Oil 65c per gal; Lard Oil 63 a 65c; Hemp seed 63 1/2c.

Sales of Lard Oil at 70 a 75c, and in good demand. Sperm Oil, winter, at 1 20 a \$1.25.

Provisions—Current rates of new are as follows: viz: Mess 90 a 100, Prime 7.75 a 8; Land 6 1/2 Ham, 5 a 5 1/2.

Salt—17 1/2 a 18c per bushel.

Seeds—Clover remains at about last week's prices, \$4.80 to 4.90 from wagons, 4.80 to 5.20 from store.

Tobacco—Best brands Six twist firm at 6 1/2 and some held at 7c per lb. Inferior 5 a 6c. Twelves 8 a 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes retail now at 37 a 40c per bushel, and sell by load at 37c.

Wool—20 to 23c a moderate extremes.

Whisky—17 a 17 1/2c.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Ohio.

City Banks.

Ohio L. & T. Co.

Franklin

Commercial

Mech. & Traders

COUNTRY BANKS.

Massion

Cincinnati (old)

Wester

Xenia

Sandusky

Geauga

Newark

Zanesville

Steubenville (old)

Marilla

Mount Pleasant

St. Clairsville

Cincinnati B of Com

New Circleville

Dayton

Western Reserve

Chillicothe

Con B of Scioto

Lancaster

Hamilton

Lake Erie

Cleveland

Miami Ex Com

Grand

Lebanon

Union

Miamisburg

New Steubenville

New Circleville

Indiana.

State B. & Brn's, par

Kentucky.

All solvent Banks, 40

Phoenix Blind Factory.

Venitian Blind.

Pivot Chatter Blind.

J. C. RECORDS,

Scott Street, between 4th and 5th,

COVINGTON, KY.

MANUFACTURER of Cental, Curled Maple, and Oak Blinds, a variety of which are kept constantly on hand. Window Curtains put up in the most approved mode, and Blinds retimed and painted.

Also: SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, neatly executed, in all its branches at the Phoenix Blind Factory—Prices low.

March 11th, 1846.

AFTER ALL Medicines have failed, Doctor Duncan's Expectant Remedy must do the Healing and Curative business, after all. Why is it that so many persons are in the habit of grasping at a general delusion, and publishing in the papers, put up by persons who have no knowledge either of the theory or science of medicine; neither could they be forced to swallow their own mixing which they intend for others. Almost daily are these persons calling at our office whose countenances and debilitated structure denote the evils of the poisonous physic palmed upon them in their affliction. If our grave yards could speak they would astonish the world of the vast amount carried there from the effects of poisonous medicines administered to them by persons who have grown wealthy upon the credulity of those whom they have duped.

Let it be borne in mind that Dr. Duncan's Expectant Remedy is well known throughout Europe, and approved of by the faculty, both in Dublin, Edinburgh, and a part of London, and has met the approbation of Physicians generally throughout the United States. It is therefore to be hoped that persons suffering from disease of the Lungs or any of the symptoms that may likely lead to Consumption, that they immediately obtain Dr. Duncan's valuable medicine and yet be spared.

Western Office 150 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati. Advice given in all diseases.

TAKEN UP

By John Riggs, of Kenton County, living near the mouth of Dry Creek, a bay horse; six years old; fifteen hands high; star on the forehead; left eye blind; left fore and hind foot white; shod all round; some saddle marks on the back, appraised by Nathan Riggs and David Riggs to thirty dollars before James Ellis, J. P. K.

December 26, 1846.

45—31*

GRAND AERIAL VOYAGE.



CLAYTON has just arrived from the East, bringing with him Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Tools, &c.

The Watches are splendid: a more valuable stock is not to be found West of the Mountains.

The 100 Gold Watches are warranted to be genuine—to be wound with 18 carat gold, and to be jeweled by the maker.

Jerome's Brass Clocks at the Eastern prices.

R. Clayton pledges his word to sell, wholesale, at the same prices that the largest houses in New York are charging. But the terms are cash, for the small profits would not justify credit.

Even the richest man's custom is not desired, if it would be necessary to run after him for the money.

