

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME V.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1846.

NUMBER 46.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HENRY B. BROWN.

**TERMS.**  
Weekly on a Double Medium sheet, \$3 00  
Fifty cents will be added to each subscrip-  
tion, when not paid within the year.  
Single numbers in wrappers 64 cents.

Persons wishing to discontinue the pa-  
per, must settle all arrears before it can be  
done, unless at the option of the Publishers.  
Advertisements, of 12 lines, or less,  
will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents,  
each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer  
ones in proportion.

A liberal discount made to yearly ad-  
vertisers.  
No advertisement to be considered by  
the year, unless specified on the manuscript or  
previously agreed upon between the parties.  
The number of insertions must be  
marked on the advertisement, or it will be con-  
tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. CARTER has  
permanently located  
in the City of Covington  
Ky., returns thanks to  
his old friends and  
customers in this and  
the several adjoining counties, for their liberal  
patronage for the last six years, and by his un-  
ceasing application to business, he hopes to merit  
a continuance of the same. He is prepared to  
perform all operations relating to dentistry,  
(surgical or mechanical,) with the best and most  
select materials.

For the satisfaction of those who have never  
had an opportunity of testing the neatness and  
durability of his operations and those who may  
favor him with their custom, he would state that  
he has been engaged in the dental profession for  
more than sixteen years; during which time he  
has spared neither time nor pains in acquaint-  
ing himself with all the various improvements  
made in the profession—six years of which time  
has been exclusively spent with three very an-  
cient workmen from the East, for improvement  
in the dental art. From the universal satisfac-  
tion that he has heretofore given, he does not  
hesitate to say that in all available cases, how-  
ever difficult, he insures success.

Office on 4th near the corner of Scott st.  
**REFERENCE.**  
Rev. Mr. Lynn, W. Herndon, Esq.,  
W. R. Respass, Esq., Dr. Shanlin,  
Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Menzies,  
S. T. Wall, Esq. Benj. Fowler,  
March 31, 1846.

**HARDWARE.**—125 kegs Nails, made from  
4 to 20; 15 kegs assorted, from 4 to 6 in.  
Also—35 kegs 3d Lathing Nails, for  
sale by J. J. OGDEN & CO.,  
april 11—38 163 Main street.

**WALDRON'S CORN AND GRASS  
SCYTHES.**  
40 doz Waldron's Grain Scythes ass'd 50, 54 in  
20 do do Grass do  
30 do do Hale & Roby's Rib do  
30 do do Plain do  
30 do do do do  
For sale by J. K. OGDEN & CO.,  
april 11—38 163 Main street.

## POETICAL.

For the Register.  
STANZAS.  
BY C. MARTIN.

It is now the mid-watch of the night,  
And from the vault above  
Descend the soft and silver light  
Of the stars as they move  
And the moon, and the planets,  
And the quivering thro' its bed  
Glide silently and fleet  
To the vast realms of ocean.

Upon the bosom of that stream,  
Bright mirror'd is a star:  
An orb of which I often dream,  
When I am distant far  
From the one that makes it dear.

I gaze upon it with delight,  
For it brings to my thought,  
A happy and sacred night,  
With beautiful memories fraught  
And recollections dear as life.

'Twas the last evening that we met—  
The night we bid adieu,  
And as our hands in "farewell" met,  
That star was full in view.  
We together gazed upon it.

We spoke not, but we understood  
Then, well as we do now;  
Our faith was pledged for ill or good,  
Plighted in the silent vow  
For the to come—For ever more.

**ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.**  
When Dr. Perry first published his collection  
of Ancient English ballads, perhaps he was too  
lavish in commendation for the beautiful sim-  
plicity and poetic merit of the supposed himself  
discover in them. The circumstance provoked  
Dr. Johnson to observe one evening, at Mr.  
Reynolds' tea-table, that he could rhyme as well,  
and as elegantly, in common narrative and con-  
versation. For instance, says he—

As with my hat upon my head  
I walk'd along the strand,  
I there met another man  
With his hat in his hand.

Or, to render such poetry subservient to my  
own immediate use—  
I therefore pray the Renny dear,  
That thou wilt give me,  
With cream and sugar soft and well,  
Another dish of tea.

No fear that I, my gentle maid,  
Shall long detain the cup,  
When once unto the bottom I  
Have drunk the liquor up.

From the N. Y. Observer.  
**The Sacred Mountains, Mount Horeb.**

BY THE REV. J. T. HEADLY.  
Mount Horeb does not stand so isolated as  
Ararat or Sinai, and hence does not occupy so  
definite a place in nature or history. One of  
the group that surrounds Sinai, it presents  
the same barren and desolate appearance, &  
stands amid the same bleak and forbidding  
scenery. These solemn summits rise together  
in the same heavens, and the silent lan-  
guage they speak has the same meaning.  
Still, Horeb has less distinguishing charac-  
teristics than Sinai, and the latter overshadows  
it as much in interest as it does in nature.  
The Mount of Terror is monarch there in the  
desert, and all other summits are but his body  
guard. They witnessed his grand coronation  
when the law was given, and shook to the  
thunders that honored the ceremony.  
Mount Horeb has not been consecrated  
and, thus, and hence has a third of  
claim for a place amidst the immortal list of  
Sacred Mountains. Moses learned his first  
lessons around its base, and amid its soli-  
tudes formed the thoughtful, stern, and de-  
cided character which rendered him fit to be  
the leader of Israel. When in his impetu-  
ous youth he slew the Egyptian that would  
trample on his countrymen, he fled thither to  
escape the penalty of the deed. When the  
first gust of heaven fell upon him, and he  
saw the lifeless corpse at his feet, he  
took the place of passion, and hastily cover-  
ing the dead man in the sand, he fled to the  
desert. Month after month he wandered  
about Horeb, thinking of Egypt and the royal  
court he dared not enter. Away from the  
temptations of the palace, and beyond the  
reach of the conflicting motives that might  
sway him there, he saw the desert a free  
man. With mount but nature and God to  
teach him, his character must be simple and  
manly, and his principles upright and pure.  
Aminid the grand and striking features of  
Mount Sinai he could not but learn to hate  
tyranny and love freedom, and when, at  
length, his character was settled on a broad  
and permanent basis, the Deity sent him  
back to Egypt to deliver his people.

Wondering one morning along the slopes  
of Horeb, he saw before him a solitary bush  
blazing from top to bottom, but still uncon-  
sumed. Every branch was a fiery branch, and  
every leaf a leaf of fire that glowed unwa-  
vering in the still flame. As he stood amazed  
and awe-struck at the sight, a voice whose tones  
were yet so familiar to his ear, exclaimed,  
"Take thy shoes from thee, for the place  
where thou standest is Holy Ground." Here  
Moses received his first commission, and here was God's first dem-  
onstration to him in behalf of his people.

In the exciting scenes through which he  
afterwards passed in Egypt, he may have en-  
tirely forgotten Horeb. But after the plagues,  
death, and flight, and pursuit, and Red Sea  
passage, and overthrow of his enemies,  
had all been left behind, and the host of Is-  
rael had entered the desert, the familiar  
scene began to approach must have waked  
up strange associations in his heart. At  
length the well remembered form of Ho-  
reb rose to view where he had wandered, self-  
exiled from home. A gloomy fugitive, he  
first saw that desolate mountain in the dis-  
tance—a leader of a mighty people, and the  
chosen of God, he pitched his tent a second  
time at its base. Doubtless his first inter-  
view with the Deity here, caused him to ex-  
pect some other revelations now that the  
commission He had given him had been fully  
fulfilled. How much his early experience  
had to do with his encamping on this spot  
with the host of Israel it is impossible to  
tell; but that he should expect the God who  
first sent him forth should here give him  
further instructions, was most natural. His  
expectations were not disappointed, and  
Sinai and Horeb together became the scene  
of the most wonderful events of human his-  
tory.

