

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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

VOLUME VI.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

NUMBER 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

N. L. FINNELL,

AT TWO DOLLARS a year, when paid in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in six months.

Single numbers in wrappers 5 cents.

Persons wishing to discontinue the paper, must settle all arrears before it can be sent, unless at the option of the Publishers.

Advertisements, of 13 lines, or less, will be charged for the first insertion 75 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement to be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript or previously agreed upon between the parties.

The number of insertions must be marked on the advertisement, or it will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

LAW NOTICE.

J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES BELM.

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

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

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33-1f

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD AND JOHN W. STEVENSON.

Have associated 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 Conner, Berry & Co., where an attendance upon their courts.

March 8, 1845. 33-1f

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BENTON & MOORAR.

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

Covington, March 8, 1845. 33

Law Partnership.

B. W. FOLEY & S. T. WALL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County of Covington, Kentucky.

Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Conner, Berry & Co., where an attendance upon their courts.

March 8, 1845. 33-1f

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

WM. GALLUP, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER.

Scott, between 4th & 5th. Has received and now offers for sale, a choice selection of JEWELRY, which he disposed to sell as low as can be purchased in Cincinnati.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to see and examine for themselves, call and examine for themselves.

April 12, 1845. 38-1y

Gedge & Brothers.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Scott Street, Covington, Ky. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of RETAIL, cheap for cash or exchange for country produce.

March 8, 1845. 33

OHIO LARD OIL 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 Export constantly on hand. Cincinnati, March 21 1846. 35-1y

S. KNOWLTON & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 7, Water St., Between Main and Walnut, CINCINNATI.

Walker & Winston, Agents, Covington, Ky. will keep constantly on hand a supply and sell at the manufacturers prices. 31-ly

Peter A. White & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 4, Main street Cincinnati, Ohio.

August 15, 1846. 4-ly

Physician's Card.

DOCTOR ROSS having permanently located in the city of Covington, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Scott street one door north of Messrs. A. L. & T. Greer.

August 8, 1846. 3-3m.

C. L. Mullins

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

3 DOORS SOUTH OF 6th STREET.

HAS now on hand a good stock of Groceries which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

Covington, July 11th, 1846.

JOHN W. VENABLE,

POURTRAIT PAINTER.

Scott Street, up stairs—above J. R. Stewart's.

Covington, Ky. apr 18—391f

D. R. W. CANNELL, having located in Covington, offers his professional services to the citizens of Covington and vicinity.

Office on Market Space, formerly occupied by Poley & Waine.

July 18, 1846. 52

Covington Silk factory.

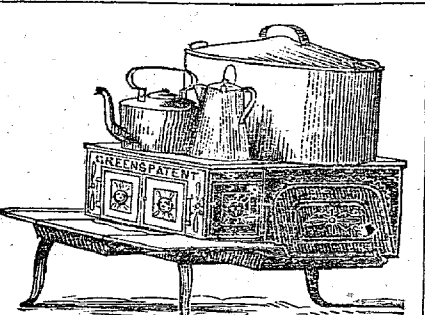
Has assigned continue to carry on the Silk Manufacture at the same old stand, corner of Garrard and Third st.

Cash paid for Cocoons and Reeled Silk.

JACKSON & ORME.

Old Methodist Church, Covington, Ky.

July 25, 1846



GREEN'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

Manufactured and sold only by WM. E. CHILDS, No. 21, Fifth street, South side, between Main and Walnut, sign of the Gilt Store.

"We, the undersigned, have used most if not all the popular Cooking Stoves, and now have in use Green's Patent, which we by far give a decided preference. In point of convenience, dispatch in cooking, heat of plates and economy of fuel. In baking, we believe it can have no equal. We cheerfully recommend the above Stove to all who wish to purchase, as we believe it to be superior to any now in use."

J. P. Corneil, Esq., Nelson Beyer, D. K. Williams, A. L. Martin, John Robins, W. K. Rinnalds, S. Brown, Esq., E. S. Montague, John Willis, J. T. Thompson, J. J. Wheeler, John Cummings, C. Whitcomb, John Harding, Thos. H. Miner, J. L. Wright, W. E. Childs, J. S. Stansbury, H. Bateman, Esq., E. Collins, Esq., Chas. Montague, J. N. Wainright, Capt. Thorne, J. S. Wilson, L. J. Sperry, John G. Grant, Joel Green, Mr. Meyer, Ira Bristol, H. M. Baldwin, David Bond, Esq., William, Esq., H. Starr, Esq., Saml. Baker, C. Epply, Elias Day, E. Meyer, E. S. Oberlander, H. Hastings, Esq., M. Green, Doct. F. Foster, S. J. Runion, S. L. Folger, J. Hartwell, 2d, Wm Martin, Z. E. Comstock, Philip Henry.

N. B. Any one who shall purchase the above named Green's Patent, after giving it a fair trial, and believe it not to come up to the above recommendations, may return the same and I will refund the money. W. E. CHILDS.

The subscriber is also manufacturing and keeps on hand the Cook's Favorite, Hot Air, Premium, Patent and all the late and most approved patterns of Stoves, Office and Parlor Stoves, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

N. B. Be sure to find the three Gilt Stores. Aug. 23, 1846.—5-1y W. E. CHILDS.

Her Life has been Spared,

BY THE USE OF

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED!!

Mrs. Margaret Clemons, of Columbus, Ohio, has been suffering with a "DISEASE OF THE LUNGS," for the last three years. She at length became so weak and debilitated that she could not leave her bed. Her husband procured all the different medicines set forth to cure the Consumption; but unfortunately there was none of them afforded her any decided relief. At last seeing a notice in the "Ohio Statesman," of a cure that was performed upon a young lady similarly affected, which gave hopes of a cure, your Expectorant Remedy was sent for, of your agent Mr. Mattoon, and used according to the directions. The good effects were visible after using the Medicine one week. Her Coughing subsided, and the choking by phlegm, which she distressingly experienced, and after using the Expectorant six weeks her strength returned to its natural vigor, and now enjoys perfect health. I write you these lines in sincere gratification of the speedy cure your Medicine performed upon my sister.

Yours, truly,

PHILLIP HENDERSON.

Columbus, O., Sept. 10, 1845.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

BOOTS, SHOES & PALM-LEAF HATS.

I AM NOW receiving my Spring and Summer stock of Boots, Shoes & PALM-LEAF HATS, and will continue to receive during the season every variety, price and 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 manufacture, Gentlemen's fine Calf and Morocco Boots.

