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ingly.

THE STUDENT; OR YOUNG AMBITION.

BY COLVER MARTIN.

[CONCLUDED.]

Long after Molly had retired to her cham-
ber, the pale, thin, interesting face of the
student was before her. His deep canorous
voice still sounded in her ear. She still saw
the alternate look of happiness and melan-
choly. Still she imagined she heard him
speaking with his varied learning; and when
sleep, with his heavy finger, gently com-
pressed the eyelids and her happy spirit
went to revel amid the joyous creations of
the dream world, she fancied she heard him
repeating the last words he spoke to her.
"You are very beautiful."

Her beautiful image, and those full dark
eyes, looking steadily at her face, with their
glance, were often before the mind of
Vere; but he relaxed not from his studies,
on the contrary, he was now more studious;
he had now found one with whom it would
be delectable to share the fruits of his exer-
tion. A new incentive had arisen. He had
found one unto whom his heart turned as a
guiding star, with every wish, every hope,
every expectation, she was associated. If
the honors he had so long coveted and so
long struggled for, were to be acquired, it was
for her sake, and she alone. If the dis-
tinction for which he longed was to be ac-
quired, it was his pleasure to think she
would be an equal recipient. His exertions
were doubled. He summoned all his phys-
ical strength, that he might terminate his
long continued labor and go forth into the
world, a champion for its distinction and laurels.

He visited Molly Day often, became in-
timate with the family, and at her father's
house he spent all the hours, unoccupied by
study. When the town was irksome, he and
Molly sauntered forth into the woods, where
their ears were greeted with the sweet
singing of birds, and the rustling of leaves.
There, alone, in the quiet woods, unobserved,
unmolested, they could converse unrestrained,
and freely disclose their feelings and thoughts;
talk over and over a thousand times the love
they bore each other, dilate upon the pros-
pect the future had in store for them.

I have often thought of the potent effect
of love upon man—how magically it works.
It is not only the frailty mortal upon whom
its operation is so notable and perceptible, but
strong men, whose hearts are controlled
and whose minds are governed by the world.
Young and old, sages and fools, are all alike
subject to its unrelenting sway. Now it
diverts ambition from its course, and makes
him that once thought only of renown and
power, spend days in counting trivial love son-
nets to the lady of his heart, again it in-
spires the slothful sluggard. Its operation
is very diverse, into some it infuses the warm
spirit of poetry—others become cold and
calculating, and their eyes fastened upon
the wild ferocity of nature is changed into
dove like gentleness—the gay become sad
and pensive, and seek deep solitudes.

The summer days with their brightness
and softness, had passed away. The green
trees and verdant fields were becoming
brown and bare. These summer days had
brought unalloyed pleasure to the lovers; it
was their wont when the little rills sparkled
and danced in the sunlight, when the green
valleys were smiling, and the hills were
happily over the valleys and hills, their
minds free and gay as the soft winds—but
cold leafless winter was approaching—the
mildness of the sunbeam—the verdancy of
the earth—the brightness of the sky, were
gone. As the cold dreary winter approached
the declension of Vere became more rapid.
The constitution delicately formed by nature
and so inadequate to confinement and seden-
tary habits, began to feel alarmingly feeble;
the burthen to which it was subject
debility and emaciation succeeded. He had
none of those violent attacks, that suddenly
reduce and exhaust the system, neither was
there any deep seated pulmonary cough, caus-
ing exudation of blood or putrescent matter.
There was no symptom of ill health but
the continuous depature of strength and oc-
casional oppression in the chest. The de-
clension was gradual, and the system was
wasting away of all the physical energies.
Such is the death I covet. Let disease come
to me when I wish not of it. Let it be im-
planted in this mortal frame without my
knowledge, then softly entwining itself about
the vitalities of life, tardily take from me
strength; each day diminishing the sinewy
muscles and enfeebling the frame; each hour
bringing to me, new and palpable evidences
of my near speed existence; every moment
warning me, by gradual decay, of my near
extinction from earth, and impelling me to cast
all worldly things, and devote myself to
thought from out my heart—cleansing, puri-
fying, spiritualizing the mind. Then when
the momentous time of dissolution comes,
I can part from earth with no sign—no fear,
entertaining for its busy occupants, charity—
love. I can depart without any malicious or ill
feeling for the myriad struggling ones around
—praying and praying for the deluded
flowers of ambition and wealth—my heart
joyfully turning towards those, ceaselessly
striving amid the privations of poverty and
the strong allurements of life, for the better,
brighter, purer hereafter.

What a great charm one true loving spirit
adds to this life—one, in whom we place
implicit confidence and for whom we enter-
tain the strong pure feeling of love. At
any time being possessed of such a sym-
pathizing heart leads to life a strong char-
acter, the joys doubly joyous and the ills
light and transient. When success is fol-
lowed our efforts, and we delight in having
performed some act notable and meritorious,
we rejoice that there is another—one who

above all others we would please and extend
happiness to, who feels as sensibly as our-
self and is delighted as much as we. If mis-
fortune comes upon us embittering our cup,
we can seek our sympathizing spirit, who is
ever ready to share our woes, ever commis-
sioning over trials, to turn the desponding
heart to the brighter view—ever cheered by a
thousand little arts, to divert the mind from
its morbid train—inspire us with new cou-
rage, and make us forget the ills by which we
are surrounded. When sickness has impaired
our strength and inclined the mind to petu-
lence—when we feel our own weakness and
dependence—when we signify fail in our ef-
forts—when grief, black misery, rises the
heart in twain, oh! what consolation, what
comfort is there in resorting to our congen-
ial spirit, opening our bosom and receiv-
ing the dew drops of comfort and quies-
cence!

One evening as they were conversing, Molly
looked sorrowfully in Vere's face, and in a
very sad tone asked:

"Why this constant restlessness? Is it
the honor you seek, dear Francis? Is it for
the fading wreath of fame, this constant effort
to make the desire become so intense
that every thing dear to you upon earth, is to
be periled in struggle to gain that which
when acquired, may prove as the attractive
bauble to the child?"

"Mary," he replied, "the great object of
my life is distinction—my great aim fame. I
am fully aware that to many, if revealed, my
course would appear foolish, if not mad, but
none, only those who have engendered
the feeling, know its power. From my earliest
youth the desire and determination to
excel eminently were mine. In youth I
was subject to much slight and neglect, be-
cause of my humble situation in life, and my
father's poverty. I was very sensitive, mor-
bidly so; and these slights and neglects stung
me—rendered me unhappy, and from that
moment I determined to place myself in a
position that would ensure attention and re-
spect from all. I knew talents and ac-
quirements would produce this, and I zeal-
ously applied myself. As I became older, I
saw that poor men, unless accomplished or
talented, were subject to the same humiliat-
ing treatment in life, that poor boys were at
school. When I was capable of understand-
ing laws—able to see and know that they
were rules formed, by which the actions of
men were adjudged—that these rules were
the creations of men deputed by other men,
acknowledging by this simple act that the
deeds of the superior—were more capa-
ble of determining what was to be ac-
complished, than the inferior—was a salutary
lesson to their interest—know better what
they required and how to procure the grati-
fication of these wants—when I could see
that these laws, probably having their birth
in the mind of one man, were to decide the
quality of the acts of thousands of people,
and were to shape the conduct of human
creatures—when I saw thousands bowing
to their supremacy and willingly submitting
to their control—thousands receiving the
benefits they granted for injuries received—
and their eyes fastened upon wild flowers,
impure, whose decisions were irresistible—
say, when I saw all this, I thought the leg-
islator's most honorable station, and desired
to be elevated to it. It was so with govern-
ment. I beheld this vast nation, con-
trolled by men, at times solely under the di-
rection of one superior mind, that dictated
to the many others who filled the various
subordinate posts. I noticed the vast ma-
jority of the government. I saw the manner
in which the executive officers were filled and
the national expenditure paid—from the
smallest post-office up to the management of
vast armies and navies—in the settlement of
momentous questions between States—in the
prosperity of commerce—in the regulation of
monetary affairs—in the skill of diplomacy
—in the conduct of great enterprises—in
the happiness and wealth of the people—all
I saw was the work of men, and I de-
sired to be numbered among these places, for I
saw the distinction that honors them, and
the distinction that honors them, and I
was to have the first honors that this great
people could bestow. I wanted my history
to be intermingled with that of my country
—to have my name inseparably linked with
hers; that I longed for I had felt this sphere
of action, my name, my deeds, my memory
might still live—still be familiar to men—
still be pointed to as an example worthy of
imitation. Besides, I love the strife. There
is deep pleasure in the warm excitement and
struggle for honor. I love the hot race for
position—the hot contest of mind—the mean-
ing of intellect with intellect—the mental
competition for renown."