Credit in some particular cases, may be a blessing, but nine times out of ten, it is a great curse. It holds up to the buyer the cards and the dice: it tempts him to play a game of chance; it induces him to buy more than he needs, and thereby a deep loss is accumulated; it prevents him from competing with his neighbor, who buys with cash; it soon leads him to borrow money at a high interest, and it ends in either his ruin, or the keeping of him poor for life.

The cash system, then, is the honest road to wealth. It holds out not the temptation of a rapid fortune, but that which is far better—a gradual increasing business, free from trouble and anxiety, and one which must, with proper industry, lead to wealth and independence.

Store on the southwest corner of Sycamore and Second streets, Cincinnati.

Feb. 28, 1845.

Light's Quick Yeast.

A CONSTANT supply of this excellent article kept on hand and for sale at the Family Grocery of

MARKET SPACE, COVINGTON, KY.

Feb. 28, 1845.

S. B. KNOWLTON & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 7, Water St., between Main and Walnut,

CINCINNATI.

Walker & Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky. will keep constantly on hand a supply of soap at the manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 21, 1845.

BOOTS & SHOES CHEAP!

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Second and Elm Streets.

L. CHAPIN & CO., Manufacturers, would respectfully invite wholesale and retail dealers to examine our large stock. We are now manufacturing a great variety of BOOTS and SHOES; such as Men and Boys' Kip Boots, Men, Boy and Youth's Thick Kip Boots, Men and Boy's heavy and light Calf Boots, Men's Calf and Kid Shoes, Ladies' Calf and Kid Lace Boots, Ladies' Calf walking Shoes, Ladies and Misses' Kid Shoes &c. &c.

We intend to manufacture in 1846, 60,000 PAIR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our facilities are such that they are enabled to sell as low as can be purchased in any of the Eastern Cities.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us before purchasing East or elsewhere. All orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Manufacturer, corner of 2d & Elm sts. Feb. 14, 1846.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

IT has been ascertained by Chemical analysis, that in 15, 16 parts of Brewer's Yeast, there exists but 15 parts of Carbonic Acid Gas, this becomes disengaged from the Yeast by a gentle heat, and is retained by the dough, which causes the rising of the Bread. It is easily seen, that the population of Yeast is of no value in any quantity of Yeast—only about the thousandth part, the balance being of no advantage whatever.

LIGHT'S QUICK YEAST is exactly the reverse of this. The larger quantity being the Gas, the smaller the Yeast.

The money will be refunded in every case where it does not give satisfaction, if used according to the directions.

Prepared only by

GEO. S. LIGHT & BROTHER,

Corner of 2d and Sycamore sts.

For sale at all the principal Grocers in Covington, Ky.

Jan. 27, 1846.

CONSUMPTION MAY BE ANNIHILATED by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectant Remedy. Since the introduction of this valuable medicine into the United States, the deaths by Consumption are fast lessening, and the bright smiles of health found beaming in the eyes of thousands, whose lives were reduced to a slender thread. Compare the weekly records of death in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even our own City, previous to the year 1843; since this time take into consideration the vast increase of population, and you will find that Consumption has been gradually, and in a manner conquered. It is well known to the community that there are hundreds of valuable persons spared weekly by the timely use of Dr. Duncan's "Valuable Medicine," and so long as those afflicted commence using this remedy in season, Consumption of the Lungs will speedily decrease, until every vestige of its poisonous fangs are eradicated from our soil.

DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN MEDICAL OFFICE, for the sale of this valuable Medicine, is at No. 150 Sycamore street, near Fifth, Cincinnati.

*Advice and treatment given in all cases of disease.

TOBACCO SEGARS &c.

400,000 Common & Canons Segars;

50,000 half Spanish do;

150 boxes Principe, Canons &c. do;

500 small boxes Meles's do;

15 boxes Connecticut Tobacco;

6 do 12 pound do;

20 coils rope, halter and bed-cords;

200 lbs vinegar—prime, a 64c per gallon;

250 doz Corn Cakes;

5000 cranberries;

6000s Tennessee wine;

100 boxes cut tobacco;

Also—Expected soon 12,000 gallons assorted Stone Ware.

Consignments delivered in Tobacco and Segars Prompt attention given to sales of same, and immediate payments made.