Children's shoes of every variety.

Which I will sell on terms that will give satisfaction to those that favor me with their patronage.

Sign of the BIG RED BOOT.

JOHN GATES,

No. 5 Lower Market, 21 door East of Main street, Cincinnati.

March 14, 1846. 34

REPELLE'S CUT TOBACCO.—We have received the agency for the sale of this celebrated Tobacco. This day received per steam "Felix Grundy," 50 packages birds-eye smoking tobacco, at manufacturers prices, adding freight and charges.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co., No. 15, West Front st, Cin.

June 30

2000 STONE JUGS.—This day received per steam John Deen

stone, and for sale low.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co., No. 15, West Front st, Cin.

June 30

SAD IRONS.—2000 lbs Ball & Davis' brand, just received and for sale at manufacturers prices.

G. B. MARSHALL & Co., No. 15, West Front st, Cin.

June 30

JUST received a lot of superior CHOCOLATE, COCOA, and articles for invalids.

DRS. BENNET & PRETLOW.

ids, by

From the Cuckoo.

SONG OF THE OREGON EMIGRANT.

BY MRS. SOPHIA R. OLIVER.

Oh! onward! Oh onward! we look not behind

Where the flag of our country streams out on the wind,

Where rich verdant valleys are vocal with song,

And rivers majestic are sweeping along.

Our couriers are fleet as the wild antelope,

And our pathway is lit by the beacon of Hope,

With spirits as buoyant and free as the wind,

Our glances are forward—we look not behind.

We'll sweep o'er the plains where the buffalo bounds,

Where the fierce Black-foot roams o'er the broad hunting grounds,

Where the mad river shouts with hoarse glee to the sky,

And the horse of the desert speeds fleetly by.

With footsteps unerring like chamois we'll climb,

Where the bold Rocky mountains are towering sublime—

The eagle we'll scare from his tempest-cocked nest,

And plant our proud flag on the mountain's tall crest.

We'll shout till the valley and broad desert plain,

And rude crags around us shall thunder again,

Till the wild beast shall shriek with dismay in his lair,

And the rattlesnake ring out his song on the air!

And we'll mark where thy waters, Columbia, sweep

Through the forests gigantic, away to the deep;

Thy current—the mountain's bold, rocky, and steep;

And thy glorious consort—the great Western Sea!

We'll joy, for the spirit of Liberty sings

O'er thy beautiful valley, her sun-gleaming wings;

And stately we know in each hallowed scene,

Where the radiant light of her presence hath been.

Still onward we'll wander where many a stream

Is fervently kissed by the young morning beam,

With the water-fall's sailing course o'er the tide,

And the beaver's fair city alone by its side.

And we'll prance in the forest's broad shadowy aisles,

And dream once again of those hallowed piles,

Whose sweet bells ring out by Atlantic's green shore,

In the beautiful land we shall visit no more.

Oh! we'll shed not a tear—but adown to the end

We'll kneel, and pour out our full spirits to God;

Our temple, the sky-reaching forest shall be,

And our deep solemn organ—the voice of the Sea!

The Sea, oh the Sea, where the sun sinks to rest,

With his glory-crown'd head on its tremulous crest;

We'll plume the broad flag of the valiant and true,

And pitch our white tents by its waters of blue!

THE BLACK VEIL.

BY DICKENS.

For the full understanding of the accompanying extract, it is necessary to premise, that on a cold winter evening, a young London surgeon was seated by his cheerful fire, listening to the wind beating the rain against the windows, and howling dismally down the chimney, when his musings were interrupted by a visit from a singularly tall female, muffled in a black shawl, as if for the purpose of concealment, and her face shrouded by a thick black veil. After a prolonged interview, the young surgeon gathers, that the next morning, precisely at nine, his services will be indispensable on behalf of a patient who will then, and at 12 1/2, then, be under the charge of his visitor. "I may be made to ask your aid, sir," says the woman, weeping bitterly; "but night after night, through the long dreary hours of watching and weeping, the thought has ever been present to my mind, and although even I see the helplessness of human assistance availing him, the bare thought of leaving him in the grave without it, makes my blood run cold."

"The doctor, sir," the man replied, "if just before the hour appointed, the surgeon was at the designated place, a desolate, detached dwelling in one of the suburbs of the great city. As he knocked at the door, a low whisper, as of stealthily conversation in the passage, became audible. Presently the door was opened by a tall ill-favored man, with black hair, and lace pale and haggard as a dead man's. In answer to the surgeon's question, "Am I in time?" the man replied, "Too soon, sir; but you'll step in here, sir, you won't be detained five minutes, I assure you." The surgeon walks in, the door is closed upon him, and he is left alone.

And now commences our scene:

It was a little cold room with no other furniture than two deal chairs, and a table of the same material. A handful of fire, unguarded by any fender, was burning in the grate, which brought out the damp, if it were not for the more comfortable purpose, for the unwholesome moisture was stealing down the walls in long slip-like tracks. The window which was broken and patched in many places, looked into a small piece of ground almost covered with water. Not a sound was to be heard, either within the house or without. The young surgeon sat down by the fire-place to await the result of his first professional visit.

He had not remained in this position many minutes, when the noise of some approaching vehicle struck his ear. It stopped; the street door was opened; a low talking succeeded, accompanied with a shuffling noise of footsteps along the passage on the stairs, as if two or three men were carrying some heavy body to the room above. The creaking of the stairs a few seconds afterwards, announced that the new-comers, having completed their task, whatever it was, were leaving the house. The door was again closed, and the former silence was restored.

Another five minutes elapsed, and the surgeon had just resolved to explore the house, in search of some one to whom he might make his errand known, when the room door opened, and his last night's visitor, dressed in exactly the same manner, with the veil lowered as before, motioned him to advance.

The singular height of her form, coupled with the circumstance of her not speaking, caused the idea to pass across the brain for an instant that it might be a man disguised in woman's attire. The hysterical sobs which issued from beneath the veil, and the convulsive attitude of grief of the whole figure, however, at once exposed the absurdity of the suspicion, and he hastily followed.

The woman led the way up stairs to the front room, and paused at the door to let him enter first. It was scantily furnished with an old deal box, a few chairs, and a tent bedstead without hanging or cross-rails, which was covered with a patch-work counterpane.