"But," said Molly, "what have you achieved
after this is gained. Have the cares of life
been reduced? Has the bitterness of dis-
appointment become less brackish? Has the
heart become better? Have you gained the
things necessary? Have you gained happi-
ness? Is it not better, far better that you
should enjoy the tranquility and peace that
happiness brings, than bask in the meridian
of glory? These high places bring care—
betray envy and jealousy—bring up a host of
defamers and slanderers. And oh! how few
who keep the bosom pure and uncorrupt ever
reach the pinnacle of their ambitious hope!
How many grope beneath disappointment,
wither and die. How many become weary
with the world and live ascetics the remain-
der of their lives! How many reach the goal
of their desire, only to fall disgraced by the
intrigues of cabals and juncos! Ambition
to its possessor is a source of unending pain,
trouble, discontent,

"And what is its reward! At best a name;
Prize—when the ear has grown too dull to hear;
Gold—when the senses it should please are dead;
Wreaths—when the hair they cover has grown
gray;
Fame—when the heart it should have thrilled is
numb,
And close behind comes death, and ere we know
These unavailing gifts are ours
Te ends us stripped and naked to the grave."

Would it not be far better to direct yourself
of this burning desire; forget these prompt-
ings of ambition, and turn your attention to
the true source of happiness? Seek in the
quietude of private life, of integrity and piety,
the joys that men of state can never know."

"This life," responded Vere, "without the
contest for honor, would be to me dull and
insupportable. There are temperaments that
will not bear a quiet, even life; that are un-
satisfied without busy action, and mine is
one of them. The greater the conflict, the
more agreeable it is. The higher the posi-
tion, the greater the struggle.

"And the Fame be smoke,
[His fumes are faint and his light is dim.]
This idea of triumph and fame has pos-
sessed me, that were I deprived of it, I would
look upon life as objects. The strong im-
pulsion to exertion would be gone. My life
would be a heavy, irksome one—listless—
There would be but one other tie to earth;

and you, Mary, would bind me to an earth,
which, were you from it, I would long to
leave. Of religion I know so little; in re-
spect to it, I am so truly a novice, I could
not hope happiness in it. It is a subject I
have seldom thought of. One upon which I
have been unable to bring my mind to reflect. My
life, my thoughts have been in so different a
course; not that I have warred against it or
been skeptical, but indifferent to it, because
engrossed by other matters."

Not three months after that conversation,
upon a lovely summer evening, when the air
was warm and balmy—the bright moon
streamed a flood of light into the quiet cham-
ber in which they were lying. All was si-
lence within that room. There were anxious
faces and hurried movements to and fro, but all
was silent, noiseless. The lamp shone very
dimly, but bright enough to disclose the ap-
pearance of all present. All faces were trou-
bled in expression; but there was one, that
thine pale face of all the rest, though se-
verely, was more distinctively marked by deep sor-
rowful expression. The physician had in-
formed them early in the evening that life
could not continue until morning. The an-
nouncement produced from Vere no expres-
sion, no complaint, no murmur, no display of
emotion, but in that face, that thin, pale,
mournful face, could be distinctly seen the
feelings of his breast. Oh! that face was a
vivid picture of melancholy—mid-heart-mel-
ancholy—melancholy which bowed the soul
to earth—sorrow, deep-sorrow, corroding
sorrow. That he must die so soon and so very
young, was to him an awful announcement.
Every hope that had sustained him through
long years of privation and toil—all blasted
—forever blasted. Every expectation his san-
guine heart had indulged, forever withered.

There is on earth no greater misery—no
deeper grief than that of a young, ambitious
man who has denied himself all the pleasures
of life, and cheerfully day after day and night
after night, remained within the narrow con-
fines of a studio, cultivating his mind and
acquiring knowledge—who has denied him-
self all youthful pleasures—whose soul is
athirst for the praises and honors of men—
just at the time he expected the toil-earned
acquirements to give him caste and position
in life—at the moment he has extended his
hand to grasp the prize, when he is all
eagerness and rapture—just at that time to
be seized by disease—his constitution—the
powers of his body fail and sink—exhausted—
all hope, all expectation—disappointed—
lost.

What were Vere's feelings, as he lay
stretched upon his death couch. Sad indeed,
very sad, all the bright hopes which had en-
deared life—all the bright expectations were
blasted. Those gigantic schemes which he
had formed were unconsummated. He had
lived for but one object, and the attainment
of that object was now prevented by the
ruthless and irresistible hand of death. He
had lived undistinguished and must die so,
when distinction was all he had sought.
Fame and notoriety were the great wishes
of his heart, and now he must sink into the
quiet grave ungratified, obscure, unknown.
His purposes, his designs, which had been
forming for years, were all unexecuted; and
this too, when he was to play—unacted; and
this too, when he felt his capacity to achieve all;
when he knew his mental strength was ade-
quate to their accomplishment. Thwarted—
and thwarted by an implacable enemy against
whom he could offer no resistance. These
were bitter thoughts—this was the acutest
of his pain. Oh! how dear was life to him. What
would he not give for a prolongation of it?
How his heart swelled with a prayer to the
God of the universe to lengthen his exist-
ence.

He must part from Mary—the idol of his
heart—the gentle girl whom he so loved—
who had made light his sorrow and grief—
who shared his expectation and hope. And
the memory of her face, the remembrance of
himself, would be his grief. Would he not
have so often listened to him, drink sounds
from other tongues with the same pleasure?
No, no; he knew her far too well to suspect
this. He knew her heart was constant and
true. He knew a heart like hers could love
but once, and losing the object of that love,
the feeling was rekindled no more. That
like the betrothed of Ireland, the bravest
patriot, her love would be buried in the tomb
of her Emmet.

During the evening he made signs for them
to hand him a book, turned to a page, upon
which were the following lines and marking
them gave them to Mary.

"Oh! it is hard that one so young as I
Should say to earth and all its senses adieu!
For the last time should look upon the sky,
And watch the stars fall slowly from the sky.
These eyes no more at daylight's closing hour
Shall see the moon rise brightly from the sea,
Nor shall my steps again press in the bower
When I would love and deathless converse have.
Fair girl, my Mary! Mistress of my soul!
My heart is breaking while it clings to thee;
I feel, while sinking, that thy sweet control
Could make this earth a Paradise to me.
But oh! my love, my lip is thirsty pale,
And, like a sick bird, it is fluttering low—
Yet till the cloud shall over my heart prevail,
To thee its constant ceaseless still shall flow.

Long have I struggled in the lists of fame,
And deck'd my brow to wear the laurel's shade,
And now, when men begin to lip my name,
The night comes on, and all glories fade.

Vain is each wish. The shattered nerves,—this
day—
Shrink from the thoughts, on which I love to
dwell.
Night's extingues o'er my mind, and I can say
But one word more, and that one word—fare-
well!"

At a few minutes to nine, when the last
hymn was being sung, by the worshippers in
the church that stood near by when the
song of thanks floated out on the quiet air,
and arose to Jehovah's throne, the spirit of
Vere abandoned its earthly tenement—left it
inanimate, cold, clammy, dead. The spirit
was gone, it had passed the gulf between
this and the higher life. Was as 'twas but
(no difference how we fear or dread) 'twas in
Eternity.

There is a quiet little vale, through whose
bosom runs a pure brook—when all is quiet
and peace—away from the din of the
town—away from its gaiety and lightness—
where all about is serenity and solitude—
where come the first rays of the morning,
and the last beams of the evening—where
the birds sweetly sing and the roses are first
blown. In this silent vale, at the base of a
large weeping willow, whose long boughs
reach to the earth, beneath the sod, on which
the early youth he played—under a small
unpretending slab of marble, upon which
his name, his birth, his death, are carved,
rest the remains of the Ambitious Stu-
dent.

Molly Day still lives in her natal place,
and under my own eye, the enemy had

made a serious attempt against the left of our
line. Captain Duncan instantly perceived the
movement, and by the bold and brilliant
maneuvering of his battery, completely re-
pulsed several successive efforts of the en-
emy to advance in force upon our left flank.

Supported in succession by the 8th infantry,
and by Capt. Ker's squadron of dragoons, he
gallantly held the enemy at bay, and finally
repulsed them, with immense loss, from the
field. The action here and along the whole line,
continued until dark, when the enemy retired
into the chapparal in rear of his position—
Our army bivouacked on the ground it oc-
cupied. During the afternoon the train had
been moved forward about half a mile, and
was packed in rear of the now position.

Our loss this day, was nine killed, forty-
four wounded, and two missing. Among the
wounded were Major Ringgold, who has
since died, and Captain Page, dangerously
wounded; Lieutenant Luther slightly so.
Annex a tabular statement of the casualties
of the day.

Our own force engaged, is shown by the
field report, herewith, to have been 177 offi-
cers and 2,111 men—aggregate 2,288. The
Mexican force, according to the statements
of their own officers taken prisoners in the
battle of the 9th, was not less than 6,000 reg-
ular troops, with 10 pieces of artillery, and
probably exceeded that number; the regular
force not known. Their loss was not less
than two hundred killed and 400 wounded—
probably greater. This estimate is very mod-
erate, and formed upon the number actually
counted upon the field and upon the reports
of their own officers.

As already reported in my first brief dis-
patch, the conduct of our officers and men
was every thing that could be desired. Ex-
posed for hours to the severest trial—a con-
tinued artillery—our troops displayed a cool-
ness and constancy which gave me, through-
out, the assurance of victory.