Twice had Horeb been honored by the  
presence of Deity, which had so consecrated  
it, that we find the angel of the Lord offer-

wards calling it "the Mount of God." It  
was, however, destined for a third baptism.  
When Elijah, hunted by Jezebel, fled for his  
life, he wandered across the desert to this  
mountain. His prayers had brought rain up-  
on the parched and desolate earth, but his  
sword had also drank of the blood of the  
prophets of Baal, and Jezebel had sent him  
word that she would come to him in the morn-  
ing to her prophets, and so he fled into the  
wilderness and sat down under a Juniper tree  
and prayed for death. Worn and discou-  
raged the hunted fugitive lay down and slept,  
when the angel of the Lord touched him and  
bade him arise and go to Mount Horeb. Eli-  
jah started for the desert, and after travelling  
for more than a month, he at length, worn  
and exhausted, came to the mountain, and  
took up his solitary lodgings in a cave. How  
desolate those days and lonely nights he pas-  
sed there we know not, but at length a voice  
from heaven said "Go forth and stand upon  
the Mount." Jehovah was about to reveal  
himself. But before he reached the entrance  
of his cave, he heard a roar louder than the  
sea, that arrested his footsteps, and sent the  
blood back to his heart. The next moment  
there came a blast of wind as if the last chain  
that bound it had suddenly been thrown off,  
and it had burst forth in all its unrestrained  
and limitless energy. In the twinkling of an  
eye the sun was blotted out by the cloud of  
dust, and the fragments that filled the air  
were whirled in fierce eddies onward. It  
shrieked and howled around the mouth of the  
cave, while the fierce hissing sound of its  
steady pressure against the heart of the moun-  
tain was more terrible than its own like roar.  
Before its fury and strength, rocks were  
loosened from their beds and hurled  
through the air—the earth rent where it pas-  
sed, and before its fury that steady mountain  
threatened to lift from its base and be carried  
away. Amid this deafening uproar and con-  
fusion and darkness and terror, the stunned  
and awe-struck Elijah expected to see the  
form of Jehovah moving; but that resistless  
blast, sweeping the sides of Horeb with wreck  
and chaos, was not God in motion.

"'Twas but the whirlwind of his breath,  
Announcing danger, wreck and death."  
The hurricane passed by, and that wild  
strife of the elements ceased; but before the  
darkened heavens could clear themselves,  
Elijah heard a rumbling sound in the bowels  
of the mountain, and the next moment an  
earthquake was on the march. Stern Horeb  
rocked to and fro like a vessel in a storm, &  
the bosom parted with the sound of thunder  
from the convulsive throbs that seemed  
rending the very heart of nature. Fatigues  
abysed open on every side, and huge pre-  
cipices, toppling over the chasms at their  
base, went thundering through the darkness.

The fallen prophet lay on the floor of his cave,  
and listened to the grinding, crushing  
sound around and beneath him, and the steady  
shocks that seemed to reach the very seat  
of nature, thinking that Jehovah at last stood  
there. Surely it was his mighty hand that  
lay on that trembling, tottering mountain  
and his strong arm that rocked it so wildly  
to its base. No, God was not in the earth-  
quake.

"'Twas but the thundering of his ear,  
The trampling of his steeds from far."  
The commotion ceased, and nature stood  
"and calmed her ruffled frame," but in the  
sudden ominous silence that followed, there  
seemed a foreboding of some new terror, and  
lo, the heavens were suddenly rent as if  
a sheet of flame descended. Its lurid light  
pierced to the depths of Elijah's cavern till  
it glowed like an oven, and from base to sum-  
mit of Mount Horeb there went up a vast  
cloud of smoke, fast and furious, while the  
entire sides flowed with torrents of fire. The  
mountain glowed with a red heat, and stood  
like a huge burning furnace under a burning  
heaven, and groaned on its ancient seat as if  
in torture. But God was not in the fiery  
storm.

"'Twas the lightning of his eye,"  
that had kindled that mountain into a blaze,  
and filled it with fire, and now he stood  
there, too, passed by, and what new  
scene of terror could rise worthy to herald  
the foot-steps of God—what greater outward  
grandeur could surround his presence? The  
astounded prophet still lay upon his face  
wrapped in wonder, and filled with fear at  
these exhibitions of Almighty power, waiting  
for the next scene in this great drama, when  
suddenly through the deep quiet and breath-  
less and listened to the grinding, crushing  
sound, there arose "a still small voice,"  
the like of which had never met his ear be-  
fore. It was "small and still," but it thril-  
led the prophet's frame with electric power,  
and rose so sweet and clear—  
"That all in heaven and earth might hear;  
It spoke of peace—it spoke of love—  
It spoke as angels speak above."

And God was in the voice. The prophet  
knew that He was near, and, rising up,  
wrapped his mantle about his face, and went  
to the mouth of the cave, and reverently  
stood and listened. Oh, who can tell the  
depth and sweetness of the tones of that voice  
which the Lord of love deemed worthy to  
announce his coming. A ransomed spirit's  
harp—an angel's lute—a seraph's song, could  
not have moved the prophet so. But while his  
whole being, soul and body, trembled at  
its music, a stern and majestic voice said,  
"What dost thou here, Elijah?" The pro-  
phet poured the tale of his woes and of Is-  
rael's sin into the Infinite bosom. His wrongs  
were pronounced redress, and Israel's delin-  
quency, and the hunted exile went boldly back to his  
people, and Horeb again stood silent and  
alone in the desert.

"The Mount of God" needs no other  
title to make it the fourth Sacred Mountain on  
the earth.  
To Cure Sheep-Skins with the Wool on.—  
Take a small quantity of sulphur, and mix  
with it a little oil, and sprinkle the powder on  
the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two  
flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside.  
Then fold up the skin as tight as you can, and hang it in a dry place.  
In two or three days, as soon as it is dry,  
take it down and scrape it with a blunt  
knife, till clean and supple. This completes  
the process, and makes it most excellent  
saddle cover. If, when you kill your moun-  
tain, you treat the skins in the same way,  
you can get more from them from the saddle,  
than you can get for the wool and skin sepa-  
rated and disposed of otherwise.

Other skins which you desire to cure with  
the fur or hair on, may be treated in the  
same way.  
Hon. John B. Weller and Lewis D. Camp-  
bell, Esqs., of Butler County, have each  
raised a company of volunteers. They ar-  
rived at Camp Washington yesterday.

The great NATIONAL FAIR, at Washington  
City, was opened to visitors at ten o'clock on  
Friday morning 22nd inst.

## Glorious Uncertainty of the Law.

In a certain town in Normandy, the author-  
ities (for diverse reasons thereunto moving,)  
thought proper to issue proclamation to the  
effect that none of the worthy inhabitants,  
under a severe penalty, should stir about af-  
ter sunset without a lantern. Well, it chanc-  
ed the very same evening, a man was seized  
and inconspicuously taken before the dispenser  
of justice, to be dealt with according to the  
new law.

"I am exceedingly sorry," said the chief  
officer, recognizing the individual, "that a cit-  
izen of your respectability and station should  
be the first to infringe the new regulation."  
"I would not willingly do so," said the man,  
coolly.

"Have you not read it?"  
"Certainly," said the captured party, "but  
may have unfortunately misunderstood it. Will  
Monsieur oblige me by reading it, that I  
may learn of what I am guilty?"

The officer graciously complied, and after  
glancing over the various preamble, came to  
the point, "that no inhabitant shall stir  
about after sunset without a lantern," which  
he certainly delivered with peculiar  
emphasis, to the admiration of the fellow  
who had taken the man into custody, and  
was twirling his fingers, impatient to receive  
his moiety of the fine.