The dim light admitted through the curtain which he had noticed from the outside rendered the objects in the room so indistinct, and communicated to all of them so uniform a hue, that he did not at first perceive the object on which his eye at once rested, when the

woman rushed frantically past him, and flung herself upon her knees at the bed-side.

Stretched upon the bed, closely enveloped in a linen wrapper, and covered with blankets, lay a human form, stiff and motionless.

The head and face, which were those of a man, were uncovered, save by a bandage, which passed over the head and under the chin.

The eyes were closed. The left arm lay heavily across the bed, and the woman held the passive hand. The surgeon gently pushed the woman aside, and took the hand in his.

"My God!" he exclaimed, letting it fall involuntarily; "the man is dead!"

The woman started to her feet and beat her hands together. "Oh, don't say so, sir!" she exclaimed, with a burst of passion, amounting almost to frenzy; "Oh don't say so, sir! I can't bear it; indeed I can't! Men have been brought to life before, when, unskillful persons have given them up for lost; and men have died who might have been restored if proper means had been resorted to. Don't let him lie here, sir, without an effort to save him! This very moment life may be passing away. Do try, sir—do for God's sake!"

And while speaking, she hurriedly chafed the forehead and then the breast of the senseless form before her, and then wildly beat the cold hands, when she ceased to hold them, felt heavily and listlessly back on the coverlet.

"It is of no use, my good woman," said the surgeon, soothingly, as he withdrew his hand from the man's breast. "Stay, undo that curtain."

"Why?" said the woman, starting up.

"Undo that curtain!" repeated the surgeon, in an agitated tone.

"I darkened the room on purpose," said the woman, throwing herself before him, as he turned to undo it. "Oh, sir, have pity on me! If it can be of no use, and he is really dead, do not, do not expose that corpse to other eyes than mine!"

"This man died no natural or easy death," said the surgeon. "I must see the body!"

And with a motion so sudden that the woman hardly knew that he had slipped from beside her, he tore open the curtain, admitted the full light of day, and returned to the bedside.

"There has been violence here!" he said pointing toward the body, and gazing intently on the face, from which the black veil was now removed. In the excitement of a minute before, the female had dashed off the bonnet and veil, and now stood with her eyes fixed upon him. Her features were those of a woman of fifty, who had once been handsome, sorrow and weeping had left traces upon them, which not time itself would ever have produced, without their aid; her face was deadly pale, and there was a nervous contortion of the lip, and an unnatural fire in her eyes, which showed too plainly that her bodily and mental powers had nearly sunk beneath an accumulation of misery.

"There has been violence here!" said the surgeon, preserving his searching glance.

"There has!" replied the woman.

"This man has been murdered!"

"That I call God to witness, he has," said the woman passionately, "pitiously, inhumanly murdered!"

"By whom?" said the surgeon, seizing the woman by the arm.

"By the butcher's mark, and then ask me!" she replied.

The surgeon turned his face toward the bed and bent over the body, which lay full in the light of the window. The throat was swollen, and a blue, livid mark encircled it. The truth flashed suddenly upon him.

"This is one of the men who were hung this morning!" he exclaimed, turning away with a shudder.

"It is," replied the woman; with a cold, unmeaning stare.

"My son?" inquired the surgeon.

"My son!" replied the woman; and fell senseless at his feet.

And her son it was. A companion equally guilty with her, had been acquitted for the lack of evil, not while he had been left for death, and executed. The mother, a widow, without friends or money, had been herself the necessary agent to bestow them upon her orphan boy, who, unmindful of her progress, and forgetful of the incessant anxiety of mind, and voluntary starvation of body which she had endured for him, had plunged into a career of dissipation and crime, which had resulted in his own death by the hangman's hands, and caused his mother's shame and incurable insanity. It was our painful lot, on an occasion well known to metropolitan readers, to witness the execution of a criminal, the relative of a condemned criminal, when the concentric rings of the law were closing up to their victim, sought and relinquished hope after hope, that in some way his life might yet be saved; and it is perhaps owing to this circumstance that the preceding narrative made so deep an impression upon our mind. And now let us ask, how many persons, familiar with Pickwick, Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Barry Rudge, Chuzzlewit, etc., are aware that "The Black Veil" is by the same author, and was first published years before the earliest of those works were written?

From the N. Orleans Delta.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish the following as an illustration of the philosophy of the war writing, which will be seen, is positive, pointed and sententious. Captain Tobin is candid, discursive and didactic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belong at least to the "beautiful."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

2d Auditor's Office, July 31, 1846.

Sir—You are charged on the books of this office with \$1925, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to relieve yourself from this material liability, you will enter on your first muster roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison equipage received for your company, until turned over to a U. S. quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. McALLA, Second Auditor.

Capt. G. H. Tobin;

Washington Reg't La. Volunteers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

2d Auditor's Office,

LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 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.

TWO DOLLARS a year—paid in advance.
TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

Office—Corner of Scott st. and Market Space.

Advance payment being to the mutual advantage of the subscriber and the Proprietor, it is hoped that made of payment will be adopted when convenient.

OURSELVES.

This number completes the first three months since we took charge of the Register, and we have not yet had the pleasure of writing over 8 or 10 receipts for advance payments to the paper, and not one in Covington! This is perhaps without a parallel in the history of newspaper printing, and will go to show that Covington is the best of all other places to publish a newspaper in—the printers being certain not to get into habits of extravagance and dissipation. But to be more serious about the matter. This way of paying for newspapers will not do; no paper can be sustained by it. We hope our patrons will be a little more prompt in their payments.

THE ARMY—VICTORY.

We have anticipated our usual time of publication in order to lay before our readers as early as possible, the highly important and gratifying news from our army in Mexico, which will be found in another column. Monterey, one of the strong Mexican fortresses, and a point to which public attention has been for several months directed, as one at which our army was likely to meet with a powerful resistance, if not a check, has fallen into the hands of our victorious army. Not, however, without a struggle, and a heavy sacrifice of human life. Many of our brave fellows have been sent to their long homes, and many others made cripples for life.

To make room for the Army News we have been compelled to leave out a number of articles prepared for to-day's paper—mostly original.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Election for Governor and other state officers took place in Ohio on Tuesday last. We have received but few returns; but these few indicate the election of Bann, Whig, as Governor; and a Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. In Hamilton county, the whole Democratic ticket is elected. Tud's majority for Governor, is 1899 over Babb. Two years ago his majority over Burley was 1855. J. J. Farn, Democrat, is elected to Congress.