I purposely defer the mention of individ-
uals until my report of the action of the 9th,
when I will endeavor to do justice to the ma-
ny instances of distinguished conduct on
both days. In the meantime, I offer the fol-
lowing details, to the reports of individual
commanders. I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.
The ADJUTANT GEN. OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
No. 39. Camp near Fort Brown, Texas,
May 17, 1846.

Sir: In submitting a more minute report
of the affair of "Resaca de la Palma," I have
the honor to state that early in the morning
of the 9th inst., the enemy had encamped
near the field of battle of the day previous.
It was discovered moving by his left flank, ev-
idently in retreat, and perhaps at the same
time to gain a new position on the road to
Matamoros and there again resist our ad-
vance.

I ordered the supply train to be strongly
packed at its position, and left with it four
pieces of artillery—the two 18 pounders
which had done such good service on the
previous day—and two 12-pounders which
had not been in the action. The wounded
officers and men were at the same time sent
back to Point Isabel. I then moved forward
with the columns to the edge of the chap-
arral or forest which extends to the
Rio Grande, a distance of seven miles.
The light companies of the 1st brigade,
under Capt. C. F. Smith, 2d artillery,
and a select detachment of light troops, the
whole under the command of Capt. McCall,
4th infantry, were thrown forward into the
chapparal to feel the enemy and ascertain
his position. About 3 o'clock I received a
report from the advance, that the enemy was
in position on the road, with at least two pie-
ces of artillery. The command was imme-
diately put in motion, and about 4 o'clock I
came up with Capt. McCall, who reported
the enemy in force in our front occupying a
ravine which intersects the road and is skirt-
ed by thickets of dense chaparral. Ridgely's
battery and the advance under Captain Mc-
Call were at once thrown forward on the road,
into the chaparral on either side, while the
5th infantry and one wing of squadron of
dragoons were thrown into the forest on the left,
and the 3d and the other wing of the 4th on
the right of the road. These corps were em-
ployed as skirmishers to cover the battery
and engage the Mexican infantry. Capt.
McCall's command became at once engaged
with the enemy, while the light artillery,
though in a very exposed position, did great
execution. The enemy had at least eight
pieces of artillery, and maintained an incessant
fire upon our advance.

The action now became general, and al-
though the enemy's fire was very galling be-
cause of the steady fire and resolute progress of our
own, yet his artillery was still in position to
check our advance—several pieces occupying
the pass across the ravine which he had
chosen for his position. Perceiving that no
decisive advantage could be gained until this
artillery was silenced, I ordered Capt. May
to charge the batteries with the squadron of
dragoons. This was gallantly and effectually
executed, the enemy was driven from his
guns, and General La Vega, who remained
alone at one of the batteries, was taken pris-
oner. The squadron, which suffered much
in this charge, not being immediately sup-
ported by infantry, could not retain posses-
sion of the artillery taken, but it was com-
pletely silenced. In the mean time the 8th
infantry had been ordered up and had be-
come warmly engaged on the right of the
road. This regiment and a part of the 5th
were now ordered to charge the batteries,
which was handsomely done, and the enemy
entirely driven from his artillery and his po-
sition on the left of the road.

The light companies of the 1st brigade
and the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry had
been deployed on the right wing of the road,
at various points, they became briskly en-
gaged with the enemy. A small party un-
der Captain Buchanan and Lieutenants Wood
and Hays, 4th infantry, composed chiefly of
men of that regiment, drove the enemy from
a breast-work which he occupied, and cap-
tured a piece of artillery. An attempt to re-
cover this piece was repelled by Captain
Barbour, 3d infantry. The enemy was at
last completely driven from his position on
the right of the road, and retreated precipi-
tately, leaving baggage of every description.
The 4th infantry took possession of a camp
where the headquarters of the Mexican gen-
eral-in-chief were established. All his of-
ficial correspondence was captured at this
place.

The artillery battalion (excepting the flank
companies) had been ordered to guard the
baggage train, which was packed some dis-
tance in the rear. That battalion was now
ordered up to pursue the enemy, and with
the 3d infantry, Captain Ker's dragoons, and
Captain Duncan's battery, followed him rap-

idly to the river, making a number of pris-
oners. Great numbers of the enemy were
drowned in attempting to cross the river near
the town. The corps last mentioned en-
camped near the river—the remainder of the
army on the field of battle.

The strength of our marching force on this
day, as exhibited in the annexed field report,
was 173 officers and 2,049 men—aggregate
2,222. The actual number engaged with the
enemy did not exceed 1,700. Our loss was
three officers killed and twelve wounded;
thirty-six men killed, and seventy-one
wounded. Among the officers killed, I have
to regret the loss of Lieutenant Inge, 2d dra-
goons, who fell at the head of his platoon,
while gallantly charging the enemy's batte-
ry; of Lieutenant Cochran, of the 4th, and
Lieutenant Chadbourne, of the 8th infantry,
who likewise met their death in the thick-
est of the fight. The officers wounded were
Lieutenant Colonel Payne, Inspector Gen-
eral, who was severely wounded, serving
with the light infantry advance, slightly;
Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh, 5th infantry,
twice severely; Captain Hove, 5th infantry,
severely, (right arm since amputated); Lieuten-
ant Fowler, 5th infantry, slightly; Cap-
tain Montgomery, 8th infantry, slightly; Lieuten-
ant Gates and Jordan, 8th infantry, se-
verely, (each twice); Lieutenants Seldon,
McClay, Burbank and Morris, 5th infantry,
slightly. A tabular statement of the killed
and wounded is annexed herewith.

I have no accurate data from which to es-
timate the enemy's force on this day. He is
known to have been reinforced after the ac-
tion of the 8th, both by cavalry and infantry,
and no doubt to an extent at least equal to
his loss on that day. It is probable that
6,000 men were opposed to us, and in a posi-
tion chosen by themselves—a position com-
manded with artillery. The enemy's loss
was very great. Nearly 200 of his dead
were buried by us on the day succeeding the
battle—His loss in killed, wounded, and
missing, in the two affairs of the 8th and
9th is I think, moderately estimated at 1,000
men.

Our victory has been decisive. A small
force has overcome immense odds of the best
troops that Mexico can furnish—veteran reg-
iments, perfectly equipped and appointed.
Eight pieces of artillery, several colors and
standards, a great number of prisoners, in-
cluding fourteen officers, and a large amount
of baggage and public property have fallen
into our hands.

The causes of victory are doubtless to be
found in the superior quality of our officers
and men. I have already, in former reports,
paid a general tribute to the admirable con-
duct of the troops on both days. It now be-
comes my duty—and I feel it to be one of
great delicacy—to notice individuals. In so
extensive a field as that of the 8th, and in
the dense cover where most of the action of
the 9th was fought, I could not possibly be
witness to more than a small portion of the
operations of the various corps; and I must,
therefore, depend upon the reports of subor-
dinate commanders, which I respectfully en-
close herewith.

Colonel Twigg, the second in command,
was particularly active on both days in ex-
ecuting my orders, and directing the opera-
tions of a right wing. Lieutenant Colonel
McIntosh, commanding the 5th infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel Garland, commanding the
3d brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Belknap,
commanding the 1st brigade, Lieutenant Col-
onel Childs, commanding the artillery bat-
talion, Major Allen, Captain L. N. Morris
and Montgomery, commanding respectively
the 4th, 3d, and 5th regiments of infantry,
were zealous in the performance of their du-
ties, and gave examples to their commands
of cool and fearless conduct. Lieutenant
Colonel McIntosh repulsed with his regiment
a charge of lancers in the action of Palo
Alto, and shared with it in the honors and
dangers of the following day, being twice se-
verely wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Belknap
headed a charge of the 8th infantry, which
resulted in driving the enemy from his guns,
and leaving us in possession of that part of
the field.

Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Ridgely
deserve especial notice for the gallant and ef-
ficient manner in which they maneuvered and
served their batteries. The impression made
by Captain Duncan's battery upon the ex-
treme right of the enemy's line, at the af-
fair of Palo Alto, contributed largely to the
result of the day, while the fire kept up by
Lieutenant Ridgely, in the affair of the
9th, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.
The 18-pounder battery, which played a con-
spicuous part in the action of the 8th, was
admirably served by Lieut. Capt. Churchill,
3d artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Wood,
topographical engineers. The charge of cav-
alry on the enemy's batteries on the 9th, was
gallantly led by Capt. May, and had com-
plete success.

Captain McCall, 4th infantry, rendered
distinguished service with the advanced
corps under his orders. His loss, in killed
and wounded will show how closely it was en-
gaged. I may take this occasion to say that
in two former instances, Captain McCall
has rendered valuable service as a partisan
officer. In the first, he would mention the
service of Captain Walker, of the Texas
rangers, who was in both affairs with his
company, and who has performed very meri-
torious services as a spy and partisan.

I must beg leave to refer to the reports of
subordinate commanders for the names of
many officers, noncommissioned officers and
privates, who were distinguished by good
conduct on both days. Instances of indi-
vidual gallantry and personal conflict with
the enemy were not wanting in the affair of
the 9th, but cannot find place in a general
report. The officers serving on the staffs of
the different commanders, are particularly
mentioned by them.