"I have a lantern, Monsieur," firmly con-  
tended the man, holding it up to view.  
"Yes, but there is no candle in it," replied  
the officer with a smile.

"The proclamation does not mention a can-  
dle, I believe, Monsieur," replied the cunning  
fellow, most respectfully.  
"A candle?—but of course," began the  
former trembling lest he should lose the fish  
he had hooked.

"It does not mention a candle; and I con-  
tend, Monsieur, I have not infringed the law,  
persisted the quibbler. 'The words are  
without a lantern—and here it is.'"  
"Hem!" cried the officer, endeavoring to  
conceal the confusion occasioned by his de-  
fect by poring over the aforesaid copy of the  
proclamation. "I must confess there is an  
omission, and I am happy to give you the  
benefit of the doubt."

The case is dismissed," said the  
informant, who was not only defeated, but  
rather alarmed, when the prisoner, called him  
to mind a certain act which rendered him  
the aforesaid informant, liable to heavy dam-  
ages for false imprisonment, &c., and the  
poor fellow was fain to avert the infliction  
of an action of the law, by discharging a cer-  
tain sum in hard cash to the accused.

But lo! on the next evening he again en-  
countered his "dear acquaintance," and to his  
infinite delight, he beheld the same unillu-  
minated lantern in his hand; but an amend-  
ment proclamation had been issued, and the  
word, "with the words," that no inhabitant  
should stir without a lantern and a candle there-  
in.

The informant chuckled at the ignorance of  
the man who had so coolly victimized him on  
the preceding night, and with a heart  
beating with a desire of revenge, and with a  
certain prospect of the restitution of the  
mule which he had suffered, he, with a  
sneering politeness, requested the honor of  
his company to the justice-room.

"The amended proclamation," said the am-  
iable informant of a gentleman who says  
such delicate compliments and—such good  
colic! replied the man; and away he walked,  
chatting good humoredly, and joking with  
his delighted captor.

"What, again?"  
"I hope Monsieur will do me the honor to  
remember that my former appearance was  
not only against my inclination but against  
the law," said the prisoner.

"Read these proceedings are very vox-  
ationary."  
"Have you read the proclamation?" inter-  
rupted the officer.  
"Monsieur did me the favor to read it only  
last night."

"I will read it again for your edification,"  
replied the officer—and he looked furtively  
at the informant, who could scarcely contain  
himself for joy.

"The amended proclamation was read. The  
accused stood placidly smiling at the rigma-  
tic verbiage; but when the officer read the  
concluding words—that no inhabitant should  
stir about after sunset without a lantern  
and a candle, he started.

"Ha!" cried the informant, unable longer to  
restrain his feelings.  
"How very, very fortunate," cried the de-  
linquent, and quickly opening his lantern,  
continued, "Lo! here is a candle. How for-  
tunate!"

"But it is not lighted!" exclaimed the in-  
former, with an uncontrollable agitation. "It  
is not lighted, nor has it been, as the wick  
itself proves!"

"Lantern and candle! a lantern and a can-  
dle!" repeated the man. "Appeal to the  
justice of Monsieur, that there was no such  
word as lighted candle in any part of that  
respected document!"

"This was a clincher! The parties were  
completely outwitted; while to abate the for-  
mer of the informant's extraordinary excite-  
ment, the man charitably repeated the bleat-  
ing which he had so effectually performed  
on the former occasion. Of course, the law-  
yers lost no time in amending the amended  
proclamation, and inserted lighted before the  
word candle."

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
The Great Britain arrived at New York on  
the 28th ult., bringing four days later from Eu-  
rope.

The passage of the Oregon Notice had been  
renewed in England by the way of Havre.  
The London News of the 21st ult. contains a  
leading article on the subject of the Oregon  
Question, which considers the American action  
on the subject favorable. Its passage had not  
created much surprise, was looked for as a mat-  
ter of course, and the tone of the Times is pa-  
cific.

Cotton had gone up one eighth of a penny.  
The battle between the Free Traders and  
Protectionists was still going on in Parliament.  
There is no mention of any further progress  
having been made in the House of Commons  
since its passage on first reading.

The Grain Market exhibited considerable an-  
imation.  
The produce market has shown very little an-  
imation during the four days since the sailing of  
the British.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts  
and the West Indies are not encouraging.  
Mr. Smith O'Brien was still in duration for  
his stubborn contempt of the House of Commons.  
The insurrection in Spain in the district of  
Galicia, has been entirely suppressed.

The London News says, the Senate of the  
U. States, after nine weeks tedious discussion,  
have at last brought their deliberations on the  
Oregon Question to a close, and adopted a resolu-  
tion as follows: "Resolved, That the United States  
have no objection to the boundary line as it  
stands, and as the most sincere advocates of  
peace in both countries could desire. With a  
few exceptions, at least as far as our attention  
has been directed to the long speeches, the lan-  
guage throughout was conciliatory and prudent.  
It displayed but little of the animosity which  
distinguished the harangues in the House of  
Representatives."

The speakers in general showed that they  
were practical men, and resolved to follow a safe  
and peaceful line of conduct, spite of the fiery  
denunciations of the mob orators, and the no  
less fiery and warlike measures of the President.  
Federal services were performed on Tuesday  
in several churches in Paris, in commemora-  
tion of the anniversary of Napoleon's death, particu-  
larly in the chapel of the Invalides. All the old  
soldiers, whose infirmities did not prevent their  
moving, were present on this occasion. Gen.  
Petit replaced Marshal the Duc de Reggio,  
whose ill health did not permit him to leave his  
bed.

The Corn Law is still under discussion in the  
British parliament. The Irish Coercion bill re-  
mains in the state as at last dispatch.  
WEEKLY STEAM MAIL TO AMERICA.—We are  
enabled to make our announcement with regard  
to the conveyance of mails by steam between  
this country and America, which will be hailed  
with satisfaction by the whole community.  
Federal services were performed on Tuesday  
with the British and North American Royal  
M.V.I. Company, the effect of which is to secure  
the weekly communication between Liverpool  
and the United States.

The last number of Punch has a capital  
hit at the exquisites. A nice young man is  
represented in confab with a cab driver, and  
the following is the outline of the conversa-  
tion:  
"Drive! have you got a very good, easy  
horse?"  
"Yes Sir."  
"A very good, fine animal?"  
"Got a werry fine 'oss Sir."  
"Well, ah!—drive!"  
"Drive me to next door."

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1846.  
SENATE.—The Telegraphic dispatch left  
Mr. Benton addressing the Senate on the Ore-  
gon jurisdiction bill. In conclusion, he  
moved that the bill be recommitted to the  
committee, with instructions to bring in a  
bill defining the limits over which our juris-  
diction is to extend, and make the law cor-  
respond with that of the British Government  
passed in 1821, concerning the same territory.

Mr. Cass obtained the floor, but gave way  
to a motion to go into executive session,  
which prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—When the  
Telegraphic dispatch was made, at 2 o'clock,  
the House had just passed the Civil and Dip-  
lomatic Appropriation bill—three members  
only Messrs. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, TOMES,  
of Geo., and VANCE, of Ohio voting against it.

An amendment was made reducing the  
mileage of members of Congress—\$750 is to  
be the maximum for a Session.  
The House then passed unanimously a vote  
of thanks to our Army, but as a constitutional  
objection exists as to appropriating money  
by joint resolution; a bill will be brought in,  
allowing a month's extra pay all round im-  
mediately.

In the Senate, on Friday May 29th, presen-  
tation of petitions. Mr. Haneagan called  
up his resolution submitted yesterday, provid-  
ing for the adjournment of Congress on the  
20th of July next, upon which a short dis-  
cussion ensued. A considerable objection  
to the resolution was raised on the ground  
that no action has been taken upon the tariff.  
Others opposed it, because, in their opinion,  
the present position of our affairs with Mex-  
ico and Great Britain forbid, at present, the  
designation of any special day for an adjourn-  
ment.