No. 15, West Front St., Cincinnati.

March 7, 1846.

Just Received,

PER Steamer Columbia, direct from Pittsburgh, a general assortment of IRON, NAILS and GLASS, which we will sell at Cincinnati prices.

We have constantly on hand a good assortment of Flour, Clover Seed, &c.

Feb. 14, 1846. GEDGE & BROTHERS.

21—6m

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

THE subscriber (formerly proprietor of the

William House, Lebanon, Ohio) has taken his elegant and commodious

corner of Walnut 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. S. P. Vanhook and his friends. Seats in all these lines taken at the bar. Good stabling for horses, hacks and carriages when wanted. G. F. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

Cin. Nov. 15, 1845.

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

THESE valuable purgative PILLS are ton-

ic will be known to require much puffing to bring them into 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 prominent amongst the Pills of the day. They are safe and effectual as a purgative remedy, as *Dr. Bennett* is 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—35cts. 40 Agents supplied on favorable terms.

DRS. BENNETT & PRETLOW,

Corner of Scott St. & Market Space,

Covington, Ky., Oct. 25th 1845

GROCERIES—A fresh supply of Gro-

ceries, Just Received and for sale low by

J. B. CASEY & CO.

Nov. 20, 1845.

SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS.

WALKER has just received and has for

sale at his store on Scott Street, a superior

lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as in House in this City or Cincinnati. Also a

large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful variety. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he has no equal safe pur-

chasers, both in regard to quality and price. Covington Dec. 6th 1845.

20—1f

Stores! Stores!

THE subscribers have received the Agency for

the sale of Ball & Davis Stoves, and will

keep constantly on hand an assortment of that

in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as in House in this City or Cincinnati. Also a

large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful variety. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he has no equal safe pur-

chasers, both in regard to quality and price. Covington Dec. 6th 1845.

20—1f

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into

Co-Partnership, under the name and style of

G. B. MARSHALL & CO. for the purpose of

conducting a General Commission, Agency &

Storage Business.

All business entrusted to them will be faithfully executed with despatch and promptness. Consignments respectfully solicited.

G. B. MARSHALL,

No. 15, West Front St., Cincinnati.

Jan. 21, 1846.

GUNDY & BACON'S

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Cor-

ner of Fine and Fifth sts., Cincinnati. O.

The design of this Institution is to qualify

young men in a thorough practical manner, for

the counting house, and making out the Balance Sheet of every

book-keeping by Double Entry; Commercial Calculations, Commercial Letter Writing and

Practical Penmanship.

BOOKKEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

A complete course of practical Instruction

will be given in this Science, embracing every

Department of Trade and Mercantile accounts, viz: Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry; Shipping, Banking, Individual, Partnership and

Compound Company Business.

The subject of Closing and Re-opening Books, Balancing and Adjusting Individual and Partnership concerns, will be explained and illustrated.

In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the Original Entries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheet of every twenty different sets of Books, containing Entries in every variety of Mercantile Transactions—thus obtaining in a short time a more extensive knowledge of the science than could be acquired for years in a counting house.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

Which will be taught according to the most improved methods used by Merchants and Brokers in the valuations and allowances of Merchandise, Calculations of per centage, Interest, Commission, Exchange, Equation of Payments, &c.

COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITING.

Embracing the general particulars of Letter Writing as directed in the Balance Sheet of every twenty different sets of Books, containing Entries in every variety of Mercantile Transactions—thus obtaining in a short time a more extensive knowledge of the science than could be acquired for years in a counting house.

PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP.

Taught in all its variations. In completing the above course, the principles will be explained and illustrated.

A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest accomplishments, but it is also indispensably necessary to the business man as well as the accountant. An individual however good in accounts, if deficient in writing cannot be considered properly qualified to take charge of a set of books.

It should then be an important consideration with every young man entering an Institution to acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping, to go where he can also, at the same time be made a good writer, and thus obtain all, rather than a part of these qualifications which are equally essential to the business man as well as the accountant.

Reference can be shown from some of the first Business men and Bookkeepers in the city, who have qualified themselves at this Institution.

Feb. 21, 1846.

31—1y

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

Oct. 25th, 1845.