DAVID FISHER, (Whig), is elected in the 2d District.

R. C. SHENCK, (W.), in the 3d District.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday morning says: "The Whig candidates for Congress which the gubernatorial vote, so far as in, shows to have been elected, are Mr. SCHENCK, of Montgomery; Mr. FISHER, of Clinton; Mr. CANN, of Logan; Mr. DUNCAN, of Licking; Mr. EDWARDS, of Fairfield, and General TAYLOR, of Ross—6. There is no doubt of the election of Mr. VINTON, of Gallia; Mr. GIBBINS, of Ashabula, and Mr. EVANS, of Guernsey—3. This makes 9 Whigs certain, and we feel confident of two or three more. The Locos, so far as known, have elected 2—Mr. FARNEY, of Hamilton, and General HANCOCK, of Brown.

Poor editors are sometimes doomed to sad disappointments in their estimates of the votes given, gains and losses, &c., before elections, and not unfrequently even after the elections are over. On Wednesday morning last a Democratic paper over the river came out with a black rooster at its head, in full strut, and crowing lustily. "OHIO IS REDEEMED!" says Chapman, at the top of his crow—"Don't crow so loud, Chap," said the Editor: "we may be a little mistaken, and should be mortified if we should crow too much, and still be defeated." But Chapman had got into too good a strain of crowing to stop, and crowed on all day, to the great annoyance and mortification of the editor, who discovered long before night, that the boot was on the other foot. Next morning poor Chapman was missing, and the Editor was heard to exclaim, very despondingly, "We are disappointed!" and Chap. shall suffer for his much crowing." And sure enough he did; for at dinner it was discovered that he had been served up in a "lusty plate of soup," which the editor handed round to his contending friends as mock turtle.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid; they will not be taken from the office. There are now several letters in the Postoffice directed to the Editor, that will be permitted to remain there.

Great Whig Victory in Maryland. The annual election for a portion of the Members of the Senate, and Members of the House of Delegates took place in Maryland, on the 7th inst. and has resulted in a complete and glorious triumph of the Whigs. The following table shows the relative strength of the parties in 1845 and the present year:

	SENATE.		1845.	
	W.	D.	W.	D.
Hold over,	9	3	9	3
Baltimore city,	1	0	0	1
Baltimore co.,	0	1	0	1
Cecil,	0	1	0	1
Frederick,	1	0	0	1
Washington,	1	0	1	0
Allegany,	0	1	1	0
Queen Anne's,	1	0	1	0
Caroline,	0	1	1	0
Worcester,	0	1	1	0
	13	8	14	7

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	1846.		1845.	
	W.	D.	W.	D.
Baltimore city,	2	3	0	5
Baltimore co.,	0	5	0	5
Cecil,	1	3	0	4
Harford,	1	3	0	4
Frederick,	5	0	0	5
Mont. omery,	4	0	3	1
Cent,	3	0	3	0
Carroll,	4	0	4	0
P. George's,	4	0	4	0
Charles,	2	1	2	0
Washington,	3	2	2	3
Talbot,	1	2	0	3
Calvert,	3	0	1	2
Allegany,	0	4	0	4
Anne Arundel,	3	2	2	3
Queen Anne's,	3	0	3	0
Caroline,	3	0	3	0
St. Mary's,	3	0	3	0
Dorchester,	4	0	4	0
Somerset,	4	0	4	0
Worcester,	3	1	4	0
	52	29	43	39

This shows a Democratic gain of one Senator, and a Whig gain of ten in the House of Delegates.

Four of this number are classed in the Baltimore Patriot as "Independents."

We very willingly comply with the request of the Jno. Rev. P. MARTIN in publishing the following note. We were led into the error we committed, in stating that he had voted for the Harbor Bill, by an Editorial article in the Richmond Chronicle, a paper published in Mr. M's District. We were not more in error, however, in stating that Mr. Martin, voted for the Harbor Bill, than we think he is, in stating that a majority of his District would have voted against the Bill, if that majority had been present. Very near two thirds of the votes in his District are Whigs, and wherever Whigs are found they are in favor of improving the navigable water courses of the country. The Harbor Bill being the only, or principal internal improvement Bill acted upon at the last session of Congress, would, of course, have met their approbation and support, if they had been present, and could have voted. We will not say what the Democratic portion of Mr. Martin's constituents might have done; but we are strongly inclined to the belief that a majority of them would have voted for the Bill, if they had not known beforehand what Mr. M's opinions were. In that case they might, and probably would, have voted as Mr. Martin did.

PRESTONBURGH, 18th Sept., '46. GENTLEMEN:—In your paper of the 4th inst., you published an extract from the Covington Ky. Register, in which the author says, "J. P. Martin, a Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, voted for the Harbor Bill, which was vetoed by the President; upon the question of its passage, the President's objections notwithstanding, Mr. Martin did not vote." The author of this piece is mistaken, and will find an exonerating journal, that I voted against the Bill on its passage, and that when it came to the House with the President's veto, that I did not reach the Hall until the call had progressed beyond any number of the House to record the unanimous consent of the House to record my vote, which was refused; when I remarked that if I had been present when my name was called, that it would have been recorded against the Bill and sustaining the President. I regarded many of the appropriations as wholly useless, and unconstitutional, and costly vote; as I believe, a majority of the District would have done had that majority have been present. The Hon. J. F. Bell will recollect my course and can give you the facts.

I hope the above will find a place in the columns of your paper, and also in the Covington Ky. Register.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. P. MARTIN.

A HEAVY LOAD.—The Flemingsburg Flag of last Friday, states, that on the previous Tuesday, a load of Merchandise, weighing 11,000 lbs, was taken on a wagon, by four horses, from Maysville to that place.

No need of Rail Roads or Canals between Maysville and Flemingsburg, when four horses can take 11,000 lbs, at one load; while in 1000 lbs of what used to be three heavy loads for six horses. Forty hundred for a six horse team, used to be, and would yet be, a heavy load on an ungraded dirt road. But now, on a turnpike, a four horse team takes 11,000 lbs, without doing horses, harness, or wagon, one tenth part of the injury, that a load of 4,000 would, on the old roads.

And yet we hear many oppose McAdams' roads, because they give a light toll to pay, which goes, they say, into the pockets of the rich who make the road or furnish the capital to make them! This kind of opposition, however, is beginning to die away, and the people generally are beginning to look upon McAdams' roads as conferring great benefits upon the sections of country through which they pass.