The resolution was finally laid over until  
Monday week, a motion to lay it on the table  
having been negatived—yesterday 19, nay 27.  
The Senate stands adjourned to Monday  
next.

In the House, a joint resolution was pas-  
sed, providing for the appointment of a select  
committee of five members of the House and  
two of the Senate, to visit West Point Acad-  
emy, during the examination of the cadets,  
which commences on the first of June, and  
to inquire into the abuses alleged to exist in  
that institution.

The House then proceeded, after repeated  
efforts by Mr. DANIEL, to the consideration  
of private bills; but this order of business  
was suddenly put aside, and the House went  
into a Committee of the Whole on the state  
of the Union. A long debate, embracing a  
great many incidental matters, took place on  
the bill making certain additions to the pay  
department of the army.

Major Browne.  
The Editor of the St. Louis New Era, in  
speaking of this brave and gallant officer, of  
the 7th Regiment of Infantry, who was killed  
in the attack made by the Mexicans on his  
encampment opposite Matamoros, says that  
he was in active service nearly the whole  
period of the war in 1812, and at the be-  
ginning of the war in 1812, enlisted in the  
army as a common soldier. On account of  
his merit he was promoted from the ranks  
to the office of ensign, and served with great  
bravery and good conduct during the whole  
of the war. He was in nearly all the hard  
fought battles on the Niagara frontier in the  
year 1813 and '14. Before the close of the  
war, he was promoted to the office of 1st  
Lieutenant, and afterwards rose by regular  
gradations to the rank of Major, in which ca-  
pacity he has served for many years. He has  
been thirty-four years in the army, and has  
been much in active service in the various  
parts of the frontier. He at an early day  
acted as commissary of subsistence at Coun-  
cil Bluffs, and was afterwards stationed at  
St. Louis as Quartermaster Commissary. He  
was at that time engaged in conducting the  
tribes of emigrating Indians to the West, and  
was in active service nearly the whole  
period of the Florida war. A number of  
years ago he was stationed at Little Rock,  
and, although still in the army, was elected  
first President of the Bank of Arkansas,  
which post he held for a year and resigned.  
He at various times disbursed very large  
sums of public money, and was remarkable  
for the accuracy, fidelity, system and punc-  
tuality with which he kept and rendered his  
accounts and made his settlements. He pos-  
sessed the confidence of his superiors, and  
the good will of the army, and during thirty-  
four years of arduous service, never was in-  
volved in difficulties nor had charges pro-  
ferred against him. He never fought or  
aided in a duel, nor gave countenance to such  
proceedings, and never was concerned there-  
in, except for the purpose of preventing their  
occurrence, and promoting reconciliations  
among brother officers. He was a good dis-  
ciplinarian, and a safe, firm, cautious com-  
mander. He leaves a wife and two children,  
one of whom is the wife of a surgeon in the  
army. At the time of his death he was about  
fifty years old, and died as he had lived, in  
the active and faithful discharge of his duties  
as a military officer.

The Army.—The President nominated on  
the 26th inst., to the Senate, to the rank of  
Major General, by brevet, in the Army of the  
United States, Zachary Taylor, now a brevet  
Lieutenant General, for his gallant conduct and  
distinguished services in the successive Mexi-  
can wars over superior Mexican forces, at "Palo  
Alto," and "Resaca de la Palma," on the  
8th and 9th days of May, 1846, to take rank  
as such from the last mentioned day.

This nomination was immediately and  
unanimously confirmed.  
We notice, further, that the Senate advise  
and consent to the following appointments  
in the army of the United States, in the Re-  
giment of mounted riflemen, or third reg-  
iment of dragoons, as authorized by the act  
approved May 19, 1846.

Persifer F. Smith, of L., to be Colonel.  
John C. Fremont, of the army, to be Lt  
Colonel.

We give the appointments from the Ohio,  
Kentucky and Indiana, only. The famous  
Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who  
distinguished himself recently, is made a  
Captain.

George S. Burbridge, of Kentucky, to be  
Major; Winslow F. Sanderson, of Ohio, to  
be Captain; Henry C. Pope, of Kentucky, to  
be Captain; George B. Crittenden, of Ken-  
tucky, to be Captain; John S. Simonson, of  
Indiana, to be Captain; Noah Newton, of  
Indiana, to be 1st Lieutenant; Wm. Tay-  
lor, of Indiana, to be 1st Lieutenant; Spear  
S. Tipson, of Indiana, to be 1st Lieutenant;  
Lewellen Rague, of Ohio, to be second Lieut-  
enant.

The Right Squire.—Yesterday, Wm. Pen-  
ton, Esq., procured a subscription of \$ 0,000,  
(twenty-five gentlemen subscribing \$2,000 each),  
which sum he has placed to the credit of the  
Governor in the Bank of Kentucky, to be used  
by the Governor in case it should be necessary  
for despatching troops to the seat of war.—Louis J.

THE DAIRY.—Among the many luxuries we  
enjoy in the summer, I consider good cool,  
undiluted milk and sweet butter to have  
the precedence of most of all others, and in  
order that I may have them in their purity,  
I send you a description of a dairy which my  
father has had in use for the last fifteen  
years, and which I know will answer the pur-  
pose of all dairymen and farmers better than  
anything of the kind I have ever seen.—  
They may not only keep their milk and but-  
ter nearly as cold as ice will make it, but  
may keep sweet for more than two weeks in  
the hottest weather. Where an ice-house is  
convenient to the dwelling, sink a dairy by  
the side or end of the house entirely, to the  
bottom of the ice (and throw a shed over it to  
protect it from the rain, &c.) only allowing  
a partition, or wall, as the case may be, be-  
tween the ice and the dairy. Let the cavity  
be five feet wide and the full length of the  
house, on the top of the ground, and form the  
steps of the ground as you dig down, by  
dropping a stone ten inches in width every  
foot in depth. Then suppose the ice-house to  
be eighteen feet long and fourteen deep, you  
have a dairy at the bottom six feet by  
five, which will answer all ordinary pur-  
poses; of course it may be enlarged at pleasure,  
the dairy should have a few shelves, and  
above another, in order that the milk may be  
placed in a proper temperature. For summer  
use it should be placed at the bottom, but  
for making butter, fifty-five degrees (Fahr-  
enheit) is considered the best temperature  
for the collection of cream. I have come to  
the conclusion that no ice-house will keep  
the year round that is situated on a level  
surface and exposed to the rays of the sun;  
mine's sun with a less quantity than one hun-  
dred and thirty-three cubic yards.—Southern  
Planter.

Cow Peas.—It is the opinion of many a  
farmer that lands, after being in clover a  
number of years, become so that they deno-  
minate clover-lick, whether it is true or not,  
if the following facts be so, they will find an  
excellent substitute in cow peas. A gentle-  
man, in visiting South Carolina and Georgia,  
says that his attention was directed to the  
cow peas of those States as an improving crop  
for their exhausted soils. He mentions a gen-  
tleman, well known in the South, who sowed  
a bushel of cow peas, that he only reaped seven  
bushels of oats the next year, and the oats  
were taken off, the acre, as soon as the oats  
were sowed in cow peas, which were ploughed  
in when at their rank growth. The follow-  
ing summer he reaped fourteen bushels of  
oats per acre. A repetition of the process  
gave him next season twenty-eight bushels  
of oats to the acre; and the third crop of peas  
turned in yielded over forty bushels. When  
this gentleman returned he sowed the cow  
peas on a field too poor to grow clover, on the  
5th of May, at the rate of one bushel to the  
acre, and the land was ploughed in the  
average length of the vines were seven feet  
requiring a three-horse plough to cover them.  
He never had such difficulty in turning in the  
luxuriant crop of clover.—Southern Planter.