14

WASHINGTON HALL.

NEW LOCATION,

Corner of Walnut and Water sts. Cincinnati.

ANDER LONGSHORE, late proprietor of the 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 travelers by river or otherwise.

Dec. 13, 1845.

21—6m

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, Kerseys, 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 have on hand a 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

POLISHED STEEL FIRE SETS.—Just

opened a fine assortment of Steel Fire

Sets, of various patterns, with and without

Pokers

LAW NOTICE.
W. TIBBATT & CHARLES J. HELM,
HAYING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend the courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties.
Office on South side of Market Space, one door west of Greenup street.
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-1r

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 their courts.
March 8, 1845. 33-1r

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
BENTON & MOORE,
M. M. BENTON and DANIEL MOORE have associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office is on Scott street, west end Market Space.
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

Law Partnership.
B. W. FOLBY & S. P. WALL,
HAYING 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. 8-1r

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 LEVY, Attorney at Law, has formed a co-partnership and will practice his profession in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton and the adjoining counties. JOHN S. FINLEY can always be found at his office, on Market Space, in Covington, Ky. A. L. Levy at his residence, in Lawrence, Ky. Business confided to their care will meet with prompt attention.
August 23, 1845. 5-1y.

Law Notice.
J. C. CARROLL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cincinnati, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; collecting &c. in neighboring Counties, not in Tennessee, Ky. Office No. 8 East Front st. and Sam'l Perry, up stairs in the Fire Departments Insurance Company building.
May 31, 1845. 45-1y

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.
Eggs, Common, Box, and Parlor do. do. Plain Grates and Fronts, new styles.
Framed do. do. with summer fronts.
Lut. Hollow Ware and Castings in general. They respectfully inform 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. 37-1v

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.
WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER,
Scott, betw. 4th & 5th sts. Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of JEWELRY, which he 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. 38-1y

Yonah's Blind Manufacturing.
130 Seymour st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington, & adjacent Country, that he continues the above business, and will make to order Blinds of any pattern and color, and of the best materials and done in the best manner. Blinds repainted & trimmed on reasonable terms. Also, outside blinds. Shutters made to order. Anything wanted in the above line will be promptly attended to.
HENRY READ.
May 31, 1845. 45-1y

STOVES.
THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz: The Co. Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves. Also, a very large assortment of Stoves, Office and Parlor Stoves, and all kinds 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.
Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.
September 6, 1845. 7-1v

J. A. James,
STEREOTYPE Founder and Printing Ink Manufacturer, No. 1 Baker St., Cincinnati Feb. 15th, 1845. 30

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, and in the very loudest tones of voice. I remained in that situation until last summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of Scarpia'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 further 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, Agt.
Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1845. 28-1

STEPHEN SOLAR,
CABINET MAKER,
No. 177 Main st., Cincinnati, O.
MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of cabinet furniture of superior material. Consisting in part of Bureaus, Side Boards, Dressing Bureaus, Book Cases, Secretaries, Centre 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 short notice.
May 24, 1845. 44-1y

Peter A. White,
PETER A. WHITE & SON,
Wholesale Dealers in
FURNITURE & DECORATIVE ARTS.
No. 4 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 26, 1845 40-1y

TO PREVENT MISTAKES,
WHICH are frequently attended with serious consequences, citizens & strangers should be careful to find the genuine NAT'L LOCK DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1839, 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 the Institution, having been regularly educated in 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 qualify him to offer assurances of speedy, permanent and satisfactory cure to all afflicted with Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Whites, and all diseases arising therefrom.
Dr. Brown would inform those afflicted with Gonorrhea, or with venereal disease, by letter or by personal interview, that he is prepared to cure 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 especial attention to the treatment of such cases, and succeeded in curing more than 40,000 in curing persons of inflammation 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 considered them to be hopeless. He gives his whole attention to these complaints. His diplomas and certificates can be seen at his office.
Charges very low.
N. B. Dr. Brown is of either sex living at a distance, by stating their names 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 [3d st.] between Ludlow and Lawrence, at its intersection with First Street near the Newport Ferry Landing, Cincinnati.
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
May 24, 1845. 44-1y

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March 8, 1845. 33

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