I derived efficient aid on both days from
all the officers of my staff. Captain Bliss,
assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant Eaton,
Inspector General, Lieutenant Colonel
Payne, A. D. C., Captain Wagoner, com-
mander of subsistence, Lieutenant Sargent,
engineer, and Lieutenants Blake and Mende,
topographical engineers, promptly conveyed
my orders to every part of the field. Lieut.
Colonel Payne was wounded in the affair of
the 9th, and I have already had occasion to
report the melancholy death of Lieut. Blake
by accident, in the interval between the two
engagements. Major Craig and Lieutenant
Bereton, of the ordnance department, were
actively engaged in their appropriate duties,
and Surgeon Craig, medical director, super-
intended in person the arduous service of the
field hospitals. I take this occasion to men-
tion generally the devotion to duty of the
medical staff of the army, who have been un-
flinching in their exertions, both in the field
and in the hospitals, to alleviate the sufferings
of the wounded of both armies. Captains
Crossman and Myers, of the quartermaster's
department, who had charge of the heavy
supply train at both engagements, con-

ducted it in a most satisfactory manner, and
finally brought it up, without the smallest
loss, to its destination.

I enclose an inventory of the Mexican prop-
erty captured on the field, and also a sketch
of the field of "Resaca de la Palma," and of
the route from Point Isabel, made by my aid-
de-camp, Lieutenant Eaton. One regimental
camp, (battalion of Tampico), and many
standards and guidons of cavalry were taken
at the affair of the 9th. I would be pleased
to receive your instructions as to the dispo-
sition to be made of these trophies—whether
they shall be sent to Washington, &c. I
am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

From *Mexico's National Press.*
The Man of Leisure.

"You'll please not to forget to ask the
place for me, sir," said a pale blue-eyed boy,
as he brushed the coat of the rich man of
leisure.
"Certainly not," said Mr. Inklin, "I will be
going that way in a day or two."

"Did you ask the place for me yesterday?"
said the boy on the following day, with quiv-
ering lip, as he performed the same office.
"No," was the answer, "I was busy, but
I will do it."

"Have I helped my mother," murmured the
boy, and gazed thoughtfully on the coat Mr.
Inklin had laid in his hands.

The boy went home. He ran to the hun-
gry children with a loaf of bread he had
earned by brushing the gentleman's coats at
the hotel. "They showed with joy, and his
mother held her hand for a portion, while a
sneak flitted across her face."

"Mother, dear," said the boy, "Mr. Inklin
think he can get me the place, and I shall
have three meals a day, only think mother,
three meals, and it won't take me three
months to run home and share it with

Henry B. Brown, Editor.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places:—
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 advertisements he may obtain.

Federal Encroachment—State Rights and State Dignity.

We endeavored, last week, to trace the history of the Federal and Republican parties. We showed that these parties took their origin in the Convention of the United States, and the great point, upon which they divided, was the balance of power between the States and Federal Government—that the Federalists were in favor of a strong National Government,—that they wished to concentrate all sovereignty in the Federal Head—while the Republicans wished to retain in the States as much of their original sovereignty as possible, and thus guard against the dangerous influences of an overruling Centralism. The one party was jealous of the States, the other of the General Government. Time and Experience have clearly demonstrated that the Federalists, however pure and patriotic in their intentions, committed a great error—that there is little fear of encroachments by the states upon the General Government, but that well-founded alarm has already been excited by the frequent, and often successful, attempts of the Federal Government to trample upon the rights of the States. We also showed that no theme gave rise to more angry debate, in the convention, than the regulation of the militia of the States. Here the two parties took opposite sides, the Federalists wishing to place the militia under the exclusive control of the General Government, and the Republicans desiring to reserve to the States its sole regulation. The difficulty was finally settled by giving to the General Government the power to provide "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States,—reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the Officers," And, as we before stated, but for this right of the states to appoint the officers of the militia, the Republicans never would have consented to give the Federal Government any control whatever over the militia of the states. In addition to the authority produced, last week, on this point, we have the opinions of every prominent member of the Republican party, whose speeches in the State Conventions have been preserved, as well as the opinion of Alex. Hamilton, one of the leaders of the Federalists. It was contended by the State-Rights men that even this power was not sufficient to protect the States against the danger of placing the militia under the control of the Federal Government, while in actual service,—that the President would be able to mould them to his will, and make them the instrument of his tyranny. In reply to this, Mr. Hamilton—who being defeated in his own plan of a constitution yielded his own views to the will of the majority, and nobly and patriotically defended the Constitution as it was adopted—argued that this "reserved right"—the appointment of the officers—rendered the states perfectly secure. "Where," said he, "where, in the name of common sense, are our fears to end, if we may not trust our sons, our brothers, our neighbors, our fellow-citizens? What shadow of danger can there be from men, who are daily mingling with the rest of their countrymen, and who participate with them in the same feelings, sentiments, habits, and interests? What reasonable cause of apprehension can be inferred from a power in the Union to prescribe regulations for militia, and to command its services when necessary; while the particular states are to have the sole and exclusive appointment of the officers? If it were possible, seriously to indulge a jealousy of the militia, upon any conceivable establishment under the federal government, the circumstance of the officers being in the appointment of the states ought to extinguish it. There can be no doubt that this circumstance will always secure to them a preponderating influence over the militia."—See *Federalist* No. XXXIX.

Need we say more on this branch of the subject? We think not. There is not the shadow of a doubt of the right of the states to appoint the officers of their militia when called into the service of the United States. The arguments and authorities we have produced in support of this right, cannot be successfully combated. But, to avoid the force of these arguments, it is contended by the defenders of the recent outrage upon the rights and dignity of the states, that the men raised under the late requisition of the War Department are regulars and not militia. To sustain this extraordinary position, it is contended that there is a distinction between *Volunteers* and *Drafted* men. This is really too absurd to deserve a moment's consideration. The manner in which men are called into service does not determine their character. Militia-men may be raised either by a draft or by the system of volunteering. Such was the practice in the late War, and drafting was never resorted to until it was found that a sufficient number of volunteers could not be raised. Militia are raised by calls upon the States, whereas regulars are raised by recruits, under the authority of the United States. Militia are offered by the State authorities, whereas regulars, from a Lieutenant to a General, are offered by the President of the United States. In these two things principally consists the difference between regulars and militia men. Now, under what authority were the Texas Volunteers organized? To whom did they report themselves when organized, the Governor or the President? It is useless to answer these interrogations.—The facts are known to all. If these volunteers are regulars, as is contended, then the Governor of Kentucky has acted throughout, from the beginning to the end of the matter, without authority. He had no right, as Governor, to call upon the people to volunteer. He is not an Officer of the U. S. Army, and his proclamations, &c., &c., were all without legal authority; True, he may be virtue of the letter of Mr. Secretary Marcy, have raised men for the regular army, as a recruiting Officer, but in his official capacity, as Governor, he could not take a single step, except to raise volunteer militia. If the volunteers are regulars, then the appointments made by Governor Owsley, are null and void—

He had no right to appoint a single Officer of the regular army, not even a Lieutenant. But a portion of the inferior Officers, by the grace and royal condescension of His Majesty, James K. Polk, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, &c., &c., has been appointed by the Governor, while the appointment of the General, and other officers, is claimed by the President—an exercise of authority positively prohibited by the Constitution, and which deserves the unmitigated condemnation of every man who venerates and would preserve unsullied the institutions of his country.

Neither does the "mustering into service" of the volunteers, as has been absurdly contended by some, constitute them a part of the regular Army. All Militia when called into the service of the U. States are formally received. The Constitution is as clear as a sunbeam on this point. It expressly declares that the General Government shall have power to provide for *Governing* such part of the Militia "as may be employed in the service of the United States," but at the same time the right to appoint the Officers is reserved to the states. When militia are mustered into the service of the United States, they are still militia, but become subject to the rules, regulations, & discipline of the Regular Army. That is the effect and nothing else.

The Act of Congress authorizing the President to raise 50,000 volunteers is itself, we think, conclusive on this subject. It is not an Act for *increasing the regular Army*, but an Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the U. States and the Republic of Mexico. And by it the President is "authorized to employ the militia, naval, and military force of the United States."

The fathers of the Republic, those patriots and sages, who participated in forming the government under which we live, well understood the temper and spirit of the people. They knew full well, too, that if the descendants of the then noble race of freemen, were animated by the same love of Liberty and the same abhorrence of Tyranny, which had caused their ancestors to rise up against the mother country, and suffer all the privations and hardships of War, they would not like to be commanded in time of war by officers from a different State, with whom they had no ties, no feelings, no sentiments, no interests in common. Hence the insertion of that clause of the Constitution securing to the States the right to office the militia, but which has been rendered nugatory, a dead letter, a meaningless union of words, by the high-handed action of the General Government. If such an attempt to invade the rights of the States, and to strengthen the Executive arm of the General Government, had been made in the purer days of the Republic, it would have been met and repelled, by the patriots of the land, without a moment's hesitation. The whole nation would have risen up in arms, and the author of such an outrage would have been compelled to repent in shame and mortification, the evil hour in which the thirst of power led him to attempt so daring an usurpation.