Battles with the Mexicans.—Texan Victories.  
The following brief outline of the prin-  
cipal battles between the Texan and Mexican  
forces during the war of independence, will  
not be uninteresting at this time. In 1836,  
at the battles of Concepcion and the "fight  
fight," large odds, probably three to one,<



LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.  
Henry B. Brown, Editor.  
COVINGTON.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places, viz:  
N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.  
Tribune Buildings, (opposite City Hall,) New York.  
S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.  
No. 12 State Street, Boston.

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

We are authorized to announce J. W. MEXZIE as a candidate to represent Kenton county in the Kentucky Legislature.

Mr. Root Esq. has been called upon by a large and respectable number of the citizens of Campbell to become a candidate to represent that county in the next Legislature.

The Actors in the Drama.

We know not which most to admire, the coolness and military skill displayed by our army, or its redoubtable courage and valorous deeds. There, hemmed in upon ever side—amid chapparrals, swamps and morasses—surrounded by triple numbers—cut off from their supplies—starvation glaring in their faces: This little band of heroes, far from the succor of hearts warmly beating for their welfare and arms willing to shield them from the impending danger or perish; they despaired not, they repined not, they did not inactively decline or yield before the aving array of superior forces, but they coolly, determinedly, dauntlessly set about the work of their exaltation and consummation, achieving a victory brilliant as ever crowned American arms—adding another laurel to the national chaplet, and covering themselves with glory.

For those who valiantly fell, offering up their lives upon the altar of their country, a sacrifice for her prosperity, we have deep sorrow and undying gratitude. Our bosoms swell with thankfulness and admiration, when we contemplate the thrilling achievements of those chivalric spirits. They knew not fear, they thought not of danger, they cared not for self. They had a great labor to perform—a great point to attain, and they bravely went on, braving all peril, to its performance and achievement. They fell—but it was a glorious fall—by that fall, they reached Fame's proud temple, and left their names inscribed high on Distinction's towering pillar. They fell, but they live in the kind remembrance of grateful hearts, their deeds are written upon the red tablets of the American breast, and their memory enshrined in its purest love and warmest gratitude.

"They fell, devoted, but undying,  
The very names their names are sighing  
The silent kind, lone and gray  
Claims kindred, with their sacred clay,  
Their spirits wrap the dusty mountain,  
Their memory sparkles o'er the fountain,  
The meenest roll, the mightiest river  
Rolls mingling with their fame forever."

For those who survived, we have love, praise, distinction. We know not who is most laudable, upon whom to bestow most admiration; whether upon the calm determination and unperturbed conduct of the brave, unwavering Roman-like Taylor—the Marion-like exploits of the chivalrous Walker, or the invincible and Spartan like charge of the noble May, when he sententiously cried to his men, "That battery must be taken—Follow." They all fought as brave men—as American patriots. May they long survive to enjoy their dearly bought reputation. Their country will remember them.

The course of certain organs of the Democratic party in regard to the Mexican War is strangely inconsistent. They cry out most lustily, against the mingling of party feeling with this question, and at the same time continue to pursue such a course of remark, as is calculated to stir up the hottest embers of party fury. The Ohio Union, a paper published in Cincinnati, has been particularly busy in denouncing the Whig party as opposed to the War. Such remarks, such insinuations, false and false as they are, deserve the unmitigated scorn and contempt of every patriotic citizen. No true man—no man who wishes to see his country gloriously triumphant in the present crisis, could be guilty of such conduct. The sentiment of every good and faithful citizen is, "Away with party, away with internal strife and bickering when we come in conflict with a foreign power." And, thank Heaven, there are but few possessed of such craven hearts, as to wish to keep alive, and cause to operate upon the contest with Mexico, the divisions of party. The sentiment of the great majority of Americans is, "Divide as we may in our own native land To the rest of the world we are one."

We are sorry to say that our neighbors of the Intelligence are pursuing a course calculated to promote division and disunion among us, at a time when we should bury the weapons of party, and unite with heart and soul—with energy and good will, against a common foe. The last number of that paper contains a furious attack upon the Hon. GARRET DAVIS, then "whom a more faithful representative, a truer patriot does not live. And what is the offence, for which he is denounced by our neighbors, in their peculiarly chaste and polite verbiage, "A traitor and a spy?" He voted for the War-bill, calling for volunteers—He has, in every instance, given his vote to sustain the country. He has not attempted to cripple the Administration by restrictions of any kind. What, then, has he done, that he is thus to be denounced? He simply declared that the preamble of the bill was concocted and prepared in such a manner as to make it obnoxious to a portion of the Whigs, and thus force them, contrary to their desire, to vote against the whole bill. But this miserable trick wouldn't win. Mr. Davis voted for the Bill. Mr. Calhoun, who if we are not mistaken, was equally averse to the preamble, also sustained the whole bill, when all efforts to modify the preamble had failed. This is the true history of the matter—this is the head and front of Mr. Davis' offence! And for this he is denounced as a "traitor and a spy." Oh! shame! Shame!

We are opposed to mingling party prejudices in this question. We are in favor of strengthening the arm of the nation by the efforts of the power of Congress. We are for a vigorous prosecution of the War—for a vindication of the National rights and character. And to this end, we would hush the voice of party, and have the whole nation united, in the bonds of brotherhood against the insulters of the Nation.

Kenton Rangers.

This fine company, Capt. G. W. CUTLER, took their departure from this city for Louisville, on Saturday evening last. They looked well, and seemed in fine spirits. A large number of our citizens assembled on the bank of the river to witness their departure. As the gallant troops took their leave, loud and enthusiastic cheers arose from the multitude. It was a beautiful sight to witness this brave band bidding adieu to their homes and their friends, and starting on their long and perilous voyage to defend their country.

North Bend Dragoons.

It is a matter greatly to be regretted that this fine company, under command of Captain Bartlett, formed by the citizens of this and Boone county, could not be received, in consequence of the requisition being filed. A noble band was never organized, and they would, had they been permitted, have performed gallant and manly deeds—deeds that would have added another bright hue to the glory of Kentucky.

Maj. John P. Gaines.

The appointment of JONAS P. GAINES to be a Major in the Mounted Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, is everywhere hailed with joy. We have heard but one opinion expressed in regard to this appointment and that is unbounded satisfaction that he has been called to the field, and regret that he could not receive a higher post. Indeed, the Governor could not have selected a truer man for this post, than John P. Gaines. Talented, chivalrous, brave and Patriotic, he well deserves the honor conferred upon him. We are truly gratified to learn that Maj. Gaines accepts the appointment, and is preparing to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Ashton & Montagu's Blacking, a few boxes of which have been presented us by the manufacturers, is for sale at Dr. Wise's Drug store.

"It makes boots to shine  
Like glistening diamonds of the mine."

HERNIA.—A new and useful truss for the cure of Hernia has recently been invented, which is pronounced by competent judges to be the very best ever presented to the public. See advertisement.

Kentucky.

The alacrity and promptitude with which Kentucky has responded to the call of the General Government for volunteer troops is indeed worthy of her well-earned glory and renown, achieved in days past, in the tented field. No State possesses a nobler and more patriotic band of citizens—citizens who are ever ready to quit the peaceful shades of domestic life, and buckle on their armor in defense of their country. True, faithful and brave, our gallant countermen, constitute a never-failing bulwark of strength upon which the nation may always rely? Well may we be proud of the name of Kentuckian.

Conventions.—A New Principle.

We see by the last Intelligence, that a Democratic meeting in this city numbering 65, has resolved to hold a convention in this county for the purpose of bringing out a candidate. The convention is to meet on the 15th inst. at the three voting places in the county, viz: Pine's, Independence and Covington, and the man having a majority of the votes cast, is to be the candidate. It seems by the paper, that judges of the convention were appointed for the Covington precinct; the meeting supposing no doubt, that spurious votes in the Covington branch would be offered by different aspirants. This is an eventful era—an age of amendment and progressiveness; but our Democratic friends in Kenton have lit upon something entirely original in the way of conventions; they have gone a bow-shot beyond their co-temporaries.