By the following paragraph, which we take from the Wabash (Ind.) Express, it appears that our sister State is about to be relieved of some of her pecuniary embarrassments, which have so long hung like an incubus upon her. When once she completes the Public Works she has commenced. Indiana may take her stand by the side of the most prosperous and enterprising of her sister States. Success to all her laudable enterprises and undertakings, and to our friend Dannaldson of the Express.

STATE DEBT.

We stop the press to announce that intelligence has been received this morning from Col. Blake, under date of the 11th of Sept. He would leave London by the steamer Hibernia on the 19th. Mr. Butler and the Col. had been actively engaged in arranging our State affairs, and we are happy in being able to inform our readers that enough will be accomplished before they leave to secure the final arrangement of our State Debt and the completion of our Canals.

Our old friend of the Kentucky Yeoman, does not seem to relish the term Locofoco, and objects to its being applied to his party. When brought into use, some of his party were delighted with it; for they said it meant "a quick light," or something like that. We are pleased, however, to learn that friend TANNER does not like it, and we hope soon to hear that he dislikes the principles, as well as the name, of his party.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

MONTEREY TAKEN!

GREAT BATTLE!—FIVE HUNDRED AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED!—DEATH OF COL. WM. H. WATSON!—DESPERATE FIGHTING!—CAPITULATION OF THE MEXICAN ARMY!!!

The steamer "James L. Day," arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst., with the glorious news that Monterey has capitulated after three days of desperate fighting. Capt. Taylor, one of the aides to Gen. Taylor, arrived in the Day, bearing despatches for Washington City. He left Monterey on the 25th ult.

Although the intelligence is glorious, demonstrating the invincibility of the American arms, it shows that the victory has been won at an immense sacrifice of life. No less than two hundred Americans wounded, and three hundred slain on the field of battle, among whom we regret to see that Lieut. Armstrong of the Ohio Regiment is wounded severely (no particulars).

On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain upon Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appeared to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from its batteries, he was repulsed with loss, and finally encamped covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that beside the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. The two latter heights were they stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried, being immediately turned upon a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the 1st Division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs and the volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10th and 12th regiments of the 1st Division, had been put in a battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 21st the order was given for this battery to open upon the Citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st Division moved forward in an advance under Col. Garland with his gunners, and commenced a skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the Col. Garland's battery, in an advance, under Col. Garland with his gunners, and commenced a skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the Col. Garland's battery, in an advance, under Col. Garland with his gunners, and commenced a skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the Col. Garland's battery, in an advance, under Col. Garland with his gunners, and commenced a skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Maj. Kinney, Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the Col. Garland's battery, in an advance, under Col. Garland with his gunners, and commenced a skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

Two 13-pounders, one 4-pounder, and 1 howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 40 or 50 men taken prisoners. One of 12 pounders was served against the 2d fort and defenses, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two 9-pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successfully the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Captain Vinton, 31 artillerymen. In these operations, the company of Louisiana troops, under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as a part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defenses in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defenses east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defenses to the main plaza and two immediate vicinity. In command of two companies of the Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, there were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and unintermitted from the streets, houses, and batteries, &c., &c., in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defenses of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to pursue the enemy, but permanently abandoned the city and its defenses except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace, the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city, to wards evening the mortar had also been placed in the main plaza, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was made by Gen. Ampudia. On the 25th, at 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. General Taylor arose, and saying he had made up his mind, he would accept of the offer, and during the night did great execution in the circum-scribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Paris Citizen.
BOURBON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FIRST DAY'S EXHIBITION.

The annual fair of our society commenced on Wednesday last, and continued through the week.

The first day was devoted to the exhibition of Domestic Manufactures.

An immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were upon the ground, from our own and the adjoining counties. The receipts at the gate, for entrance, amounted for this day, to about as much as for all the days of the last fair—a fact, which we state to show, that the assembly was greatly increased on any previous occasion.

There were thousands, there, eager to witness the display and to lend an interest to the occasion.

The exhibition of Domestic—blankets and caps—jeans and laces—bedquills and worked handkerchiefs—linseys and embroidery—carpets and sewing silks—combining a great variety of articles—for the number, quality and beauty of the fabrics, afforded abundant evidence of the assiduous and tasteful handwork of our fair countrywomen.

Indeed, such a rich display of the labors of home, from the hands of the family circle—was never brought forth for exhibition, in our country before. It was a scene to awaken the pride and praise of every heart.

It is out of our power, to notice every incident, which gave interest and pleasure to the occasion; but we will make mention of one or two.

Miss Laura Hutchcraft, whose skill and taste has made her one of the most successful contributors to our fair, through the Hon. Garrett Davis, presented to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, one of our Senators in Congress, a pair of elegant blankets. Mr. Davis's address and the Senator's reply, were highly appropriate to the occasion and worthy of their distinguished reputations.

Mr. B. Victor, Esq., of our place, by appointment, addressed the Society and did great credit to himself and to the association. His address has been requested for publication.

The Montgomery Brass Band attended the exhibition, and gave additional interest and pleasure to the occasion, by their performances. The music gave evidence of their skill and taste, and received the hearty thanks of the whole assembly.

Among other distinguished visitors, we were gratified to see the Hon. Wm. Owsley, Governor of Kentucky. It was evidence of the growing interest our society is awakening, to see our distinguished statesmen turning aside from their labors to witness its exhibitions.

Of the Premium Jeans—strictly home made—a suit is to be presented to Governor Crittenden, which was made by Mrs. George Brannough, of this country, and will be forwarded to him in due season. It is a beautiful fabric, and will come from the maker's hand in the best style of workmanship.

A beautiful chair was exhibited on the ground—a present from Miss Rockhill of Philadelphia to Miss Laura Hutchcraft of this country, which attracted the notice and admiration of all. The mechanical execution of the wood work was neat and chaste—the cushion was handsome and richly embroidered, and taken altogether, the chair was unique and of singular beauty and neatness.

Throughout the day, the greatest order was observed—the greatest interest and pleasure were manifested by the immense concourse, at the exhibition; and not an accident occurred to mar the occasion.

Truly it was a gala day, and thanks to the ladies for it, a most successful and interesting one. A similar exhibition, increasing in interest and delight.

SECOND DAY.

On this day, cattle, sheep and hogs, and Farming implements, were exhibited.