Oregon Dispute Settled.
The treaty for the adjustment of this difficult question has been ratified by the Senate, by the overwhelming majority of 41 to 14. The basis of the treaty is the 49th degree, leaving the navigation of the Columbia free to both nations until the expiration of the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which will take place in 1858. This announcement, we are sure, will be received with lively gratification by a large majority of the people of the Union. A healthier tone will now pervade the business community, the pulse of the nation will beat warmer and firmer. Never was there a more just rebuke inflicted upon reckless men, who would have involved the nation in a war the most dire and destructive, than has been received by the Fifty-Four-Fortyites. At the commencement of the Session Mr. Polk spit fire and vengeance at England; he would not listen for a moment to the idea of compromise, but declared that he must have the "whole of Oregon or none." Polk, Cass, Allen and Hannegan all, like Bottom, wished to play the Lion's part, and such another "roaring" as they made was never before heard in this or any other country. And we verily believe, that but for a few of the leaders of their own party—such as Calhoun, Benton, Haywood &c., and the noble band of Whig Senators, they would have "marched" us into a war with England. But Old Bullion seized the lions by the mane, and lo! their roaring, was forthwith changed to the mildness of a "suckling dove."

We believe the history of this Government does not afford another instance of so signal a defeat of an Administration, having a large majority of its friends in both branches of Congress, upon a leading and prominent measure, as the defeat of Mr. Polk on this Oregon Question. That and the repeal of the Tariff constituted the leading topics of the President's Message last December. He was thoroughly committed. He took his stand, and had he persisted in maintaining his grounds in regard to Oregon, War must, to use the language of Gen. Cass, have "inevitably" ensued. But he was met and signally, triumphantly vanquished, and that, too, by his own political friends! His own party refused to sustain him, and he was compelled to surrender.

But we rejoice that this bone of contention between two great nations is removed, and every friend of humanity, every unbiased friend of the country will unite with us in our joy.

Masonic Celebration.
The anniversary of St. John was celebrated on Wednesday last, by the Masonic Fraternity, in a most imposing manner. The procession was the longest we have ever seen, numbering about one thousand. The new and magnificent Hall, now completed, was dedicated by appropriate ceremonial rites, and a chaste and beautiful Oration was delivered by O. M. Spencer, Esq. Upon the whole it was a most interesting occasion.

The Guest.
This charming literary journal again gives its appearance on Saturday last. Mrs. Nicolson is still winning golden opinions by the great ability, taste and judgment with which she conducts the "Guest."

New Paper.
The Ohio Union has passed into the hands of C. H. Brown, late of the Enquirer, and Cnas. Cary, and is now published under the title of Daily Advertiser. The paper is neatly printed.

The Cholera.
Rumors are mentioned in the Montreal papers that the dreadful cholera has again made its appearance at Quebec—striking this point of the Western continent first as it did before

From the Army of Occupation.

The Steamer New York arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., bringing advices from Brass St. Iago to the 9th inst., and Galveston papers to the 11th inst.

News is anxiously expected from Col. Wilson's expedition to Reinsas, as it is stated that Canales and all his force, consisting of from twelve to eighteen hundred cavalry, are concentrating there, and will no doubt soon fight. Col. Wilson's command amount to about eight hundred. He has with him Desha's Mobile Volunteers and Price's Texas Rangers.

The news of Gen. Taylor's promotion to the degree of Brevet Major General, has diffused joy through all ranks of the army and in the state of Texas.

The delegation from the Louisiana Legislature was to leave Point Isabel on the 7th inst., on their way to Matamoros, to present the thanks of that body to old "Rough and Ready." There was a little sickness amongst our volunteers, diarrhoea, arising from the change of food, and condition of life. They will soon get insured.

There were eleven tribes represented at the Indian meeting, and the treaty made with them by Governor Butler was signed by the chiefs, with all the customary solemnities. The principal object sought by the contracting parties, was the establishment of boundaries.

The Esca-quias, and Mescaleras, branches of the Lipans and friends of the Comanches, who live on the Mexican prairies, and are in number about 5000, took part in the treaty.

The Comanches gave up four boys: one white American boy, and four Mexicans. The two children of Parker are not yet restored, but are diligently sought for.

Castroville, the new German town, was lately visited by eleven Tonkaws, who stole three horses. They were, however, pursued by the owners and three of the murderers killed. The animals were recovered.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Licking River Navigation Company." We had intended expatiating somewhat of the Company, but are chained in by a host of the most uncivil and discourteous pains, that ever kept willing editor from performing his duties, or disturbed the kindly flow of a good temper.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, June 18, 6 P. M., '46.
The steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, was telegraphed this morning, at 12 o'clock, and arrived at the wharf, at 14 o'clock.

The Cotton Market has been reduced again to a state of comparative quietude.
Prince Louis Napoleon, has arrived in England, and is about to leave for Florence, there to join his invalid father.

It would appear from what O'Connell stated on Monday, that Sir Robert Peel is determined to press forward the Irish Coercion Bill when Parliament reassembles, after Whitsuntide holidays.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give any uneasiness.
The Paris paper La Presse, of Monday, reached our office last night, which announces that orders had been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbors, to despatch a number of ships to the Gulf of Mexico to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of the war between the United States and Mexico.

The Overland mail of May 1st reached London yesterday. It possesses no political, and little commercial interest. The seeds of another contest in the Sikh country were sown at the termination of the late war.
Portugal has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon a change of the ministry. It appears that for the portuguese it would not have been a more than ordinary affair. England has offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Pakenham has received instructions to that effect from the British Government by the Caledonia.

The Cholera.—We have already stated that the Cholera, had made its appearance in some of the provinces of Persia, carrying death in its principal towns. It has spread from Bokhara to Herat and Meshio, and has now taken the direction from the Caspian Sea to Teheran and Isphahan. Late accounts from Odessa state that it had crossed the Russian territory and appeared at Bender, taking a westerly direction between the Caspian and Black seas.
On the other side the cholera broke out unexpectedly at Orenburg, in the mines of the Ural mountains; it crossed the Volga, and set its foot in Europe, only 2,000 kilometers from St. Petersburg. If the accounts we have received are exact, it has taken a most irregular direction. It has advanced from west to north, and does not seem to have followed the banks of the river, as in 1839 and 1832.

James McHenry Byrd, of Maryland, has been appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, Secretary of Legation of the United States at London, vice Ganesvoort Melville, deceased.

From Santa Fe.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Saturday:
A variety of reports are in circulation, in addition to those already published by us from Santa Fe. Information was received by the Rednor, yesterday, at Cusaco, only 2,000 kilometers from Fort Leavenworth, from Ben's Fort, stating that a Mexican named force, of two or three hundred men, were on a march to meet and protect the traders from the United States; and there was some reason to expect an attack on the Fort. Ben's Fort, P. P. Blair, and Folger, were in New Mexico, and there were some fears of their having been made prisoners, as they have been absent much longer than was anticipated. Of this Ben's Fort, and the capture of the Rednor, the public must judge for itself. I think it was stated in some of the recent intelligence, that an *inco*, agent from Mexico was supposed to have arrived in the United States.

Correspondence of the Register.

THE BOONE CONTEST.
BOONE CO., June 21, 1846.
Dear Sir.—The Candidates for the Senate met at Beaver on Saturday the 23rd inst. Mr. Bransher led off with all the flourish peculiar to a Democratic electioneer. He *soft-sapped* the people in true democratic style. He told them that they were taxed, most dreadfully for the benefit of a few rich manufacturers of the north, and went so far as to say that our interest were intimately identified with the South and foreign manufacturers, than with the home manufacturers of the north; therefore, he was opposed to a protective tariff; and yet in the next breath he denied being a *free-trade* man! I must confess that I cannot understand his position, declaring as he does, that he is opposed to protecting home manufacturers, and denying that he is a *free-trader*. He is for breaking down the tariff of '42, and yet he offers no plan in its stead. He says the parties are so near together, that there is but a hair splits them, and that the whigs have abandoned all their measures, but the Tariff!

Dr. Hawkins followed Mr. Bransher, and literally demolished him. He ably vindicated the principles of the whig party, and, with great skill, exposed the inconsistencies and errors of his opponent. Dr. H. is a man of fine sense and deserves the support of all who love their country. He is a poor man, and cannot afford to wear gold spectacles, but is a true man, a patriot, and is beloved by all who know him. I feel confident that such a man will not be cast off by the people of Boone and Gallatin. His friends are sanguine of success. Yours &c. J. D.

Messrs. Benoit & Co., of St. Louis, lost \$1,500 in bank notes by the robbery of the mail bag from the Ben Franklin No. 9 a few weeks ago. They offer a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the money.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.—A bill has passed the House to authorize the Territory of Wisconsin to form a constitution for a State government, and for the admission of the new State into the Union.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance has been done in the Senate since the ratification of the Oregon treaty. In the House, the new Tariff bill has at length been taken up, and absorbs the entire attention of that body. The Supplemental Army Bill, providing for the appointment of one Major General and two Brigadier Generals, has passed the House and is now a law.

Campaign against Mexico.

A Washington letter says: Some idea may be formed of the extent of the contemplated operation against Mexico, by estimates which are being prepared at the proper office, for the following means of transportation. 2000 wagons, 4000 mules, 6000 horses, and 400 oxen. These facts speak stronger than any comment I could make.