Mormon Temple Sold.

The Louisville Democrat learns that the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo has been disposed of by the Mormons, and purchased by a Methodist association for the sum of \$150,000; for what particular object we have not yet learned.

Where are your quarters, Flanagan? said a captain yesterday to one of his volunteers—a son of the sod. "O Captain, jewel," said he, "never mention it: I've been intoned now for a week; I spent the bonny first night and divil a quarter did I see since—no not so much as a tin dint piece."—Pic.

BARE THE PIRATES, who has been recently pardoned by the President for piracy of which he was convicted, is held in custody on three other indictments—one for piracy, and the two others for murder—until the President's further pleasure can be known.

New Steamers.

The Louisville Journal says: There are at present five new steamboats in the course of completion at our landing. The John Drennon, Capt. Cogar, is nearly finished, and is intended as a Cincinnati and Kentucky river packet. She has a very pretty model, draws not two feet light, has two engines and two boilers, and a neat cabin. The Rio Grande and Tom Kirkman, are taking on their machinery, and are built for the Tennessee river. The Gen. Taylor, Capt. Newcomb, has lately been brought from the shipyard, and will run in the Nashville trade. The fifth is a small craft, the hull of which was built on the Green river.

Monument to Major Ringgold.

A meeting was held lately at Hagerstown, Md., by the Horse Guards, and a resolution passed to erect a monument in Washington County, in said State, the place of Major Ringgold's birth, as a token of his worth as a soldier and citizen.

OPINION OF SANTA ANNA ON THE WAR.—A gentleman who recently arrived at New Orleans from Havana, states that he talked freely with General Santa Anna upon the Mexican affairs. He deprecated the war with the United States, as sure to be disastrous to Mexico. He spoke of the monarchical projects in Mexico as destined to certain failure, he believing that a majority of the people would prefer even annexation to the United States to the rule of a Spanish prince. Santa Anna had, it is said, no intention of returning to Mexico at present, and has recently rented a new house.

Gen. Almonte regards the insurrectionary attempt of Gen. Alvarez as one of great moment, and very difficult to be put down.

Steam-boat Disaster.

12 OR 14 DEAD!—10 OR 12 MORE DYING.  
On Thursday last week, at Natchez, the Queen City, Captain Dugan, burst her connection pipe, instantly killing 12 or 14 persons; 10 or 12 more were so horribly scalded that they could not survive the night following. Sixty persons, in all, were scalded; those not dead were taken to the Hospital at Natchez. Our informant, a passenger on the Magnolia to Louisville, and thence to this city on the Palestine, and who witnessed the scene, states that it was a dreadful and heart rending sight; women and children screaming, men raving, all in utter confusion and dismay among groans of the wounded and dying.

No cabin passengers were injured; they were transferred to the Louis Phillips, which boat the Magnolia passed 4 1/2 miles above Vicksburg. The Magnolia left Natchez 8 o'clock Thursday evening. The passengers scalded and killed were principally Germans. Capt. Dugan and left Natchez, and could not be found. A process for his arrest had been issued, but our informant could not learn that the accident was caused by any fault of his.—Cin. Com.

The Kentucky River Convention assembled at Richmond on the 27th. A very large delegation, representing eleven counties, appeared. Mr. Samuel M. Taylor, of Clarke, was chosen President. Resolutions were adopted declaratory of the importance and justice of further improvements, by locks and dams; and committees were appointed to address the public and to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the object.

PATRIOTIC.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky has tendered Gov. Owsley a loan of \$300,000, should the same be necessary in the present crisis. This is the right spirit.

A good Suggestion.

It has been suggested that the companies of Kentucky Volunteers, who have not been received, by the Governor, form themselves into a Regiment, and tender their services to the War Department at Washington. And with this view, it is also proposed that the commanders of the several companies meet at Louisville on Wednesday next, to take the necessary steps in the matter. We think this a good suggestion and hope it will be carried into effect.

Kentucky Volunteers.

We learn that the Kentucky Volunteers will be ordered to move South forthwith—the Infantry to Point Isabel, and the Cavalry, by way of Memphis and Little Rock to San Antonio.

A great variety of opinion exists in regard to the plan of the campaign, against Mexico. This much, however, our readers will learn from an article from the Washington Union, published to day, that Mexico is to be invaded, and our forces pushed forward until Mexico shall sue for peace.

The President has ventured upon a rebuke of the Senate, by re-nominating Henry Horn as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Frontier Defence.

The Independent [Missouri] Examiner says an order has been received there, to raise seven companies for frontier defence.

WOOLCARDING.—We would call the attention of those interested to the advertisement of Mr. Stearns' Woolcarding Factory. It is a superior establishment—the machinery of the best quality, and the work is executed with dispatch and in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. S. deserves to be, and we hope will be, liberally sustained.

The citizens of Maysville gave the Mason County Volunteers, a splendid dinner last week.

The Kentucky Rangers.

The Louisville Courier of Monday contains the following: The Kenton Rangers, Captain Cutler, as fine and noble looking a set of fellows as one would wish to see, arrived here yesterday morning from Covington, Ky., on the steamer Diamant. They purpose remaining here until the 9th inst., in conformity with the orders of the Adjutant General.

Sword to General Taylor.

The New Orleans Picayune states that the Louisiana House of Representatives, on the 26th ult., "in a spirit according with its previous acts of patriotism, passed a resolution appropriating \$500 for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Gen. Taylor, for and in behalf of the State."

Mounted Men.

The St. Louis Republican states that Col. Kearney, with one hundred and fifty dragoons, were taken on board the steamer Amaranth, at Fort Leavenworth, on her last trip up, and proceeded to Fort Kearney, on Table Creek, a new fort established about fifteen miles below Council Bluffs. Above Weston on her way up, the boat struck a snag, which carried away the guard, under the cook house, and the whole of its contents were lost in the river; which accident caused a great deal of inconvenience, as the cooking for the whole company on board had to be done with a small stove on the after deck.

Col. Kearney returned on the Amaranth to Fort Leavenworth, where he first heard of the orders of the President for the expedition to New Mexico. The Dragoons which Col. Kearney took up with him were left at the site of the new fort.

It is not known at what time Col. Kearney will move on the expedition to which he has been ordered by the Government.

It is stated that a number of Santa Fe traders, who had proceeded a short distance on their route, had halted and were awaiting the instructions of Col. Kearney before they proceeded further.

William Preston of Louisville has been commissioned Assistant Quarter Master General, by the Governor with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He embarked for New Orleans with the Louisville Legion.

There was a tremendous meeting at Bravo's Exchange, New Orleans, on the night of the 26th ult., to honor the victories of the gallant Gen. Taylor. Gov. Johnson was elected President, and the Lieut. Governor, Mayor, Recorder, and other distinguished gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Judge Lacy, S. S. Prentiss and Randall Hunt, Esq.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1846.

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House adopted a resolution to close the debate on the bill making alterations in the department of the army, in two hours; and then proceeded, on an urgent appeal by Mr. Daniel, to the consideration of the private calendar. It had not long been engaged in that order of business, when it was again laid aside. There are upwards of one hundred and ninety bills on this calendar.

The house then went into Committee of the Whole on the state Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill above mentioned. A long debate, of no general interest, on its main features, followed.

The voting at length began, and a number of amendments were offered, many of them precisely of the same import as those heretofore rejected. The bill underwent some amendment, but was finally superseded by a substitute introduced by Mr. McKAY, which follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three additional paymasters to be attached to the pay department of the army.