The show of Cattle was fine. At all ages the competition was spirited; but the rings of fat cattle and aged cows struck us as very superior. Indeed, the heifer that took the premium as the best fattened animal, was a prodigy of her kind—being decidedly the fattest animal we have ever seen.

The show of sheep and hogs was likewise very fine. Among the sheep for mutton, were several remarkably large, of the Ciss-wold breed.

There were not many premiums offered for agricultural implements, but such as were exhibited, were of the best quality. The chae press, which took the premium, can be seen at our office.

The Hon. Henry Clay was present during the day, and acted as judge on cattle. He looked in excellent health and spirits.

THIRD DAY.

Horses, Jack and Mule stock were exhibited on the third day.

There is always a spirited competition for the premiums for horses, and the show this year was equal to any previous occasion.

The mules were very fine. We never saw finer lots in our life. Indeed, the colts—ten in number—would have commanded from several breeders, if they had been in market, \$60 per head.

FOURTH DAY.

This day was set apart for the sale of such articles as might be disposed of. The partial success of the experiment—for such it was—was all the originators of it anticipated, but we confess it exceeded our anticipations. There was an apprehension of a failure, which did much against the plan; but, notwithstanding, there was a considerable amount of property sold, at most of it at fair prices. When the plan is carried into successful operation—attracting buyers and sellers—it will be one of the most interesting days of the fair.

Some domestics—and it may be remarked that such articles are generally made by our fair countrywomen, I have consumption—brought excellent prices.

It is only necessary for us to add, that horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were sold on such terms as the owner desired—the sale continuing to a late hour in the evening.

The ladies in respectable numbers, attended the exhibitions of stock and the sale.

THE PEAR BLIGHT.

The Orchard cultivation of the finer varieties of the Pear, is becoming an important matter; and the soil and climate of a large part of the United States are probably as well suited to the growth of this delicious fruit, as those of any country whatever.

The only serious obstacle to its culture is the *Blight*, which, sometimes destroying a vigorous tree in a few days, is indeed discouraging.

This disease is popularly termed the *fire blight*; but it is thought that two distinct diseases are thus confounded together, the *insect blight*, and the *frozen sap blight*. The former is not deemed a very serious difficulty, and can be averted by vigorously pruning off the diseased branches, (as soon as they turn black,) about a foot below any black or discolored marks. The *frozen sap blight* is quite another and much more alarming disease, and very disastrous in the West where trees have such a rapid and succulent growth. Mr. Downing suggests that it arises from the freezing and sudden thawing of the vessels containing the sap in winter. In proportion as the tree is filled with sap or unelaborated juices at the close of the growing season, will be its liability to be affected with this form of blight. Trees growing on dry high ground, where the growth is completed early in Summer, will usually escape this form of blight, while those on low and moist soil where vegetation continues to a late period, will always be more subject to it. Hence, the comparative scarcity of the frozen-sap blight in the drier and poorer soil of the Atlantic States, and its great prevalence in the deep deposits of vegetable matter, which make up a large part of the best soils of the West.

It is suggested that the frozen-sap blight may be entirely prevented, by *whitewashing the stems and principal branches of all valuable pear trees every Autumn, after the leaves have fallen*. By this simple operation, the injurious action of the sun may be prevented; its rays, for the most part, reflected; and the rapid thawing of any large part of the bark rendered entirely impossible.

We have condensed the above from an elaborate article by the Editor of the Horticulturalist. As it is now nearly time to apply the preventive, Editors of papers may confer a public benefit by calling attention to the subject.—*Cin. Gazette*.



COUNTERFEITS.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Read the following letter written to our Agent at Bowling Green, Ky., by a gentleman of high standing in that place:

Mr. JOSEPH I. YOUNGLOVE—Sir:

As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly to the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, and produced a constant debility of my system generally, to such degree, that it was with difficulty I could do to which even for a short distance, I experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, of one bottle I derived relief entirely, and in a few days, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healthy than I had been for years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine, I can confidently recommend it as a powerful Tonic, a certain cure for affections of the lungs, unless it may be in cases of Consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.
Bowling Green, Ky.
March 7, 1846.

ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[Read the following statement of facts from Mr. E. Bailey, a highly respectable merchant of Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois.]

Gentlemen:—A desire to benefit the afflicted through out the land has alone induced me to make the following statement of facts respecting one of the most astonishing cures ever recorded. My son, now seventeen years old, has been afflicted during his whole life with a constant cough, pain in the side and chest, accompanied with night sweats and hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility; and at intervals during the night his expectoration would become so great as to endanger his life from strangulation. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief; in fact, so alarming were the symptoms, and so inveterate was his disease, that I was compelled to believe him beyond the reach of medical aid.

All our neighbors and friends who saw him, regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching an early and premature grave. After having thus exhausted the skill of our best physicians, without obtaining relief, I was prevailed upon by the advice of a friend to make use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

He commenced its use about the 30th of December 1844, the first bottle of which gave astonishing relief, and I began again to indulge in the fond hope that he might yet be restored to health.

After having continued the use of it until three bottles had been taken, the disease was entirely overcome and his shattered constitution and emaciated form restored to sound and permanent health, which he continues to enjoy up to the present time.

I believe the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to be one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered—knowing, as I do, that the above cure was effected solely by its use.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
April 9, 1846. E. L. BAILY.

Persons similar to the above are constantly being cured in all parts of our country, and we should indeed be destitute of all feelings of humanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases to resort at once to the use of this, the only remedy that can be relied upon for a cure.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, by SANFORD & PARK, and at all Agents for the Western States. For sale in Covington by THOS. BIRD, Druggist, March 14, 1845.



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 is used. 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 from frontiers who have used it, we will only extract a few.

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

Paris, Ky. Oct. 6th 1845.

Gentlemen, I am pleased to learn that you are about to send your valuable Compound Syrup of Sassafras and Wild Cherry to this place for sale. Having used it myself, and in my family for a year or two past, I am free to say, that in cases of 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. It is not the thing least to be desired in it, it is asant to the taste.

Yours very respectfully,
G. C. MOORE.

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

My son has been subject to the Croup for several years, and frequently came near dying of it before I made use of this Syrup. Since using which, I can state with great pleasure that he is now perfectly cured, and it gives me pleasure to contribute my evidence in favor of its virtues.

I consider this Syrup invaluable in Coughs and Colds, and have never known it fail of curing the worst Croup, 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. 1845.