The Mexican Force.

According to the official account of Gen. Arista of his battles with Gen. Taylor, he had in the engagements about 5000 men, and lost as follows:

In the battle of the 8th.		
Officers, Non Com. O's and Privates.		
Killed	4	93
Wounded	11	116
Dispersed	15	95
	15	240
In the battle of the 9th.		
Killed	3	154
Wounded	23	205
Dispersed	3	156
Total killed, wounded, and dispersed, 832.		

Mormon Troubles.

The Illinois papers contain accounts of further disturbances in Hancock Co. between the Mormons and Citizens. Much excitement prevails, and serious consequences are apprehended. When will these things cease?

The Quebec Fire.

The burning of the Theatre Royal, by which one hundred persons lost their lives, forty of whom have been disinterred from the ruins, is one of the most terrible disasters that has occurred for many years. The fire was caused by the bursting of a camphine lamp.

Regimental Election.

The Election for Regimental officers of the Ohio Volunteers, in Camp Washington, resulted as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT.
COLONEL—Alex. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati.
LT. COLONEL—John B. Weller, of Butler Co.
MAJOR—Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown Co.
SECOND REGIMENT.
COLONEL—Geo. W. Morgan, of Knox Co.
LT. COLONEL—Wm. Irvin, of Fairfield Co.
MAJOR—Wm. Wall, of Athens Co.
THIRD REGIMENT.
COLONEL—S. R. Curtis, of Wayne Co.
LT. COLONEL—Geo. W. McKoon, of Jefferson Co.
MAJOR—J. S. Love, of Morgan Co.

The Norfolk Herald, referring to the report in the *Commercial* on the Ingersoll slanders, says: Mr. Ingersoll may now take his lantern and go abroad at noonday, like Diogenes—not how ever, in search of an honest man, but of some one a little smaller than himself!

Old Cognac Brandy.

A FEW dozen pure old Cognac Brandy, for sale by the bottle or cask, suitable for medicinal purposes.
JUNE 27, '46 LENDRUM & ARTHUR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this spacious and central establishment, takes pleasure in renewing his acknowledgments to his friends and the traveling community generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and to assure them that no effort shall be spared that will tend to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call.

This Hotel, situated in Fourth Street, near Market, has advantages in its location over any other in the city, (particularly in the summer season), having large open lots in front and rear; and its proximity to the banks and business will make it the most convenient of any for the merchant and man of business.

The house has recently undergone most desirable alterations; has been painted and refitted throughout, and is at present in ample order for the reception of visitors.
A. F. GLASS.
Philadelphia, June 27, 1846. 4t

PLUMBER NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.
FURNISHING DEPOTS: Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Centennial Exhibitions, for the most splendid Colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover St.; Baltimore, 305 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 137 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.
June 27, 1846. 49-ly.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for the subscription of Stock in the "Licking River Navigation Company," will be opened on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1846, at the office of H. J. Groesbeck, in the city of Covington, Ky., and continue open for the space of ninety days, unless the whole amount of the capital stock in said company shall be sooner subscribed.
H. J. GROESBECK,
GEO. M. SOUTHWATE,
JOHN W. STEVENSON,
June 27, 1846.—2v Commissioners.

LOZENGES.—Just received, a full assortment of Lozenges, amongst which will be found the *Campfire Lozenges*, highly celebrated for the cure of Nervous Headache and Sick Stomach.
DR. T. N. WISE,
June 27. Corner of 4th and Scott sts.

WHITE LEAD.—Dr. Wise has on hand a full supply of McLennan & Co. superior White Lead, for sale at manufacturers prices.
June 27. Corner 4th and Scott sts.

HAY'S LINIMENT.—Just received, direct from the manufacturer, a supply of fresh and pure Hay's Liniment, together with Whitman's Vegetable Liniment—for sale very low by
DR. T. N. WISE,
June 27. Corner 4th and Scott sts.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber is now furnishing window cups and sills, of the best material, at 18 cts. per foot. He is also manufacturing iron, Marble, Mantels, of the best kind of Kentucky Marble, together with a fine lot of free stone Monuments of different sizes and patterns. All of which he will sell as cheap as any man can sell in the West—country. Call on him at the corner of the above, or any kind of building stone, will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Madison and Turnpike street, immediately in the rear of Washington's Store.
Covington, June 25th, 1846.—3m.

Miss Chubbuck, the Fanny Forester, of Willis, is married to the Rev. M. Judson, of the Birman mission.

MARRIED.

On the 21st of June, by the Rev. A. C. McLughlin, Mr. GEORGE CLIFFIN, to Miss CLARA DUCK, all of the County of Campbell.

On the evening of the 23d of June, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. C. Bayless, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER LUCE, to Miss HELEN MARY TAYLOR, all of Covington.

We return our "most profound," for a copious supply of the wedding cake. May the happy couple, who have entwined themselves with in the silver links of matrimony, glide peacefully, prosperously, and undisturbed as quiet brooks, whose waters know no trouble—each year multiplying their joys, and binding their hearts more closely within the ligatures of love.

Holy vows upon them rest;
In those vows you may be blest;
All that peace and comfort find;
Which in mercy were designed,
From the wedded state to flow
To heaven's children here below.

OH MAN! OH WOMAN! your greatest enemy is *Consumption!* This disease frequently selects you in your tender years, and marks you for its victim, fastening upon your lungs as disease, however slight it may be at first. It commences in "coughs" of warning, bidding you not to forget that the citadel of life is attacked, and that without proper medicine and care it will inevitably yield to the assault. Consumption, that cruel and relentless enemy, meets us at every corner—stands by the bedside at the solemn hour of midnight, or with the first light of morn, and what then becomes a warning—
(—) PREPARE FOR DEATH (—)
AND THE WORLD TO COME.

Is not your proper course of conduct then, evident, if you are laboring under the influence of the first premonitory seeds that so often lead to a pulmonary character, such as a Cold, Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, soreness of the Throat, difficulty of raising up the foul matter that settles upon the Lung, and in the Bronchial tube, pain in the Side and Breast; Asthma, Spitting of Blood, weakness in the Chest or Breast, &c., to at once procure that Life-Saving Medicine, *Dr. Duncan's Expectant Remedy*, which is certain to remove all diseases of a Consumptive nature from your system.
Therefore be prepared and ready to meet your "greatest enemy" before it is too late.

Pine and Wild Cherry.

Are trees of our own soil, and are generally known to possess energy in the common way of preparation, remarkable virtues in the cure of diseases of the Lung—how much more valuable then must a highly concentrated preparation prove, when so combined with other articles as to act in harmony with each other, and adapted to the various forms and stages of the disease it is so eminently calculated to alleviate.

The *Balsam of Wild Cherry* never fail to give relief, and cures after every other means have been tried in vain. This has been proven in thousands of instances, where it had effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.
See advertisement.

Old Cognac Brandy.

A FEW dozen pure old Cognac Brandy, for sale by the bottle or cask, suitable for medicinal purposes.
JUNE 27, '46 LENDRUM & ARTHUR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this spacious and central establishment, takes pleasure in renewing his acknowledgments to his friends and the traveling community generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and to assure them that no effort shall be spared that will tend to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call.

This Hotel, situated in Fourth Street, near Market, has advantages in its location over any other in the city, (particularly in the summer season), having large open lots in front and rear; and its proximity to the banks and business will make it the most convenient of any for the merchant and man of business.

The house has recently undergone most desirable alterations; has been painted and refitted throughout, and is at present in ample order for the reception of visitors.
A. F. GLASS.
Philadelphia, June 27, 1846. 4t

PLUMBER NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.
FURNISHING DEPOTS: Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Centennial Exhibitions, for the most splendid Colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover St.; Baltimore, 305 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 137 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.
June 27, 1846. 49-ly.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for the subscription of Stock in the "Licking River Navigation Company," will be opened on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1846, at the office of H. J. Groesbeck, in the city of Covington, Ky., and continue open for the space of ninety days, unless the whole amount of the capital stock in said company shall be sooner subscribed.
H. J. GROESBECK,
GEO. M. SOUTHWATE,
JOHN W. STEVENSON,
June 27, 1846.—2v Commissioners.

LOZENGES.—Just received, a full assortment of Lozenges, amongst which will be found the *Campfire Lozenges*, highly celebrated for the cure of Nervous Headache and Sick Stomach.
DR. T. N. WISE,
June 27. Corner of 4th and Scott sts.

WHITE LEAD.—Dr. Wise has on hand a full supply of McLennan & Co. superior White Lead, for sale at manufacturers prices.
June 27. Corner 4th and Scott sts.