And be it further enacted, That the officers appointed in virtue of this act, shall perform the same duties, receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army; and shall in like manner be subject to the rules and articles of war; and previous to entering upon the duties of their offices, shall give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties. Provided, that the officers hereinafter named shall continue in service only so long as the interest of the rank and file of the army may be necessary, as authorized and provided for in act passed during the present session.

A Noble Example.

The Louisville Morning Courier thus speaks of the gallant alacrity of the Kentuckians:

Gov. Owsley's proclamation calling upon Kentucky for her quota of volunteers was dated the 17th, and on the 26th inst. some 20,000 volunteers had been reported to fill the requisition. On the 17th instant, Gov. Owsley (or later) the Louisville Legion to embark for New Orleans, and on the day following nine companies, composed of nearly 800 brave and gallant men, were on board the Diana and Alexander Scott, ready to start. Of the 2400 volunteers from Kentucky, upwards of 1000 are from Louisville. Thousands of bold, impetuous spirits in remote parts of the State will be bitterly disappointed in being disappointed in not being able to serve their country.

The Mexican War.—Purposes of the Administration.

From the Washington Union.

The New York Albany invokes all the friends of peace to exert their best efforts to its preservation. It thinks the danger imminent. We sympathize in our wishes with the Union. We too, deprecate any war between Great Britain and the United States, and we invoke as sincerely as the friends of peace, the blessing of peace between the two nations. But why does it induce any fears at this moment? Why suppose that the call for fifty thousand volunteers is to a war with England? We mean to conduct the war against Mexico with all the vigor in our power. We mean to strike such a blow as may compel her to make peace. We shall invade her territory, we shall seize her strongholds; we shall take her capital, if there be no other means of bringing her to a sense of justice. We mean to strike such a blow as may compel her to make peace. We shall invade her territory, we shall seize her strongholds; we shall take her capital, if there be no other means of bringing her to a sense of justice.

Thanks to Mr. H. C. Bruce, of the Steamer Plank, for late Pittsburgh papers.

DOWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. Miles, one of the Covington Guards, was drowned in the Ohio river on Friday evening last. He had gone in the river to bathe. His body has since been found.

Charles James Faulkner, Esq., of Berkeley county, Va., has offered 150 acres of Texas land to every volunteer from that county who shall serve for twelve months in the war against Mexico. About fifty have accepted the offer.

EXPRESS RIDING.—The following account of the extraordinary feat of a youthful express rider, came to hand from a Southern paper, needs confirmation.

Frederic Tyler, a boy 15 years of age, brought the news of the 8th and 9th inst., from Montgomery to Mobile. The distance is one hundred and ninety miles, and he covered it in thirteen hours—and during the entire night, he caught and saddled his horses—none of which were in readiness, as he was not looked for by those having the horses in charge. He was rewarded with a contribution purse of seventy dollars.

BLOODLESS VICTORY!!!

The following we have just received by favor from the O to Union Office.

MATAMORAS TAKEN!

The Yorktown has just arrived, bringing New Orleans Picayune, of the 29th ult. from which we extract the following:

The Telegraph has at last arrived, and brings news that Gen. Taylor has taken Matamoros, as we all anticipated. Not a gun was fired in defence of the town. The following is from the Galveston News of the 22d inst: The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel. Through the politeness of her obliging clerk we have been furnished with the following information:

She reports that on the afternoon of the 17th inst. a detachment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceeded to Burita, took possession of it, and established a military depot. On the night of the 19th an express arrived from Gen. Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande and taken the city of Matamoros without opposition, the Mexicans having fled the city.

The Mexicans from the last accounts were deserting the ranks by battalions. Two American regiments, with the exception of about 350, having marched a few days previous, were stationed at Brazos Point, awaiting the orders of Gen. T., and it was thought they would leave on the 23d for Matamoros, via the old Burita road.

Col McIntosh, Captain Page, and all the others that were wounded in the action of the 8th and 9th are at Point Isabel, and were recovering. The Telegraph is just thirty-six hours from Point Isabel, and has on board seven deck and two cabin passengers.

MEXICAN STATEMENT OF THEIR OWN LOSS.

Plan of Campaign.—Among the papers found in the captured effects of Arista, was the morning return of the Mexican force on the day of battle, which shows the strength of the enemy to have exceeded 8000; though it is not absolutely certain that the whole of that force was on the United States bank of the Rio Grande. Gen. Arista's Aid, while making arrangements with a distinguished officer of our army for the exchange of the prisoners and the care of the wounded, stated that the Mexican loss on the field of battle and drowned, was 800.—Among the latter was one of the priests in the train of the Mexican Army, who perished in his flight in the waters of the Rio Grande. In this number the wounded and prisoners of course are not included. Fifteen hundred Mexican muskets (all King's arms), had been collected by our troops. The plan of campaign as developed by Arista's papers, was for General after demolishing the small force under command of Gen. Taylor, to overrun Texas; and, having effected the conquest of that wealthy province, if it should be necessary to secure the fruits of victory, it was arranged that Gen. Paredes himself should march an army of occupation into the conquered country.

Strangulated Hernia or Rupture

Certain Death!

How very important then is it for those who are ruptured, to get cured of this affliction, before the bowels or omentum becomes strangulated. Very few persons know the serious and dangerous consequences of a RUPTURE; consequently pay but little attention to it, until the bowel that passes through the orifice of the ruptured part, becomes the seat of inflammation, at once stopping its circulation and natural evacuations. It is at this critical time that great danger is to be apprehended, and it not immediate relief be afforded to the patient, mortification ensues, and DEATH fast approaching. This is the usual course of these diseases, when neglected and not a suitable instrument used to keep the bowel in its proper place.

Those who are afflicted with HERNIA, should immediately put themselves under treatment at DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN OFFICE, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where a careful examination of the nature and locality of the Rupture is made; the protruded bowel placed again in its natural position; and one of DR. DUNCAN'S SPRING LEVER TRUSSES ES applied, an instrument entirely different from all the various Trusses now in use; warranted to keep the bowel in its proper place, and worn with perfect ease and comfort. DR. DUNCAN'S SPRING LEVER TRUSSES are so constructed, by a small Spring under the Lever to which the Pad is attached, causing it to be constantly pressing during all motions of the body; remaining firm on the part required; thus facilitating a speedy and radical cure.

DR. DUNCAN'S WESTERN OFFICE, No. 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, where all cases of Hernia are treated.

\*SURGICAL OPERATIONS performed with Advice and Medicine given in all classes of diseases.

The Beautiful Die.

And those also whose lives have been marked by active deeds of benevolence and untiring devotion in ameliorating the condition of man. Alas! how relentless are thy darts, oh death! But of all the ministers that attend upon thee in solemn state, quick to obey thy awful behest, Consumption, the insidious thief, was formerly most to be feared; but, thanks to the inventive genius of civilized man, a remedy has been found that has proven itself an almost invincible specific for this most dire disease. If resort be had to the BALSAEM OF WILD CHERRY in the early stages of Consumption, a positive cure may be relied upon. Thousands of the most interesting cases are constantly taking place, but let all who would get the right medicine inquire particularly for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, as the best imitations are abroad.

NOTICE.

THE first Annual Address before the "Society of Religious Inquiry" of the Western Baptist Theological Institute, will be delivered by Professor PRATT, of Greenville College, in the Baptist Church in Covington, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. (the evening preceding the Commencement exercises of the Institute,) at half past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Society, J. S. CHADBOURNE, Cor. Sec'y.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—Just received a case of beautiful white and light Nonpareil Bonnets, made by the best French workmen, at BOSTON BONNET STORE, 187 Main St. 4 doors from 5th.

WESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The anniversary of the Western Baptist Theological Institute will take place on Wednesday 17th June, in the Baptist Church in this city—services to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Bank Lick Turnpike.