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

In the case of a young man who was some time in my employ, its effects were truly wonderful. He had labored under the most distressing Cough, and general debility, and was for weeks unable to attend to business. I prevailed on him to use this Syrup, which relieved him right away, by the time he was through with the second bottle he was restored to health. It is a most valuable medicine, and he has not been troubled since.

&c. JOHN R. STEWART.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

NETT & PRETLOW,
Covington, Ky.

IRON STONE COFFEES.—Just received from C. J. Mason's Iron Stone Coffees, with and without handles, for sale by O. ALDRICH, Agent, Cin. May 16 1846.—61. 174 Main street

SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS. WALKER has just received and has for sale at his store on Scott Street, a superior lot of Hats and Caps, of all sizes, and in the latest style, which he will sell as cheap as any House in this City or Cincinnati. Also a large assortment of childrens caps. A beautiful article. He invites the public to call and examine the stock, as he is sure he can satisfy purchasers, both in regard to quality and price. Covington Dec. 6th 1845. 30-11.

SPRING SUPPLY. 100,000 YARDS OF CARPET—ING for sale, (at reduced prices) Wholesale and Retail, varying in price from 50 cents to \$3 per yard, at the NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 170 Main st. upstairs between 4th and 5th sts, Cincinnati. The subscribers have lately opened an exclusive Carpet Warehouse, such as are to be found in the Eastern Cities; and it is the only one of the kind in the Western country. They are now receiving our Spring supplies of the best quality of Carpets, and are enabled therefore to not fast any more, when such an establishment is to be found in Cincinnati. We respectfully invite your attention to our new and splendid stock. Also, our spacious room to exhibit them in, please call and judge for yourselves we are receiving new supplies every day. Among my stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz: Full sets of Wilton and Saxony; Full sets of Extra Rich Royal Brussels; New style splendid and rich imperial Carpets; Extra new 3 ply Carpets; Full sets of Axminster; Handsome extra fine Ingrain; Fine and common do; 4-4, 3-4 and 5-8, Royal treble twilled Venetians; 4-4, 3-4 and 5-8, fine English worsted Venetians; 4-4, 3-4 and 5-8 London Damask Venetian; 4-4, 3-4 and 5-8 Plain striped do; Rugs, extra super fine Chenille; Tufted and Saxony; Brussels and Axminster; Matted, tufted, Saxony, and Adelaide; Jute, Matina, and Calicut. ALSO—Imported and American Brussels, Stair, and Persian Carpets, not to be surpassed anywhere. Also, a full and complete stock of English and American Floor Oil Cloth, handsome and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules, Door-Places, &c.—Also, Coach Oil Cloth, Furniture Cloths, Rug and Floor Baizes.

Also—French embossed Piano and Table Cover—perfection in design.

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

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

J. C. KINGWALT & CO. April 4, 1846. 37-11.

Notice. The firm of Jackson & Bennett, Silk Manufacturers, Cincinnati, is dissolved by mutual consent, this 25th day of June, 1846, all claims upon said firm will be paid by Mr. Jackson, and the business hereafter will be conducted by Jackson & Orme.

JONATHAN JACKSON, JAMES BENNETT. June 25, 1846.

Blanks. Blanks. DRESSES & MORTGAGES, of an improved and highly approved form, printed on excellent paper by J. J. JACKSON & CO. STABLES' BLANK of good quality, for sale at this Office.



RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE. SPLENDID FURNITURE & CHAIRS.

At the Kentucky Ware Rooms, on Madison or Turnpike street, between 4th and 5th, you will find Chairs of every description—French, American, English, Cane and Woven seat chairs, Rocking chairs, settees, &c., &c., cheaper and better than can be bought in this City or Cincinnati.

Beautiful Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Stands, Looking-glasses, picture frames, mattresses, an almost every thing that is wanted to furnish a house. All of which I will sell at great bargains. Give us a call. All orders filled with promptness.

If you want to save money buy of us. Chairs repaired and repainted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

D. S. ACKERMAN.
Covington, Dec 16, 1845. 22 y1

UMBRELLAS CHEAP!

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE 3 EAST FIFTH ST. ISRAEL SLEEPER.

Would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Dealers and the Public generally, to his large and general assortment of

UMBRELLAS: PARASOLS, PARASOLETS AND SUNSHADES. OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND BEST MANUFACTURE. AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Wholesale for Bonnets, Dresses, and Corsets.

BONNET CANF. Large assortment of WALKING CANES. Cincinnati January 31, 1846. 28

Mrs LANGDON & SISTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS, 3011 St. between 4th and 5th, Covington, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that they have opened a new Millinery and Dress Making establishment, in the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Read. They have employed a skillful Milliner, and are prepared to execute work in the latest and best style. They solicit a share of public patronage. Nov. 28, 1845. 18-11

Notice. JOHN MACKOY has removed his Store to Foot's new Brick Building on Main street, at the show of the Turnpike, where, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, he is now receiving and opening a stock of GROCERIES, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and old customers. Produce of every kind will be received in exchange for goods. Covington, April 4, 1846.

GUNDY & BACON'S Commercial Institute.

GUNDY & BACON'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, N. E. Corner of Fine and Fifth sts, Cincinnati, O. The object of this Institute 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 the 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 ledgers and all other mercantile 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 Sheets of over twenty different sets of Books, containing Entries in every variety of Mercantile Transactions—thus obtaining in a short time a more extensive knowledge of the different branches of mercantile business than could be acquired for years in a Counting House.

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

COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITING. Embracing the general particulars of Letter Writing as conducted by the different branches of Trade, in concluding the general forms of Invoice, Accounts, Sales, Bills of Exchange, &c.

PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP. Taught in all its variations. In completing the above course, the pupils will be enabled to make every pupil a good practical penman.

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

It should then, be an important consideration with every young man in entering an Institution to acquire a knowledge of "bookkeeping," &c. 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 can be shown from some of the best Business men and Bookkeepers in the city, who have qualified themselves at this Institution. Feb. 21, 1846. 31-11

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

Dr. J. Bennett's Anti-Bilious Pills. These valuable purgative PILLS are too well known to require much puffing to bring them into more general use. They are prepared expressly to meet the Bilious complaints of the West, & South West. They have sustained a reputation for more than stand preeminent among the purgatives of the day. They are safe and effectual as a purgative remedy, as thousands are willing to testify. These Pills are compounded with great care and accuracy, by the proprietors, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Price per single box—50cts. Agents supplied on favorable terms by DR. BENNETT & PRETLOW, Corner of Scott St. & Market Square, Covington, Ky., Oct. 25th 1845. 14



STOP YOUR COUGHS AND SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

THE CELEBRATED INDIAN MAGICAL EXPECTORANT, is with much confidence offered as a certain, speedy and effectual cure for Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, consumption and all diseases affecting the lungs or breast. The time having arrived when nature and art can meet on equal grounds, the proprietor would simply add, that no remedy known to him has exercised such powerful influence in completely removing from the lungs all those diseases to which they are so liable.