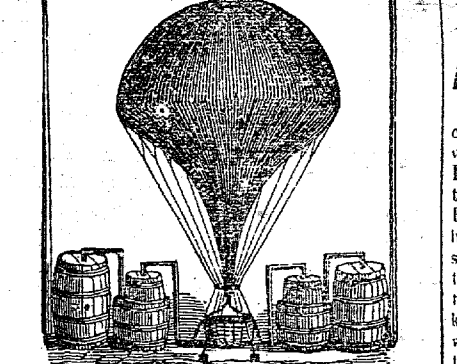
HAY'S LINIMENT.—Just received, direct from the manufacturer, a supply of fresh and pure Hay's Liniment, together with Whitman's Vegetable Liniment—for sale very low by
DR. T. N. WISE,
June 27. Corner 4th and Scott sts.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber is now furnishing window cups and sills, of the best material, at 18 cts. per foot. He is also manufacturing iron, Marble, Mantels, of the best kind of Kentucky Marble, together with a fine lot of free stone Monuments of different sizes and patterns. All of which he will sell as cheap as any man can sell in the West—country. Call on him at the corner of the above, or any kind of building stone, will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Madison and Turnpike street, immediately in the rear of Washington's Store.
Covington, June 25th, 1846.—3m.

INSIDE OIL.—A pure article on hand. For sale low by
DR. T. N. WISE,
Corner 4th and Scott sts.
June 27.

BALLOON INFLATION.



Clayton's Wholesale House.

NOTICE: LARGE SUPPLY OF Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Watch Tools, Materials, &c.

SINCE this establishment commenced supplying the Watch Makers and Dealers in Jewelry with goods, at the same prices that are paid for the like at the large wholesale places in New York and Philadelphia, its business has been gradually increasing; and the demand for goods this spring was so much greater than the Proprietor anticipated, that he was compelled to make two journeys in quick succession to the Eastern cities to select and order new supplies.

A caution to the public—a word or two respecting Jewels and the Cases of Watches, which have been sent to this country by M. I. Tobias, and which have no extra jewels in them, but the purchasers have fitted glass or common stone, resembling jewels, into them, and sold them for the costly full jeweled watches of M. I. Tobias; and the cases, instead of their being 18 carat, and containing more than 1500 gold. Mr. Clayton keeps a careful assortment of the genuine

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C

OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
Cincinnati, 23 Main street, near the Steamboat Landing.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is receiving fresh supplies every few days, of the largest and best manufacturers in the United States and from Europe, a large assortment of *Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth, and Housekeeping Goods in general*. Among which may be found—

Handsome English Brussels Carpeting;	Handsome American Brussels Carpeting;
Imperial 3 ply, (latest style) do;	Heavy double super. latest style, do;
Heavy superfine, do;	Do extra fine do;
Fine and Common do;	5 to 4 heavy twill'd Venetian do;
5-8 to 4 heavy stripe do;	Hemp and Cotton, very low; do;

Chenille, Tufted and Brussel Rugs, Alicant, Manilla, Sheep-Skin and Parlor Mats; Drugget tar Covering; Stair Rugs; Flannel and Table Covers; 4-4 to 12-4 Linen Sheetings; 4-4 to 12-4 Cottons; 20-4 to 40-4 Linen and Cottons; 10-4 to 14-4 Cottons; Birds Eye, and Dutchback Dinners; Scarlet, Crimson, Green, Blue, Orange and Yellow Woaded, Damask and forcees; White Counterpanes, 10-4 to 14-4; Cradle and Crib Counterpanes and Blankets; Vorsted and Cotton Fringes; Tassels and cord.

10,000 yards Floor Oil Cloth, 2 feet to 34 feet in width, being the largest, most splendid and
cheapest lot ever offered for sale east of the Mountains. Dining Rooms, Halls, Lobbies, Stairs,
Offices, neatly fitted, at prices that cannot be equalled.

The above, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, will be sold either by the piece,
retail to suit the purchaser, as low as at any other place in the city, or as low as the same quality
can be had for at retail, in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

Wholesale Orders, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, and others, are respectfully invited to
call and examine.

all and examine
april 18, 1843—33tf

23 Main street, near the Steamboat Landing.

"CHEAP GOODS."
WALKER & WINSTON,
Madison St. cor. one door below South. Charleston, Kentucky.

ARE now receiving new and beautiful styles of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable to the City or country trade, and of the latest SPRING and SUMMER patterns, which will continue to sell, as heretofore, at the lowest Cincinnati prices.

Confining themselves strictly to a cash business, they will be enabled to sell Goods at an extremely small advance, believing in the old adage, "That a nimble squire is better than a slow killing." CASH at all times paid for SEGARS and TOBACCO.

ALSO—Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beezwax, Ginseng, Feathers, &c. &c. Call and see our Goods

Light's Quick Yeast.
FRESH supply of this justly popular article, received and forwarded by express.


A. L. & T. GREER.
 Galvanic Rings, Belts, Bands,
 Bracelets, Plasters
 Covington, Jan 17, 1846.
 DONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS.—Just re-

received, one case Pongee Handkerchiefs, viz:

Children's Fancy Pongee Hdkf;	
Large do do do;	
Super Mandarin do do;	
Full square do do;	

AND
MAGNETIC FLUID;
IS AT


Wax Printed	do	do;	No. 42 West Fourth st. near Walnut, Cincinnati.
Corded Borders	do	do (Spitalfield)	
Light Square	do	do;	
A Sorted Damask	do	do;	
34 in. Bandanna	do	do;	
London Damask	do	do;	




For sale by **HOBART & RICHARDSON,**
30 Sycamore st. Cin.
March 14, 1846. 34-ly

BOOTS, SHOES & PALE-LEAF HATS.

I AM NOW re-





ceiving my Spring and Summer stock of Boots, Shoes & PALM-LEAF HATS, and will continue to receive during the season, every

style, suitable for the trade. Those wishing to purchase at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, will please call and examine my stock.

—ALSO—

Constantly on hand of my own manufactory,

Gentlemen's fine Calf and Morocco Boots. Nervous Tremors, Dizziness of the Head, Pains
Ladies' " " Brogans. in the Chest and Side, General Debility, Defi-
Children's shoes of every variety; ciency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all
Which I will sell on term that will give satisfac- Nervous Disorders. In cases of Dyspepsia,
tion to those that favor me with their patronage. which is simply a nervous derangement of the
Sign of the **BIG RED BOOT.** digestive organs, they have been found equally
superstitious. "The Ruyce are of different species,

JOHN GATES,
No. 5 Lower Market, 21 door East of Main
street, Cincinnati.
March 14, 1846. 34

MANUFACTORY,
-SIGN OF THE PRAIRIE WHALE.
C. B. KELLUM & CO.

PROPRIETORS. NO. 18, EAST FRONT ST.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. B. The Oil Manufactured at this Establishment is warranted equal to any that can be

offered in the United States.

A supply for Exportation constantly on hand.

Cincinnati, March 21 1846. 35-1y.

Being anxious to close up our old book accounts before the end of the present year, we would take it is an especial favor if those of our

the most valuable discoveries of modern science. It is believed to possess the remarkable power of rendering the nerves sensitive to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration, the influence at the seat of disease; and thus giving rapid and permanent relief.

Christie's Galvanic Strengthening Plasters

Friends and customers, indebted to us, would
call and settle. BENNETT & PRETLOW.
Oct. 25th, 1845. 14.

S. KNOWLTON & CO.
SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTURERS,
No. 7, Water St., Between Main and Walnut,
CINCINNATI.
Walker & Winston, Agents, Corington, Ky.

will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers prices.
Feb. 21, 1846. 31-ly.

John W. Murray,
Barber, Hair-dresser, &c.,
Lale from Albura, N. Y.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Covington, that he has located himself in the house recently occupied by William Drake, on the corner of Fifth and Scott streets, Covington, Kentucky, to which place he gives a general invitation to all who stand in need of his services.

J. K. OGDEN & CO'S 163 Main st.
april 11 Sign of the Padlock.

HAMES.—30 doz Hames on hand and for sale by
J. K. OGDEN & CO.
april 11 163 Main st. Sign of the Padlock.

IRON MOLASSES GATES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

by 4 Iron Molasses CRATES, on hand and for sale by
J. K. OGDEN & CO. 162 Main st.
april 11 Sign of the Padlock.

COFFEE MILLS.—Just rec'd a large sup-
ply of Livingston's Coffee Mills, consist-
ing of Iron, Brass, and Britannia Hoppers.—
Also, Greenwood's, Parker & Wilson's, and

West.
We invite the Ladies and Gentlemen to give
us a call.
Market Space, adjoining Mackoy's Store, Cor-
nington.

A. W. GAINES & CO.
March 22, 1846. 36-1/2

others' make of Side Mills, for sale low at
J. K. OGDEN & CO'S 162 Main st.
apr 11 Sign of the Padlock.

CUTLERY--J. K. OGDEN & CO., keep
constantly on hand, Ivory handled Knives
and Forks of every style, in sets, and by the
dozen with, Iverny and Cutlers to match.

W. J. MADEIRA, M. D.
DENTIST,
Rooms on Walnut St. 4 doors above Third St.
CINCINNATI.
apr 11 38-Jy

BLUE LICK AND SODA WATER.
THE public are respectfully informed that they can at all times find, on the corner 4th and Scott sts. a delightful article of Soda Water; also fresh, Blue Lick. The proprietors desire every patron to be satisfied, and are having done arrangements to receive it, free of charge.

SEVERAL valuable BUILDING Lots desirably situated for business or dwelling houses, for sale low for cash.