FOURTH call of Five Dollars per share of stock in said company, is ordered and payment required to be made on or before the 23rd inst. (June) to A. H. JAMESON, Tr., Office, Market Square, Covington.

Blacking, &c.

150 DOZ. Jet Blacking; 40 doz Jet Ink, just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices. G. B. MARSHALL & CO. No. 15 West Front st.

ANTI-BILLIUS PILLS.—Equal to any—

Prepared and sold by C. W. HOWELL, 30 Madison st., junction of Turnpike.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—A superior article, and put up in neat style.—For sale at the New Drug Store of C. W. HOWELL, 30 Madison st., junction of Turnpike.

MALISTERS ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.—A supply of the genuine, just received and for sale at the New Drug Store of C. W. HOWELL, 30 Madison st., junction of Turnpike.

WHITE GLUE.—For Milliners—a nice article, for sale cheap at the New Drug Store of C. W. HOWELL, 30 Madison st., junction of Turnpike.

LOUISVILLE LIME.—Just received a lot of Louisville Lime, and for sale by the Barrel or Bushel, by W. HOPKINS, Jr., corner of 6th and Madison sts.

BERTON'S FERRY, Savannah River, Ga.

Hibbard's Pills outdo any other medicine that I have ever tried, in their operation upon the Bile. I have broken several severe attacks of Bilious Fever on myself with one or two of the Pills, and seen them produce the same effect on more than twenty others. These pills proved to be certain cures for the Bowel Complaint which was very severe among the negroes last year. I have also seen two inveterate cases of Dyspepsia long standing entirely cured by using your Pills according to the directions.

may 30, HENRY R. VITTEDO.

REV. B. HUBBARD'S.

VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIUS FAMILY PILLS.

These invaluable PILLS are now put up in tin boxes—Price 12c per box for the small, and 50 cents for the large size boxes. Ample directions, certificates and recommendations accompany each box. Dose from half a pill to two pills, and will be found uniformly mild in their action upon the system. They are certain to relieve, and powerfully enervate. In this climate, half a pill is found the most useful dose for a bilious attack—but repeat the dose, if necessary, every 3 or 4 hours, until it operates to suit. No family should be without them, they operate in different ways, according to the quantity taken and the diseases they are intended to cure. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels of all morbid and pernicious matter—and should be thus taken—in inflammatory diseases, high fevers, bilious and typhoid fevers, fever and ague, painter's cholera, bilious colic, dropsy, the great oedema, scurvy, leprosy, biles or cramp, mental derangement, &c. 2d. Half the quantity which may be required for a full dose, acts as a mild aperient or laxative upon the bowels, also as a diuretic, stimulating the kidneys to an increase of their action. A full dose produces a purgative or cathartic effect, clearing the stomach, and invigorating the system, and relieving the morbid and bowels







**LAW NOTICE.**  
**J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM.**  
H. TIBBATT 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. 33-1

**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. 33-1

**LAW PARTNERSHIP.**  
**BENTON & MOORE.**  
**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. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL,**  
have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the County and Circuit Courts of Kenton, Campbell and Boone. They will, in the Circuit Courts, be assisted by W. K. Wall, whenever necessary. Office on Market Space, in Covington.  
For conveying and the examination of titles of city property promptly attended to.  
September 13, 1845. 8-1

**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.  
J. 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. 5-1

**Law Notice.**  
**J. C. CARROLL,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cincinnati, will attend to all business entrusted to him, collecting &c. in neighboring Counties in Kentucky.  
Office No. 8 East Front st. with Saml Perry, up stairs in the Fire Departments Insurance Company Building.  
May 31, 1845. 45-1

**Blanks, Blanks.**  
DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper—ALSO—JURORS & CONSTATABLES' BLANK of good quality, for sale at this Office.

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

**Venitian Blind Manufacturing.**  
136 Seymour 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 repaired & 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. 45-1

**STOVES.**  
THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz: The Co. Ky. Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves.  
Also, a very large assortment of Stoves, Office and Parlor Stoves of the latest patterns and of the best quality, and at very low prices. 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 Store, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.  
September 6, 1845. 7-1

**J. B. CASEY & CO.**—Have on hand splendid assortments of Shawls, which they will sell as low as any house in this or the Queen City.  
Nov. 29, 1845. 19-1

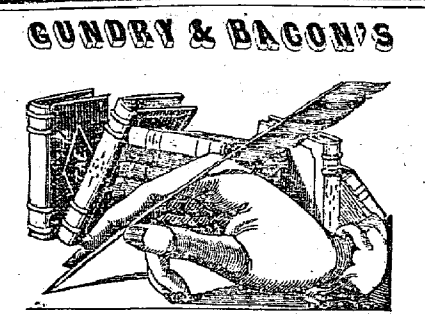
**MARBLE,**  
Wholesale and Retail.  
Broadway between Fourth and Fifth Streets. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE Subscriber would be happy to furnish Building Stone, Monuments of any size or Form, Tombstones, Grave Stones, Marble Slabs, Chimney Piece Work, Soda Fountains, Bar Drainers, Confectionary Tables, Paint Stoves and Mullers.  
Those who 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 soon.  
S. WEEKS.  
June 14th, 1845—47-1

**DYING AND SOUVEING.**  
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.  
Call and examine before you carry your work elsewhere.  
Shop on Sycamore street, between 3d and 4th streets.  
HENRY SPRINGER.  
Cincinnati, May 31st, 1845. 1-1

**AT THE OHIO LARD OIL FACTORY,**  
SIGN OF THE PRARIE WOLF.  
No 18, East Front street, Cincinnati.  
MAY be found No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil in barrels and half barrels.  
ALSO—No. 2 for Machinery. For sale at a price lower than the lowest.  
April 4, 1846. 37-1

**Notice.**  
**JOHN MACKAY** has removed his Store to Foote's New Brick Buildings, on Madison street, at the elbow of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now receiving and opening a stock of GROCERIES, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and old customers. Produce of almost every kind will be received in exchange for goods.  
Covington, April 4, 1846.



**GUNDY & BACON'S**

**Commercial Institute.**  
**GUNDY & BACON'S**  
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Vine and Fifth sts., Cincinnati, O.  
The design of this Institution is to qualify young men in a thorough practical manner, for the counting house. The course will embrace 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: Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Shipping, Banking, Insurance, 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.  
The place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil exercises in opening, making the Original Entries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheets of every kind. The student will be enabled to make 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 principles of Letter Writing as connected with the different branches of Trade, in concluding the general forms of Invoice, Accounts, Sales, Bills of Exchange, &c.  
**PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP.**  
Taught in all its variations. In completing the above course, the pupils will be enabled to make with every pupil a good practical penman.  
A good hand writing is not only one of the greatest accomplishments, but it is also indispensable 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 in 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 part of these qualifications which are equally essential to the Bookkeeper.  
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.

**CURE YOUR COUGHS AND COLDS AND PREVENT CONSUMPTION!**  
By TAKING "DR. JACKSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAPARILLA 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 GASTRO, 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 a pleasant 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 Coughs and Colds, I am fully persuaded of its efficacy in all such cases. My son has been subject to the Croup for several years, and frequently came near dying with it before I made use of this Syrup. Since using it, 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.  
I would as a valuable recommendation to 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.  
DAS. BECKWITH & PARTNERS have been using the Compound Syrup of Sassafras and 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 labored 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 a good friend to me 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, W. E. CHILDS.  
West end of Market Space, Covington, Ky.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.  
Messrs. Sanford & Park, SPRINGFIELD, KY., May 14, 1845.  
GENTS.—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
In the year of 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on my Lungs; and for the most extraordinary cure in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever recorded in the history of medicine.  
The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.  
Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, it will ever be offered to them as a substitute, so long will continue—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.  
FOR  
Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!  
For the cure of all Atrial complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or seated consumption.  
Wm. W. Baker, Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.