The Indian Magical Expectorant has long and favorably been in use, being composed exclusively of those vegetable articles most appreciated and used by all physicians as most valuable in diseases of the lungs.

This Expectorant is not offered as a great many of the catch-penny remedies are, as a specific for all diseases, but as a remedy that has stood the severest trials of experience as a pleasant, safe and sure cure for the diseases of the Lungs, which is the source of cough, asthma, bronchitis, and according to Dr. Eberle who but expresses the opinion of all the first authorities in Europe and America, of two-thirds of all the cases usually regarded as true tuberculous consumption must be considered as forever settled.

We select the following names from a long catalogue of persons who have felt its healing influence on their own person, or seen it in their families, and we wish it distinctly noted that they are

COVINGTON, JANUARY 1845. Dr. WISE—Dear Sir:—My family, as you are aware, have more or less been afflicted with Coughs and colds in the breast, and occasionally with asthma, and I have tried every remedy, but with little or no success. Having tried a great many remedies, I can with great confidence assert that none has had such a powerful effect as your Indian Magical Expectorant—relieving the severest attacks by a few doses. I know of no remedy possessing such virtues as the Indian Magical Expectorant, which is pleasant to the taste and without any of the unpleasant effects of most medicines. I thus offer my certificate, you being at liberty to use it as you deem proper, being satisfied that all who use it will be convinced of its usefulness. Respectfully yours, HIRAM BOND.

Dr. WISE—Dear Sir:—Having from my birth been afflicted with a disease of my Lungs and Liver, frequently unable to attend at all to my avocation, so severe has been my suffering. I have taken a great multitude of remedies and employed a number of Physicians. Having heard of your celebrated Indian Magical Expectorant, I was induced to make a trial of it, and I can truly say, that I have never used a remedy with such wonderful effect—relieving me of the most distressing attacks speedily.

I am now in my 70th year, and feeling under obligations to you, for inventing a remedy so simple and so powerful, I am constrained to say to the afflicted, try the Indian Magical Expectorant before you despair.

Given under my hand this 26th of January, 1846. SAMUEL CARPENTER, Brunswick, Medina Co. Ohio.

COVINGTON, Jan. 23th, 1846. Dr. WISE—I have been afflicted for the last six months, with a severe cold and sore throat, with the most unpleasant coughing, and spitting—indeed, after having been some time troubled with this kind of cold, I have tried a great many remedies, which has cost me a good deal, and employed several Physicians, but I am sincere in declaring that no remedy I have tried did me the least good. Seeing and conversing with several persons that have been relieved, I was induced to make a trial of the Indian Magical Expectorant, which I am happy to say, has afforded me entire relief, and would say to all those who are afflicted with sore throats, and indigestion, use the Indian Magical Expectorant, which will afford you quick relief. Respectfully yours, THOMAS ABBET.

For sale by Dr. T. N. WISE, the sole proprietor, in Covington, on Scott St. just below 5th St. ALSO—For sale in Cincinnati by W. H. Harrison, corner of Fourth and Main streets, Wayne & Peels, Main street, between 5th and 6th sts. Price 50 cents per Bottle. Nov. 29, 1845. 10-11

John Singer. RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Cincinnati for the liberal patronage and solicited a continuance of the liberal patronage by which he has heretofore been sustained. Rooms on Greenup st., nearly opposite Baker's Hotel, Covington, Ky. June 14, 1845. 47

Dr. Bennett & Pretlow, West end of Market Street, Covington, Ky. Have a good supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS &c. &c. which they continue to sell at Cincinnati prices. Also PEPPER, and FANCY articles for the Toilet—amongst which is the finest article of COLOGNE ever offered here. They invite those in want of any thing in the above line to give them a call. October 25th, 1845. 14

WHITMAN'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT. This Liniment is composed entirely of Vegetable Extracts, and is a most valuable and reliable cure for the following viz: Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ringworm, Tetters, Sprains, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Toothache, Swelled Feet, &c., &c. For accidents to which the Horse is liable it is unequalled—it is equally efficacious in the cure of Colic in Horses.

Annexed we give certificates of a few of the many cures produced by this Liniment. PEPPER, and FANCY articles for the Toilet—amongst which is the finest article of COLOGNE ever offered here. They invite those in want of any thing in the above line to give them a call. October 25th, 1845. 14

It is with pleasure I inform you of the remarkable cure produced by the use of "Whitman's Vegetable Liniment." One of the boys on board my ship, who had been afflicted with Colic, was cured by the use of this Liniment. I can confidently recommend it to the use of all.

JOHN MURRAY, Stewart of S. B. Monaghan, Cincinnati, April 25, 1846.

I have used Whitman's Vegetable Liniment for a sprain I received while on a trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, and to my surprise I was entirely relieved in six hours after I commenced its use. I cordially recommend it to the public.

I have also since used it in a case of an old sore on a horse and met with the same beneficial result. A. McCLILLAN, corner of 5th and Smith sts.

For sale by ASHTON & MONTAGUE, corner of Western Row and 3d St. Cin. DR. T. N. WISE, corner of 4th and Scott st. Covington, Ky. May 9 1846-42

BLUE LICK AND SODA WATER. The public are respectfully informed that they can at all times find, on the corner of 4th and Scott sts. a delightful article of Soda Water, also fresh Blue Lick. The proprietors have made arrangements to receive it fresh every week. T. N. WISE.

BLANKS. For sale at this Office.



COVINGTON FURNITURE.

CHEAPER than ever at A. P. Ross's Ware Room, on Scott st. opposite of John S. Perry's Lumber yard, will be found a splendid assortment of Furniture and Chairs of every description, size and kind; such as Beautiful high post Bedsteads—\$4 00; Do low do—2 50; Bedsteads, Mahogany front—8 00; Chairs per doz—1 00; In fact to article in my line as cheap as can be had in the United States, and better cannot be made. Come and see.

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