ALSO—Two or three Farms convenient to the city. Enquire of

WALKER & WINSTON,
may 23 Madison st, one door above sixth.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST published by J. A. James, Walnut st.
opposite Cin. College, Cincinnati.
The complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns,
with a glossary and Life of the author, one vol.
may 9-42

32mo; *The American Flower Garden Companion*, revised and enlarged; by Edward Sayres, Landscape and ornamental gardener, one vol. 12mo. *The Gem*, a choice selection of Original Tales, &c., illustrated with engravings. *Jim's Bride*, and other tales, by Thos. Moore.

Price 25 cts.
apr 25 1846

DR. C W HOWELL tenders his professional services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity.
may 9, 1846-43

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

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES T. MOREHEAD AND JOHN W. STEVENSON have united themselves in the practice of the Law, under the firm of **Morehead and Stevenson.**
They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison.
Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one or both of them will always be found, unless in attendance upon their courts.
March 8, 1845. 33-1r

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

Law Partnership.
B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL.
HAYING associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office on Scott street, west end Market Space.
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-1r

Law Partnership.
B. W. FOLEY & SEP. T. WALL.
HAYING associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone and Grant. Their office on Scott street, west end Market Space.
Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-1r

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.
John S. Finley can always be found at his office, on Market Space, Covington, Ky. J. A. Levi at his office in Independence, Ky. Business confided to their care will meet with prompt attention.
August 23, 1845. 5-ly.

Law Notice.
J. C. CARROLL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cincinnati, will attend to all business entrusted to his care; collecting &c. in neighboring Counties in Kentucky, where he is Office No. 8 East Front st. with Saml Perry, up stairs in the Fire Departments Insurance Company building.
May 31, 1845. 45-1y

Blanks, Blanks.
DEEDS & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper—ALSO—JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' BLANK of a good quality, for sale at this Office.
Feb 21, 1845. 31-ly

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.
WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER, Scott, betw 7th & 8th, Covington, Ky. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of Jewellery, which he disposed to sell as low as can be purchased in Cincinnati. Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish an article in his line, are most respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.
April 12, 1845. 38-1y

Venition Blind Manufacture.
136 Spangore 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 customer, warranted of the best material, and fitted in the most reasonable 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. 45-1y

STOVES.
THE subscriber is manufacturing and now has on hand, a very large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, viz: The Co's Favorite, Buckeye, Reliance, Premium, and many other highly approved Cooking Stoves.
Also, a large assortment of Stoves, Office and Parlor Stoves of the latest patterns all of which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, may save from one to five dollars by calling on the subscriber.
Sign of the Gilt Store, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.
September 6, 1845. 7-ly

J. B. CASEY & CO. have on hand and for sale, at low prices, a large quantity of the Queen City, Nov. 29, 1845. 19-1y

MARBLE.
Wholesale and Retail.
Broadway between fourth and Fifth Streets. G. MCINNATTI, OHIO.

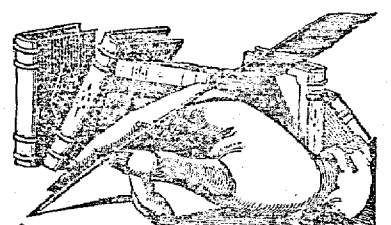
THE Subscriber would be happy to furnish Building Stone, Monuments of any size of Form, Tomb-larges, Gravestones, Marble Sinks, Chimney Piece Work, Soda Fontaines, Bar Drainers, Confectionary Tables, Paint Stones and Millers.
To those who wish to purchase any of the above named articles, having an interest in quarry, he will be able to wholesale to Stone Cutters, and also give the people good bargains, particularly in Monuments and Head Stones.
N. B. A splendid assortment of Monuments on hand and a new variety expected daily.
S. WEEKS.
June 14th, 1845—47-1y.

WM. STARKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, COVINGTON, KY.
HAS removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Dr. T. N. Wise as a Drug Store, on Scott street near the corner of Fifth, where he is prepared to execute Gentlemen's and Ladies' work, and on as liberal terms as any establishment in the West, and feels confident in giving satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage. To those who are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, for the purpose of purchasing their boots and shoes, he would say that he can furnish them as cheap or cheaper than they can be obtained in that City. He solicits a share of public patronage.
April 1, 1846.

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 y1

Notice.
JOHN MACKOY 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 carrying and selling 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.

GUNDRY & BACON'S



Commercial Institute.
GUNDRY & BACON'S
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Fifth 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, Individual, Partnership and Compound Company Business.
The subject of Closing and Re-opening Books, Balancing and Adjusting Individual and Partnership concerns, will be explained and illustrated.
In place of the common method of copying after any particular printed work, the pupil is exercised in opening, making the Original Entries, Journalizing, Posting, Balancing, Closing and making out the Balance Sheet of each twenty different sets of Books, containing 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 Bankers in the valuations and allowances of Merchandise, Calculations of per centage, Interest, Commission, Exchange, Equation of Payments, &c.
COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITING.
Embracing the general particulars of Letter Writing as 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 principals will obligate themselves to make 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 entering an Institution to acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping, to go where he can also, at the same time be made a good writer, and thus obtain all, rather than a part of these qualifications which are equally essential to the Bookkeeper.
Reference is shown from some of the first Business men and Bookkeepers in the city, who have qualified themselves at this Institution.
Feb 21, 1845. 31-ly

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.
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 Coughs and Affections of the Lungs and Chest, I have never known anything to equal it. You will certainly deserve the thanks of the Community, and particularly of those afflicted with Coughs, for having provided such a specific; and not the thing least to be desired in it, is assent to the last.
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 Coughs, I am fully prepared to testify to its virtues.
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 have 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 Coughs and Croup, and have never known it fail of curing the worst Case, when used in time.
Indeed so valuable do I consider this Medicine, that I would on no account suffer my family to be without it through the winter season. It need only be tried to be appreciated.
J. W. POWELL, Covington, Ky.
By the proprietor, Covington, October 7th, 1845
Dns. BENNETT & PRETLOW—I have been using the Compound Syrup of Sassafras & Wild Cherry in my family for more than a year, and find it all it purports to be; having always proved its efficacy in Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, 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 throat, loss of appetite, Dyspepsia, Cough, and general debility, and was for weeks unable to attend to business. I prevailed on him to take this Syrup, which relieved him right away, and by the time he was through with the second bottle was restored to good health. It is now more than a year and he has not been troubled since with disease.
Yours &c. JOHN R. STEWART.
Other references, and ample directions accompany each bottle. The retail price is 50 cents per bottle. Agents will be supplied on favorable terms by the proprietor.
DRS. BENNETT & PRETLOW.
West end of Market Space, Covington, Ky.

GRATES.
THE subscriber is still manufacturing and now has on hand a very large and splendid assortment of Mantle Grates of the latest patterns, which will be sold very low for cash. Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, may save money by calling on the subscriber.
W. F. CHILDS.
Sign of the Gilt Store, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.
September 6, 1845 7-ly

SUPERFINE Wool hdk. Cloth, Ladies' Casimires & Vestings, Ladies' and Gents' White and Colored Kid and Silk Gloves.
For sale by J. B. CASEY & Co. Nov. 29, 1845. 19-1y

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

SUPERIOR FATS & CARS.
N. W. ALLEN has just received and has for sale at his store on Scott Street, a superior lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and made in the latest style, which will sell as cheap as any House in this City or Cincinnati.
He also has a large assortment of childrens caps, a beautiful article. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is sure he can satisfy purchasers in regard to quality and price.
Covington Dec. 6th 1845. 20 1r

NEW GOODS.
GEDGE & BROTHERS have commenced stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for City and country trade. Their customers and the public are requested to call, as they will endeavor to sell at reasonable prices. Still have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, meats, shoes, cotton yarns, iron, nails, glass, &c. &c.
GAINS paid for Wheat, Rye and Flaxseed.
N. B. A general and full assortment of H. Storr's Products at Cincinnati prices.
Covington, Sept. 13 1845. 81f G. & B.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.
DR. CARTER having 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 increasing application to business, he hopes to merit a continuation 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 acquainting himself with all the various improvements made in the profession—six years of which time has been exclusively spent with three very eminent workmen from the East, for improvement in the dental art. From the universal satisfaction that he has heretofore given, he does not hesitate to say that in all available cases, however difficult, he ensures success.
Office at 4th near the corner of Scott st.
REFERENCE.
Rev. Mr. Lynn, W. Herndon, Esq., W. R. Repp, Esq., Dr. Shamlin, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Menzies, S. T. Wall, Gen. Benj. Fowler, March 21, 1846. 34-1y

M. T. C. GOULD'S GREAT WESTERN LARD OIL.
No. 30, East Front Street, Cincinnati, O.
OPPOSITE the Steamboat Landing, and between Sycamore and Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.
Nov 15, 1845. 11 1r

THOS. BIRD, Druggist.
March 14, 1845. 34-1y

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
FOR Diseases of the Lungs and Breast
For the cure of all great complaints, such as Asthma (or Phthisis) Coughs, incipient or scattered, Whooping Cough, and every variety of 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 standard 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 not a cheap counterfeit, and every other article offered to them as a substitute, so long will cure—positive cures—cheer the friends of many a despairing family.
Messrs. Sanford & Park, Springfield, Ky., May 14, 1845.
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